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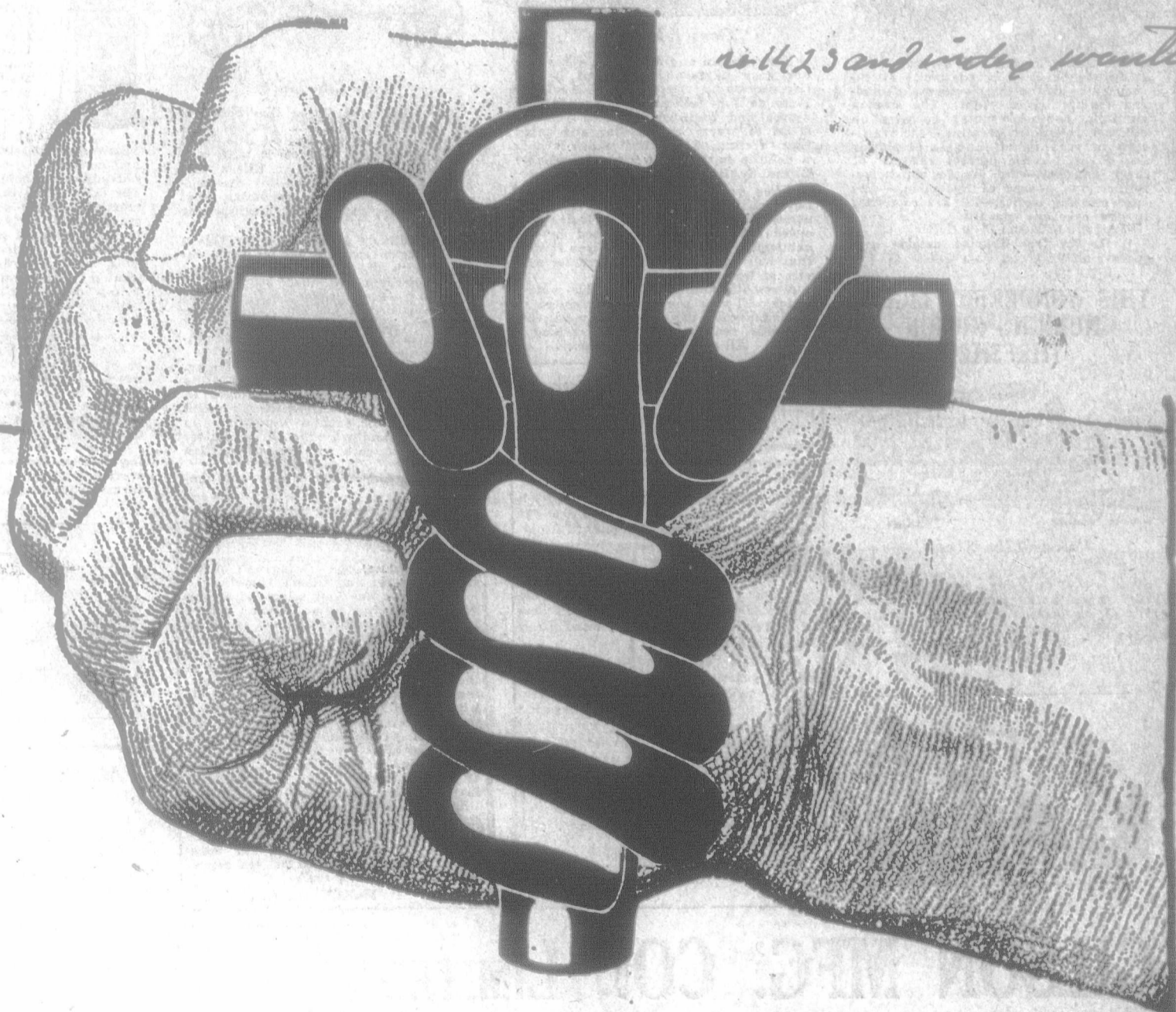
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 25, 1919.

No. 1422



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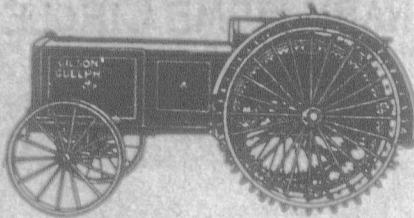
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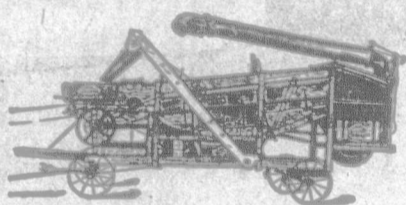
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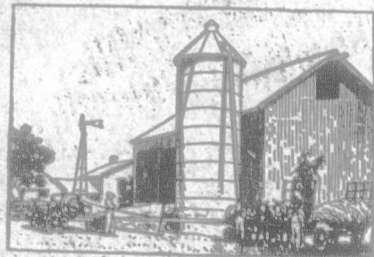


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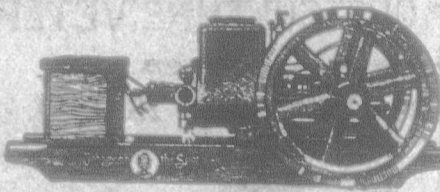
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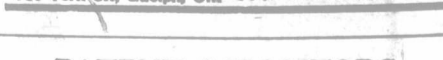
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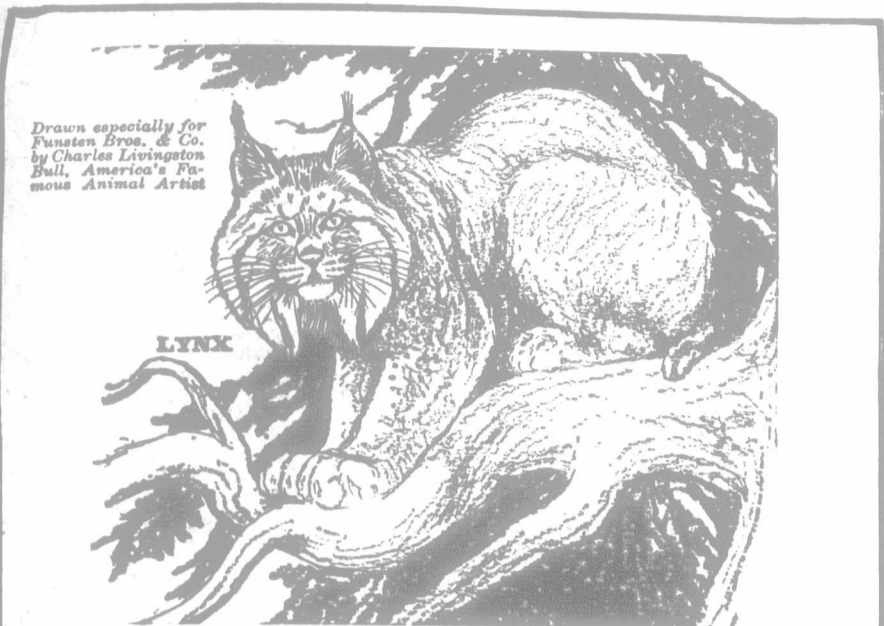
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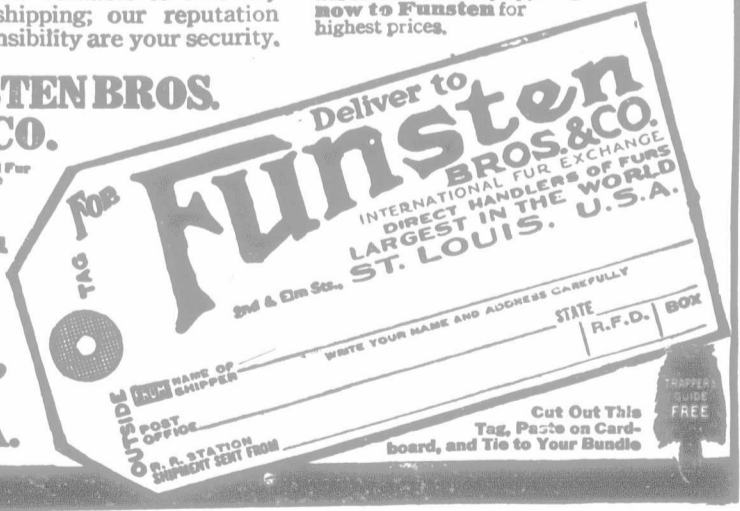
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400 " " " 3-8 3 " 5 " " " "  
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400 " " " 16% " " 3 " " " "

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*Quoted from reports*

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 25, 1919.

1422

## EDITORIAL.

"The Farmer's Advocate" wishes one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

It is not the number but the quality of New Year resolutions that counts, and the determination with which one carries them out.

When dehorned market cattle will bring from 50 cents to \$1 more per hundred than horned cattle, it does seem foolish to neglect dehorning the feeders.

The most enthusiastic and significant convention in the history of the U. F. O. was held in Toronto last week. A full report of the meetings appears elsewhere in this issue.

Nothing has yet happened in the live-stock markets of the world to discourage producers; in fact, actual conditions point to a bright future for the Canadian live-stock industry.

Eastern Canada is getting into the swing and through a big Royal Show, with several small fairs as feeders, we shall be able to reveal the great possibilities wrapped up in these Provinces for live-stock production.

Impress upon the hens, with plenty of feed and loving care, that eggs are badly needed now. If they can be induced to lay while eggs are selling well up to the dollar mark, you can well afford them a holiday next summer.

Now is the time to campaign against the scrub bull, and farmers should take the matter into their own hands, for they are the ones most affected. It would mean millions of dollars to the live-stock industry if all farmers would resolve that from now henceforward they would use nothing but a pure-bred sire.

Dr. J. W. Robertson stated at the U. F. O. co-operative meeting last week that in his judgment two more crops would have to come before the food situation would again become normal in Europe. The speaker stated that grain has advanced 160 per cent. over pre-war conditions, dairy products 108 per cent., hog products 142 per cent., and cattle 96 per cent.

"Swat the scrub" is a slogan backed by Chas. McCurdy, Manager of the U. F. O. Live-Stock Department, Union Stock Yards, Toronto. Mr. McCurdy said last week that he has seen 22 cattle consigned in one lot sold for more money than 40 head consigned by another man. It would be difficult to find a stronger argument than this in favor of the better-sires campaign.

The possibility of the U. F. O. establishing a branch of the Live-Stock Department on the Montreal market provides occasion for again pointing out the need for improved live-stock marketing conditions for Eastern Ontario and Quebec farmers. Conditions at Montreal are a long way from ideal, and the only effective way of remedying them is for the farmers themselves to get in on the market.

While consumers pay almost any price, without protest, for manufactured commodities, it is hard to convince them that it costs more to produce milk and dairy products than it did five years ago. The inadequate returns have already forced many dairymen to slow down, and the small volume of supply is already creating many hardships in towns and cities. Greater production is badly needed, but it can only be accomplished through adequate returns to the producer.

### Misrepresenting the Dairymen.

The good-natured, hard-working dairy cow, "foster mother of the world" and all-round benefactress, has stood a good deal of abuse without even holding up her milk or altering its fat content. In summer and winter she has continued to chew her cud, unconscious or regardless of the anathemas directed at her on account of Government statistics, which say that she gives "on the average" only four thousand pounds of milk per year. Officials and others whose duties take them on to the public platform have dwelt long and hard on this four-thousand-pound average, and perhaps the Press is not altogether guiltless. However, the statement has been so mooted that critical urban dwellers are beginning to complain about the inefficiency and carelessness of the dairymen who keep cows of four-thousand-pounds production, when six or seven thousand pounds ought to be the minimum. The complaint is urged that consumers are paying too much because dairymen are not conducting their business as they should, and are making the users of dairy products pay the penalty. In other words, this abuse of the dairy cow, which is all right for tactical purposes, is reflecting upon the dairymen, who, as a rule, are not guilty of criminal inefficiency. Averages are good for statistical purposes, but their value ends there.

The cows fed and milked by dairymen who contribute to the city milk supply, and the cows maintained by dairymen who feed the great dairy enterprises of Canada are above the four-thousand-pound average. In fact, the production of these cows brings up the average for Canada, because a great number of animals which should never be designated as dairy cows are included in the aggregate. The good reputation of the out-and-out dairy cow is besmirched by being pooled with cows in general, and the reputation of the dairymen is injured because of these pleasing platform generalities which are based on averages.

There is still a great need for improvement in dairying, as there is in all industries, and we would not belittle the enormous possibilities in this regard, but we do wish to emphasize that the out-and-out dairymen, with whom consumers are dealing largely, are unworthy of the criticism which is being projected at them. Under present conditions if dairymen milked and fed cows of only four thousand pounds production they would be bankrupt before spring.

### A New-Year's Suggestion.

The Minister of the Crown, who always does what he knows to be right, regardless of what those affected may say or think, has no sinecure. It requires a measure of autocracy to democratize a department, but in this case the end justifies the means. During the last quarter century the Agricultural Department at Ottawa has become barnacled in spots, and in isolated instances even fossilized. The Department as a whole is well-manned with officers of long experience and irreproachable records for service in the cause of Canadian agriculture. There are young and middle-aged men, too, of marked ability giving the best part of their lives to the industry which is nearest and dearest to them, but there are some weak cogs in the whole departmental machinery which prevent speeding up. The spirit of the age demands honest, conscientious work, energetic action guided by safe counsel, and all-round efficiency.

The Honorable Minister of Agriculture has not been long on the job, and in the meantime has had an electoral contest on his hands. However, he has the confidence of farmers at large, and now a favorable verdict from his constituency, so any action he may take in accordance with a new-year resolution to replace the weak cogs and increase the efficiency of his Department will be rewarded with public endorsement. Appointees have in past years swung from the ends of

political wires into positions they were unable to fill; there are now "job-hunters" around Ottawa whose records are blanks, so far as achievements are concerned, and their appointment to offices of responsibility would be the cause of keen disappointment to many who have the welfare of agriculture at heart.

We understand that in one branch there is an employee so useless that his Chief considers him as a nonentity. The work performed by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who is generally considered as a political appointee, could well be given to some competent member of the staff, and the burden would not weary him. In any case the Deputy is badly in need of an assistant who knows agriculture and can relieve him of much work that should not occupy his time. In another branch is a servant whose time is spent chiefly in padding his expense accounts, and whose achievements in behalf of agriculture could well be designated by a cipher with the ring knocked off. These three instances suggest the nature of a program needed for Departmental re-organization at Ottawa, and in filling the vacancies now existing the object should be to increase the efficiency of the staff rather than add unnecessarily to the personnel.

### The Scrub-Bull Campaign.

It is hard to understand the delays in connection with the much-talked-of scrub-bull campaign. If, as seems evident, forty-seven per cent. of all the bulls on Ontario farms are scrubs, it does not require much discussion to establish the fact that they constitute a grave menace to agriculture, and one that cannot be eliminated too quickly. For over a year now Official Agriculture has been heralding a strong campaign against the nondescript herd header, but the campaign seems to be as far away as ever. Quite a few conferences have been held on the subject, the last one at Guelph during the Provincial Winter Fair, but the net result to date, as far as we can learn, is that the Provincial and Federal Departments and the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association are going to co-operate in forming a committee to hold further conferences. If those in charge of this important matter would only remember that it has taken thirteen years to relegate the grade and scrub stallion to his present position in Ontario, and that now is our golden opportunity to act as well as talk improvement in live stock, the need for an immediate and vigorous campaign might appeal more strongly than the diplomacy of more conferences. The scrub bull is not going to be eliminated in a year—or ten years—even from the great live-stock Province of Ontario. If by any happy chance we should see the last of him within the next fifteen years there will be plenty of opportunity for everyone to pat themselves on the back in recognition of a tremendous task well done, so that it does seem rather unnecessary for anyone to worry now as to just how the glory will shine about them a decade hence.

We readily recognize the fact that co-operation between Federal and Provincial Departments is necessary to the successful solution of a big national problem of this kind, but it is equally true that any campaign that is put on will be almost wholly, if not entirely, of an educational nature, a fact which automatically places the responsibility for its success on the shoulders of provincial authorities. The Federal Department undoubtedly will be able to help the work along very materially, either through the use of money or men, but this we believe can best be done by offering a separate, co-operative plan of assistance that can be granted to every province in similar proportion. Criticism of provincial matters is not a part of the duties of any federal officer, any more than it is wise for provincial officers to court delay in order to secure advice from men at Ottawa. If there is someone at Ottawa

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Toronto, Ontario

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.  
Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law.
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13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
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London, Canada.

who knows all about how to eliminate scrub bulls, it would be quicker and wiser to pay him enough to get the use of his information permanently.

When there is need for immediate action as in this matter, monkey wrenches in the machinery are always dangerous, and it is rare indeed when Provincial and Federal Departments come together that someone does not come prepared with a trunkful. Delays now have carried us dangerously near the breeding season when the scrub bull perpetuates his harmful qualities. Both Departments of Agriculture are well manned indeed, with but few notable exceptions, and the officers of each are qualified to do their own work and do it well. The Federal Minister of Agriculture has the confidence of all stockmen and has made it abundantly plain that he will do his utmost to deliver the country from the scourge of the scrub. He may also be depended upon to co-operate in every possible way that comes within the scope of his work. We feel also that the Provincial Minister was a happy choice of Premier Drury, and both men realize the great need for better live stock. It would be a great forward stride if this big problem could be tackled without the usual red tape.

An idea comes across to us from the United States that should be useful in solving the problem. A campaign to get rid of the scrub bull has been vigorously waged across the line, and not without results. Already entire counties are without a scrub or grade bull in service. In order to accomplish this there has been co-operation between township and county officials, between county and state authorities, and between the agricultural men in the Federal and State Departments. Our township and county councils might advantageously lend their support to a campaign which would tend towards improved live stock, with its attendant greater prosperity to the county as a whole. From a financial standpoint there is no logical reason for using a scrub or even a grade bull in our herds and flocks, and this argument alone should be sufficient inducement to secure the support of every township and county council in the districts where the fight is to be waged. In fact, it should be easy to work up strong competition and friendly rivalry between counties, and between the townships within each county, as to which would the most quickly free itself of the scrub. Any county or township council might well feel proud if it could first claim the honor within a group of counties of winning out in the race for better sires.

Everyone possesses a sporting instinct, and here is a game worth the very best efforts of all.

We would like to see some good plan speedily adopted and put into effect with a first-class man in charge. Such a man should, preferably, be one who could give all of his time to this work. It would, no doubt, be advisable to concentrate in a very few representative counties at first so that the remainder of the Province could be worked more easily after once gaining a foothold.

### A Bonnie Dream.

BY SANDY FRASER

When it comes this time o' the year and I hae been warkin' oot in the bush or aroond the barns all day, I find mysel' unco' sleepy in the evenings, after I hae had my supper. I will generally be takin' a paper an' sittin' mysel' doon beside the stove wi' the intention o' spendin' a couple or three hours readin' the latest news o' the strikes, or the doings o' the Government, or the state o' the markets, or ony o' the ither thousand an' one things that go intae the makin' o' a present-day news-paper. But first thing I ken the auld wumman will be stickin' a knittin'-needle intae some part o' my anatomy an' tellin' me not to be breathin' sae loud. The warm fire an' the same auld "strike" news mak' a combination that sends me off tae the land o' dreams quicker, I'm thinkin', than ever soothing-syrup sent a bairn. They say it's an unco' healthy sign, to gae off to sleep in yer chair, like that, but I dinna ken as there's muckle truth in some o' these auld sayings. I hae my doots aboot it, onyway, since last night.

I had had my supper and had taken up the reserved seat by the fire, wi' my paper in hand, as usual. There was a number o' things o' interest to read aboot and thinks I to mysel', "I'll no' gang to sleep in my chair to-night, surely".

I had been readin' for maybe ten minutes or mair, beginnin' on the back page, as is my custom, when, on turnin' the paper over, I saw on the front page a couple o' head-lines in big, black print that read like this: "FARMERS ON STRIKE. PREMIER DRURY ORDERS ALL MEN ON FARMS TO THROW DOWN THEIR AXES, SHOVELS AND PITCH-FORKS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE."

"For the land's sake," says I to mysel', "what's comin' noo? Are we goin' tae be in the fashion after a'?" Let's see what the demands o' the Farmer's Union are, onyway". And I went on to read what was printed in the double column underneath. This is the way it went: "The reasons for the calling of this unprecedented strike of the farmers are as follows: First. It is well known that the agricultural classes have, as a rule, leisure for but three things, which are eating, sleeping and doing the days' work. Therefore we demand that a maximum of fourteen hours be considered a day's labor on the farm in future. We do not ask for a six-day week but we suggest that Sunday labor be reduced to a point where it will be possible for the farmer to have the greater part of the evening for such recreation as he sees fit.

Second. We demand that our hired help be furnished us by the over-crowded cities and that we shall not be charged more than one-half the regular yearly income from our farms for the payment of said hired help. Equal Rights being one of the planks of our platform we ask to be raised to the financial level of our hired help in the future.

Third. We demand, for appearance sake, a small profit on the farm produce we have for sale. It has been pointed out by agricultural college professors and others, recently, that it costs the farmer from fifty cents to a dollar more for every hundred pounds of milk he sells than he gets for it. Also hog-raising is now looked on as rather more of a pleasurable pastime than a money-making industry. Hens are kept from force of habit. It is said that at one time the value of the eggs they produced equalled the cost of the feed they consumed, but this is doubtful.

Therefore, as a means to putting these several industries on a paying basis we shall, for the present, cease production. No more grain shall be grown, no more live-stock shall be raised than will just supply our own needs. In doing this we are only following the precedent set by all other laborers throughout the world. The fact that their action may mean starvation for many people is not considered by strikers. Wrong must be righted even if humanity suffer in the process. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Therefore we call a halt to all production on the farms of this country from this day and date. Signed:—The Farmer's Union.

"Here, here", I yelled oot at this point. "Hurrah for the farmers. They've waukened up at last." "And so ye hae yersel', Sandy," says Jean. "It was aboot time. Ye seem to hae been havin' a pretty exciting dream." "Weel, weel", says I, rubbin' my eyes. "Is that the way it's gaein' to end, after a'?" I thocht the millenium had come, sure enough, but I guess it's still on the way. Oh weel, it was a bonnie dream, onyway."

"It aboot something that happened in the guid auld days afore ye were married, I suppose?", inquired Jean. "Na, na," I replied, I thought the farmers were gaein' on strike and that I'd get a chance to lay off for a few weeks, or so."

"Do ye know," said Jean, "That's what I believe is at the bottom o' mair strikes than ony ither one thing." "What?" says I. "Juist that inclination to 'lay off', as ye call it," she returned. "Ever since the day man was condemned to earning his bread 'by the sweat of

his brow' he has been tryin' to dodge workin' oot the sentence. Women are no' that way, now. When did ye ever hear o' the women gaein' on strike. Tell me that?" "They're too muckle afeared o' losin' their jobs. I guess that's why they dinna strike," I replied. "Gin you lost yer job, Jean, where wad ye look for anither?" says I.

"Ye'd better gang tae yer bed, Sandy", returned Jean. "Ye'll be feelin' better in the mornin'. I ken ye're badly disappointed aboot that farmers' strike bein' called off, a'richt."

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH M. A.

For some time we have heard various suggestions as to how aeroplanes could be employed in different commercial enterprises. One of these suggestions which appeared to be quite feasible, and which aroused much interest among those who are alive to the necessity of conserving our forests, was the use of aeroplanes in locating forest fires. This matter has now passed from a possibility to an actuality and the aeroplane is demonstrating its value in forest patrol work.

A report from Victoria, B. C. says that for the first time in the history of the Province an aeroplane has been successful in detecting a forest fire and reporting the location to the fire-ranger. While the aeroplane Pathfinder No. 2 was flying over Duncan, Pilot Brown caught sight of a large amount of smoke issuing from a densely wooded country. He immediately proceeded to the spot, and on circling overhead ascertained the extent of the blaze and the exact location. On returning to Duncan he reported the matter to the fire-ranger who took steps to check and extinguish the fire.

An aeroplane forest patrol has been established in Oregon. In July so many outbreaks of fire occurred that the War Department was induced to assign army planes and flyers to forest patrol work, and eight Curtiss planes were sent to Salem, Medford and Roseburg. Two planes left Salem each morning, one operating over the timbered area east and west of the Southern Pacific tracks as far north as Portland, and the other as far south as Eugene. A similar service was maintained out of Roseburg, one of the planes covering the territory as far south as Medford and the other as far north as Eugene.

The St Maurice Forest Protective Association in Quebec experimented with two seaplanes, loaned by the Department of Naval Services, during the past summer and found that they were of the very greatest practical value.

A futher, and very valuable, aid in forest protection is the use of wireless in combination with aeroplane patrols, and is now being tried out in California. In the past great difficulty has been experienced in maintaining communication in the forest, because of the interruption of the service caused by falling timber, especially in the stormy season, while snowslides have been another source of destruction to the wires. The use of wireless of course, obviates all these difficulties. For the purpose of the present experiment the U. S. Signal Corps has lent the U. S. Forest Service four combination sets of transmitting and receiving apparatus. One set of the equipment is installed on Mount Hood, at an elevation of about 13,000 feet and another at the nearest forest ranger station. Two other sets are to be installed in the Clearwater Forest in Idaho.

The use of aeroplanes and of wireless means a very heavy expenditure, but whatever may be the cost of maintenance it can never mount to the enormous total of the annual loss due to forest fires.

The use of the aeroplane for mapping forest areas has been suggested, and now we have a report of the discovery of a pulpwood area by planes. Last summer an American expedition from Boston, with three planes, cruised over the country about Battle Harbour, Labrador. They explored two million acres of timber land, and photographs taken from the air showed the different bodies of timber and the streams available for transporting the pulpwood logs.

Another commercial use of the aeroplane is in connection with the fisheries. Actual tests on the Atlantic coast of the United States show that flying at a height of five hundred feet an aviator can see a school of fish anywhere within a radius of half a mile. The U. S. Naval Department is co-operating with the Department of Commerce and it is proposed to use the seaplanes for locating schools of fish and thus furnish fishermen with information as to their whereabouts.

One of the latest developments is the aeroplane on the farm. It has made its debut in this connection on the 100,000 acre wheat ranch owned by J. Pierpont Morgan at Hartin, Montana, where it is used to transport the manager from one part of the ranch to another, the machine being operated by a former U. S. Army aviator. The aeroplane is equipped with wireless, so that even while in transit the manager can keep in touch with ranch headquarters.

This, the last issue of the year, contains an index to all the numbers that have been published during the last six months. Preserve this number and you will be able, in a moment's time, to turn to anything published in "The Farmer's Advocate" since July 1 of this year. If you have not been saving your "Advocates," start with the first number in January of 1920. At the end of every six months an index appears, and the twenty-six numbers constitute a volume. "The Farmer's Advocate" should form the nucleus of every agricultural library. Start now to preserve the numbers as they appear.

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# THE HORSE.

## Wintering Idle Horses.

As the average farmer has horses for which he has little or no work during the winter season, the economical feeding and care of these animals becomes a matter of importance. This especially applies under existing conditions, when all marketable feedstuffs command such high prices. The owner naturally wishes to winter them as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not reduce them in flesh and vitality to too marked a degree. They should be kept in such condition that a little extra feed and care, when spring is approaching, will fit them for the labor they will be expected to perform. Idle horses can be wintered with reasonable satisfaction and results on little marketable feed, but in cases where too much economy is observed we find that towards spring they are in such a condition that even though they be given extra feed and care they are, when actually required to work, not fit to do a fair day's work, and what was saved in feed during the winter will be more than lost in inability to perform the functions of a horse during the busy season in the spring; hence, the object is to winter as cheaply as possible without too great a sacrifice of the horse's vitality and strength.

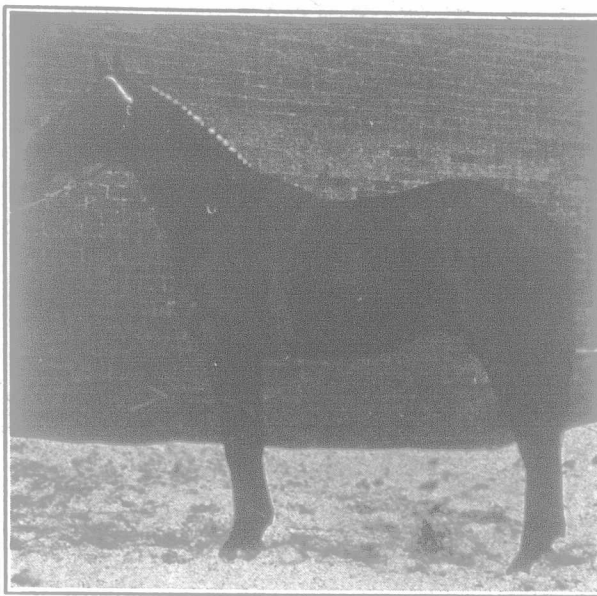
In the first place, comfortable quarters are essential. We must disabuse our minds of any truth in the old adage that "Exposing colts and idle horses to inclement weather makes them tough and hardy." Regular exercise is necessary, and this is usually given by allowing the horses to run out in a yard or paddock for a few hours daily when the weather is not too cold or stormy. If this exercise could be allowed in a closed yard or paddock, where they would be sheltered from wind, cold and wet, it would be better, but the erection of such, especially at present prices for material and labor, would be too expensive. At the same time, while daily exercise is important, it is better to forego it than to turn the animals out during a storm or in excessively cold weather. The effects of such do more to reduce the animals' condition and vigor than can be compensated for by considerable feed and attention. Where large box stalls can be provided it will be noticed that the horses take considerable exercise, but in most stables there is not sufficient space to allow a large box stall for each animal, and it is usually unsafe to have two or more in the same stall unless they are very agreeable, and the box quite large. Where help is plentiful and time will allow, it is found better to exercise the horses in harness or under saddle, as in such cases we know that they get a certain amount of exercise, while if turned out they take little or much, according to circumstances. Exercise is necessary in order to retain muscular and respiratory tone. Where muscular inactivity is allowed for a continued period, the respiratory system becomes weak and the muscles become soft and lose tone, hence the horse requires a lengthy period of preparation before he should be asked to do a full day's work; while on the other hand, where a moderate amount of daily exercise has been given the organs mentioned do not lose their power, but are always in condition to perform at least a reasonable amount of work without tiring.

The most economical method of feeding will depend largely upon individual circumstances and the state of the market. If hay be plentiful and of a reasonable price, and grain be high, it will pay to feed considerable hay and little grain. If the markets be reversed it will be found economical to feed more grain and less hay, the want of hay being compensated for by feeding good straw or other roughage of good quality. A mixture of cut hay and cut straw or wheat chaff, or straw or chaff alone, mixed with pulped roots, or a reasonable allowance of silage of good quality, or both, answers very well for roughage. While horses will keep in fair condition on this kind of feed alone, we do not think it wise to withhold grain altogether; at least one fair feed of oats should be allowed daily. Other grain, or mixed grains may be given, but none gives as good results for horse feeding as oats. They contain ingredients for building up bone and muscle and supplying nervous energy that are not contained in like quantities in other grain. The oats may be fed as a separate meal, either whole or crushed. We have found that better results are obtained from crushed oats, which may be mixed with the coarse feed or fed alone. A sufficient amount of this feed should be given to prevent the horses losing flesh. It must be understood that all feed given be of at least fair quality. If silage is being fed, nothing less than that of first-class quality can be tolerated or fed with reasonable safety. The feeding of dusty, moldy, poorly-saved or partially-decayed feed of any kind must be avoided. The digestive organs of the horse are probably more sensitive and delicate than those of other classes of farm stock, and they usually revolt against such usage. A very large percentage of heaves in horses can be traced to the consumption of feed of poor quality. Knowing this, we can readily appreciate the folly of feeding our horses on feed that has little market value, not on account of its kind but by reason of its quality. It goes without saying that there must be a regular supply of water of good quality in all cases. It must also be remembered that when changing the nature of the feed, the change must be made gradually.

As spring approaches the amount of exercise given should be gradually increased, which should be done in harness, under saddle, or on the halter, in order that it may be regulated; and at the same time the grain ration should be increased in proportion to the amount of exercise given. If this be intelligently done, the

horses will be in a fit condition to do a fair day's work as soon as the ground is fit, but if these precautions are neglected, the fitting will have to be done when time is valuable, as, if fitting be neglected, and a horse that is not "fit" be asked to do a full day's work, it is probable that a period of enforced idleness, when time is very valuable, will be the result.

WHIP.



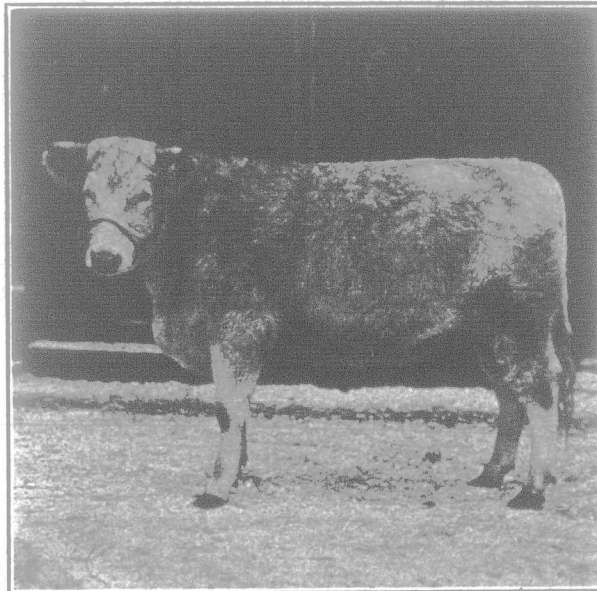
Spey Pearl.

Presented by H. M. King George V. to Canada. Champion Thoroughbred stallion at Guelph, 1919.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Ontario Hereford Breeders' Sale.

On Friday, December 12, the Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association held a very successful sale at the Winter Fair building, Guelph. The real good stuff brought very satisfactory prices, but some of the plainer animals scarcely brought their value. Sixty-seven head were sold. Sixteen cows, three years old and over, averaged \$326.56, and twenty-eight heifers, including several that were under twelve months, averaged \$298.02. Twenty-three bulls averaged \$223. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Ruby Fairfax, a heifer which will be two years old in January and that was champion female at the Guelph Fair, and also champion at London last fall. She was consigned by John Hooper & Son, St. Mary's, and was purchased by James Page, of Wallacetown, for the consideration of \$1,400. Lorna Fairfax, a particularly sweet, ten-months-old heifer, consigned by A. L. Currah, of Bright, was also purchased by James Page for the sum of \$1,000.



Snowball.

Junior yearling Shorthorn steer and breed champion at Guelph for John Bar, Blyth.

Among the consignors to the sale were J. Clark, Iona Station; W. Bell, Staples; McNeil & McNeil, Dutton; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; T. B. Atkins, Teeswater; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; H. G. Perdue, Wingham; D. Grainger, Creemore; O. C. Wigle, Kingsville; J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; W. Page & Son, Tryconell; J. D. Little, Teeswater; J. E. Harris, Kingsville; Jas. Page, Wallacetown; A. E. Brooks, Manilla; and W. Smithrin, Kerwood. There was a good crowd in attendance at the sale and bidding was brisk throughout, especially for the breeding stock. E. Garten, of Indiana, assisted by W. G. Taylor and James McDonald, Guelph, conducted the sale. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers.

Special 3rd, W. Mitchell, Norham.....	\$ 240
Archie, A. F. O'Neil, Denfield.....	200
Sam, M. Hart, Guelph.....	150

Hardy Fairfax, L. Leslie, St. Mary's.....	\$ 300
Metcalfe, G. B. Moore, Galt.....	240
Roy Fairfax, Jas. Page, Wallacetown.....	500
Bonnie Laddie, L. Porteous, Owen Sound.....	135
Jose Fairfax, G. E. Reynolds, Elora.....	475
Albany 4th, F. Cook, Dunnville.....	215
Richard Fairfax, L. Leslie.....	300
Eight-months calf, T. Main, Elora.....	255
Andrew Fairfax, Hunter Bros., Orangeville.....	390
Albany, W. F. McClure, Brampton.....	215
Doc Albany, C. Hall, Ariss.....	160
Sunrise 34th, D. Tarr, Harriston.....	150
Sunrise 33rd, L. Sobish, Branchton.....	200
Brae Real Herbert, Wm. Robinson, Speedside.....	110
Donald Lad 5th, W. Nichol, Paisley.....	210
Oakland Model, D. McPhee, Auburn.....	210
Prince Royal, J. Beggs, Linwood.....	125
Perfect Reliance, Hunter Bros.....	170
Brae Real 17th, L. Porteous.....	105
Brea Real 18th, C. Lyons, Dutton.....	145
Albany 3rd, R. McGregor, Paisley.....	240

### FEMALES.

Brae Real 50th, John Hooper & Son, St. Mary's.....	1,100
Miss Brae Real 23rd, J. D. Fraser, Westmeath.....	210
Miss Brae Real 28th, P. C. Goselin, Ridgetown.....	150
Miss Brae Real 29th, O. C. Wigle, Kingsville.....	110
Miss Brae Real 24th, C. Lyons.....	265
Miss Brae Real 26th, A. W. Moody, Guelph.....	150
Miss Brae Real 25th, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa.....	260
Miss Brae Real 27th, G. E. Reynolds, Elora.....	210
Jessie Albany, A. J. Hefferman, Guelph.....	235
Laura Albany, C. Lyons.....	135
Lady Reliance, W. Mitchell, Norham.....	150
Miss Reliance 11th, John Hooper & Son.....	275
Mary Pickford, A. Groaul, Gad's Hill.....	345
Iva of Oakland, G. R. Barrie & Son, Galt.....	400
Hazel Dawn, G. R. Barrie & Son.....	400
Wilda, L. Groaul, Gad's Hill.....	270
Oakland Daisy, J. D. Fraser.....	175
Miss Cotmore 2nd, B. Tarr.....	200
Belle 5th, W. Mitchell.....	220
Belle Donald, W. Mitchell.....	295
Belle Donald 2nd, W. Readhead, Milton.....	160
Miss Rubella Ingleside, A. L. Currah.....	290
Refiner Brae 3rd, A. W. Moody.....	250
Miss Brae 76th, W. Mitchell.....	190
Miss Liberty, A. L. Currah.....	225
Maiden Fair, W. Readhead.....	600
Clear View Lady, W. Mitchell.....	260
Sunrise Lass, A. W. Moody.....	165
Miss Real 2nd, A. Honice, Blair.....	200
May Donald, W. Mitchell.....	180
Sweet Pet, B. Tarr.....	200
My Jessie, R. McGregor.....	205
Miss Donald 4th, O. C. Wigle.....	150
Miss Donald 5th, J. D. Fraser.....	200
Lizzie Brae, Jas. Page.....	200
Jessie Brae, R. W. Moody.....	235
Miss Brae Real 35th, W. Mitchell.....	200
Ruby Fairfax, Jas. Page.....	1,400
Jessie of Ingleside, W. Mitchell.....	175
Laura Fairfax, T. House, Ariss.....	505
Lorna Fairfax 2nd, J. Page.....	1,000
Julia 4th, D. Grainger, Creemore.....	300

### Canadian Live-Stock Figures.

Estimated returns were collected during June and July, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing the numbers of farm live stock for the whole of Canada and for the various provinces. Horses are estimated at 3,667,369, an increase of 58,112. This large increase comes principally from the Province of Saskatchewan, where there are at present 1,078,452 horses, an increase of 88,443 over 1918. Ontario shows a decrease of 13,408 horses, and a total of 719,569. Quebec shows a decrease of 32,909, and a total of 463,902. New Brunswick has an increase of 11,238, and a total of 77,828, while Alberta shows a smaller increase of 9,134, or a total of 800,380. British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia each show smaller decreases, while Prince Edward Island shows an increase of 1,900.

The number of milch cows in Canada has increased by only 8,837 during the year, showing a total of 3,547,437. Milch cows in Quebec have decreased by 107,508, but in every other province there have been some increases, ranging from 629 in British Columbia to 42,977 in Ontario. Next to Ontario, New Brunswick shows the largest increase, amounting to 32,935. Saskatchewan also shows an increase of 21,074. With respect to Ontario and Quebec, it is interesting to note that the positions with respect to the number of milch cows have been practically reversed, Ontario now leading in this class of live stock by about 100,000 cows. There has been an increase of 29,307 head of other cattle in Canada, of which the largest increase occurs in the Province of Saskatchewan, where an increase of 79,159 brings the total to 1,005,501. Ontario shows an increase of 15,492, and a total of 1,786,175. New Brunswick shows an increase of 45,340 and a total of 211,964. Prince Edward Island has increased by 10,723, but Alberta shows a decrease of 115,432, and Quebec shows a decrease of 32,522. The total number of cattle in Canada is now 10,084,011, an increase of 38,144.

Sheep have increased in Canada by 369,210, and now show a total population of 3,421,958. Of this increase, Ontario shows 129,399, or a total of 1,101,740. New Brunswick shows an increase of 72,730, or a total of 212,745. Quebec has increased the number of sheep by 48,355, and now has a total of 1,007,425. The only province showing a decrease in the number of sheep is

British Columbia, where there are only 44,985 head, or 306 less than in 1918.

Swine now total 4,040,070, a rather notable decrease of 249,612. Alberta again shows the largest decrease amounting to 155,676, to a total of 445,858. Saskatchewan is also decreased by 88,873 and shows a total hog population of 432,267. Manitoba shows a decrease of 23,954, and a total of 261,542. Quebec shows a decrease of 61,830, and a total of 935,425. Ontario shows the largest increase, amounting to 39,101 and a total of 1,695,487. New Brunswick comes next with an increase of 25,125 and a total of 104,939. Each of the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia show increases ranging from 1,744 in Nova Scotia, to 5,155 in British Columbia, and 8,696 in Prince Edward Island. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have the distinction of being the only two provinces in Canada showing increases in every line of live stock during the past year.

Poultry has increased since 1918 by 485,547, showing a total population in Canada of 34,645,238. The remarkable increase of 1,404,042 in Saskatchewan, coupled with an increase of 515,158 in Alberta, coupled with an increase of 122,286 in New Brunswick, and 179,215 in British Columbia, serve to more than balance the remarkable decreases in Quebec and Ontario amounting to 1,555,022 in Quebec and 575,296 in Ontario. Ontario now has a total poultry population of 11,705,809, while Saskatchewan comes next with 8,515,527. Next comes Alberta with 4,426,375, and then Quebec with 3,808,970. Manitoba has 2,781,166, and British Columbia 1,181,021. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have 796,698; 854,959, and 624,713, respectively.

### Cattle Lice and their Eradication.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

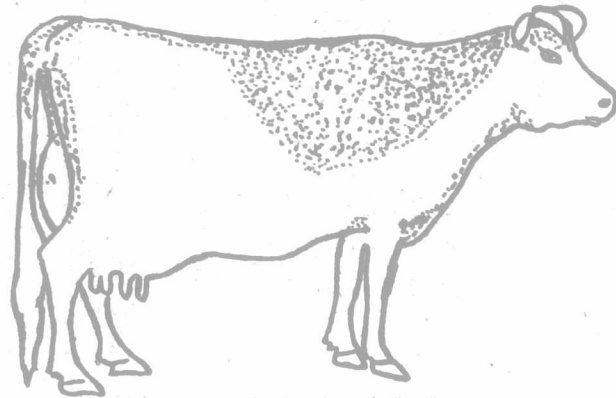
Cattle may be affected by three distinct species of lice. These may be divided into two groups according to their method of feeding. One group includes the biting louse (*Trichodectes scalaris*), commonly known as the red louse, which feeds on the dry skin and hair of the animals. It does no particular injury, other than the irritation it causes on moving about, as it does not feed on any living tissue. This species moves about on the animal to quite an extent. When present in large numbers the irritation and damage to the hair may be sufficient to cause lack of condition in the animal. The second group consists of the sucking lice (*Haematopinus eurysternus*), the short-nosed cattle louse, and *Linognathus vituli*, the long-nosed cattle louse, both commonly known as the blue lice. The latter is found more often in calves than either of the other species mentioned. This group feed by sucking the blood of the animals, and when present in large numbers cause untold misery by reason of the numerous little holes which they puncture in the skin, to say nothing of the loss of vitality in the animal due to the loss of blood. They do not move about very much. Certain species within this group may transmit fatal disease, but these species are not found in Canada.

During the summer months when the cattle are at pasture, the number of lice on any given animal is reduced to a minimum through the fact that the animal is able to lick them off and they are kept in check by such agencies as rains and a heavier secretion of oil in the skin than is found during the winter season. However, it is doubtful if many cattle are entirely free from lice when put in the stable in the fall. Those that are present are there because of the law of the "Survival of the Fittest;" hence, they can be expected to raise a good strong brood and they usually make good in short notice unless proper precautions are taken. The lice reproduce by means of eggs or nits which they attach to the hair of the animal. The life-history of the red or biting louse is not very well known, for, owing to its active habits, it is rather hard to study. That of the blue lice, which is the most important, has been pretty well studied. The eggs hatch in from seven to eight days, and the newly-hatched lice immediately punch a hole in the skin and start feeding. They remain in practically the same position until full grown, the rate of growth depending on the blood supply at the point of the skin where the puncture takes place. They mature in from fifteen to eighteen days, and then the females in turn lay eggs. As each female lays from 35 to 50 eggs in a period of from ten to fifteen days it will be seen that they can multiply rapidly. Therefore, early means to get rid of them should be taken.

Such agencies as dusty, poorly-ventilated and poorly-lighted barns and cattle poor in condition, consequently lacking the usual oily secretions in the hair, are predisposing factors in lice infestation. These should be overcome as much as possible, but even when remedied should be followed up by treatment of the cattle themselves. The dotted area of the accompanying diagram will serve to show the parts of the animal on which the lice congregate in largest numbers. It holds particularly good for the blue or sucking lice, but is also applicable to the red or biting lice. However, all parts of the body are liable to infestation and treatment should aim to cover all parts, but pay especial attention to the portions most liable to be heavily infested.

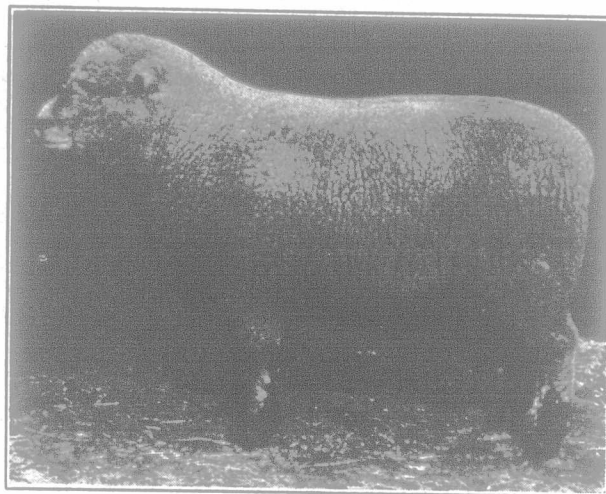
Control measures or remedies for cattle lice to be practical should be cheap, fairly easy to supply, effective in killing the lice, and at the same time not injurious to the animal. Common ones are clipping, dusting with powders, spraying or rubbing with emulsions and ointments, dipping or washing with coal-tar product dips or disinfectants, and rubbing with oils. Clipping, especially about the region most infested, is often practiced. While it gives the subsequent treatment a better chance to get at the part, it is doubtful if much is gained, for usually a sufficient time elapses between

clipping and treatment for the lice to disperse to regions not clipped. Moreover, the treatment gets right at the skin at once, and if inclined to be strong often burns and produces a scurf on the skin. If taken in time clipping is not necessary. As for the powders, they are hard to apply thoroughly and even when applied thoroughly are not entirely effective. The emulsions usually contain kerosene or other irritant and are hard to mix and apply without burning the skin, even where clipping is not practiced. Ointments are in the same class, being hard to mix to avoid burning, and still harder to spread thoroughly. The dips and disinfectants are amongst our most effective and easily-applied remedies. In the case of the proprietary dips the strength is given on the container, while with such disinfectants as creolin and zenoleum a ten-per-cent. solution is recommended. The material should



Showing Parts Most Liable to Attack by Lice.

be applied while fairly warm with a strong spray or with a stiff brush or a combination of both. It should be rubbed well in, paying particular attention to the worst infested parts. Blanketing immediately after this treatment will keep the fumes in and thus help to destroy the lice. Provided the animals are in a fairly warm stable free from drafts, there need be very little fear of their taking any harm from the drenching which this treatment necessitates. The oil treatment is applied by brushing such oils as cottonseed oil or raw (not boiled) linseed oil, preferably the latter, into the skin. There are many advantages to this treatment, such as ease of application; no drenching necessary, therefore good in cold weather; effectiveness; and leaving the hair oily, which is detrimental to the next batch of lice. The one disadvantage is the increasing cost of the raw oil. Precautions necessary in this treatment are not to subject the cattle to direct sunlight for twelve hours after treatment, and not to exercise them for a few days after treatment.



Southdown Yearling Ram.

First in large class at Chicago for Col. Robt. McEwen, London, Ont.

There has not been found as yet a remedy which will destroy the unhatched eggs present at time of treatment, consequently to make certain of getting all the lice on an animal killed it is necessary to apply the remedy again in from ten to fifteen days. By this time all the eggs present at last treatment will have hatched and still none of the new brood will have started to lay more eggs, so that after the second treatment the animals theoretically should be free of lice. Unfortunately, the treatments rarely catch every louse present, so that other treatments at intervals of one month to six weeks during the winter would be advisable to keep the lice in check.—Geo. W. Muir, Asst. Dom. Animal Husbandman, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

## THE FARM.

### Headquarters for Farmers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Replying to your request for suggestions regarding the proposed "Rest Rooms in Town for Rural Folk," it has occurred to me that such an institution might well be coupled with the "Demonstration Building," now becoming so common throughout rural Canada, together with the Lending Library and reading room, another adjunct of inestimable value to the life of the farming community. How many of our youths, in-

stead of frequenting the pool rooms and blacksmith-shops might put in a profitable and enjoyable hour or two in the reading room while waiting for their horse to be shod! The value also of a rendezvous where farmer meets with farmer on premises that are his own, and can there discuss the common interests of their calling cannot be over-emphasized. The "Demonstration Building" might also be not merely an auditorium for public meetings, but also a museum of permanent demonstration in the form of exhibits of such things as grasses, noxious weeds, native woods, etc., diagrams of injurious insects, plant diseases, mechanical appliances, etc., in fact an emporium of all the wise advice so generously bestowed on us through Government bulletins. Then as such premises would necessarily include a permanent caretaker, why not include a registry for farm help of both sexes? Added to this, the incoming settler, who, finding himself a stranger in the country of his adoption, would there find a centre of information and a guide for his future movements, coming in contact with those who are in need of his or her help, or as a purchaser, could enlighten him as to estates on the market. In short, a farmers' "Y."

Annapolis Co., N.S.

A. OWEN PRICE.

### Grain and Seeds at Guelph Winter Fair.

In many respects the seed and grain exhibits at the Winter Fair were superior to those of last year. Corn particularly was represented in good quantity. The clovers were of good quality, but, as usual, were not out in extra large numbers. The cereals were of fair quality on the whole, and were well represented, but as might have been expected they showed the effect of the unusual season of 1919. For the first time in connection with the seed exhibits, prizes were offered for flax and sweet clover, but no entries were made in the flax class, in spite of good prizes being offered. There were a few entries in the sweet clover class, but not as many as might have been expected from the prizes offered. Potatoes were of good quality and well represented; especially noteworthy were a number of exhibits of Northern Ontario potatoes, of the varieties Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain.

The prices for seeds and grain at the auction sale were no better, on the average, than last year. In fact, the grains were somewhat below last year. The first-prize sample of red clover sold for \$46, while a great many of the prize-winning lots offered did not go above the reserve bids which had been put on them by the owners.

Exhibitors.—Wm. Winer, Guelph; A. Gilbert, Simcoe; S. W. Bingham, Hillsburg; Lee Bros., Galt; W. C. Barrie, Galt; Schmidt, Formosa; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; F. H. Hoard, Matheson; J. H. Cruickshank, Chesley; J. J. Castator, Woodbridge; Frank A. Smith, Aylmer; R. Wilkins, Palmerston; R. M. Tupling, Honeywood; Wm. Webster, Lucknow; W. E. W. Steen, Streetsville; Robt. Watson, Woodbridge; John E. Alton, Rockwood; A. R. Wood, Fergus; Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; N. Dryden, Galt; H. A. Cormack, Arthur; Jos. A. Dickson, Varna; Knox Bros., Wroxeter; R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross; Robt. G. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Jas. Milloy, Erin; Mack Leitch, Guelph; F. G. Hutton, Welland; J. M. McCormack, Rockton; H. M. Hesseauer, Rodney; J. A. Bennett, Campbellville; H. L. Hutt & Son, Georgetown; Thos. Totten, South Woodlee; S. W. Wilton, Mt. Brydges; Fred Luck, Paris; W. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe; R. J. Johnston, Chatham; C. M. Blyth, Guelph; R. R. Moore, Norwich; Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston; A. Elcoat, Seaford; H. M. Vanderlin, Brantford; Richard Wilkin, Palmerston; R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood; Leslie High, Staffordville; B. R. Cohoe, South Woodlee; N. Dymont & Son, Brantford; John Doyle, Paris Station; Earl Rowe, Newton Robinson; Herman Lennox, Newton Robinson; P. J. Schoonenberg, Waldhof; J. Trothen & Son, Wallacetown; A. S. Maynard, Chatham; Peter Clark & Sons, Highgate; F. W. Scott & Sons, Highgate; Geo. W. Haas & Sons, Paris; R. E. Neely, Oxdrift; John Adams, Oxdrift; Conrad Snyder, Oxdrift; H. W. Wheatley, Oxdrift; B. G. Palmer, Norwich; F. A. Smith, Aylmer; J. S. Corner, Oxdrift; L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer; Frank Kelley, Aylmer West; J. N. Allan, Canboro; W. J. W. Lennox, Toronto; A. E. Currie, Guelph; W. J. Patterson, Brampton; F. R. Murdoch, Durham; A. MacColl, Rodney; Thos. Keepin, Vittoria; H. L. McConnell & Son, Pt. Burwell; Norfolk Specialty Farms, St. Williams; E. J. Mullins, Woodlee; A. S. Campbell & Son, Blenheim; Stuart Campbell, Blenheim; J. R. Stork, St. Catharines; Bert M. Wees, Sarnia; John Snobelen, Highgate; Robt. W. Knister, Blenheim; G. W. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville; Walter C. Anderson, Amherstburg; D'Arcy E. Bondie, Arner; T. J. Ouellette, Walkerville; Shuttleworth Bros., Maidstone; John Parks, Amherstburg; Isadore Gouin, Tecumseh; C. Harold Zavitz, Ilderton; J. B. Cowieson, Queensville; John McKee & Son, Norwich; W. M. Smith, Scotland; Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg; H. L. Royce, Rockwood; Jas. Brown, Erin; H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.

Awards.—Fall wheat, white: 1, S. Schmidt (Dawson's); 2, Bingham (Dawson's); 3, Lee Bros. (Dawson's); 4, Winer (Dawson's); 5, McEwen; 6, Gilbert (Dawson's); 7, Cruickshank (Abundance). Fall what, red or amber: 1, F. A. Smith (Michigan Amber); 2, Wilkin. Spring wheat (except Goose): 1, Barrie; 2, Watson; 3, Bingham; 4, Webster; 5, A. Schmidt; 6, Alton; 7, Steen. Goose wheat: 1, Cormack; 2, Wood. Banner oats: 1, Leitch; 2, Bingham; 3, Hutton; 4, A. Schmidt; 5, Dickson; 6, Wilson; 7, Milloy; 8, McCormack. O. A. C. No 72 oats: 1, Totten; 2, A. Schmidt;

3, Winer; Cutcheon; 3, Daubeny; Cormack; 4, Murdock; 1, Winer; 3, Wilson; 5, Vanderlin; Tupling; Schmidt; Barrie; 4, Dymont & Leitch; Field large: 1, Sc white: 1, H pion; 2, M Johnston; 2, Field beans; Red Clover sold for \$46; Wheatley; Bingham; 3, Corner. Sweet clover Timothy: 1, 4, Lee Bros; 60 ears: 1, Johnston; 5, 1, Johnston; Hankinson; Specialty F 60 ears: 1, Johnston; 4, Wees; 8, St (Champion; Bailey, 60; 2, Smith; 3, Dent, 60; Ouellette; 5, Dent corn; 3, MacCol Mitchell; 2, 2, Doyle; Totten; 2, 6, McConn; 1, Hankins; 20 ears: 1, 2, Smith; Po; 2, Leitch; High, (Gre; 6, Wood; (Green Mo; 9, Royce; Potatoes, r; 2, Naismit; Son, (Up-t; 5, Wood; Potatoes, l; McConnell long, white; 3, Doyle; Early Eure; Bingham; 5; 1, Naismith; 3, Bingham; Extra Early Barrie. Su; Swede turn; W. M. Sm; 1, Dyment; ber seed: 1; beans: 1, autumn w; Goltz; 2, 1, Cohoe; 2; Sheaf, six- Schmidt; field of aut; multiplying; 2, Goltz; field white; Dickson. r; rowed bar; Naismith; peas: 1, Go

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midt (Daw Bros., (Daw- ; 6, Gilbert, Fall what, Amber); 2, l, Barrie; 2, Schmidt; 6, ck; 2, Wood. lutton; 4, A. loy; 8, Mc- , A. Schmidt;

3, Winer; 4, Luck; 5, Wilson; 6, Hessenauer; 7, Mc-Cutcheon; 8, Cormack; 9, Wilton. Oats, O. A. C. No. 3, Daubeny or Alaska; 1, Elcoat (O.A.C. No. 3); 2, Cormack, (O.A.C. No. 3); 3, Johnston, (O.A.C. No. 3); 4, Murduck, (O.A.C. No. 3). Oats, A. O. V. White: 1, Winer, (Granary Filler); 2, A. Schmidt, (Abundance); 3, Wilson, (Abundance); 4, McCutcheon, (Abundance); 5, Vanderlin, (Elmhurst); 6, Wilkin, (Palmerston); 7, Tupling, (Swedish Giant). Barley, six-rowed: 1, A. Schmidt, (O.A.C. No. 21, Champion); 2, Wilson; 3, Barrie; 4, High; 5, McCutcheon; 6, Luck. Rye: 1, Dymont & Sons; 2, Luck; 3, Doyle. Buckwheat: 1, Leitch. Field peas, small: 1, Bingham. Field peas, large: 1, Schoonenberg; 2, Wilkin. Field beans, large white: 1, Hutt & Son, (Pearce's Improved Tree, Champion); 2, McCutcheon. Field beans, small white: 1, Johnston; 2, Maynard; 3, Hessenauer; 4, Clark & Son. Field beans, yellow: 1, Trothen & Son; 2, Scott & Sons. Red Clover: 1, Snider (Champion and Sweepstakes, sold for \$46); 2, Haas & Sons; 3, Neely; 4, Smith; 5, Wheatley; 6, Adams; 7, Palmer; 8, A. Schmidt; 9, Bingham. Alsike: 1, Kelly, (Champion); 2, Wheatley; 3, Corner. Alfalfa: 1, Allan, (Champion); 2, Steen. Sweet clover: 1, Lennox; 2, Murdock; 3, Currie. Timothy: 1, A. Schmidt; 2, Totten; 3, McCutcheon; 4, Lee Bros.; 5, Palmer. Flint corn, Compton's Early, 60 ears: 1, Hessenauer; 2, Smith; 3, McCutcheon; 4, Johnston; 5, MacColl. Flint corn, Longfellow, 60 ears: 1, Johnston; 2, Smith; 3, Gilbert; 4, Hessenauer; 5, Hankinson; 6, Keepin; 7, Clark & Sons; 8, Norfolk Specialty Farms. Flint corn, Salzer's North Dakota, 60 ears: 1, Campbell & Son; 2, Stuart Campbell; 3, Johnston; 4, Maynard; 5, Hessenauer; 6, Dawson; 7, Wees; 8, Stork. Flint corn, A.O.V., 60 ears: 1, Smith, (Champion); 2, Snobelen; 3, McCutcheon. Dent corn, Bailey, 60 ears: 1, Coatsworth & Son, (Champion); 2, Smith; 3, Anderson. Dent corn, White Cap Yellow Dent, 60 ears: 1, Mitchell; 2, Cohoe; 3, Bondie; 4, Oulette; 5, Clark & Sons; 6, Trothen & Sons; 7, High. Dent corn, Wisconsin No. 7, 60 ears: 1, Cohoe; 2, Park; 3, MacColl. Dent corn, Golden Glow, 60 ears: 1, Mitchell; 2, Hankinson. Dent corn, A. O. V.: 1, Smith; 2, Doyle. Sweet corn, Golden Bantam, 20 ears: 1, Totten; 2, Zavitz; 3, Smith; 4, W. M. Smith; 5, Moore; 6, McConnell & Son. Sweet corn, A. O. V., 20 ears: 1, Hankinson; 2, Moore. Sweet corn, canning variety, 20 ears: 1, Smith; 2, Moore; 3, McKee & Son; 4, W. M. Smith. Potatoes, round, white: 1, Naismith, (Dooley) 2, Leitch, (Green Mountain); 3, Dymont, (Dooley); 4, High, (Green Mountain); 5, Milloy, (Green Mountain); 6, Wood, (Green Mountain); 7, McConnell & Sons, (Green Mountain); 8, A. Schmidt, (Green Mountain); 9, Royce, (Green Mountain); 10, Wilton, (Dooley). Potatoes, round, white, A. O. V.: 1, Leitch, (Boxbury); 2, Naismith, (Canadian Standard); 3, McConnell & Son, (Up-to-date); 4, Royce, (Rural New Yorker); 5, Wood, (Gold Coin); 6, Elcoat, (Davies' Warrior). Potatoes, long, white, Empire State: 1, Naismith; 2, McConnell & Son; 3, Wood; 4, Wilton. Potatoes, long, white, A. O. V.: 1, McConnell & Son; 2, Naismith; 3, Doyle. Potatoes, early, Irish Cobbler or Extra Early Eureka: 1, Naismith; 2, Dymont; 3, Brown; 4, Bingham; 5, Elcoat; 6, Doyle. Potatoes, early, A. O. V.: 1, Naismith, (Early Six Weeks); 2, Wood, (Early King); 3, Bingham, (Early Puritan); 4, Murdock, (Purple Extra Early); 5, Doyle, (Early Rose). Mangel seed: 1, Barrie. Sugar mangel seed: 1, Moore; 2, Bondie. Swede turnip seed: 1, Moore. Beet seed: 1, Moore; 2, W. M. Smith. Carrot seed: 1, Moore. Onion seed: 1, Dymont; 2, Moore. Parsnip seed: 1, Moore. Cucumber seed: 1, Moore. Tomato seed: 1, Moore. Garden beans: 1, Moore. Garden peas: 1, Moore. Sheaf autumn wheat: 1, MacColl. Sheaf spring wheat: 1, Goltz; 2, Naismith; 3, MacColl. Sheaf white oats: 1, Cohoe; 2, Naismith; 3, Goltz; 4, Schmidt; 5, MacColl. Sheaf, six-rowed barley: 1, Goltz; 2, Naismith; 3, A. Schmidt. Two bushels clean seed from multiplying field of autumn wheat: 1, Barrie. Two bushels from multiplying field spring wheat: 1, Naismith, (Champion); 2, Goltz; 3, Barrie. Two bushels from multiplying field white oats: 1, Winer; 2, Goltz; 3, A. Schmidt; 4, Dickson. Two bushels from multiplying field six-rowed barley: 1, A. Schmidt; 2, Goltz; 3, Barrie; 4, Naismith. Two bushels from multiplying field of field peas: 1, Goltz, (Champion); 2, Naismith.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Night Schools for Rural Districts.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It is a matter of much lament that country youths continue to desert the farm to find occupation in the city, but lamenting does not get us anywhere. To become aware of an evil is the first step towards amendment. We have, therefore, to seek the cause of this emigration and then make honest effort to find an effectual remedy. Now, my knowledge of the country boy—and I have had occasion to know him intimately in various parts of this Province—convinces me that it is not because of actual dislike to the nature of the work that he leaves the farm, but because he is becoming keenly conscious that country environment does not give him an all-round, square deal.

During the period of childhood country conditions—barring public school life—in nearly every respect favor the sound, physical and mental development of the child. His food is fresh and wholesome; he finds abundant occasion for suitable exercise in Nature's well-equipped gymnasium, while his mental activities

are aroused and fully nourished by the simple but never-to-be-forgotten truths he discovers for himself in Nature's living, growing world. But just at the stage in his life when he should be left for the greater part of his time in his native element, he is cramped into rigid desks for six long hours each day and fed upon an intellectual diet for which, as yet, he has felt no need, and which, with rare exceptions, he can in no wise assimilate. His inability to digest this carefully-prepared mental assortment lead him to the conclusion that he "hates books" and "will be glad to be done with school."

How could he feel otherwise at the age when his animal nature predominates and his mental faculties are only beginning to awaken if his body be constantly repressed, and his intellectual course be unadapted to his needs? My observations convince me that the average child does not receive definite impressions, much less retain such, until he is ten or twelve years old. And yet we drag him through a course of study for nine or ten years that he could cover with ease in five or six years if his mind were sufficiently developed when he begins. Then consider what he would be gaining physically with equal or possibly greater advantages intellectually.

But if we are erring in our educational plans in relation to the young child we are surely erring more grievously in our duty—or rather lack of duty—towards our country youth. Those who have had occasion to make it a matter of personal study tell us that the vital stage in character formation ranges through a period varying from fourteen to eighteen years. Experience gives evidence also that during no other period of life are the mental faculties so alert, the desire for intellectual intercourse so keen, or the spiritual nature so sensitive. And yet during this most critical period in the life of our country youth—the only seed-time of his life—we leave his education almost entirely to chance!

I repeat that the country boy is not getting a square deal, and he knows it, and shows it by a spirit of unrest, the symptoms of which are only too well known. He begins to chafe under parental control. His mother's efforts to soothe him, and his father's attempt to restrain him are alike of little avail. His mental and spiritual nature are demanding satisfaction, and finding none—for what provision have we made?—he chafes until he finally breaks his tether and is away. To him the city looks promising and thither he goes. Sometimes he has a definite purpose in view and makes good. More frequently he fills the void in his life with worthless recreations, and his future usefulness in a greater or less degree is marred.

Can the farming industry thus afford to lose its men, or Canada afford to let her richest asset go thus undeveloped?

And now I come to the special need for public buildings in rural communities to which I alluded in a former issue of this magazine. Never has the need for educated farmers been more apparent than it is to-day, but were this not true, it is surely none the less our most imperative duty to give our Canadian youth in rural districts a better opportunity to develop their native talents instead of forcing them to go out from their homes to gather the shreds of an education that are borne upon the winds of chance. We have as great, if not greater, need for night schools in the rural districts than we have in the cities, and there is surely no good reason why we should not have them. They could be conveniently located at various centres, and the course of studies could be adapted to the needs of the communities.

Some miserly person may grumble "We can't afford it." But the intelligent farmer knows we can afford it. He knows it is just what we can afford. For he knows, or should know, that the biggest bank account ever hoarded will not buy for his son or his daughter in the years to come the opportunities for self-improvement that are denied to them in their youth.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

N. L. M.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Minimizing Wear and Tear of Gears.

The biggest item in the up-keep of even a medium-priced automobile during the first two years of its life is depreciation. Gasoline, oil, grease, tires, and cleaning cost money, but they infrequently aggregate as much as the loss which must be charged to wear and tear. It is a fact that the careful driver often receives twenty per cent. more for his machine when he wishes to sell it than does the man who has been negligent and not mindful of the little instances where a small and immediate repair bill could have been made to take the place of a later and much larger one.

There is so much kerosene in the present gasoline supplied to the motor trade that complete combustion is extremely difficult in the winter months. When the kerosene is not consumed in the firing chambers it finds an outlet past the pistons, being sent down into the crank case by the force of the explosions. The arrival of the kerosene has a tendency to weaken the lubricating oil in the crank case, and prevents it from fully exercising its proper function. There should always be a thin film of oil on every surface of a power plant exposed to friction. Sometimes, however, this film cannot be maintained, because the oil has lost its viscosity or adhesive quality through the presence of kerosene. If you wish to prolong the life of your

motor you must change the oil at regular intervals, possibly every five hundred to one thousand miles. Not long ago an experiment was made in an American city, that verifies every claim that has been put forth for the repeated changing of the oil. A motor was examined as to its exact condition, and then operated with new oil for a definite period. The lubricant was then changed and a supply of old worn oil placed in the crank case. When the motor had been run the same time with the old lubricant that it had been with the new it was found that considerably more wear had taken place with the old than with the new oil. There was practically no indication of wear in the first instance, and very evident signs in the second one. The engineer who carried out this test stated positively that the age of a motor may almost be said to depend upon the number of times the oil in it is changed.

What is true of the power plant is equally applicable to other parts of the auto. You can prevent a great many spring breakages by carefully oiling and graphiting the spring leaves and subsequently enclosing the entire spring in a leather casing known as a boot. Tires will give exceptional mileage under proper use, but can be very easily abused into blowing out at short distances. Just as soon as a sand blister or cut appears in one of your casings have it treated in order that the life of the tread, the breaker strip and the fabric may be given every opportunity to produce maximum efficiency. Never allow your tires to run without proper inflation, and if you are putting your machine away for the winter see to it that the tires are removed from the wheels and placed in some cool, dark corner of your garage or home, away from any oil or grease. Should you not find it convenient to remove the tires, you can at least reduce the air pressure to thirty or forty pounds, where it cannot produce a very bad effect.

It is also advisable to go over your upholstery with a fine brush and clean out the tufts or plaits. Any accumulation of foreign matter sooner or later causes unnecessary wear. A thin application of sweet oil thoroughly rubbed in renews the life of the leather and adds immeasurably to its appearance.

Owners have been put to considerable expense at times through rust and other elements of decay that unfailingly come to a motor in operation. We will cite one instance that will surely illustrate others. It is policy to drain your radiator at frequent intervals, in order that the supply of water may be fresh at all times. This also serves the purpose of keeping the petcocks and plugs free from rust. Cases are not uncommon where owners have gone long mileages and eventually found that the radiator drain pipe plug could not be removed because it had rusted in solidly. Expensive boring was found necessary, when such a difficulty could easily have been forestalled.

This advice regarding the lessening of depreciation through the application of proper care applies very particularly to the battery. It is a simple matter to keep up the required amount of distilled water. Many owners and drivers are subjected to great expense when they fail to keep the water over the plates. Should your battery produce a heavy substance on top you can rest assured that a cleansing process is necessary. Nothing maintains the appearance and surface of a battery top better than ordinary vaseline. Corrosions have a tendency to cause poor connection with all its resulting difficulties. Auto.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Rations.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In compounding a suitable ration for milking cows, the primary requirements for milk production must be always kept in view, no matter what feeds are available, or what price they are selling for. Because protein forms a fairly large constituent of milk, it must be present in some part of the ration in large quantities. It is a fairly safe guide to go by, because as a general thing when enough protein is supplied the other necessary constituents of the ration will have been supplied, providing the ration has enough bulk. That is to say, if the ration has enough dry matter, is palatable, and supplies sufficient protein, it is generally properly balanced.

The feeds available in large quantities this year are largely roughages as roots, silage and hay. The question of compounding the ration then rests entirely on the selection of concentrates. Because of its widely varied uses, oats may be considered to be more expensive than other feeds analyzing the same, but at the same time its good qualities make its presence in a dairy ration practically indispensable. Fortunately, most dairy farms have a fair amount of oats on hand, but one grain alone does not give satisfactory results, no matter how good it may be. To secure palatability, variety must be secured. Bran is pre-eminently a dairy feed. At present market prices it is as cheap as anything approaching it in nutrients. Brewers' grains analyze a little better in protein and fat, but are considerably lower in carbohydrates. This feed is not available in all districts, and where it can be secured, is about equal to bran. Gluten feed is another concentrate that can be used to advantage. Its guaranteed analysis gives it about 18 per cent. protein as it is manufactured at present, and it carries about 44 per cent. of carbohydrates and around 4 per cent. (?) of fat. It can be used in combination with other grains, and of all concentrates on the market is second only to oats when fed as the only grain in a ration.

Of those feeds very rich in protein, that are available

at present, oil cake is the most satisfactory to buy. While it does not carry quite as much protein as cotton seed, it is a safer feed as it is laxative in action, while cotton seed has a dangerous constipating effect. The bulky part of a ration can be made up of hay and silage, with the addition of roots where they are available.

While standard feeds, such as oil cake, bran and oats, are high in price, when their feeding value is considered they form the best combination of concentrates on the market at present. When fed in the ration of five parts oats, five parts bran, and one and a half parts oil cake, the mixture can be used at the rate of one pound for every four pounds of milk produced, providing the bulky portion of the ration consists of a legume or mixed hay, and a fair amount of silage.

I consider these feeds the best even at present prices, because they are safe feeds, their analysis is generally as guaranteed, and they are always on the market. The dairyman who is continually experimenting with new feeds, or combinations of feeds, stands very little chance of securing maximum production, and at present it is safe to say that there are no feeds on the market that are not selling for all they are worth, so that no bargains can be secured. The compounding of a dairy ration under any conditions resolves itself largely into a question of supplying sufficient of the required nutrients to produce milk, at the same time using feeds that can be fed without fear of dangerous results, and in the long run standard feeds are always the most satisfactory.

While maximum production can only be secured by very heavy feeding, there is a point at which further feed fails to produce proportionate results. At present when all classes of feeds are scarce, the individual feeder must determine the point after which further feeding of high-priced concentrates becomes unprofitable. There may be cases where the purchase of expensive dairy feeds is inadvisable, but that is a question for the feeder alone to determine.

Wentworth Co., Ont. CHARLES M. FLATT.

**The Clover Bar Dispersal.**

Wednesday, Dec. 10, the day scheduled for the dispersal of the Clover Bar Holstein herd, owned by the Hon. Peter Smith, proved one of the most unfavorable, in so far as weather was concerned, that Ontario has seen this season. The temperature not only dropped to something near zero, but a thirty-five mile gale also added to the discomfort of travelling public as well as upsetting all arrangements made by the management for selling. The big tent set up just outside of the stable was blown away and the machine shed had to be cleared and brought into use for the selling. The sale, however, started on time, and two and one-half hours was all that was required to dispose of the entire 46 head catalogued. Of this number 11 were calves under six months of age, and 10 others were under two years of age—and with these included the gross receipts reached a total of \$10,165, an average of \$221 throughout. The 16 cows, three years old and upwards, averaged \$320; 5 two-year-old heifers averaged \$190, and the 10 yearlings \$185.50. The four-year-old cow, Annie Abbekerk Wayne, made the top price for the day, going to R. Cooper, of Welland, at \$625. She is a daughter of Count Mercedes Ormsby, and had a 24.17-lb. seven-day butter record made at 3 years of age. The heifer calf from this cow, only a few days old, also went to Mr. Cooper at \$155. As will be seen by the buyers listed below, the cattle were well divided among buyers from nearly every district in Western Ontario. Mr. Smith may well feel that his herd was appreciated. Detailed results follow:

**FEMALES.**

Maple Grove Mercena, Alex. Frame, St. Paul's.....	\$120
Isabella Hartog, H. Waterbury, Selkirk.....	340
Annie Abbekerk Wayne 2nd, R. Cooper, Welland.....	625
Heifer calf, R. Cooper.....	155
Lady Johanna Walker, A. C. Mathews, Sutton.....	310
Nancy Pietertje of Clover Bar, Sir Henry Pellatt, King.....	385
Lily Abbekerk Ormsby, Colbeck Bros., Elora.....	215
Ida Abbekerk 4th, Colbeck Bros.....	275
Minnie Paladin 2nd, Sir Henry Pellatt.....	315
Minnie Paladin Wayne, A. C. Mathews.....	380
Isabella Queen 2nd, Alex. Frame.....	200
Belle Cornucopia Clothilde, Sir Henry Pellatt.....	275
Mercena's Sir Posch 2nd, Wm. Jeffery, St. Mary's.....	300
Lady Abbekerk Ormsby, Sir Henry Pellatt.....	410
Francy Pietertje of Clover Bar, T. Moyer, Beamsville.....	170
Emma Hartog of Clover Bar, J. D. Sibbald, Westor.....	245
Minnie Hartog Wayne, A. C. Mathews.....	255
Clover Bar Flossy, Robt. Rae, St. Mary's.....	260
Ida Abbekerk Francy, Jas. Smith, Stratford.....	170
Lady Paladin Francy, T. Moyer.....	220
Clover Bar Nancy, Y. Elgie, St. Mary's.....	130
Violet Rose Hartog, E. Sweitzer, Stratford.....	510
Rose De Kol Belle, J. H. Hyslop.....	130
Rose De Kol Hartog, Sir Henry Pellatt.....	310
Ida Abbekerk Hartog, W. Stewart, St. Mary's.....	230
Lady Paladin Hartog, K. Sibbald, Weston.....	180
Maud Hartog, E. Shillenbenger, Mitchell.....	155
Ida Hartog, J. Smith.....	180
Flossy Abbekerk Kent De Kol 2nd, Sir Henry Pellatt.....	300
Flossy Abbekerk of Clover Bar, Robt. Rae.....	145
Lady Abbekerk Ormsby 2nd, J. W. Bolton, St. Mary's.....	165
Rose Snowball, T. Moyer.....	155
Violet Rose Snowball, E. Schwitzer, Sebringville.....	280

**MALES.**

Ralph Snow Ball, H. Thistle, St. Paul's.....	360
Bull Calf, Wm. Stimacher, Mitchell.....	110

Emma's Sir Francy, A. Telfer, St. Paul's.....	\$100
King Abbekerk Hartog, E. Dinsmore.....	110
Belle's Count Hartog, W. Makins, Stratford.....	100
Prince Paladin of Clover Bar, G. W. Moler, Springfield.....	115
Prince De Kol Hartog, A. Frame.....	140
Queen's Count, J. L. Hudson, St. Mary's.....	110

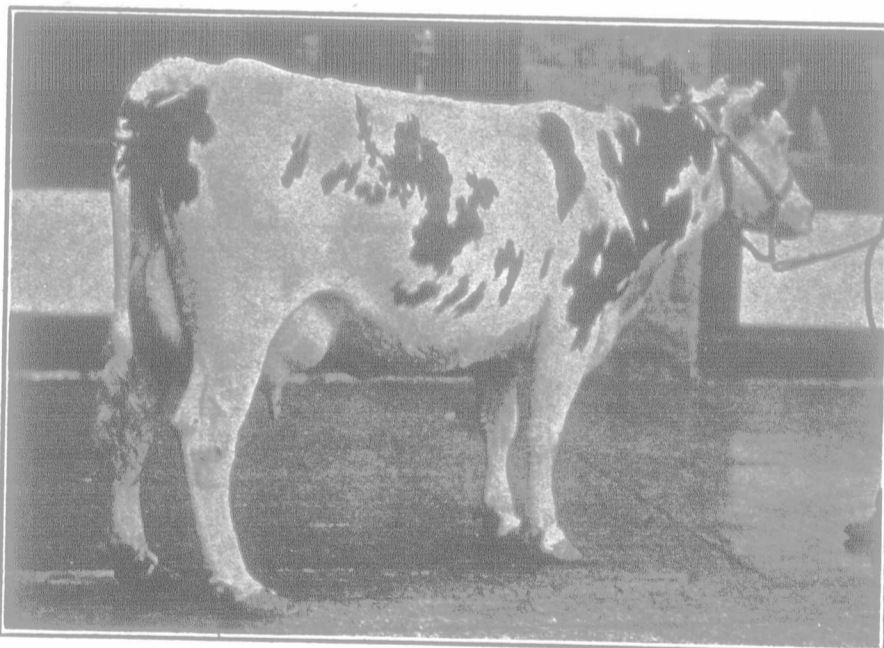
**POULTRY.**

**The National Poultry Council.**

A communication from E. Rhoades, Ottawa, Secretary of the National Poultry Council, has been received that indicates one phase of the work being done by the Council. It is as follows:

"The Directors of the National Agricultural Society of France have been granted a substantial credit by the French Government for the purpose of acquiring breeding poultry for the restocking of the liberated regions in France. This need was brought to the attention of the Federal Minister of Agriculture by Monsieur M. Chevalier, of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, the Minister referring Monsieur Chevalier to the National Poultry Council.

"The Council is now in communication with the Agricultural Society of France and, pending receipt of information as to the quantity of the different breeds required, the Provincial Representatives of the Council are making a survey of their respective provinces in order to ascertain what stock may be available for export. The varieties favored by the French are the Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red, and also Bronze Turkeys. An appeal is being made by the President of the Council to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges, and the Canadian Press, to do all possible to assist in the acquiring of the necessary information to carry on negotiations with the Avicultural Society of France, and to take advantage of the opportunity presented to place Canada in a favorable international light as a producer and exporter of breeding



**Roxie Colantha Queen.**

Winner of Dairy Test, Guelph. Owned by C. E. Best, Jarvis, Ontario.

poultry. The provincial officers of the National Poultry Council are as follows: P. E. I.—Dr. P. C. Gauthier, Vice-Pres. National Poultry Council, St. Louis; N. S.—H. H. Hull, Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Glace Bay; N. B.—A. C. McCulloch, Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton; Que.—Dr. S. Lafortune, Pointe Gatineau; Ont.—Dr. Robert Barnes, Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa; Man.—N. W. Kerr, Vice-Pres. National Poultry Council, Brandon; Sask.—H. M. Arnaud, Provincial Poultry Association, Regina; Alta.—C. M. Baker, Alberta, Provincial Poultry Association, Calgary; B. C.—H. E. Waby, British Columbia Provincial Poultry Association, Enderby, B.C.

"It is interesting to note that in a report issued by the Commissioner General for Canada in France, importations of eggs into that country in 1912 amounted to 303,243 (Quintaux Metriques), the exports for the same year being 51,155. In 1918 the imports fell to 71,162 and the exports 4,600. From these figures it will be seen that prior to the war France was a heavy importer of eggs, and no doubt efforts will be made to bring the poultry population of France above the pre-war level in order that she may be self-sustaining. Canada should be in a position to supply all the breeding poultry required, but it will be necessary for all interested to give all assistance possible to the National Poultry Council in the locating and the selection of bred-to-lay stock."

If you like "The Farmer's Advocate," tell others about it, but if there is anything about it you do not like, tell us.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**Spraying Currants to Retain their Foliage.**

By L. CAESAR, O.A.C., GUELPH.

Currant bushes, except where grown under shade, commonly lose their foliage many weeks before the arrival of cold weather. Some years most of the leaves fall before the fruit on black currants is ripe, but more commonly the dropping takes place about the middle of August. There is no doubt that this premature loss of foliage prevents the bushes from being as vigorous as they otherwise would be, and the crop from being as large as it should. Of course, whatever dropping occurs before the fruit is ripe, causes the fruit to be of inferior quality. The reason for this will be clear if we remember that all the good that goes to make the canes vigorous, to produce fruit buds, and to feed the fruit, is manufactured in the green leaves. Hence, it is very important to retain the foliage in a green, healthy condition throughout the growing season.

The causes of premature dropping of currant leaves are usually—first, leaf spot diseases which are caused by fungi, and second—drought. Sometimes red spiders and aphids are contributing factors.

**SPRAYING TO PREVENT LEAF DROP.**

Experiments were conducted at Burlington this past season to see whether any of the liquid sprays or dusts would prevent the falling of the foliage. The liquid sprays used were lime-sulphur, Bordeaux mixture and soluble sulphur. The dusts were the common apple orchard dust consisting of 90 per cent. sulphur and 10 per cent. arsenate of lead, the new dust composed of dry Bordeaux powder and talc, and third, dust composed of a mixture of the two just mentioned. Bordeaux mixture was used at the strength of 4 pounds of bluestone, 6 pounds of hydrated lime and 40 gallons of water; lime-sulphur at 1 gallon to 30 gallons of water; soluble sulphur at 2½ pounds to 40 gallons of water. Black currants alone were used in the experiments this year, though red and white currants are equally subject to the dropping of their foliage.

The first application was made on April 29th and 30th, which was just before the wet season began.

At this date black currant buds were bursting, and some of the leaves were about half an inch long. Many of them were about the size of a ten cent piece.

The second application was on May 18, when the blossoms on black currants were on the point of bursting, and had already burst on the red varieties.

Shortly before the third application was made it was observed that all three dusts were almost useless and that leaf spot was developing as rapidly on them as on unsprayed rows. Hence, dusting was discontinued. It was observed also that soluble sulphur, though used at double strength, was not giving nearly as good results as Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur. Hence it was discontinued, and Bordeaux and lime-sulphur alone used in the later sprayings.

The third application was on June 6th, when black currant fruit had well set. (Red currants at this time were much further advanced.)

The fourth application was given to only half of the Bordeaux plot and half of the lime-sulphur plot, and was made on July 11th. We do not recommend this date, because at this time the fruit was coloring and the spray stained it, even up to the time of picking. Hence this application should have been made at least a week earlier.

**RESULTS.**

We have already said that the dusts and the soluble sulphur proved unsatisfactory or practically useless. Hence, the only substances that gave beneficial results were Bordeaux mixture and the lime-sulphur, and of these two Bordeaux was so much the superior that lime-sulphur cannot be put in the same class with it.

When the plots were examined by me on the 29th of July just before leaving the district for a month's absence, the untreated rows had begun to lose much of their foliage and many of the bushes were bare, though the fruit was not yet ripe. The Bordeaux and lime-sulphur plots still retained almost all their foliage, but on the lime-sulphur rows there were numerous brown spots on the leaves due to the leaf spot, while on the Bordeaux rows the foliage was almost perfect, and very few of these spots were to be seen.

The plots were not again examined until September 6th. At this date practically all the foliage on the unsprayed rows was dead and had fallen to the ground; on the lime-sulphur rows also, nearly all the foliage was dead, but considerable of it was still hanging on though ready to drop. On the Bordeaux part which had been sprayed three times the leaves were all green except

that those had a good spot; on the beautiful striking color the part other.

Early in this time as expected Bordeaux This foliage leaves were only three season like three times in good condition spraying for season.

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that those on the top, six or nine inches, of the bush had a good many small brown areas due to the leaf spot; on the part sprayed four times the leaves were in beautiful condition. Both Bordeaux plots afforded a striking contrast to all the rest of the foliage, though the part sprayed four times was much better than the other.

Early in October the field was again visited. By this time all the foliage was off the lime-sulphur rows, as expected, but was still green and healthy on the Bordeaux part that had been sprayed four times. This foliage was in fair condition, though many of the leaves were turning brown on the part that had received only three applications. We see, therefore, that in a season like 1919, it was possible by spraying currants three times with Bordeaux mixture to retain the foliage in good condition up to the first of September, and by spraying four times to retain it right to the end of the season.

I intend to continue these tests with Bordeaux next year on a large scale and under various conditions. I hope that many growers will co-operate with me by trying the Bordeaux on their own currants.

In districts where there is San Jose scale, lime-sulphur at the strength of 1 gallon to 7 gallons of water should be substituted for Bordeaux for the first spraying, and applied just as the leaf buds of currants are bursting. If

aphids are present on the buds at that time, black leaf 40 or nicotine sulphate of the strength given in the direction on the can may be added.

So far as I can judge from this year's work, the best times for making the other three applications on black currants would appear to be just before the blossoms open, just after they have fallen and the fruit is clearly set, and again in two weeks or as late as it is possible without staining the fruit for market. The same applies to red currants and white, but we must remember that these times will not carry on the same date, because the red currant blossoms are earlier in bursting and the fruit sets earlier. It might be well in the case of red and white currants to give the fourth spray immediately after their fruit has been picked instead of before.

No poison is required for black currants, but it should be added to the second and third sprays for the red and white varieties. Either arsenate of lead at the strength of 2 pounds of the paste or 1 pound of the powder, or arsenate of lime (calcium arsenate) at the strength of 1 1/2 pounds of the paste or 3/4 pound of the powder may be added to each 40 gallons of Bordeaux. When spraying we apply the mixture from beneath as well as from above, and would recommend that this be done until we have tested the matter further.

### FARM BULLETIN.

#### Sunday Milk Delivery Lawful in Hot Weather.

Judge Ermatinger has handed down his decision in the case of the King vs. the Carnation Milk Products Company, Aylmer, which was tried at Aylmer November 28 and reported in this paper. The Company was charged with a violation of the Lord's Day Act at the instigation of the Lord's Day Alliance, and County Police Magistrate Hunt rendered a verdict favorable to the company. The case was appealed to the Divisional Court, presided over by Judge Ermatinger, who has dismissed the appeal, leaving the question of costs for further argument. The taking in of milk at factories is, therefore, declared lawful in hot weather, but Judge Ermatinger warns the Company not to abuse the privileges granted them by his decision. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the receiving of milk on Sunday from patrons is a work of necessity under Section 12 of the Lord's Day Act.

## U. F. O. Holds Most Important Convention Since Inception.

THE third week in December is known throughout the Province as U.F.O. week. The United Farmers' organization, with its allied associations, met this year in Massey Hall, Toronto. They had a great convention. It must be remembered that the good ship U. F. O. was launched less than six years ago, for the purpose of carrying the farmers of the Province out of the wilderness of injustices, unequal representations, and throttled markets, to the promised land of equal rights for all and special privileges to none. At the helm has been the Secretary, J. J. Morrison, who has piloted the ship through stormy waters and has brought it into the open sea where the sailing is less dangerous. Mr. Morrison is good as an organizer, and, judging from the way the sixth annual convention was handled, he has the confidence of the farmers of the Province. His captain in the troublous times has been R. H. Halbert, a man who by commanding, scolding, and jovial comment, has held the crew together and ever kept enthusiasm uppermost. Mr. Halbert can certainly handle a meeting. While the success of the U. F. O. has been phenomenal, it has not by any means reached port yet. It is said that there are 250,000 farmers in Ontario, but to date only 48,000 of these have connected themselves with the organization. Coming from all parts of the Province, engaged in diversified agriculture, and living under various conditions, the ideas and desires of the numerous delegates would naturally not all be in harmony. As time goes on and the membership increases, new difficulties will undoubtedly present themselves, requiring men of ability and shrewdness to keep the organization within the proper channel. Mr. Morrison as Secretary appears to know what rural Ontario wants, and so far has been able to keep things running smoothly. Care must be taken that the management of the organization does not fall into the hands of men with selfish aims. As sure as it does, the organization is in danger of being wrecked. Hitherto there has been a great public spirit shown on the part of the officials, and the men at the head have not received compensation of a mercenary character commensurate with the labors which they have performed for rural Ontario.

A pleasing feature of the convention was the acceptance of Hon. E. C. Drury as leader of the farmers' party and addresses from members of the Cabinet. On Wednesday evening the largest hall in Toronto was filled largely with farmers. The men entrusted with the different departments of the new government, gave an account of their stewardship to date, and outlined policies they had in mind. The plans spoken of apparently had the indorsation of the vast audience.

#### President's Address.

President Halbert, who has recently been elected member of the Dominion House for North Ontario, briefly referred to the growth of the organization, and then presented his annual address, which he entitled "Canadian Citizenship." The aims and objects of the organization were clearly set forth, and shoals to be guarded against were pointed out. We herewith give the address in its entirety:

"Since our last annual meeting a great many changes have taken place, our organization has grown in numbers and also in importance. The farmers have come to the front by leaps and bounds until we find ourselves to-day with the government of this Province on our shoulders, and while our elected men may, and no doubt will make mistakes, yet we feel confident that they will give us honest, staple, sane and economic government not subservient to the big interest or not to give the farmers undue privileges, but to truly represent the ideals and aspiration of the great masses of the people. The present crisis in the U. F. O. is a time of test which comes to all young organizations. Differences of opinion no doubt will occasionally arise, but I trust at this critical time in the history of the movement there will be no dissension, but that each and every member by patient effort and hard work will assist to build up this organization which is second to none in this Province for its clearness of vision, sanity of purpose and adherence to democratic principles. It is a splendid tribute to human character when we find men and

women willing to die for democracy, as so many of our people have done, but as seen in the test of every day life there are few who are able to live for democracy. When as a people we have learned to live for this principle it will not be necessary for so many to die for it in the future. It is really the living for a principle that truly establishes it. Justice, usefulness and kindness should be the cardinal principles of our organization. This is not a movement of a few leaders but a movement of the people and for the people. Its success will depend upon its sane policies and wise leadership. Every one who has the true interest of the Dominion at heart desires to see the present unrest satisfactorily settled. This can be done by an honest effort on the part of all. This organization has been formed as democratic, as democracy knows how to make it. No doubt with experience many improvements will be made, but the basis of the situation will stand because it has been laid upon a rock, which rock is democratic responsibility. Upon the shoulders of the individual in each local club rests the responsibility for the spirit and form of the movement, and upon them too must rest the praise or blame for whatever the U.F.O. may be able to accomplish. Let us emphasize again the great importance of good leadership—leadership in the clubs, leadership in the counties and leadership in the Province. This is a vital matter, and its importance cannot be overlooked.

"The past year has been a very trying and strenuous one for the leaders of this movement. We have had to take some very strong positions on short notice; we did so believing we had the support of the organization. We have been ridiculed, slandered and abused. Every means possible has been used to discredit the organization and its leaders. All the organized forces of our opponents are fighting us tooth and nail, because they are now alive to the fact that the common people are welding themselves together as a fighting force, and when they gain strength it will mean an end to the class and party rule of the past. This is the path of all new movements, once they prove to be worth while, all the opposing elements will do their utmost to stem the tide. The strong opposition we are receiving at

the present time goes to show that this organization is something to be reckoned with, and is now getting somewhere. I appeal to every farmer and every worker to join at once and get ready for the great battle which is before us. As Lincoln is reported to have said, 'No country can exist half slave and half free'—neither can we exist in Canada to-day and enjoy any freedom unless the ever-increasing power of the moneyed aristocracy is overthrown. The man who would be free, he himself must strike the blow, stop lamenting about our ills, do not look for a Moses from those who are now on our backs, to bring us out of Egyptian slavery. We must do it ourselves. Let all who can take his or her part in the battle. We are only at the beginning of things in Canada to-day. It is what the people say and do that counts. Let me here point out two things which we want to guard against and keep in their proper place—first, our success commercially may have a tendency to commercialize the organization and draw it away from its higher motives, and again our success politically may have an intoxicating effect and, while both are essential to the growth and usefulness of the organization, we must not allow either or both to strangle our ideals as citizens. The war has taught us many lessons, and none more forcibly than the need of true and unadulterated Canadian citizenship. We have a great many people among us who do not seem to realize the great heritage that has been handed down to them by the pioneers of this country, not only in the cleared acres of as productive a land as the sun shines on, but that they possess that valuable inheritance of being born in Canada. Our boys on Flanders' Fields placed Canada foremost among the nations of the world. They fought for a better and more democratic Canada. It is our duty to see to it that we build up a united citizenship, loving liberty, liberty of conscience, liberty of speech, liberty of religion, and let us remember that we have those among us who have not been so fortunate as we have been, who have not this heritage. We have a great responsibility resting upon us, and we will not discharge that responsibility or make a united Canada by throwing stones.

"We most realize that we have a duty to those people



U. F. O. Delegates in Annual Convention, Massey Hall, Toronto.

## SPARKS FROM THE U. F. O. ANVIL.

No permanent prosperity can come to this country unless its genesis is on the land. A prosperous agricultural community results in a prosperous industrial country.—*Hon. Manning Doherty.*

I am willing to work for any man, regardless of color, race, creed or nationality, who has the true ideals of Canadian citizenship and willing to work with me to establish the brotherhood of man in this country.—*R. H. Halbert.*

A man who would be free, he himself must strike the blow.—*R. H. Halbert.*

The Dominion Government struck out of the estimates the million dollars to build a terminal elevator at Toronto, but granted \$20,000,000 for speedways in the Provinces.—*J. J. Morrison.*

The common people are welding themselves together as a fighting force. When they gain strength it means the end to class and party rule.—*J. J. Morrison.*

I am going to try to do something by way of the simplification of the laws of Ontario and to make our courts as independent and as autonomous as our Legislature already is.—*Hon. W. E. Raney.*

Ninety per cent. of the people of this Province get all their education in the common school. We are prepared to give everything that is in the interests of education, no matter from what section of the Province you happen to come.—*Hon. R. H. Grant.*

There is nothing that you can do for the orphans of the men who lost their lives in France that will ever repay them for the loss of their fathers. I believe these children should be wards of the Province and be given every opportunity to prepare themselves for the duties of citizenship.—*Lieut.-Col. D. Carmichael.*

The chief concern of the Ontario Agricultural College must be to turn out first-class farmers, rather than second-class professional agriculturists.—*Hon. Manning Doherty.*

The U. F. O. political movement had its inception on the back concessions.—*Hon. Beniah Bowman.*

At the evening meeting, \$748 were put on the collection plate for the aid of the Sick Children's Hospital. The farmers give liberally to a worthy cause.

Boys and girls leave the farm because the conditions on the farm are not satisfactory. Take the bright lights of the city to the farm.—*Hon. Peter Smith.*

I hope to institute a broad-minded policy in regard to the Government and charitable institutions in the Province. The empty bed, rather than a full institution, will be the result aimed at.—*Hon. H. C. Nixon.*

In the new order, man's status will be judged by the good he can do, rather than by his wealth.—*Hon. Manning Doherty.*

The Government is going to see that the people get better roads. Assistance will be given townships in road building and maintenance.—*Hon. F. C. Biggs.*

Instead of a Provincial Highway, covering 420 miles of roads and benefiting twenty-three counties, I have in mind a highway of 1,600 miles benefiting thirty-eight counties.—*Hon. F. C. Biggs.*

We will work in the interests of all the people in this country. Government of the people, for the people and by the people will be our aim.—*Premier Drury.*

We will endeavor to give honest, decent and efficient administration while in office.—*Premier Drury.*

Ability and fitness of a man to fill the office will characterize the selection of men for positions.—*Premier Drury.*

Do not look for a Moses from those who are now on our backs to bring us out of slavery. We must do it ourselves.—*R. H. Halbert.*

Farmers do not want to see the industries feeding from the public trough.—*Hon. T. A. Crerar.*

If your candidate has to buy you with campaign funds contributed from the outside, don't be surprised if he sells you after he is elected.—*Hon. T. A. Crerar.*

In a democracy the amount of taxes raised does not matter so much as the manner in which you raise them.—*Hon. T. A. Crerar.*

An old English statesman one hundred years ago said: "Protection is plucking the geese without any squawking."—*Hon. T. A. Crerar.*

If the boy learns how to play well with other boys on the school ground, he will know how to live well when he becomes a man.—*Mr. Morris.*

You men can run your own clubs, but you can't win an election without the women.—*Mrs. Brodie.*

No longer is competition the life of trade, but co-operation is the life of trade.—*W. A. Amos.*

The product of our labors has been one of exploitation by unnecessary middlemen.—*R. W. E. Burnaby.*

Renfrew County leads in the number of farmers' clubs, there being sixty-three; Simcoe comes next with fifty-nine; then Bruce with fifty-six, and Grey with fifty, over fifty per cent. of which were organized this year.—*J. J. Morrison.*

in assisting to carry the gospel of citizenship to them and teaching it and living it among them. I am willing to work with any man regardless of color, race, creed or nationality, who has the true ideals of Canadian citizenship and willing to work with me to establish the brotherhood of man in this country, and yet we have people who are to-day fanning the flames of discord, jealousy and antagonism. I once thought that the man who looted the public treasury was the greatest enemy the nation had, but to my mind there is one still worse and that is the one who for reasons I care not what, stirs the fire of racial and religious passion, thereby setting in action agencies that are the greatest menace and danger to the public weal to-day. Such agencies should be crushed and crushed so mercilessly that they will never again arise from the oblivion to which they should be forever consigned, to the end that we may all work together to make Canada the best country in the world to live in."

## Forty-eight Thousand Members.

From a mere handful of farmers, who met on March 20, 1914, to formulate the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario, to 48,000 members by the fall of 1919 is growth of which any organization might well be proud. During that time the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, having its origin in the U.F.O., has been started, and in 1919 did a business of \$8,500,000. From two or three clubs in 1914, the movement has grown until there are now 1,130 clubs, 510 of which were organized this year. The Secretary's report and financial statement, which appear herewith, show the movement to be on a sound basis.

"Although this report is primarily that of the United Farmers of Ontario, the parent body and progenitor of all our movements, in order to show the remarkable extent of our activities, we must refer to these other organizations which, although operating under directorates of their own, are directly dependent upon the U.F.O. for their origin and maintenance. The institutions referred to are The United Farm Women of Ontario, our great helpmate and co-worker, which though only a little more than a year old is becoming firmly entrenched among the rural women of the Province; the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, with 5,000 shareholders, which shows a gross turnover of business this year amounting to \$8,500,000, including 1,000 tons of binder twine representing \$500,000, and the business of the live-stock department where in the period from February 20th to Nov. 30th 3,682 cars of live stock were handled amounting in value to \$7,500,000. Besides that, eight stores are being operated with great success at outside points; and an official organ of the organization has been started.

"Not only have these bodies flourished during the past year, but the United Farmers' Association itself has enjoyed a remarkable growth. Whereas last year



R. W. E. Burnaby.  
New President U. F. O.

our report showed that we had 620 clubs, we are able to announce 1,130, an increase of 510; last year our membership was 25,000 as compared with 48,000 this year, a gain of 23,000. During 1918 we had two great gatherings besides our annual convention, one at Ottawa and one in this hall at Toronto. This year we have had no Province-wide conventions, but we have had a series of meetings embracing sixty-four non-union conventions, followed by hundreds of other meetings where public questions of the day were discussed upon their merits by farmers, who have rapidly developed from shrinking rural workers to self-respecting citizens, determined that Canadian public affairs shall be conducted upon a higher plane, and that special privileges shall be banished from our midst. The depth of their convictions was amply shown at the polls on the 20th of October last, when forty-five U.F.O. candidates were elected as members of the Legislature for the Province, and have since been called upon to form a government. This political activity originated as have all democratic movements of the past—with the plain people. And what of the future? Can we afford to slacken our endeavors? True, we have won marked

advantage by our success at the polls, but should we not reinforce our success and prepare for other and greater contests by spreading our organization to the limit of our power?

"Our organization came into existence just a few months before the commencement of the war, and although all through our existence, up to this year we have operated in the face of great difficulties during a period of trade restriction and world-wide destruction, we have made marked progress. Now that a period of reconstruction lies before us great expansion should be accomplished.

"Your new Directorate will be asked to sanction an advanced scheme of development in organization which will, if efficiently carried out, extend the membership to the remotest portions of the Province. The psychological moment, long awaited has come and, as your secretary-treasurer and organizer, I have no hesitation in saying that the year ahead of us should witness our greatest endeavor. We trust that the officers you choose to-morrow morning will be strong and capable men who will promote an aggressive policy in order to make the year 1920 the climax of a number of years of steadily increasing development. The past year has been one of exceptional activity, testing to the limit the endurance of a staff that is always overworked owing to rapid growth. Our finances have stood the strain of the great demands made upon it, and a substantial reserve will remain on hand after the expenses of this convention are paid. Our financial statement the first year showed receipts of \$52.75 and no disbursements, since everyone worked for nothing. This year's statement shows receipts of \$32,164.18 and disbursements of \$17,074.04. Our new plan of development will require a large sum of money, but with your loyal support I feel that I am quite safe in guaranteeing that at our next annual meeting we shall be able to announce a satisfactory balance sheet, a greatly enlarged membership (both U.F.O. and U.F.W.O.) and a wonderful development in the platform ability of our members. The movement is now firmly established, its ideals are appealing with ever-increasing vigor to all the people. The effect, no doubt, will not be revolution, rather will it be the reformation of Canadian Public Life."

## Aims and Ideals of the U. F. O.

W. A. Amos, of Palmerston, who was later elected Vice-President of the U.F.O., set forth the aims and ideals of the organization in a carefully thought out address. Referring back to the early days of the organization, the speaker pointed out the humble beginning and then rehearsed the growth and expansion. In the early days it was financially bankrupt, and its principles little known. In fact, it was subject to ridicule, but the aim was to stem the exodus of people from agricultural communities, to safeguard this great industry and to inculcate a deeper reverence for the calling of agriculture. The speaker divided his remarks

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under the following headings: Organization for social betterment, in which the idea was to secure fair treatment for farmers as producers, and to train agriculturists for clear thinking on social, economic and financial questions. Then there was co-operation, in an endeavor to lessen the cost of both production and distribution, to eliminate wastefulness and to establish the highest efficiency in serving both the producer and the consumer. In this regard the speaker stated that co-operation, and not competition, was the life of trade. Owing to lack of sufficient organization and working together, farmers have, to a certain extent, been imposed upon. It was not the primary intention of the organization to go into politics, continued the speaker, but, in spite of organization, co-operation and deputations, agriculture remained stagnant, and delegations to our Government brought a comparatively small measure of redress. It appeared that parliaments and councils were directly under the influence of industrial, financial and transportation companies, and that the streams of legislation were corrupted by campaign funds of protected interests. It was this condition of affairs which led the farmers to endeavor to secure fair representation, in order that election pledges should be kept, and that the public business of the country be transacted honestly and economically. The growth of this movement has been rapid. One year ago the aim was to place a few men in the political arena; to-day the farmers have the government of the Province in their hands, and it is believed that it is in safe hands. It is democracy expressing herself in the political life of the Province. The speaker referred to obstacles which will have to be confronted, stating that while the old order changes, giving place to the new, the old order has no notion of being unceremoniously kicked out by the new. It has always made a fight, and no doubt will do so again. For the electors to break away from the old party and to breathe the free air of independent politics has been a big wrench for many, but in order that the farmers might realize their rights it was necessary for them to break away from party lines. A note of warning was sounded relative to the new movement, and care must be taken that a new game of party politics is not started to perpetuate the very system which has been condemned. Mr. Amos would have the slogan of the new Ontario Legislature "Sincerity." The speaker believed that the members of the U. F. O. realized that the call is on to Ottawa, for it is there that agriculture can secure more equitable trade laws, fiscal policies which will tend to emancipate her people, regenerate her spirit, and rehabilitate our desolate lands.

**Progress of the Trading Company.**

The interdependence of the U. F. O. and its Co-operative Company was the subject discussed by R. W. E. Burnaby and W. C. Good. Mr. Burnaby dwelt to a considerable extent on the causes of rural depopulation, and gave as one of the chief reasons for this state of affairs the unprofitableness of agriculture as compared with industries in towns and cities. The product of our labor has been exploited unnecessarily by middlemen, said the speaker. There have been wasteful methods of distribution both in our buying and selling, which has helped to increase the cost to the consumer. The Co-operative Company aims at overcoming, so far as possible, wasteful and expensive methods of distribution by bringing the producer and consumer closer together. The speaker outlined the policy of the Company, showing how the trading was divided into three departments—live stock, commission and co-operative trading—each handled separately by men familiar with this particular line of business. The Company is owned, controlled and directed by farmers, and the business has grown in value from \$33,000 to \$8,500,000 in six years. It must be remembered that during this period trade has been greatly upset owing to the war, and in many lines business has been curtailed, owing to the inability to secure material. Mr. Burnaby pointed out some of the difficulties the Company had in securing connection with the wholesale firms. Today this has been largely overcome, and the Company should show more rapid progress in the future than it has in the past. The object of the Company's existence is to further the interests of farmers in all branches of agriculture.

**When Industry Will Be For Service.**

Following the above speaker, Mr. Good read a paper on the "Farmers' Movement, its commercial, political and educational sides and their relation to one another." It was a particularly well-thought-out paper, but unfortunately did not receive the hearing which it should have. Mr. Good is a deep thinker, and evidently his ideas were not followed by some of those present. A brief review of the farmers' movement in the United States and Canada was given, and the present organization referred to as a little seed six years ago which has now grown into a great tree, whose branches spread over the whole Province, and wherein the birds of the air—some of them birds of prey—will take shelter. The speaker contended that this has been a work of faith; the seed was sown and already a harvest is being reaped, but in the future an even greater harvest will be garnered if the members of the movement faint not. The aim of the farmer organizations has been fundamentally educational, in the broad sense of the term, and its commercial development was secondary. The entrance into politics was distinctly forbidden in some of the earlier organizations as the Grange. This advanced step has been taken in order that the will of the people might prevail. The immediate aim of the Co-operative Company, said the speaker, was to buy wholesale, to sell wholesale, and to eliminate all unnecessary middlemen; to reduce waste and prevent profiteering; to establish the principle of business for service and

not for profits. These have been the aims of the commercial farmers' organizations of Western Canada. A similar movement in great Britain was referred to, where the co-operative industry and commerce have grown steadily for seventy-five years, until its aggregate business a year ago amounted to over \$1,124,000,000, with a net surplus profit of over \$90,000,000. It has factories which produce almost every commodity in domestic demand, besides plantations and farming lands for the production of raw materials. It has banking and insurance institutions. In referring to this the speaker believed that there was no vital or permanent difficulty in the way of applying the same principle to Canadian industry with the most salutary results in the elimination of waste and profiteering, provided of course, that the movement is built upon a stable foundation, and that we do not shut our eyes to the lessons which past experiences have taught us. Commenting upon the political end of the subject, politics was defined as the science and practice of government, and as a necessary part of all civilized life. The farmers' movement in politics seeks to bring about a real democracy and to insure that so far as legislation and government is concerned the motto, "Equal Opportunities for all," will be realized.



**J. J. Morrison.**  
Secretary of U. F. O.

Education in the widest sense is the great aim of the farmers' movement. Too often education is associated entirely with book learning, said the speaker. Mr. Good gave the following quotation, from an address by Huxley, to define a liberal education: "That man I think has a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth, working order, ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature, and of the laws of her operation; one who is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all villainy and to respect others as himself." Speaking broadly, said Mr. Good, education consists in bringing the individual into

At the evening meeting of the U. F. O. the people present were given an opportunity to contribute to the aid of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. In announcing the collection, J. J. Morrison said, "We are going to use old-fashioned tin pans for collection plates, and remember that bills won't rattle." There was very little rattle, and \$748 were donated.

harmony with his environment—physical, mental and spiritual. The aims have been previously outlined, now what of the plans for the future? Under this heading Mr. Good dwelt on the possibilities of the co-operative movement, and pointed out how it might extend to creameries, cheese factories, egg circles, breeders' clubs, grain growers' companies, etc. Along political lines the farmers have already gone beyond past action, and are taking the lead in political movements along broad, democratic lines. Referring to the future educational system, Mr. Good believed that the Provincial farmers' organizations ought to link up with other institutions for community betterment and for the elevation of rural life. In a word, the organization may commercially help to establish the co-operative common-wealth where industry will be for service and not for gain. Politically, it may help on the great movement for real democracy and abolish profiteering and exploitation. Educationally, it may help to develop

a higher and better standard of manhood and womanhood.

**No Class Legislation.**

A pleasing event and one of great significance to the Province was the formal endorsement of the Drury Government by the United Farmers of Ontario. Before an audience of some 3,500, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Be it resolved, that we, the members of the United Farmers of Ontario, here assembled in our sixth annual convention, endorse the action of the Joint Political Committee of the U. F. O. in taking steps to select a leader to establish a Government in the Province of Ontario, as necessitated by the result of the recent Provincial election;

"And also reaffirm our position in the matter of the Government of this Province as expressed in the Provincial platform of this organization;

"And finally desire to urge upon the present Administration the seriousness of responsibility involved in the fulfillment of the great trust which has been placed in its hands."

The resolution was introduced by Col. J. Z. Fraser, who pointed out to the Premier and his Ministers that with victory comes responsibility, and with success renewed obligations. The Premier and his Cabinet were reminded that they were not merely representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, but that their acceptance of the call as head of the Government had transferred their allegiance to men and women of all classes, creeds and parties in the Province. Colonel Fraser warned them to be careful in utterance, as words once said cannot be recalled, and a promise given is a mortgage that will be hard to liquidate. All questions should be dealt with wisely, and the aim should be to work for the good of all. Turning to the audience, the speaker reminded the men and women before him that their individual responsibility to the new Government did not end with their selection of a Premier and Cabinet. Premier Drury arose amidst a storm of applause and thanked the meeting for its expression of confidence, and promised that he would honestly, fearlessly and humbly endeavor to make real their expectations of himself and colleagues. Most of the Cabinet Ministers were on the platform and gave short addresses, explaining some of the plans which they had formulated for their departments.

**Attorney-General.**

Honorable Mr. Raney, who is the Attorney-General, was the first Minister called upon to speak. In his opening remarks he stated that the old idea that some people were born to govern and all the rest to be governed had been protested against by the people of Ontario. The people have said to the members of the Government, "Go ahead, not right or wrong we're behind you, but while you're right we're behind you." One of the first things which the Attorney-General claimed he would try to do was to simplify the laws of Ontario and to make the courts as independent and as autonomous as our Legislature already is. The fact that our common laws are being continually changed and adopted by the courts was referred to, and it was pointed out that much of this was done outside of the Province and even beyond the Dominion. The speaker looked forward to the day when shelves a few feet high and three or four feet long will contain the common law of the Province, instead of the present condition of it being contained in thousands of volumes. The Hon. Mr. Raney reviewed the work which he had done for temperance legislation, and his fight against the race-track betting house. He paid a tribute to Sir William Hearst for his courage in putting on the statute books such legislation as the Temperance Act and the Act providing for women's suffrage.

**Minister of Education.**

Honorable R. H. Grant, the newly-appointed Minister of Education, voiced the opinion of his colleagues that there was much to learn in attendance at the U.F.O. Convention. The discussions broadened one's viewpoint. As ninety per cent. of the people of the Province get practically all their education in the common school, the Honorable Mr. Grant stated that "we are prepared to give you everything that is in the interests of education, no matter from what section of the Province you happen to come." The Department is for the service of all the people. At the beginning of the new year, the Minister expects to commence a campaign throughout the Province to ascertain from the people the educational wants of their particular section.

**Provincial Secretary.**

In a brief address, Honorable H. C. Nixon, the Provincial Secretary, told of some of the work which came under his jurisdiction. Among the duties were the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act, and the housing administration, and he stated they would continue this good work. The charitable institutions of the Province come under this head, and a broad-minded policy will be instituted. The demands of the Great War Veterans' Association for investigation into the work or management of some of these institutions will be attended to. The Minister stated that there was a shortage of nurses in the Government institutions, and stated that they were prepared to pay the highest salaries and to make living conditions for the nurses as congenial as possible.

**Minister of Public Works.**

Undoubtedly the people of both urban and rural Ontario have been waiting for the announcement of a road policy by the new Minister of Public Works, the Honorable Mr. Biggs. The Minister believed in assisting the township roads as well as building trunk highways. He suggested a twenty per cent. grant to the

township roads, the money to be taken from the licenses from motor cars. He believed that the average car license could well be increased two or three dollars a year. For townships that were not in as good a position financially as others, Mr. Biggs suggested the setting aside of \$2,000,000 to be loaned them for five years, to be repaid in equal instalments, without interest. Instead of 420 miles of provincial highways, the Minister has planned to take in 1,600 miles, and instead of 23 counties being benefited he would have highways throughout every county. The character of the construction would depend upon the traffic; for instance, a better class of construction would be required on roads leading into the large centres. A hard-surface road was not contemplated, unless the cost of building the road is less than the maintenance of a water-bound Macadam road. Honorable Mr. Biggs is planning to inspect all the country roads next June to see for himself how the work is being carried on.

#### Minister Without Portfolio.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Carmichael, D.S.O., characterized himself as the "odd-job man." He is the Government's appointee on the Hydro Commission, and also looks after the interests of the returned soldier. Col. Carmichael stated that at present he is in the school-boy stage, as he found that he had a good deal to learn about electricity. The speaker was very much interested in the returned soldiers, and he felt sure that the Government and the farming community were behind him in any move which would make for the betterment of the returned soldier and his dependents, particularly the man who was disabled and unable to take care of himself. He believed that the orphans of the men who lost their lives in France should be the wards of the Province and given every opportunity to prepare themselves for the duties of citizenship. It was felt that it was the duty of Ontario citizens to provide for friendless soldiers in their old age.

#### Minister of Lands and Forests.

Honorable Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, gave a resume of the difficulties he had to contend with in being elected to Parliament, and during his first session. As Mr. Bowman lives in the North country, he contended that he would sooner have the Department of Lands and Forests than any other, as he was deeply interested in the settling and developing of that great Northland. He stated that he would like to get 250,000 good settlers into that part of the Province.

#### The Provincial Treasurer.

Honorable Peter Smith has charge of the Provincial Treasury. While he had not much to say regarding his Department, he did desire to remain on the same level as the people who elected him. He believed that the handle of "Honorable" is a detriment in some respects, and advised the people that if the members of the Cabinet show signs of putting on airs to unseat them from their position. He wished the farmers to make their desires known. In speaking of rural depopulation, the Minister contended that it was the farmer's own fault in many cases for the boys and girls leaving the farm. The chief reason was because conditions were not made suitable, and that the boys and girls were not taken into partnership. The city has its attractions, but the bright lights of the city can be taken to the farm.

#### Minister of Agriculture.

The Honorable Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, in his opening remarks stated that he did not believe there had ever before been a gathering of such national importance. While the membership of the U.F.O. has increased by leaps and bounds, the new Minister believed that ere long the membership would reach 200,000 or more. While we are living in unsettled times, Mr. Doherty did not believe that the time would ever come when things would be as they were previous to 1914. A new order is being ushered in, and man's status will be judged more by the good he can do rather than by his wealth, claimed the Minister. Our present development was referred to as being lop-sided, there being about seventy per cent. of the population living in urban centres and but thirty per cent. on the farms. It was believed that it was the duty of the Government and the U. F. O. to equalize conditions so that we may have a prosperous agricultural community. Mr. Doherty stated that it would be his duty to correct the glaring injustices that have prevailed to date. "One of the greatest agricultural institutions in the Dominion is the O. A. C., Guelph, and I shall make every effort to bring the policy of this institution to the farmer on the back concessions. I shall endeavor to make the College work out your problems and to have the staff keep in touch with the farmers of Ontario. I shall insist that the first concern of all agricultural educational institutions will be to turn out first-class farmers, rather than second-class professional agriculturists." The Minister concluded by stating that no permanent prosperity can come to this country unless its genesis is on the land, and that a prosperous agricultural community results in a prosperous industrial country.

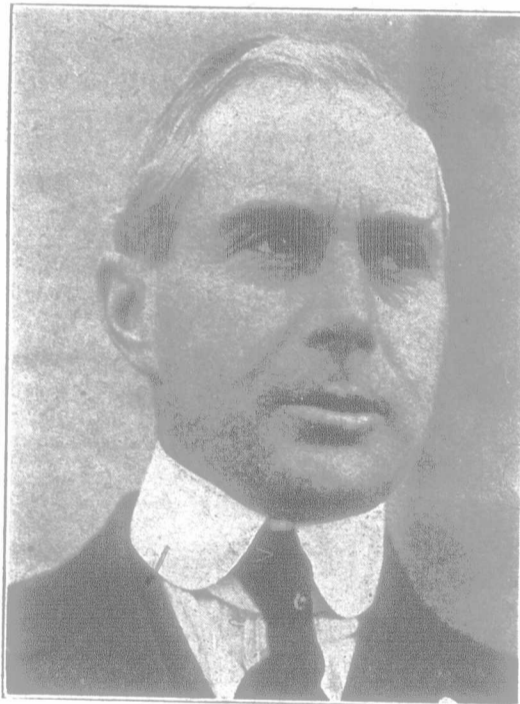
#### Ovation Given to the Premier.

When Premier Drury arose to speak he received prolonged cheering from the audience, followed by the singing of "He's a Jolly, Good Fellow." When the cheering subsided, the Premier referred to his work in the picking of a Cabinet, and stated that he himself had been rather green and he had green material to work with. However, the task was a personal one; no man pressed his services, and the man's fitness to deliver the goods was the one rule which prevailed in choosing the men for the various positions. Premier

Drury stated that they were untried and must blaze their own way. As they did not have a working majority, they must depend on the sincerity and public-spiritedness of the legislation introduced. Our task is to put the best legislation before the House for consideration, and while in office we will endeavor to give honest, efficient administration, said Mr. Drury. It was intended once and for all to clear up the festering sore of party patronage. The reason for dividing the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines into two departments, was because of the immensity of the task involved. Instead of selling timber lands, attention must now be paid to the re-forestation of some of the lands suited only for timber growth. The looking after this together with the colonization of New Ontario was considered a man's job. Then the Mines Department was ever growing, as mines were being opened up and developed in the northern part of the Province. It was believed to be in the interests of the Province to have two men in place of one directing the administration of these natural resources.

#### Changes in Constitution.

According to the constitution, changes in the constitution must be made by notices of motion sent out to the members a certain time before the annual meeting. One motion was to have the U. F. O. incorporated, so that if the occasion arose it might legally do business. This was carried on recommendation from the Secretary. Another motion, moved by Mr. Pickard, was to raise the fee to five dollars. In supporting the motion, the need for more money to pay remunerative salaries to the officers, to institute a publicity campaign, and to establish a farm bureau were the arguments used by the mover. This did not receive the support of the meeting. Dozens of delegates wanted to speak at once, but President Halbert in the chair so directed the meeting as to eliminate confusion. Mr. Morrison contended that if more money was needed to carry on the business he had found the farmers would raise it without being taxed an increased membership fee. Farmers are not



W. A. Amos.

Vice-President of U. F. O.

penurious about money, so long as they get value for it, said the speaker. It was the opinion of the Secretary that the cost of producing farm crops should be worked out at the O. A. C. If the new Government doesn't do it after being given a chance, Mr. Morrison said the U. F. O. would do it. The idea of building up a reserve fund for political purposes received short shift from the majority of the delegates present. After considerable discussion pro and con, it was decided to leave the fee as it was. There was also a motion to amend the constitution so that there would be one director from each federal riding in Ontario, rather than one from each county, as at the present. Arguments in supporting this motion were to the effect that one director cannot do justice to a large county, and that one director in each county did not give equal representation, as some counties have but four or five townships while others have fourteen or fifteen. It did not seem right that the small counties should have the same representation as the larger counties. By having a director for each federal constituency it would be more nearly equalized.

#### Resolutions.

An over-abundance of resolutions were before the meeting, and the majority of them carried without opposition.

The convention approved of a resolution commending the Council of Agriculture for the holding of a conference with a view to co-ordinating various schemes leading to concerted political action in Canada. A resolution demanding the abolition of the Canadian Senate was carried without any opposition, and another recommended that the expenses of the Canada Wheat Board be paid out of consolidated revenue. Still another demand that Orders-in-Council prohibiting importation of certain economic and religious books be rescinded. Another very important resolution gave expression to alarm at the proposed policy of Hydro radials involving

the expenditure of millions of dollars, and intending, in many instances, the paralleling and duplication of steam roads. The Legislature was asked to "go slowly" in this matter. In a further list of resolutions, it was recommended that a definite good-roads policy be put into effect in Northern Ontario, and that the proposed sale of the T. & N. O. Railway to the Dominion Government be postponed, pending further development of public opinion and sentiment in this matter, and that in the meantime the railway be placed in the hands of a competent and experienced official.

A resolution regarding memorial halls drew forth considerable discussion. It was urged that ownership might be vested in a board of trustees or other corporate bodies, as well as in the municipal council. It was argued that this step would facilitate securing community halls for rural districts. On another motion it was agreed that French clubs should be supplied with literature in their own language when they requested such. The convention also approved of a motion providing for a plank in the Provincial platform of the U. F. O. endorsing the local option idea in regard to taxation. Another long resolution dealt with Canadian National railways, and asked that provision should be made for the election as directors of a number of employees and superintendents of the railways from among their number by themselves, and that in the appointment of the remainder of the directors care should be taken to see that the chief sections of the country served by the railway are represented on the directorate. By motion also, an extra special grant for consolidated schools in New Ontario was recommended. It was asked that the Government be petitioned to prevent the destruction of shade and ornamental trees along our highways by companies who mutilate them when erecting wires. It was also agreed that long-term rural credits were needed for the development of agriculture. A more uniform rate for Hydro was recommended, and it was further urged that all water power be harnessed for the good of the Province. It was unanimously agreed that the Railway Act should be amended so as to provide for long-distance telephone connection to rural subscribers at regular long-distance rates, without the additional charge for connections between rural lines and long-distance lines.

In view of the fact that so many resolutions came before the meeting, it was thought necessary to introduce still another providing for the convention of 1920. This resolution stated that the resolution committee will meet the first Tuesday in November, and that all resolutions to come before the annual convention must be in their hands prior to or on that date. Then, all resolutions of importance will be printed and mailed to the various clubs so they can discuss the questions and instruct their delegates how to vote when the resolutions come before the annual convention for approval or rejection. This motion carried unanimously.

A motion expressing confidence in the personnel of the Wheat Board was heroically placed before the convention. The feeling of the meeting seemed to be that they were willing to express confidence in the agricultural representatives to the Board, but they would not in the Board itself. The motion was emphatically rejected. Eastern representatives suggested Eastern headquarters for the U. F. O. and U. F. O. Co-operative Company. They felt themselves isolated. This motion was vigorously opposed by the Secretary and others, on the ground that it would tend to split the organization. The motion was lost. Someone suggested in a motion that the directors be reimbursed for time spent in organizing. This was opposed by some and supported by others. The Secretary pointed out that the central organization could not stand the expense without raising the fees, and that the matter of reimbursing directors should be left to the counties to adjust in an equitable manner. The original motion was lost.

#### Honorable Mr. Crerar Attacks Protection.

Honorable J. A. Crerar, ex-Minister of Agriculture, carried the war into Africa on Thursday evening, when before an immense audience at Massey Hall, in the heart of Toronto, he denounced the policy of protection as "economically unsound and morally wrong." If there is such a thing as an all-Canadian agrarian movement, Hon. Mr. Crerar is the recognized leader of it. At the beginning of his address, Mr. Crerar commented on the financial situation in Canada, and said that no good citizen of the land would seek to repudiate the obligations which Canada must face. He did not discuss gratuities for able-bodied men, but did assert that the people would be willing to take good care of those returned men who have come back broken in limb and in spirit. After enumerating still further the obligations which the country must face, and the vast amount of money required for development and maintenance of her undertakings, he declared that it does not matter so much in a democracy how much taxes you raise as how you raise them. He then took the farmers' platform and analyzed it clause by clause to show that it is not a class document, and declared himself as one of those who do not think that the farmer, labor, manufacture, capital or transportation should have all the say. However, he did express the opinion that farmers should have more representation in our governments and legislatures than they have. Mr. Crerar then attacked the policy of protection, and said that to carry it to its logical conclusion we should keep all goods out of the country. This action, of course, would be unreasonable, because in an average year we have in the neighborhood of 225,000,000 bushels of wheat, which must be sold on the markets of the world. When we sell in the markets of the world we must take something in return. The same is true in regard to all our agricultural products.

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DECEMBER 25, 1919

The farmer is obliged to sell in the open market and buy in a restricted one. He then spoke of the exodus from country to city, and said that the National Policy stood condemned because under it rural Canada had not progressed like the towns and cities. Drastic action was necessary in taxation, but the direct method of taxation was better than the indirect because people knew how much they were paying and would take a keener interest in how it was being expended. The direct method of taxation made for better citizenship, and in this connection he expressed himself as pleased with the manner in which farmers had contributed in some constituencies to the legitimate election expenses of their ridings. If your candidate has to buy you with campaign funds contributed from the outside, he said, you needn't be surprised if he sells you after he is elected. As a substitute for the high tariff policy, Mr. Crerar said they proposed to raise revenue by a tax on unimproved land values, by an increase in the income tax, and by a higher tax on luxuries.

**Miscellaneous Addresses.**

On the afternoon of Thursday, December 18, the message of the U. F. W. O. was carried to the U. F. O. by Mrs. G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, and Mrs. H. L. Laws, Cayuga. Another interesting address was given by Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Trustees' Association of Ontario. On Thursday evening, J. W. Kennedy, newly-elected member to the House of Commons from Glengarry County, delivered an interesting and well-prepared address. The report of the Committee to consider consolidated schools was likewise an important address, as was the report of the Municipal Committee, who made recommendations regarding good roads in the Province.

**Officers Elected.**

An interesting and enthusiastic election took place when the officers for the U. F. O. were selected. A considerable number were nominated for President, because Mr. Halbert had withdrawn from the presidency after a long term of service. The names gradually narrowed down to those of R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson, and W. A. Amos, Palmerston. When the ballot was taken, Mr. Burnaby was declared elected. Candidates for the vice-presidency withdrew, and Mr. Amos was made the unanimous choice. The officers of the U. F. O. now stand: President, R. W. E. Burnaby; Vice-President, W. A. Amos; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Morrison. Harold Currie, Strathroy, and H. V. Hoover, Harold, Ontario, are the two additional members of the executive.

**New President for the U. F. Co-Operative Company.**

At a meeting of the directors of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, A. A. Powers, of Orono, was chosen for President, to follow Mr. Burnaby, who had taken Mr. Halbert's place as President of the U. F. O. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, was chosen for Vice-President.

**The United Farmers' Co-operative Company.**

On Tuesday, December 16, the United Farmers' Co-operative Company held their sixth annual meeting. The President, R. W. E. Burnaby, was in the chair and after welcoming the shareholders to the meeting, presented the directors' report, in which the business which had been transacted was given in detail. The Company has experienced remarkable growth during the past year, in spite of the restrictions of business caused by embargos and strikes. While the gross turn-over was several times what it was last year, it no doubt was to a large extent due to the far-sightedness of the President in urging the directors to inaugurate new departments in the Company, even though it meant considerable expense. The Live-Stock Branch has rendered a great service to the Farmer's Clubs and has been a paying proposition. The directors' report and financial statement are as follows:

"The year 1919 has been a most eventful one in the history of organized farmers of this Province. The U. F. O. has not only grown in numbers but the principles for which we stand have been endorsed in no uncertain way at the polls and in many other ways by tens and tens of thousands of the great common people of this Province. Individuals, organizations, the press, even Governments and their oppositions who in the past have looked upon us with ridicule are to-day courting our affection and envying our growth and influence. From a position of obscurity and remoteness we have risen to one of prestige and distinction. The establishment of our own paper is an event of the year which is already showing excellent results.

Coming to the commercial branch of our Organization, the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, now gathered here at its sixth Annual Meeting, I am pleased to report on behalf of the Directors that we, too, have gone over the top. We have grown from what might be termed a struggling infant into a husky lad.

During the year conditions have been such that business has been restricted as never before, embargoes, strikes, war-time restrictions and regulations of trade have meant the loss of millions of business. Yet the following figures showing our business since the company was incorporated surely prove that statement beyond question. 1914 total sales were \$33,000, 1915 total sales were \$226,000, 1916 total sales were \$410,385, 1917 total sales were \$918,197, 1918 total sales were \$1,765,378, 1919 total sales were \$3,500,000. While these figures show a most remarkable growth yet our growth in prestige and influence which cannot be expressed in dollars and cents has been even more phenomenal. We have become such a factor in the business world that firms and

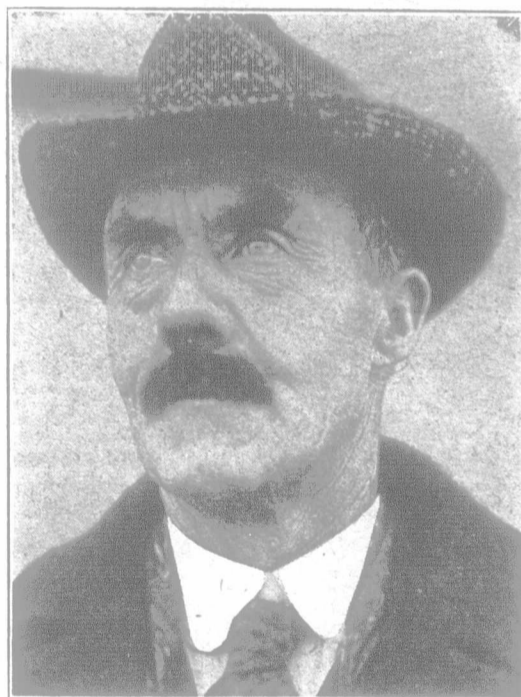
**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

combinations who in times past ignored and in many cases refused to do business with us are to-day seeking our patronage.

"In March of this year we secured T. P. Loblaw as general manager of the company. He is a man of broad business experience, sterling character and possesses unbounded enthusiasm and energy. His early training on a none too prosperous farm has given him the rural view-point. Your directors feel that we have in Mr. Loblaw a manager in whom we can place our confidence, a man well qualified to fill the responsible position we have entrusted to him. In fact he has already proven himself a big man, capable of doing big things in a big way and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who come in contact with him. Much of the success of the company during the past year is due to his untiring effort and organizing ability.

"Our business is now divided into three departments viz., Live Stock, Commission and Co-operating Trading-LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT. The opening up of our Live-Stock Branch at West Toronto has proven a great success. We might say has far exceeded our expectations. It was one of the biggest things we ever attempted, but after all ladies and gentlemen, it is the big things that are worth while. It is only eight and a half months since this branch was opened and during that time we have handled over 3,000 cars of live stock, which sold for \$6,467,957 and the department shows a handsome profit to our shippers as well as to the company. As evidence of the efficiency of this department, we would call your attention to the fact that our gross charges were only 77-100 of 1% of our turnover, expenses 44-100 of 1% leaving a net profit of 33-100 of 1% which amounted to \$21,707. This result together with the general satisfaction, service rendered and the increased prices received by our shippers over the old methods of selling live stock is indeed both gratifying and encouraging.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT. The commission department which handles all lines bought and sold on a commission basis is showing an excellent growth and gives promise of becoming a big factor in our development. On Friday last this department sold no less than fifty cars of flour and feed and in three weeks sold 2,000 tons of Standard Stock Feed.



A. A. Powers.  
New President of U. F. Co-operative Co.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING DEPARTMENT. This department represents all business other than live stock and goods handled on commission basis, such as binder twine, coal, implements, harness, separators, groceries etc., either through branch stores or clubs. On account of its far reaching effect and influences, the success of this department is very important. It requires very close attention and careful management. In the early part of the year we ran behind considerably in this branch of the business, the reasons for this were lack of organization and our inability to secure supplies at a price that would give a sufficient profit to cover overhead expenses, as well as difficulty in getting many commodities at all.

The margin of profit on goods handled in this department is very small, so that its success is largely a question of volume of business. This department is now in a very healthy condition and in our opinion is destined to become a big factor in our business organization.

"Our branch stores and warehouses come under this department. While only eight have been established viz., Seaforth, Warren, Fenelon Falls, Smiths Falls, Cobourg, Kingston, Aultsville and Toronto, the results have been so encouraging that we strongly recommend to the incoming Board that special attention be given to the extension of this work.

"Our office system and accounting department has also been re-organized and is to-day efficient and modern. We have a manager for each department and the records of each are kept separately so that we know at all times just what progress is being made.

"The Annual Statement showing the result of the year's trading certified to by the auditor is as follows:—

Assets.	
Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$ 2,930.90
Accounts Receivable.....	\$58,878.53
Wholesale.....	61,898.03
Live-Stock Dept. Balance.....	23,262.70
Stock in Trade.....	144,139.26
Furniture and Fixtures, Office and Store.....	11,097.92
Autos, Horses, Wagons, etc.....	1,031.00
Insurance Unexpired.....	12,128.92
Live-Stock Exchange Member- ship.....	596.02
Mailing List and Business Ex- tension.....	800.00
Preliminary Expense.....	4,777.50
	1,028.00
	5,805.50
	<u>\$283,893.75</u>

Liabilities	
Bank Balance and Money Orders	\$126,214.09
Accounts Payable.....	60,861.35
Unpaid Dividends.....	47.06
Capital Stock Subscribed.....	\$134,275.00
Less Unpaid.....	55,718.00
	78,557.00
Reserve & Surplus.....	\$2,192.96
Profit 1919.....	16,021.29
	18,214.25
	<u>96,771.25</u>
	<u>\$283,893.75</u>

Reserve and Profit and Loss Account.	
12 Months Ending 31 October 1919.	
Balance as at 3 October, 1918.....	\$7,759.87
Less Depreciation and	
Reserve, 1918.....	\$3,838.45
Dividend.....	1,738.46
	5,566.91
Balance Reserve for 1918.....	2,192.97
Net Profit from Trading Accounts.....	19,683.99
Less Depreciation and Reserves	
for 1919.....	3,662.70
	16,021.29
Surplus.....	<u>\$18,214.26</u>

"In explanation of the last item shown on the statement less depreciation and Reserves for 1919 \$3,662.70. We might say that we have followed the usual custom of writing certain percentages off what are termed depreciable assets and is made up as follows:—Organization expenses, \$882.42; preliminary expense, \$114.35; business extension, \$530.82; autos, horses, wagons etc. \$864.10; furniture and fixtures, \$1,271.01. Total \$3,663.70.

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Nov. 26, a dividend of 7% per annum was declared on the paid up capital stock of the company. On the whole your Directors feel that the above statement is most encouraging and satisfactory. We realize that this success has been attained only by the hearty co-operation of our U. F. O. clubs and members throughout the Province.

A large list of names were nominated for directors. All were given an opportunity of making three-minute addresses before the balloting took place. The result of the election for directors is as follows: R. W. E. Burnaby, York County; A. A. Powers, Durham County; A. Van Allen, Dundas County; R. J. McMillan, Huron County; Elmer Lick, Ontario County; J. Z. Fraser, Brant County; H. V. Hoover, Hastings County; W. C. Good, Brant County; A. Craise, Lincoln.

**Decentralization forced upon U. S. Packers.**

Under the terms of an injunction decree which will be issued in United States Federal Courts, and agreed to by the "Big Five" in the so-called U. S. meat trust, namely, Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, the latter will be forced to limit their business to meat and provisions and sell all their holdings in stock yards, terminals, railways, market journals, etc., as well as to disassociate themselves forever from all unrelated lines of foodstuffs. Power is given perpetually to the courts to take any further action that may, at any time, be necessary. The companies are given two years to comply with the terms of the injunction decree, which affects 87 corporations and 49 individuals.

**Royal Show gets \$250,000.**

The Ontario Provincial Government has promised to grant \$25,000 per annum for ten years to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association, application for \$30,000 for this period having been made by the Directors of the Association recently. Should the Royal Show accumulate a surplus over the necessary amount to provide for a generous prize-list, the surplus above \$10,000 is to be granted each year to a few feeder shows, these to be designated by the Minister of Agriculture.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending December 18.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,029	7,371	11,495	\$13.50	\$14.00	\$13.75	818	603	1,092	\$23.00	\$17.75	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,959	2,228	2,290	12.50	11.75	11.25	394	475	470	18.00	15.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,885	3,197	2,431	12.50	11.75	11.25	404	228	491	18.00	15.00	15.00
Winnipeg	8,420	9,850	9,812	12.00	14.50	12.00	526	429	630	10.00	10.00	10.00
Calgary	5,503	5,108	6,987	10.75	13.50	10.75	399	147	346	8.75		8.50
Edmonton	1,842	1,252	1,637	11.25	13.00	13.00	150	95	39	8.50	9.00	8.50

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,549	7,894	11,380	\$17.00	\$18.55	\$18.75	4,805	6,015	11,059	\$19.00	\$15.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,301	1,930	1,157	18.90	18.25	18.75	887	2,240	1,088	16.00	15.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	738	1,125	958	16.90	18.25	16.75	1,434	2,247	1,528	16.00	15.00	15.00
Winnipeg	5,811	14,839	6,390	15.50	17.75	16.90	2,073	888	1,094	14.50	15.50	14.00
Calgary	1,086	6,783	1,374	15.75	17.25	15.75	805	1,584	1,862	15.00	12.50	12.50
Edmonton	718	2,161	770	15.25	17.00	15.50	495	49	520	12.50	13.00	11.50

## Market Comment.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Approximately seven thousand cattle were offered for sale during the week, and of that number four thousand four hundred were on the Monday market. Demand was not equal to the supply, and prices declined 25 cents to 75 cents per hundred, good and choice cattle bearing the brunt of the weakness. In the baby-beef class, the decline in some cases amounted to \$1.00 and \$2.00 per hundred, as packers having bought liberally of this class of stock during the previous week were practically off the market. As the week advanced trading became almost stagnant, and all grades were hard to move, farmers and drovers being, in many cases, forced to make sacrifices in order to effect clearances. It is not expected that trading will be revived until after the holiday season, and feeders are well advised to withhold shipments until that time. A number of heavy cattle were offered on Monday, and a few of extra good quality sold as high as \$15 per hundred, but best loads moved generally from \$13 to \$13.75. Steers of ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds in weight sold from \$12.50 to \$13.50 for the best grades, while handy-weight butchers were taken at prices ranging from \$11.50 to \$13 per hundred; the latter class included a few baby-beef cattle of which kind, four head, averaging ten hundred and forty pounds, realized \$18 per hundred, and a few head from \$12 to \$17. Cows were in fair demand during the week, and on Monday the best cows were traded in at prices ranging from \$11 to \$12 per hundred; but prices declined 50 cents to 75 cents on succeeding markets; medium and common stock sold at a decline of 25 cents throughout the week. Not having been affected by the Christmas demand, bulls sold at almost steady quotations, good stock being weighed up from \$10 to \$11 per hundred. Cannery and cutters met with a fair demand from \$5.25 to \$6.25. But scant inquiry was made for stockers and feeders, and quotations in that department were unchanged, good feeders commanding \$10 to \$11 per hundred, and good stockers \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hundred. The calf market opened with a strong demand in evidence, and prices advanced \$1 to \$2 per hundred, a few choice veal calves selling at \$23 on Monday; this advance, however, was lost on succeeding markets, trading closing with top sales at \$20. Lamb receipts totalled four thousand and four hundred head. The market was very firm on Monday when top lambs sold at \$17.50. On Tuesday the market gained additional strength and several lots moved over the scales at \$19 per hundred; the market weakened a trifle toward the close of the week. Sheep were unchanged from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred. Hog receipts were light, and under a keen demand prices advanced during the week. On Monday and Tuesday, on a fed and watered basis, selects sold at \$16.50 per hundred, on Wednesday at \$16.75, while another 25 cents was added on Thursday, bringing the price up to \$17 per hundred. The total receipts from January 1 to December 11, inclusive, were 361,979 cattle, 64,663 calves, 378,608 hogs and 284,628 sheep; compared with 288,131

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO		MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)	
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales
STEERS heavy finished	2			17	\$14.50-\$14.50
STEERS good	303	12.53	\$11.00-\$13.25	54	11.50-11.00-12.50
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	13	10.50			
STEERS good	1,329	11.46	10.50-12.50	105	11.00-10.50-12.50
STEERS 700-1,000 common	687	7.38	6.00-9.00	273	9.25-8.00-10.00
HEIFERS good	1,255	11.29	10.00-12.50	10	10.00-9.50-11.00
HEIFERS fair	172	9.68	8.00-10.50	48	8.75-8.25-9.25
HEIFERS common	151	7.23	6.50-8.50	251	7.52-7.00-8.00
COWS good	265	10.17	9.00-11.00	130	9.75-9.00-10.50
COWS common	1,033	7.93	7.00-9.00	277	7.25-6.50-8.50
BULLS good	152	10.09	9.00-10.75	12	9.75-9.00-11.00
BULLS common	100	7.18	6.00-8.25	326	6.25-5.85-7.00
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,141	5.54	5.25-6.50	405	5.50-5.25-6.00
OXEN				31	7.50-6.00-9.00
CALVES veal	740	16.46	13.00-20.00	78	13.50-9.00-16.00
CALVES grass	78	6.77	5.00-8.00	316	7.00-7.00-7.50
STOCKERS good	175	8.83	8.00-9.25		
STOCKERS fair	161	7.40	6.75-8.00		
FEEDERS good	90	10.00	9.00-11.00		
FEEDERS fair					
HOGS selects	6,218	16.61	16.25-17.00	1,006	16.60-16.50
HOGS (fed and watered) heavies	42	15.49	14.25-16.00		
HOGS lights	152	14.73	14.25-15.00	273	15.50-14.50-16.50
HOGS sows	133	13.12	11.25-15.00	17	12.75-12.50
HOGS stags	4			5	
LAMBS good	4,001	16.97	15.50-18.50	292	15.50-14.50-16.00
LAMBS common	137	14.00	12.00-15.00	325	14.00-13.00-14.25
SHEEP heavy					
SHEEP light	545	8.32	7.50-9.00	133	8.50-8.50
SHEEP common	122	6.02	5.00-7.00	137	7.75-7.00-8.00

cattle, 53,541 calves, 344,392 hogs and 156,225 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

### Montreal.

Very few cattle of weights and quality suitable for the Christmas trade were on the markets. The best cattle offered were quickly brought up and the shortage of butchering stock caused some rather sharp variations in prices, especially on the East End market where a number of the local butchers were short of stock for the holiday shop trade; with that exception however, prices remained about steady with those of the previous week. Poor and common cattle were in slow demand and prices were barely steady. The only choice load of steers on sale averaged twelve hundred and ninety pounds, dressed fifty-six per cent., after allowing two per cent. for cooling, and was sold at \$14.50 per hundred. Fifty good cows averaging twelve hundred and fifty pounds were sold at \$10.50, a choice pair of young cows at \$11.50, top bulls \$11, while the best heifers offered changed hands from \$10.75 to \$11.50. One good pair of young oxen and three heavy steers weighing altogether seven thousand pounds brought \$13.25. Most of the common cows sold from \$6.25 to \$8.50, common heifers from \$7 to \$8, light bulls from \$5.85 to \$6.50, and medium weight

bulls in fair flesh from \$7.25 to \$8.50. A small number of canners were purchased at \$4.75 and \$5 per hundred, but the common price for canners was \$5.25. The top for veal calves was \$18 per hundred. Grass calves sold mostly at \$7, and in a few instances at \$7.50.

Lambs sold up to \$16, choice yearling ewes up to \$11, and sheep generally from \$8 to \$8.50, and in a few instances at \$9.

Hogs moved almost entirely at \$16.75, off cars. One sale was reported at \$17.15, and an odd sale or two at \$16.85. As nearly all the hogs are at present being used for the local shop trade, the grading of lights is not very strict. Any sows that are picked out are docked \$4 per hundred from the price of the lot they were shipped in with.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending December 11, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 470 calves, 400 bulls, 1,099 butcher cattle, 1,157 hogs and 1,088 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 34 milch cows. Shipments to United States points consisted of 25 butcher cattle.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 11, inclusive, were 64,801 cattle, 70,866 calves, 82,662 hogs and 102,400 sheep; compared with 59,219 cattle, 62,313 calves, 74,347 hogs and

63,779 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending December 11, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 462 calves, 2,146 butcher cattle, 891 hogs and 1,256 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 67 hogs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 29 calves, 126 butcher cattle and 272 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 11, inclusive, were 71,700 cattle, 56,881 calves, 59,217 hogs and 71,863 sheep compared with 60,527 cattle, 48,459 calves, 50,979 hogs and 59,608 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

### Winnipeg.

Receipts of live stock are steadily declining, and offerings for the week were reduced to eight thousand four hundred and twenty cattle, five hundred and twenty-six calves, two thousand and seventy-three sheep, and five thousand eight hundred and eleven hogs. The decline compared with the previous week's offering amounted to fourteen hundred cattle, and six hundred hogs. Lamb receipts, however, were heavier by ten hundred head. In addition to the offering at the Yards, thirteen hundred and forty-eight cattle, and twenty-nine hogs were billed through the Yards. Two

hundred through to East limited number. All classes were hard to little activity week. Very offered, and of the stock lower. A few twelve hundred sold general load of steers which averaged seventy per \$13 per hundred the weights hundred per if of good \$8.50, if a butcher catt kinds, and from \$5.50 heifers were \$9 to \$10; hands from heifers mov heifer of ch twelve hund \$12.75. Ch moved slow \$7.50, and of \$9 to \$10 sold general to good qu \$8.25.

Cattle.—uneven las higher than shipping st around 15 higher, but week, while cattle sold f on the bet common ki only a shade trade was s up to \$11 a was very li Bulls gener the market was lower. week range best native Offerings for as against 6; as compare correspondin tions:

Shipping choice heav over 1300, \$13 to \$14; \$15.50; good, 1,100 plain, \$11.50.

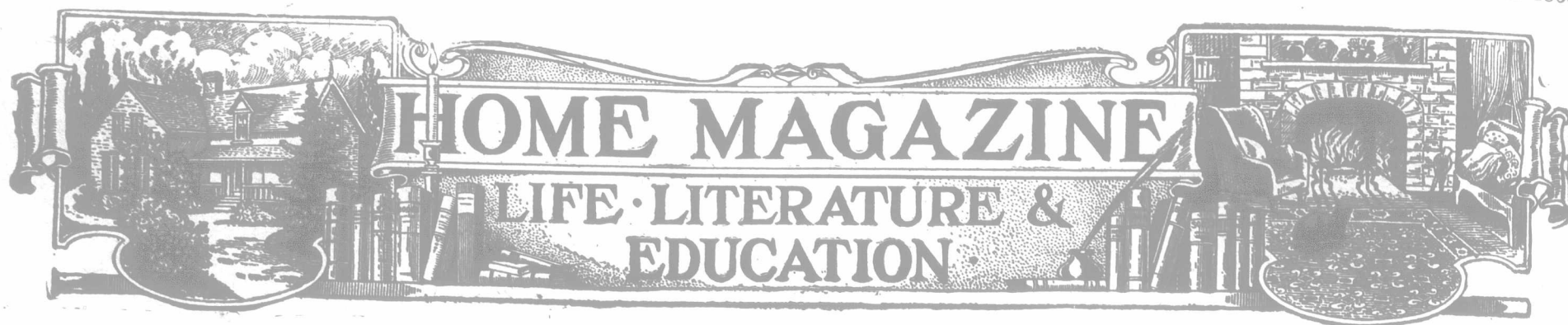
Shipping heavy, \$14. \$13 to \$13.5; \$13; commo \$13; butcherin prime, \$14 to \$15.50; fair to good, \$9 common, \$9 \$11 to \$11. \$10.50 to \$9. \$9.25 to \$9. very fancy f best heavy f to good, \$7. canners, goo to \$4.50.

Bulls.—B good butche \$7.25 to \$7. \$9 to \$11.50. Stockers \$9.75 to \$1 \$9; best sto \$7.75 to \$8.3.

Milkers a small lots, \$90 to \$100 \$80 to \$85; loads, \$70 t Hogs.—P the first h when value the previous per cent of made on th top was \$1 seling at \$ general ma pigs and t \$15.25. TI







### Christmas Eve.

Our hearts to-night are open wide,  
The grudge, the grief, are laid aside;  
The path and porch are swept of snow,  
The doors unlatched; the hearthstones glow—  
No visitor can be denied.

All tender human homes must hide  
Some wistfulness beneath their pride:  
Compassionate and humble grow  
Our hearts to-night.

Let empty chair and cup abide!  
Who knows? Some well-remembered stride

May come as once so long ago—  
Then welcome, be it friend or foe!  
There is no anger can divide  
Our hearts to-night.

—Christopher Morley.

### Household Science and the Rural School.

BY LILIAN D. MILNER.

"THAT child," my mother said of me in my hearing, when I was about eleven years old, "will never be any use around the house."

Looking backward over the years now I wonder how she ever expected me to be. We kept two maids, and on ordinary days I was not even allowed to carry a cup and saucer to and from the table. Was it any wonder that I could not be depended upon in an emergency? I have never forgotten how that statement of my mother's, uttered by her in an unthinking moment, affected me. I went to my own room and, child as I was, I didn't cry over it, but I said it over and over again until I believed it.

The result was that when I came to take lessons in household science at school, a few months later, it was with no interest and no hope of keeping up my good record. During the first demonstration lessons I played games with figures and crosses with another girl in the notebook in which I was supposed to be writing the ingredients, preparations and length of time required for cooking, of various toothsome comestibles. When the cooking teacher came around to inspect our notebooks I cried with shame for I had never neglected a lesson before, and when, a few days later, the practice lesson was held, I tried my best to atone for my misdeeds, but, lacking confidence in myself, I didn't do very well.

For two years I struggled with that household science course, listening with what patience I could muster, to lectures on food values, and silently vowing that when I grew up I'd be a stenographer, or a school teacher, and I'd never cook anything, nor wash dishes, nor dust, nor do any kind of housework—never!

One day I arrived home from school with the little white linen apron and sleeves I wore to cookery class, and informed my mother that the principal had said I wasn't to take lessons in cooking any more—that I was to play basketball instead! Mother sought an interview with the principal and was informed that trying to instill the rudiments of cooking into her small daughter's head was a hopeless task. The cookery teacher endorsed her opinion that I would never be any use around the house. I was a highly-strung, sensitive child and no one around us realized what I suffered as a result of the constraint that arose between my mother and myself at that time. What did it matter to her if I was head of my class in almost every other subject, when I failed in the one thing that was dear to my mother's heart—housewifery?

My family moved West and, as I was to stay behind and finish my education, I went to board with a friend who had always shown a great interest in my

welfare. She was of French descent, and had the chief characteristic of the natives of that country, for she was a born cook and was never happier than when busy out in the kitchen, making wonderful dishes out of nothing—by "nothing" I mean the things other people would have thrown away. Very often when I came in from school I found her out in the kitchen, and a desire for her company drew me to that part of the house. One day I watched her take some apple peelings left over from apple sauce the maid was making, wash them and put them on in a little water, finally making them into a tiny tumbler of pretty pink jelly. She was very much amused and pleased at my interest and amazement, and a day or two later when she made a small trifle for dessert she mentioned that she had used that tiny tumbler of jelly, and that it had saved her opening up a fresh sealer of preserved fruit. I began to see that there really was something in domestic economy, and I haunted the kitchen more than ever. My friend was teaching her maid to make things and I wanted to watch.

One day I saw her take a square, flat cake out of the oven and by varying fillings and icings make that one cake into several kinds. Another day I watched her make a biscuit dough into many things, including mock meat pie. By adding a little more milk to the dough and dropping it into gem pans instead of cutting it out she made delicious, golden-brown, fluffy, flakey biscuits that were her own special pride. Then I summoned up courage to ask permission to try to make a cake, which was readily granted. She did not stand over me while I made it, but called directions from her little sitting-room into which the kitchen opened. I was so anxious to have it good that I added surreptitiously more sugar and baking powder, and my punishment came swift and sure.

faithfully this time, and the result was a cake of which I was so proud that only the knowledge that it would spoil eventually reconciled me to having it eaten. I began to make other things. My friend was an adept at making wondrous salad combinations. I learned all she could teach me and then went on adding to them. I always washed the dishes and tidied the kitchen after my experiments, and I learned that there were right and wrong ways of performing these hitherto uncongenial tasks. As I learned to make pastry I could hear the voice of my former cooking teacher telling the class that if pastry is properly mixed the bowl is left as clean as if it had been washed. Over and over again, while I was assisting around the house, the things registered in my mind during my course in household science repeated themselves in my brain. I was reaping the fruits of that broken course. The kindly understanding of my friend has given me the self-confidence I needed. To her I owe the interest and love for housework that has taken the drudgery out of life for me. To my course in household science I owe the skill that now is mine, and I have been spoken of as a model housekeeper. My intimate friends say I even wash dishes as if I like doing it—and I do!

But it was on an Ontario farm that I first learned the real value of proper training in housewifery. After working for some years on the staff of a city newspaper I broke down. The doctor prescribed a rest cure, but believing that a change of work is as good as a rest, I offered my services to a friend, a farmer's wife, in return for my board. She was a chronic invalid and was glad of my company. An Englishwoman did the heavier work of the household, and I helped with the lighter tasks and looked after the cooking. My friend had lost interest in her work, but my advent into the household stimulated her interest. One of the

result was a wonderful saving in time and patience.

The good lady of the house was horrified when right after dinner one day I mixed up some biscuit batter and put it down in the cellar, evidently forgetting about it until just before tea, but when I took those biscuits out of the oven a few seconds before they were needed, her expression changed to that of pleasure. I always make biscuit doughs and cake batters several hours before needed and let them stand a long while before baking. I make pancake batter, if possible, twenty-four hours before, and while my friend was amazed at these changes in the cooking schedule, she very quickly became a convert when she saw the results.

She told me a few days after my arrival at the farm how her neighbors had regarded my coming. "A city girl!" they had exclaimed. "Well, you're making a big mistake for she won't be worth her salt! What can she know about things?" I heard her telephoning one day when I was making the beds, and I proved the exception to the rule that listeners never hear any good of themselves, though of course I wasn't eavesdropping. I never saw anyone more enthusiastic about cooking than my friend, the farmer's wife. The neighbors came—they saw—they were conquered. I was kept busy copying recipes out of my own cookery book.

The lady's sister-in-law declared there was no such thing as a light Graham gem until I proved her wrong. Then she borrowed me for a while so that I could teach her my way of making them. Other neighbors borrowed me and I went gladly, for I felt that I was doing a much-needed work. I enjoyed every moment of that summer, and I know the farmers' wives enjoyed having me. I could have taken work a dozen times over but my own work called me, and I knew that there were others needing me who could only be reached through the columns of the press.

I feel confident that if the country-women of Canada knew what household science would mean to their girls and to their own homes we would not have one rural school in this country without it. It is not work that kills or palls upon one—it is the mental attitude towards work and the girl who has received only a short training in domestic economy takes a different attitude towards her work. All the household science courses in the world will not help a girl who does not practice what she learns in her own home, but this special training in housewifery will help our girls wonderfully with their housework. A course in household science is now regarded as a luxury—it should be—I believe it will eventually become—a necessity. The Department of Education is doing all it can to stimulate interest in this addition to the rural school curriculum, but it is up to the farmers' wives, who are in a measure the beneficiaries, to see that the schools take it up for the sake of the real beneficiaries—the future generations of farmers' wives.

### Christmases in Canada.

BY JEAN CAMERON.

TIME moves on with its sunshine and shadows. Dark days come and go, but few of them have witnessed more hardship and courage and suffering and anxiety than the first Canadian Christmas which Jacques Cartier and his little band spent at Strathcona. The ground was covered with unusually deep snow, drinkables froze in the casks, and scurvy had broken out; the Indians had grown suspicious and means of protection had to be employed. Yet with all the hardship the Frenchmen set up in the woods a shrine of the Virgin. There they went in procession to pray for help in their extreme distress.

Two hundred and twenty-five years



Lady Astor, the First Woman to Take a Seat in the British House of Commons.

Lady Astor "ran" for the constituency of Plymouth, taking the place of her husband, who could not run because the death of his father elevated him to the Peerage. Viscount Astor is here seen seated beside his wife.

When half an hour later I opened the oven door, thrilling with the pride of accomplishment, it was to find the floor of the oven covered with a dark, brown sticky mass which had run over the sides of the pan. Again I had failed!

"You'll never let me try again," I said, sobbing out my confession, my friend holding me in her arms and patting my shoulder soothingly: "You'll never trust me again!" My friend, despite her lack of children, had motherly understanding.

"Why, of course, I will!" she laughed. "You may try again right away if you want to." I cleaned out the oven and made another cake, following directions

first things I did was to overhaul the contents of the pantry. It was a splendid large one, opening into both summer and winter kitchens, and was well equipped with cupboards and shelves filled with ample supplies of everything needed in cooking, but it was trying to have to open so many bags and tin canisters looking for things I needed sometimes in a hurry. In the cellar I found several cracked sealers, which could no longer be used for holding preserves, but made splendid receptacles for spices and seasonings. I washed, thoroughly dried, and labelled all the tin canisters, formerly mustard and baking-powder tins, and the

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later another Christmas marked the passing of the French domination in Canada; Wolfe had completed his work. Terrible hardships were endured owing to cold and sickness, but the good nuns nursed English and French alike, knitting socks for both.

For the third time, Christmas, 1775, was a time of anxious watching at Quebec. All over the American continent the American had been successful. Could Quebec hold? A deserter informed the Governor of a planned attack for Dec. 23rd, and that night and the following day were spent in steady watching. The blow came on the 30th of December. Montgomery was defeated, the attacking forces withdrew.

The result of the American war determined the founding of a great British province. The United Empire Loyalists, who had fought a losing battle for the Empire, sailed from New York in five little boats up the St. Lawrence to Sorel, where they built huts for the winter. Here they had peace, but nothing else save faith in God. What a Christmas in the wilderness!

Christmas 1792 saw Alexander McKenzie in the north country preparing to take possession of the Pacific Province the following spring.

The next great Christmas, at the time of the Rebellion of 1837-38, saw Lord Durham busy making his report for Parliament; the report which saved Canada for the Empire and established the system of colonial self-government.

In 1866 Sir John A. McDonald met the Federal House in England and presented the question of confederation in Canada. The 24th Dec. saw the business to a close with the passing of the British North America Act, which established the constitution of Canada.

Christmas Days have come and gone; the Great West has been opened; some have been spent in the trail prospecting, finding out our inheritance; others have seen our gallant Canadians on the fields of Flanders. What, we ask, will history write of the Christmas Days to come? We ask that whatever may come, we may be given the spirit of those early Canadians who, on the trail, in government halls, or on battlefields, marked other Christmases with memorials of service, devotion and patriotism.

Do we realize the price paid for our liberties? We all like to think we are patriotic. What is patriotism? Love for one's country? Love, the little word which means so much? Love, which suffers long and is kind? It envies not and is not puffed up. If we are true patriots we must show it in our intercourse with

our fellowmen. We can't love our country without considering the people in it.

In times of prosperity we are apt to become self-centered. This Christmas, when there is so much unrest in the world, let us not forget the song the angels sang on that first Christmas, the birthday of the Christ whose whole life on earth was of love and service, "Peace on earth, goodwill to men."

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget, lest we forget."—Kipling.

**The Children's Poem.**

**How Baby Kept Christmas.**

We children talked it over, and none of us could see  
How the baby could keep Christmas—such a little mite is he.  
He cannot eat the goodies, and he will not like the noise,  
Though he'll do his best to swell it like all the other boys.  
He can't enjoy the Christmas tree, not a single little bit;  
For in his crib he'll be asleep ere the candles have been lit;  
And Santa may not know it, but it's no use bringing toys  
To a baby only three months old—there's none that he enjoys.  
We've shown him all our playthings, and it wasn't worth the while—  
He stared at us instead of them and broke into a smile.  
You can give him bibs and mittens and put pennies in his bank,  
But that isn't keeping Christmas—if you like us to be frank.  
Yes, it is hard on babies—to that we all agreed—  
And when they are so tiny, it's very hard indeed!  
But if you will believe it, when Christmas morning came,  
And we were all so happy, the baby was the same.  
We're sure 't was Santa's doings, so cleverly 't was planned.  
Our baby had a plaything—his own dear little hand!  
He held it up before his face and eyed it with surprise,  
And smiled, and laughed at it, and cooed, as though he'd drawn a prize.  
"And so he has," said father. "'Tis well to understand,  
The finest toys, the greatest joys, are ever in one's hand."

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**A Book of Remembrance.**

A book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon His Name.—Mal. III. 16.

A look of "remembrance"! Evidently God counts up and notes down all the loving words and deeds that His friends offer to Him day by day. Not one cup of cold water is forgotten, not one beautiful thought is overlooked. The Psalmist says that even his tears are noted in God's book, and that his weary wanderings are worthy of record there. How many are working faithfully in God's vineyard and perhaps feeling lonely and overlooked! The world pays no heed, and more brilliant men are applauded; while they plod along, as they have done for years, growing old in service—the service of their King. He does not forget. Their quiet deeds of loving kindness have been recorded in shining letters in His book of remembrance. If the world knows nothing about your work, then you have a beautiful secret with God.

"Ah, little recks the laborer  
How near his work is holding him to God,  
The loving Laborer through space and time."

We go carelessly on our way, forgetting that a record of our secret thoughts, words and acts is being made. Of course this is figurative language. God needs no record, for He does not forget anything. But the figure of a "Book" is often used in the Bible, so we have a right to use it.

If we could open the book of our past life how glad we should be to tear out some of the pages. Our foolish and unkind words are written there, and we would give a good deal to unsay them. Our thoughts have not always been of "lovely" things—perhaps those unlovely thoughts may stain and defile some pages in the Book. But, through the Sacrifice of Christ, a way has been provided for "blotting out the handwriting" that was against us, "nailing it to His cross."—Col. II. 14.

Our Father is careful to preserve the record of His children's good deeds, but His Love is great enough to cover a multitude of sins. He has said: "I, even I, am He that blottheth out thy transgressions for Mine own sake, and will not remember thy sins."—Isa. XLIII. 25. St. Peter boldly told the Jews that they

had killed the Prince of Life, and then he implored them to repent that their sins might be "blotted out".

But there is a record that God treasures very highly—"another book, which is the book of life." There are written all our longings after holiness, our secret conversations with the Great Companion, our kind words and loving deeds. The cup of cold water, given by a child to a weary traveller—or the refreshing tea offered a discouraged book-agent—may be quickly forgotten by the giver; but the King of kings will never forget through all eternity.

The Prince of Wales won the hearts of people on this side of the Atlantic by his unaffected friendliness. He seemed to forget his exalted position in the Empire, and reached out eagerly to establish good-fellowship with poor as well as rich. There is a story from the front about his giving up his motor car for the use of some wounded men—so that they might reach a hospital quickly—while he started off cheerily to walk seven miles to headquarters. Whether that particular story is a fact or not, I am sure he has often shown readiness to help others at considerable cost to himself. He is trying to live up to his great motto: "I serve!" as a greater Prince explained that His business on earth was not to be served, but to serve.

But there are some acts of showing almsgiving which are not worth noting down in the book of life. We may pretend to be giving to God, when we are in reality investing time or money in profitable earthly investments. It is possible to deny one's self for the sake of winning admiration, and the money spent for the sake of earthly glory is felt to be well expended. One who does his righteousness in order to be "seen of men" may have his reward. He wins the "treasure" he is anxious to gain—the praise of men—and that is all! The money has been spent on others, and yet the giver has missed the reward which might have been his—the gift has not been recorded in the book of life. God was not considered in the transaction, and there was no real love for man. It was simply a business investment and entirely selfish in its aims—the money was spent, or the work done, for the sake of admiration. The only love shown was self-love.

Let us turn the search-light on ourselves, and we may find that much of our generosity, much of our energetic working in a good cause, is only selfishness gilded over. We need the mercy of God to pardon the sins mixed with our holiest acts of devotion:

"And all the gifts we bring,  
And all the vows we make,  
And all the acts of love  
We plan for Thy dear sake,  
Into Thy pardoning thought,  
O God of mercy, take."

There is a great deal of money and work poured out every year in the Name of Christ, but He only knows how much of it is pure and unadulterated. The prophet Ezekiel said that God was looking for gold and silver among His people, but could only find dross: "All they are brass, and tin, and iron, and lead, in the midst of the furnace; they are even the dross of the silver. . . . I will gather you, and blow upon you in the fire of My wrath, and ye shall be melted in the midst thereof."

Furnace fires do not turn lead into gold, but they burn away the alloy. In the awful furnace of the war many shining souls were revealed. The war did not change good into bad or bad into good; but it burned away the surface accretions, so that the genuine character hidden beneath was revealed in beauty or in ugliness.

What shall it profit a man, though his name may be blazoned in gilt letters in the scroll of fame, if God—the Great Captain—refuses to own him as a faithful soldier and servant?

What does it matter, though the world may never hear your name, if God declares you to be of sterling worth? Rejoice not because you have the opportunity to do "great" deeds; but rejoice because your name is written in heaven.

Every day many lovely things are recorded in God's book of remembrance. It may be a battle against depression, or even against ordinary crossness—which we call "irritability" when we want to cover its ugliness. The world may only see a bright smile, but God sees



Christmas Tree in an Orphan's Home.

**in Canada.**

MEMERON.

With its sunshine and days come and go, we have witnessed struggle and suffering of the first Canadian heroes Cartier and his comrades. The Indians had means of protection. Yet with all the men set up in the virgin. There they pray for help in

twenty-five years

## For Meatless Days

**W**HEN you want to save Time and Trouble—serve Pancakes. When you want to save cooking a big meal—serve Pancakes or Griddle Cakes. When the appetite balks at fish—serve Pancakes, or Griddle Cakes, or Waffles. But, at all times, when you seek real nutrition in pancakes, dainty aroma and flavor, palatable richness and easy digestion—then serve FIVE ROSES pancakes or griddle cakes.

Not only does FIVE ROSES flour bring the wonderful food value so plentifully stored up in Manitoba's finest wheat, but it makes

### Delightful and Digestible Pancakes

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how hard it has been to conquer self-pity. Perhaps it may only be a small coin—a coin not easily spared—that is slipped secretly into Christ's hand through one of the least of His needy brethren. Perhaps it may be some little act of neighborly service, forgotten quickly on earth but imperishably recorded in God's book of remembrance. Perhaps it may be some happy talk about heavenly realities, which God gladly listens to and joins in—for when two are talking together about Him, "He makes, unseen, a Third,"—Mal. III. 16.

"We were talking about the King,  
And our Elder Brother,  
As we were used often to speak  
One to another,  
The Lord, standing quietly by,  
In the shadow dim,  
Smiling, perhaps, in the dark, to hear  
Our sweet, sweet talk of Him."

I read those words yesterday to a dear

friend of His, who finds joy in His presence in the midst of pain and weakness. The "Farmer's Advocate" was lying on her bed when I called to see her, but she was to ill to read it. I am sure her name is recorded in the book of life.

DORA FARNCOMB.

### Gifts for the Sick and Needy.

Christmas gifts have begun to arrive. Two dollars came from Miss A. S. S. (that gift went out the day it arrived to help a poor woman who is crippled by rheumatism.) "A boy" in Eden sent fifty cents and "Violet," Dunnville, Ont. sent five dollars. This morning a dollar came from Miss C. W. and this afternoon I received \$2.00 from "Ruth," with the request that it might "bring warmth to some dear little one." I have also received many papers and S. S. cards. Your generosity makes my Christmas season a very pleasant one, for I thor-

oughly enjoy the fun of playing Santa Claus. Thank you!

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

## The Windrow

There is a strong movement for industrial development in China.

The British Government has appropriated \$330,000,000, for the development of aviation.

The Stratford Grammar School, Stratford-on-Avon, Eng. (Shakespeare's birthplace) aims to become an international institution and draw its pupils from America as well as England. The history of the school goes back to the 13th century.

Vicente Blasco Ibanez's next novel is to be about the United States, where he is at present on a prolonged visit. Of President Wilson he recently said, "I believe that Mr. Wilson is the first poet of our epoch. He doesn't write verse, but he dreams of humanity. He is an ethereal spirit, moving with the angels, and he has the mentality of the poet."

Extravagant.—Two English mothers were talking about the jam ration. "Wot's four ounces of jam a week to my bobby," said one of them. "Why, I used to wash an ounce off his face after tea hevery day." Boston "Transcript".

Mistress.—Didn't the ladies who called leave cards?

Bridget.—They wanted to ma'am but I towld thim ye had plinty av yer own, and better ones, too.

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### The Ingle Nook

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

#### Health in the Home.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends—During last summer holiday season I took a short course of medical lectures, in the hope that I might get some hints to pass on to you. I was not disappointed, and, now that a number of "seasonable" things have been disposed of, at last find an opportunity to write up something from my notes taken during the lectures. Of course, as the lectures were addressed to the doctors, much was extremely technical, so much so that I, without much previous training, found difficulty, often, in following, and, indeed, lost many points altogether. I was quite surprised, however, to find how much of medical lore is not beyond the grasp of the "laity," and that realization gave me an idea of how much more of it might be conveyed, clearly enough to be grasped by people in general, in lectures prepared primarily for them, and addressed to them with the definite object of bringing about better health in the homes.

The lecturer, Dr. Crane of the Western Medical College, was, by the way, a man who "keeps up to the very last minute" in medical science,—and that, as you may know, in any branch of science means *everything*. You may have heard it said that the up-to-date doctor's library should be scrapped, like the Dreadnoughts of the Navy, at least every ten years, and, for the most part, it is perfectly true. Any doctor who keeps on treating patients according to teachings of the books, written ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, is decidedly a back number, and should be gently but effectively shelved unless he wakes up and changes his ways. Indeed one of the strongest impressions I had during the lectures was that the really *alive* doctor will not trust altogether to books five, two, or even one year old, but will keep absolutely abreast of the times, taking the medical journals, buying the newest books recommended by the highest medical authorities, keeping accurate records of his "cases," and—last, but not least,—taking time for at least one annual course at some advanced institution. Dr. Crane's constant advice to students of the Western Medical School is: "Take as many courses as you can before you begin to practise, and then a course every year after." Dr. Crane himself, although he is a staff worker in the College and not a general practitioner, observes this rule as faithfully as he can, some of his courses having been taken at the famous Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn. And one this year at the summer school of the University of Chicago. . . . Indeed, so strongly was I impressed, during the lectures with the advisability of this necessity for *aliveness*, in regard to both courses and medical literature, on the part of the practising physician, that, were it necessary for me to have a doctor in any serious illness, I would every time choose the one who keeps thoroughly in touch with the *latest* discoveries. Judging by obvious signs it is not hard to distinguish the one who does so, yet keeps solid ground under his feet, from the merely erratic man caught by passing fads, who will never make a real success in his practice. And one of the signs is that if possible he really goes away every summer for a post-graduate course in some really advanced institution. Really advanced institutions do not run to fads. They are very careful about setting the seal of their approval on things that have not been thoroughly tested.

Another lesson that I carried away from the lecture-hall, was the necessity for suspicion in regard to "patent medicines." In the first place, it is practically impossible for the ordinary person, with almost no knowledge of his inward machinery, to diagnose for his ailment. In the second place so many of the so-called "cures" are fakes, pure and simple—harmless perhaps, even helpful to the general health in some respect, yet absolutely useless in curing any serious malady or derangement of any affected organ. As an example the story was told in our lecture-room of a medical student who thought he had gall-stones

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and, partly for purposes of experiment, tried a remedy very largely advertised as a perfect cure for the disease. Indeed it offered positive proof, for the "directions" stated that, after taking the medicine, the gall-stones would be found in the stools, if one took the trouble to wash them out. The student took the medicine—and found the gall-stones, which he carried in a bottle, in some triumph, to Dr. Crane. . . . But here the story turns. On examination it was found that the gall-stones were soap,—nothing more nor less than soap! Subsequent analysis found the "medicine"

to be composed of olive oil, with something to make it "smell" like medicine, and a powder containing soda.—And now, can you housewives who have made hard soap for household use see through the trick? You know that when you make soap you boil together fat of some kind and lye (an alkali). Now medical science has shown that soaps are formed in the intestines by fatty acids and alkali. The result of giving a baby too much fat (cream) in its diet results in what is known to a doctor as "soap stools" (not "curds").—The maker of the gall-cure medicine in question, whether doctor or druggist, knew this, knew what would help to turn the olive oil (a pure fat) into particles of soap in the intestines, and so hit upon the sharp, but rascally trick of advising the sufferer to examine the stools for gall-stones. . . . The olive oil, as everyone knows, is usually good for the system, especially for people who need more fat in their diet, but the gall-stone medicine made from it certainly must fail as a cure for gall-stones. For gastric ulcer, however, olive oil is highly recommended by the best authorities, as it lubricates the digestive tract and, at the same time, nourishes the body. Fats decrease the hydrochloric acid in the stomach and so are useful when there is too much acid, as often happens in gastric ulcer and in hyperacidity.

Before leaving this subject of patent medicines it may be noted that, as the lecturer said, bitter tonics for run-down folk usually do more harm than good. A similar story might be told of scores of other nostrums, widely advertised and sold by the million, benefiting the manufacturers' and druggists' money bags, it is true, but very little else.

Having made it clear, then, that it is foolish to try to diagnose for oneself, that it is risk to try "cures" on one's own

authority, and that the best thing to do in case of bodily derangement is to go at once to the very best doctor within reach, we may pass on.

Throughout the lectures it was very apparent that physicians of the highest type lay very great stress on healthful living. Even ten or fifteen years ago one heard comparatively little of that; the course of affairs then was to let people get sick, then give them medicine, and treatment, to cure them. Nowadays the best doctors give comparatively little medicine, but a great deal of instruction in regard to living—conditions that will tend to bring back health—fresh air, bathing, and, above all things, suitable diet.

Indeed, in some localities, doctors are devoting themselves to heading off disease in the first place, before it has time to gain headway, striving to check epidemics, and to give the people such instruction about general health conditions as will tend to keep them well instead of letting them become ill and in special need of a doctor's care—the old story about locking the stable after the horse has got away. Among such doctors are those who are giving their work through the various Institutes of Public Health that are being established throughout the world.—I mean such doctors as are truly and enthusiastically devoted to the cause, not those who look upon such a position as a sinecure.—For even in an Institute of Public Health may chance to come a man who is interested only in himself and not at all in the public. Perhaps this is a danger that must be watched for in any such salaried institution, but it should not be hard, after a very short time, to know any man who neglects his duty, or who can be bought off to sanction crowded meetings, open theatres etc., during a dangerous epidemic. When a doctor, holding a public position of such responsibility proves to be one

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**G. C. CREELMAN, President**

of that feather, there remains but one thing to be done. Human life is too precious to be trifled with.

Surely it stands without a question that the doctors who argue for this prevention of illness, are tremendously generous. They are really holding out for something which, according to present business standards, will tend to lessen their income. Yet their argument seems the only rational one for the well-being of the world.—This, then, brings me back to what I have often said before, that I hope the time will come when community doctors shall be established primarily to keep the people well. Such doctors could be busy enough. A part of their work would be to deliver public lectures on taking care of the health; other departments would be the detective work known as epidemiology—the checking of epidemics, analysis of water to detect typhoid germs, and so on. In short I should like to see a thoroughly equipped Institution of Public Health in every district, with doctors—the very best and most alive that could be found—working in connection with it. Such men should be well paid by the Government, and should any one of them be so unprincipled as to rest on his oars too much because he had a Government job, there should be some means of removing him.—I do think the world needs more education in public conscience—I mean conscience so far as the public is concerned—don't you? Perhaps that will be one of the developments of the early future.

To return: During Dr. Crane's lectures I found that great, very great emphasis was placed upon diet.—And now that brings us right back to the work of the housewife, doesn't it? How many housewives are there who have thought of themselves especially as custodians of the public health?—And yet that is just one of the possibilities opened before every woman, in her kitchen, if she will but place herself under the influences which will teach her just what to do.

I should like to keep right on with this to-day, but there is no more space so this article must be continued.

JUNIA.

### Thanks for Donations.

Still the donations come! This week a splendid one of \$49.00 (to be distributed among "our family," the Byron Sanitarium, and the Western sufferers) arrived from Arkona Women's Institute. Also Mrs. Speiran, of Udney wrote us that the Red Cross members of that place have \$50 ready for the paralyzed soldier of whom we wrote some time ago, and are on the lookout for more needy returned men. Also acknowledgments are due to the following (covering from Dec. 5 to Dec. 15): "Chip-in," Summerstown Stn., Ont., \$2.00; "A Reader," R. 1, Wallace-town, Ont., \$2.00; "Mrs Mac," Douglas, Ont., \$1.00; "A Raleigh Reader," Chatham, Ont., \$2.00. Thank you all. Your dollars are scattering much Christmas cheer.

### Pink or Blue?

Dear "Junia":—Having read and heard of the sage advice given and the useful information dispensed in your column of the "Advocate", and judging from your answers to questions that you are an unusually astute individual and well acquainted with all the facts, fancies and foibles of men, and assuming also that you are fully aware of the factors operating not only in man's elevation to the various planes of consciousness but also in his initial appearance on this earth duly guided by unseen forces, may I please dear Junia, ask with all candor and reverence—is it pink or blue for boys, and who decided which is the right color and is it written down anywhere in the Bible?

Yours for Information,  
Distracted Father.

It's blue for boys.—Now smile!—So much of the distraction gone. . . . But who decided?—And is it written down?—Now you have me in a box! But if the occult vouchsafes to reveal the mystery to me or any of my familiar spirits, I'll pass it on to you. Will that do?

### Worth Thinking Over.

"If woman acquits herself in peace as she did during the War, then the

new era will be the brightest the country has ever seen."—Mrs. Lloyd George.

"To be obsessed by a noble purpose is the greatest thing that can happen to a man, whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Woodrow Wilson."—Currian Rice.

### From "Lankshire Lass."

Dear Ingle Nook Friends:—It seems a long time since I last wrote you, so will try and chat a while, as Christmas is almost here. How Father Time has hustled on! And it seems hard times for many in far off places. I noticed Junia has taken up the good work of trying to help the needy too. What vast amount of good she does, also dear Hope, and how the writings help along. How blessed it is to go about doing good for those who can go and how I would enjoy it, but not all can go. Some are keepers at home, trying to shine in the small corner. Oh that the dear Jesus may help me to do much to help and cheer others along while I tarry here. How I thank you, one and all, for many rays of cheer you have sent along my way. I am sorry not to be able to repay it all not even in writing. It is harder now, and I can't write like I used to. I am not able dears, so I just came to give you greetings for Christmas and New Years. May it be a blessed one to all.

Here are some hints to help along a bit. When polishing the stove try putting your hand in a paper bag; the hand will not be soiled at all. After you pare apples, do not put your hands in water at all but take a dry cloth and rub them well there will be no stain on them. Another idea a friend wished me to write as I told her and she said it was worth so much to her, as she had many dishes to wash. Have a dish with hot water in and when you have a pudding dish that had tapioca or such cooked in which is hard to wash at once, turn it upside down in the hot water and its so easy to wash after; especially a sealer that had mustard pickle in; the steam of the hot water brings all hardness down till it is almost clean. Hoping these may help some one. I will have to close now with thanks and my best wishes to all, ever the same shut-in friend Lankshire Lass.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### Curtain Poles.

If the curtain rings stick, rub the poles with soap. This will enable the curtains to be drawn back over the wall, as they should be in daytime.

#### Cleaning Brass.

Wet the brass with strong ammonia water, then scrub well with flannel, rinse in clear water, wipe dry, and polish with chamois.

#### Lamps.

Keep the burners of oil lamps very clean, and boil them in vinegar and water occasionally to clear out the holes. The wick should exactly fit if danger of explosion is to be avoided; also the bowl should be kept filled almost to the top with oil.

#### Baked Potatoes.

There is no better dish for cold weather than baked potatoes, but they must be prepared just right or they will be a failure. Select smooth, well-formed potatoes, and scrub them well with a brush, then rinse and dry. Rub them with butter and prick in several places with a fork then bake steadily in a moderate oven. If they have to stand at all before being served break each potato open to let out the steam; otherwise the potatoes will be soggy and of poor flavor.

#### Hot Packs.

If you have to put hot packs on a patient to relieve pain, use a colander and potato masher when squeezing out the cloths. This will save your hands. Placing a woollen cloth over the hot pack when in place to keep in the heat. Over that a rubber hot-water bottle may be placed. In this way the pack will not have to be replaced nearly so often.

"What is the use of this article?" asked the shopper. "I really don't know," replied the assistant. "I think it is to be sold for a Christmas present."

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**Holiday Confections.**

**Candied Fruit.**—Take small, ripe, thin-skinned oranges. Peel them, taking care not to make the juice run, divide in sections and place on a tray to dry off. Remove the seeds carefully with a wooden toothpick so the juice will not start. Dip in sugar boiled to the crack, lift out quickly and drop on oiled paper. Dates, figs cut in strips, and preserved cherries may be done in the same way.

**To Boil sugar to the Crack.**—Put 1 lb. granulated sugar in a saucepan with 1/2 pint of water and a pinch of cream tartar. Stir well before it boils, but no longer than to dissolve it. Let boil till fine bubbles appear, then begin to test it in cold water. When it snaps like glass it is ready for use, and from it all kinds of clear candy may be made. Do not let it boil any longer, but keep hot on the back of the stove until you are through using it.

**Vanilla Cream Sticks.**—Boil sugar to the crack as above, remove to the table, let cool slightly, flavor with vanilla, butter the hands and pull till the candy is white and cold, then twist or braid in bits.

**Caramelized Nuts.**—Prepare any kind of nuts you prefer and have them warm. Lift the pot of boiling candy from the stove and place it on a hot brick on the table. Drop in two or three nuts at a time and turn them over with a fork, being careful not to stir the mixture, lift out and drop on oiled paper.

**New Year Drops.**—Very delicious small cakes are made by adding chopped nut meats and dates to any simple white cake batter. Drop the batter from a spoon, a tablespoonful to each cake, and bake to a light, creamy brown.

**Peanut Wafers.**—Cream 1/2 cup butter with 1 cup sugar; put 1/2 teasp. soda into 1/2 cup milk and add, then add 2 cups sifted flour and 1 cup chopped peanuts. Beat all well, butter a shallow baking-pan, and spread the batter in a thin layer evenly over the bottom. Bake to a light brown.

**Boiled Fowl.**

Some people prefer turkey or any kind of fowl boiled rather than roasted. Prepare as for roasting, wrap in cheesecloth using cord to tie, and plunge into madly boiling water, using as little water as possible. Let cook hard for a few minutes to close the outside and keep the juices in, then remove to back of stove and cook very slowly until done.

**Giblet Soup.**

Cook the giblet until tender in a very little water. Chop and squeeze through a ricer. Thicken the liquor with a little flour, adding the giblet puree and hot rich milk or brown stock. Put some popcorn on each plateful when serving.

**Serial Story**

**"His Family."**

BY ERNEST MOOLE.

(Serial rights reserved by the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.)

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

One evening in the following week, after Edith had left town, Roger had Bruce to dine at his club, a pleasant old building on Madison Square, where comfortably all by themselves they could discuss Baird's chances.

"A. Baird and I have been chums," said Bruce, "ever since we were in college. Take it from me I know his brand. And he isn't the kind to be pushed."

"Who wants to push him?" Roger demanded, with a sudden guilty twinge.

"Edith does," Bruce answered. "And I tell you that won't do with A. Baird. He has his mind set on Deborah sure. He's been setting it harder and harder for months—and he knows it—and so does she. But they're both the kind of people who don't like interference, they've got to get to it by themselves. Edith must keep out of the way. She mustn't take it on herself to ask him up to the mountains." Roger gave a little start. "If she does, there'll be trouble with Deborah."

Roger smoked for a moment in silence and then sagely nodded his head. "That's so," he murmured thought-

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Passenger Train Service  
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**Effective Jan. 4, 1920**

For full particulars, apply ticket agents.

NOTE.—The "Trans-Canada" will be temporarily withdrawn January 1st, 1920.

2 Choice Hereford Bulls for Sale, ranging in age from 12 to 14 months. The get of Clayton Donald, half-brother to Perfection Fairfax. Prices reasonable. Wilbert May, R.R. No. 2, Orangeville.



fully. "Yes, my boy, I guess you're right."

Bruce lifted his mint julep: "God, but it's hot in here to-night. How about taking a spin up the river?"

"Delighted," replied his father-in-law. And a half hour later in Bruce's new car, which was the pride and joy of his life, they were far up the river. On a long, level stretch of road Bruce "let her out to show what she could do."

And Roger with his heart in his mouth and his eye upon the speedometer, saw it creep to sixty-three.

"Almost as good as a horse," remarked Bruce, when the car had slowed a little.

"Almost," said Roger, "but not quite. It's—well, it's dissipation."

"And a horse?"

"Is life," was the grave reply. "You'll have a crash some day, my boy, if you go on at your present speed. It gets me worried sometimes. You see you're a family man."

"I am and I'm glad of it. Edith and the kiddies suit me right down to the ground. I'm crazy about 'em—you know that. But a chap with a job like mine,"

Bruce continued pleadingly, as he drove his car rushing around a curve, "needs a little dissipation, too. I can't tell you what it means to me, when I'm kept late at the office, to have this car for the run up home. Lower Broadway's empty then, and I know the cops. I swing around through Washington Square, and the Avenue looks clear for miles, nothing but two long rows of lights to the big hump at Murray Hill. It's the time between crowds—say about ten. And I know the cops."

"That's all right," said Roger. "No one was more delighted than I when you got this car. You deserve it. It's the work that I was speaking of. You've got it going at such a speed—"

"Only way on earth to get on—to get what I want for my family—"

"Yes, yes, I know," muttered Roger vaguely. Bruce began talking of his work for the steel construction concern downtown.

"Take it from me," he declared at the end, "this town has only just begun!"

"Has, eh," Roger grunted. "Aren't the buildings high enough?"

"My God, I wish they were twenty times higher," Bruce rejoined good-humoredly. "But they won't be—we've

stopped going up. We've done pretty well in the air, and now we're going underground. And when we get through, this old rock of Manhattan will be such a network of tunnels there'll be a hole waiting at every corner to take you wherever you want to go. Speed? We don't even know what it means!"

And again Bruce "let her out" a bit. It was quite a bit. Roger grabbed his hat with one hand and the side of the car with the other.

"They'll look back on a mile a minute," said Bruce, "as we look back on stage coach days! And in the rush hours there'll be a rush that'll make you think of pneumatic tubes! Not a sound nor a quiver—just pure speed. Shooting people home at night at a couple of hundred miles an hour! The city will be as big as that! And there won't be any accidents and there won't be any smoke. Instead of coal they'll use the sun! And, my God, man, the boulevards—and parks and places for the kids! The way they'll use the River—and the ocean and the Sound! The Catskills will be Central Park! Sounds funny, don't it—but it's true. I've studied it out from A to Z. This town is choking itself to death simply because we're so damn slow! We don't know how to speed ourselves! All this city needs is speed!"

"Bruce," said Roger anxiously, "just go a bit easy on that gas. The fact is, it was a great mistake for me to eat those crabs to-night."

Bruce slowed down compassionately, and soon they turned and started home. And as they drew near the glow of the town, other streets and boulevards poured more motors into the line, until at last they were rushing along amid a perfect bedlam made up of honks and shrieks of horns. The air grew hot and acrid, and looking back through the bluish haze of smoke and dust behind him Roger could see hundreds of huge angry motor eyes. Crowding and jamming closer, pell mell, at a pace which barely slackened, they sped on, a wild uproarious crew, and swept into the city.

Roger barely slept that night. He felt the city clamoring down into his very soul. "Speed!" he muttered viciously. "Speed—speed! We need more speed!"

The words beat in like a savage refrain. At last with a sigh of impatience he got up in his nightshirt and walked about.

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

## The Royal Bank of Canada



Give your Boy a Chance!  
You will not miss the small  
monthly amounts.

On the first day of every  
month draw a cheque for  
\$10 for the credit of your  
son's Savings Account.  
Do this regularly for (say)  
ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42.  
He can own a farm when other  
boys are still working for wages.

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

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated in 1855  
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000  
Over 120 Branches

The possession of a bank account  
at the critical moment of your life  
may spell the difference between  
success and failure. Deposit part  
of your earning in The Molsons  
Bank, and be prepared to take ad-  
vantage of your next favorable  
opportunity.

## ANNUAL SALE OF Pure-Bred Stock

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

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1920

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

Entries close 15th January, 1920

For further particulars apply to:

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

**Registered Yorkshire Boar**  
(2 years old) for Sale, "Oak Lodge Vim."  
His sire and dam were both bred by J. E. Brethour  
& Nephews. Is a grand hog—lots of bone, good  
depth and evenly quartered. Sure stock-getter.  
To avoid inbreeding is my only reason for selling.  
R. E. MERRIAM, Norwich, Ont.

**Oxford Down Sheep** for Sale—25 choice shear-  
ing ewes safe in lamb to  
our selected flock headers; 10 two-shear ewes and  
15 ewe lambs; all registered. Prices reasonable.  
JOHN M. ROSS, Embro, Ont.

**Two Good Jersey Bulls** for Sale  
Ready for service; one (imp.) son Combination  
Premier; dam, daughter of Golden Fern's Noble.  
IRA NICHOLS, Burgessville, Ont.

It was good to feel his way in the dark  
in this cool, silent house which he knew  
so well. Soon his nerves felt quieter.  
He went back to his bed and lay there  
inert. How good it would be to get up  
to the farm.

The next Sunday evening, with De-  
borah, he started for the mountains.  
And Bruce came down to see them off.

"Remember, son," said Roger, as the  
two walked on the platform. "Come up  
this year for a month, my boy. You  
need it." The train was about to start.

"Oh, I'll be all right," was the answer.  
"My friend the Judge, who has had  
fever, tells me he has found a cure."

"Damn his cure! You come to us!"

"Hold on a minute, live and learn.  
The Judge is quite excited about it. You  
drink little bugs, he says, a billion after  
every meal. They come in tall blue  
bottles. We're going to dine together  
next week and drink 'em till we're all lit  
up. Oh, we're going to have a hell of a  
time. His wife left town on Tuesday."

"Bruce," said Roger sternly, as the  
train began to move, "leave bugs alone  
and come up and breathe! And quit  
smoking so many cigarettes!" He stepped  
on the car. "Remember, son, a solid  
month!" Bruce nodded as the train  
moved out.

"Good luck—good-bye—fine summer—  
my love to the wife and the kiddies—"  
and Bruce's dark, tense, smiling face was  
left behind. Roger went back into the  
smoker.

"Now for the mountains," he thought.  
"Thank God!"

To be continued

### Coming Events.

Jan. 8-9, 1920.—Eastern Ontario Dairy-  
men's Convention, Brockville.  
January 13-16, 1920.—Corn Show,  
Chatham, Ont.

Jan. 14-15, 1920.—Western Ontario  
Dairymen's Convention, London.

Jan. 18-16.—Ottawa Winter Fair,  
Ottawa.

Jan. 14-15.—Ontario Vegetable Grow-  
ers' Association, annual meeting and  
convention, Ottawa.

Feb. 2.—Ontario Plowmen's Associa-  
tion meeting, Toronto.

Feb. 2-6.—Breeders' meeting, Toronto.  
Feb. 3 and 4.—Quebec Breeders' meet-  
ing, Quebec.

Feb. 3 and 4.—Fairs and Exhibitions'  
Convention, Toronto.

Feb. 5 and 6.—Ontario Horticultural  
Convention, Toronto.

### Sale Dates.

Jan. 8, 1920.—Bruce County Breeders'  
Club, Paisley—Shorthorns.

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

Jan. 15, 1920.—Ontario Duroc Jersey  
Breeders' Sale, Chatham, Ont. Jno.  
Noble, Essex, Sec'y.

Feb. 4, 1920.—Miller & Dryden.—  
Shorthorns.

Feb. 18, 1920.—I. N. Howe, R. 2,  
Mossley, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 3, 1920.—Guelph Fat Stock  
Club, Guelph, Ont. J. M. Duff, Sec'y.

### Canadian Pacific Will Only Withdraw the "Trans-Canada"

Owing to improvement in the coal  
situation, the alterations in train service  
and the temporary withdrawals adver-  
tised as effective January 3rd and 4th  
will not be made, with one exception,  
viz.:—The "Trans-Canada", which will  
be temporarily withdrawn after Dec.  
31st. Particulars from ticket agents or  
H. J. McCallum, City Passenger Agent,  
London.—Adv't.

### Temporary Withdrawal Canadian Pacific

#### "Trans-Canada Limited" Trains

Effective January 1st, 1920, the "Trans-  
Canada Limited," The Canadian Pacific  
All Sleeping Car Train for Winnipeg and  
Vancouver leaving Toronto 7.15 p.m.,  
Daily, will be temporarily withdrawn.  
There will not be any change in the  
"Vancouver Express." It will continue  
to leave Toronto 10.00 p.m., daily.—Adv't.

## Draw on Your Customers



21

through the Merchants Bank. With  
Branches in all parts of Canada, and corres-  
pondents abroad, this Bank is in a position  
to present Drafts promptly, have them  
accepted, and collect payment, with the  
least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this  
matter with you

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

## We Invite Farmers' Accounts



Our service to farmers is as complete as 87 years of  
growth and knowledge of Canada's agricultural condition  
can make it.

We collect or discount sale notes, cash produce  
cheques—by mail when desired—and make advances to  
responsible farmers.

We extend courteous, friendly service to our farmer  
customers at all times.

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000  
Reserve Fund - - 18,000,000  
Resources - - - 220,000,000

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

## The Bank of Nova Scotia

TWELFTH ANNUAL

# Corn Exhibition

AND

## First Annual Poultry Show

CHATHAM

JANUARY 13, 14, 15, 16, --1920

## Good Cash Prizes Offered

L. L. Gregory, President  
CHATHAM.

P. L. Fancher, Secretary  
CHATHAM.

## SELL YOUR SEED DIRECT

Red and Alsike Clover

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover

Pure Seed Grain

We are Buyers

Send Samples

State Quantities

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited, TORONTO

### Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$13.90 to \$14.15;  
medium, \$13.95 to \$14.20; light, \$13.80  
to \$14.15; light lights, \$13.50 to \$14;  
heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13.35  
to \$13.75; packing sows, rough, \$12.75 to  
\$13.35; pigs, \$12.75 to \$13.75.

Cattle.—Beef steers and she-stock  
steady to 50c. lower; canners, 25c. lower;  
veal calves, \$1.50 to \$2 lower; bulls, big  
quarter, higher; stockers and feeders, 25c.  
to 50c. lower.

Sheep.—As compared with a week ago.

Lambs steady to 25c. higher; fat yearlings  
and sheep, steady to lower; mostly 25c.  
down.

### Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory  
Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday,  
December 20: Victory Bonds maturing  
1922, 99 to 99½; Victory Bonds maturing  
1923, 99¼ to 99½; Victory Bonds ma-  
turing 1927, 100¾ to 101; Victory Bonds  
maturing 1933, 102¾ to 103¼; Victory  
Bonds maturing 1937, 103¼ to 103½.



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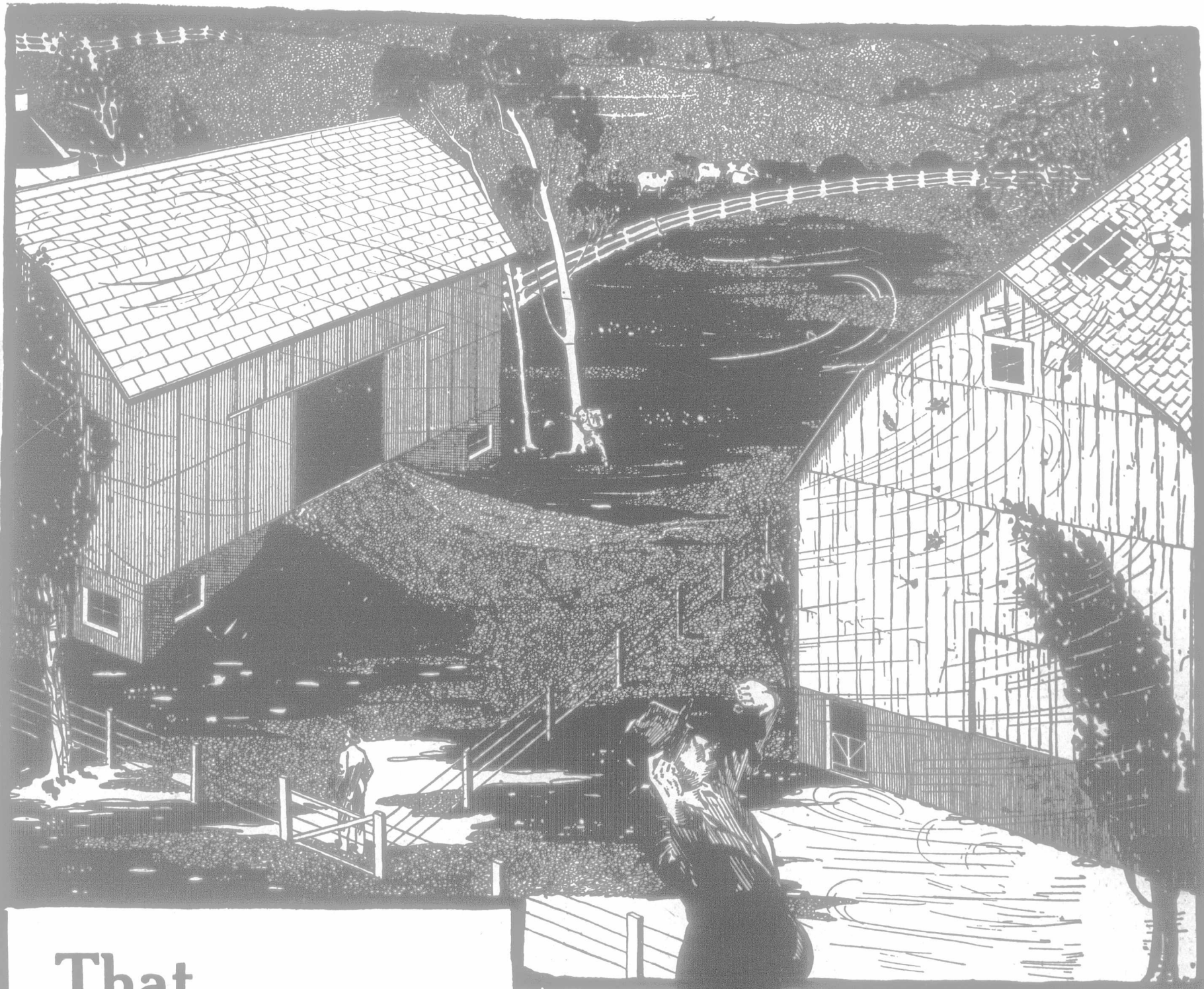
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ORONTO

higher; fat yearlings  
lower; mostly 25c.

Bonds.

values of Victory  
market, Saturday,  
y Bonds maturing  
ry Bonds maturing  
Victory Bonds ma-  
101; Victory Bonds  
to 102½; Victory  
103½ to 103¾.



## That Big Wind Storm Taught a Roofing Lesson

On November 29th—when the wind ripped the roofing off your buildings—how you envied your neighbor his metal shingled roof!

Throughout Western Ontario, metal roofs came through that great storm with little damage as compared with any other roofing material.

While winds such as that are rare, still we often have winds of sufficient violence to play havoc with a roof of wood shingles or other flimsy material. A Metal

Shingle Roof is proof against severe winds—is, in fact, the only roof that will withstand the gales.

A Metal Shingle Roof also affords sure protection against the heaviest rains, and the most severe driving snow-storms, as well as fire and lightning. It is the "100 per cent. Roof."

Utility and long life considered, a Metal Shingle Roof is the most economical covering for any farm building. It would indeed be true economy to invest in such a roof if it cost twice the price it actually does cost.

A little investigation will convince you that a Metal Shingle Roof is the "One Best Buy."

Prices and information from any of the firms listed below.

No increase in Metal Shingle prices in spite of the present shortage.

The  
*Metallic Roofing Co.*  
Limited  
Toronto

The  
*Metal Shingle &  
Siding Co. Limited*  
Preston, Ont.

The  
*Pedlar People  
Limited*  
Oshawa

The  
*Galt Art Metal Co.*  
Limited  
Galt, Ont.

The  
*McFarlane-Douglas  
Co., Limited*  
Ottawa

**ROOF WITH METAL**  
for **SAFETY** and **PERMANENCE**

**Keep Roup Out of Your Flock**

Even though an advanced case of Roup, Colds, Canker or Catarrh can be cured by

**Pratt's Roup Remedy**

It is a wise precaution to use "Pratt's" as a preventive before the disease develops. Roup hens will not lay and are a serious menace to the rest of the flock.

Mr. L. S. Arnold, Melita, Man., writes: "I got some of your Roup Remedy last fall and it cured my chickens in no time."

Order to-day. In powder or tablet form. Booklet FREE.

Pratt Food Co., of Canada, Limited, 221 Carlav Ave., Toronto.



**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**BIG WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—FIRST,** third, fourth cockerels, first, second pullets, Winter Fair. Also prize-winning Brown and White Chinese and African geese, White Indian Runner ducks. If you want the best, write quick. They must go. Stamp, please. E. S. Baker, Springfield Farm, Guelph.

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

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

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

**HUSKY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** cockerels, bred from yearly trap-nested stock. Mating list records and prices free. W. J. Johnston, Drawer 246, Meaford, Ont.

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

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

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

**Crate-Fattened Poultry**

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

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

**WANTED Crate Fed Chickens**

Also  
**Large Hens Alive or Dressed**

Write for price list.

**WALLER'S** 702 Spadina Ave. TORONTO

**POULTRY WANTED**

We have an unlimited demand for good poultry. Special prices for crate fattened chickens. It will pay you to sell to

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

**Want and For Sale**

80-ACRE FARM TO WORK ON SHARES OR rent—Excellent dairy farm, near city. Immediate possession. Reference. Apply S. Kaufman, 16 Maynard Ave., Kitchener, Ont.

**One of the Best Farms**

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

**F. M. Passow, Eustis, Que.**

**Gossip.**  
**Some Choice Young Bulls at Maple Shade.**

There are many Shorthorn breeders in Ontario to-day who think an annual visit to the Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin Ontario, is quite necessary, if they are to keep abreast with the times and be appreciative of the advancement a good Shorthorn herd is able to show annually. While this feeling is probably more local than provincial, it is surprising the number of visitors Mr. Dryden has daily, and all of these are certain of seeing something in the stables at all times that makes their visit worth while. The young stock, in particular, each season are found exceptionally pleasing, and many of the more interested breeders will recall the winnings made by Maple Shade-bred youngsters no later than the 1918 State Fairs, as well as at the Chicago International the same year. Visiting the farm recently we found the 1918 and 1919 calves again of the same sort, making up as strong a line-up of home-bred things as we have ever seen on the farm. There are, for instance, several young sons of Mr. Dryden's noted herd sire, Archer's Hope, and while he has many sons that have won International honors in the past, his get has never shown up better than those which are now in the stables. A roan, fourteen-months son from Village Lassie 6th, a Cruickshank-Village-Girl cow, is probably one of the strongest sons of Archer's Hope ever seen at Maple Shade. He is a thick, well-made fellow, good at both ends, strong at the loin, and carrying the same sort of Shorthorn character which has made so many of his brothers famous. There is also an eighteen-months' son of the old bull which gives promise of developing into one of the thickest bulls of the year. He carries one of the most fashionable Missie pedigrees of any bull in the present offering. Still another son worthy of note is a twelve-months Lavender calf, whose dam was got by the Duthie bull, Scottish Minstrel. This pedigree is chock-full of Duthie breeding and we have yet to see a calf this season carrying more character. The only other twelve-months' calf by Archer's Hope is a roan bull from an imported Orange Blossom cow, bred by Lady Cathcart. This calf, while not showing at his best just at present, has the earmarks of a good one and we look for him to develop into one of the best calves of the entire offering. In passing on to the other youngsters which complete the sales list, probably the most outstanding is a year-old Augusta calf, which carries just a little stronger combination of deep fleshing and correct Shorthorn character than any other calf mentioned so far. Next in line comes a pair of January twins from an imported Kiblean Beauty cow, bred by Lord Rosebery. These were imported in dam, and while their dam has reared them both, there are no calves on the farm better grown and but few that are prospects for stronger herd sires. There is also another imported-in-dam March calf, sired by Primrose Archer, one of the good breeding bulls in Scotland, and from one of the bred Claret cows that Mr. Dryden brought over last year. These about make up the list of calves in the stables at Maple Shade, Mr. Dryden has now in quarantine eighty newly-imported cattle, all of which are from Scottish herds and include twenty cows that have calves by their sides. While more will be said of this importation in these columns later, we might add that the majority of the importation will be going into the Dryden-Miller sale in February, the date of which is announced elsewhere in these columns.

The old lady is the widow of a clergyman, and strong in faith, but there had been so many burglaries in the locality that she thought it prudent to add to her defences. "Up to this," she explained to a friend, "we ha' just been puttin' our trust in the Lord, and now we've gotten a wee bit of a doggie." One advantage in the instrument is that it barks on slight provocation.

**Why My Neighbors Gasp At My Live Stock Records**

*(The Story of Everett Gray, a farmer who was entirely satisfied with his methods of feeding live stock—until he was shown how he could just as easily take in 40% more profit than he had ever gotten before.)*

"SOMETHING happened last year that opened my eyes. I had always been kind of proud of my methods of feeding live stock—always thought my system was as good as any in the neighborhood—was pretty sure that I was getting all the profit I had the right to expect. So you can imagine what a surprise this was! Here is how it happened:

"Last year I sold half a litter of pigs to a neighbor of mine. About six months later in talking with this neighbor I was astonished to learn that the half litter I had sold him now averaged 160 pounds per pig. And I knew very well that my own half of the very same litter now averaged only 95 pounds per pig! You can bet I was mighty astonished—and disappointed too. Here I had been believing for the last 15 years that my feeding system was about the best in the community, and it was kind of disappointing to learn that my nearest neighbor, and a new neighbor at that, could get 2/3 more profit from the very same animals.

"I had not the heart, for quite some time, to ask him how he did it because it seemed as though I ought to know more about feeding than he, since I had been in the business so much longer. But I did ask him anyway and the main point of his answer was that he had taken advantage of the help offered by a certain live stock feeding association which had shown him feeding methods that would bring out all of his possible profits.

**I Follow Suit**

"You can be sure that as soon as I got home I wrote to this association and asked them about the help they offered live stock feeders. In their reply they explained how every member of the association was given a complete and practical home-study course in live stock feeding and also received the advice and help of foremost live stock feeding successes of the country. The fee for membership in this association was very reasonable, and I made application for membership and was accepted.

"And now I think it a very bad case indeed if my swine do not weigh at least 140 pounds after six months' feeding. My cattle are healthier, more productive, and furnish a higher percentage of butterfat than ever before, about 306 pounds per cow each year. It used to cost me about \$1.10 to get 100 pounds of milk—now it costs me 70c. My horses are always healthy and work harder and more willingly than they ever did. I have only a few head of sheep just now but am steadily building up a valuable herd through a feeding system that is proving its money-value every day. For 1919 I made a clear profit of \$2,000 on only 800 hens—and poultry raising is only a little side-line on my farm.

"That is why my neighbors gasp at my live stock records—that is why I get more profit from my live stock in eight or ten months than many of my neighbors get in two full seasons—

**Why Neighbors Are Astonished**

that is why I have been able to buy up young, undeveloped stock at bargain prices and after a short feeding period sell them at a good profit, besides getting fine results with my own regular herds. But the way it looks now, so many of my neighbors are joining this association and are doing as well as I am that they will no longer wonder at my records. They will know that any farmer or live stock feeder, no matter where he lives or how large or small his herds, can profit as much as I did through the help of this association—can get all of his live stock profits instead of only about 40% of them, as so many are now doing."

**Facts About This Association**

The Live Stock Feeding Association will do as much for you as it did for Everett Gray. Every member of this Association receives the complete home-study course in Live Stock Feeding by Dr. C. C. Palmer, the well-known live stock expert. Besides this, every member receives the practical help and advice of this Association in solving feeding problems or any questions he may wish to have answered. Membership in the Live Stock Feeding Association is now for the first time, open to the public. The membership fee is remarkably reasonable, about equal to the cost of a few bushels of wheat.

The home-study course given by this Association to its members, "How to Feed for Bigger Profits," comprises ten complete home-study lessons and contains the best feeding experience of the entire country in raising cattle, swine, horses, sheep, goats, and all kinds of poultry. Regardless of where you farm, no matter what your present methods of feeding may be, no matter whether or not you are satisfied with your present live stock profits—you owe it to yourself to learn about the service this Association offers you and how it can save you time, labor, expense, and still help you boost your returns.

**Interesting Booklet Sent Free**

The Chairman of the Live Stock Feeding Association has prepared an interesting booklet which every raiser of live stock should read. It is chock-full of important information about live stock feeding, and sending for it does not obligate you in any way. We sincerely believe that every person interested in raising better stock and more of it will welcome this opportunity to learn fully about this Association and its work. It is composed entirely of practical men, men who have succeeded in a big way themselves before trying to tell you how to do it. The work of the Association is not based on wild ideas, theories or impractical methods. Every plan and method explained to you has proven its worth and has made good in every case. But we cannot do full justice in this space to an explanation of the Live Stock Feeding Association, and its work. If you wish further information, write a post-card or a letter today for this booklet. Full membership in this Association is now open to you—write at once for booklet.

**Live Stock Feeding Association**  
Division 4812, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

**Bricks Are Scarce**

The man who orders bricks NOW, is the man who won't be held up in his plans for Spring building.

Take advantage of Winter delivery of

**Interprovincial Pressed Brick**

and save time and money. Best quality bricks in red, buff and fire-flashed colors.

Write for free colored Folder.

**Interprovincial Brick Company of Canada, Limited**  
30 Toronto St. TORONTO

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Grading and Road Work, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, January 7, 1920, for grading and road work, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, London, Ont., and of the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto, Ont.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

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By order,  
**R. C. DESROCHERS,** Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
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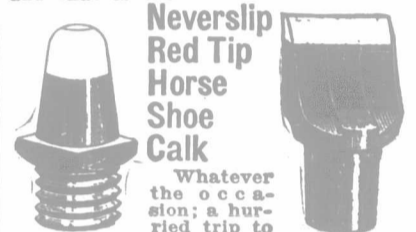
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The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus write your wants. Visitors welcome.

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**Sunny Side Herefords**—Choice bulls and heifer calves, young cows with calves at foot. Reg. Shropshire rams ewe and ewe lambs. Inspection invited. All are priced to sell.  
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When writing please mention Advocate.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Line Fence.

My line fence is not in its proper place and has been this way for thirty years. Can it now be changed? What steps should I take?

J. S.

Ans.—A fence which has been in one place for thirty years cannot now be changed unless all parties concerned are agreeable. If your neighbor is satisfied that the fence is not legally in its right place, and is willing to change it, it would be a matter of consideration between the two parties concerned.

#### Cleaning Nickel, Feathers and Oak.

1. What will clean nickel on a stove?  
2. Should goose feathers be washed before made into pillows? If so, how?  
3. What will remove stains from a quarter-cut oak fumed furniture and still preserve the dull fumed finish?

N. P.

Ans.—*Scientific American* gives the following method for cleaning nickel: If rusted first cover with grease and in 3 or 4 days rub with a rag soaked in ammonia. Wash, dry well, and polish with ordinary rouge or with chalk mixed with tallow. The same authority says that feathers can be cleaned as follows: Place in a large tin cone and steam thoroughly, then dry and spread on a grate over a vessel containing chloride of lime. Another method is to wash as follows: Mix 1 lb. quicklime in each gal. water required, let stand until it settles then pour off the clear liquid. Pour it over the feathers to a depth of 3 inches, let stand 3 or 4 days, then take out, drain in a sieve, and rinse well in clear water. Dry on the sieve, put in a bag and beat and shake well. We are not familiar with a treatment for stains on oak, but possibly some of our subscribers have used a material which has been satisfactory.

#### Lymphangitis.

Horse of 1,700 lbs. and 6 yrs. of age stiffened and swelled in right hind leg. The inside of the leg was very sore and painful, and urine thick. I thought it was lymphingitis and gave him 3 table-spoonsful of saltpetre 3 times during the day. His urine cleared up and he voided large quantities too often and this continued for 3 days, and he seemed to become normal. In 2 days a soft lump about the size of an egg appeared in front of the sheath and another on his breast. The first one gradually disappeared. His hind legs stock from scratches.

A. M. S.

Ans.—Your diagnosis was correct, but not your treatment. You gave excessive doses of saltpetre and caused diureses. He should have been given a purgation of 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, followed by a teaspoonful of saltpetre twice daily for 3 days. The inside of the leg should have been bathed well with water and after bathing, rubbed well with a liniment made of 1/2 oz. each of oil of turpentine, spirits of camphor and tincture of arnica, and water to make 1/2 a pint. As soon as the acute soreness passed off he should have been given regular exercise.

Treat the lump on breast (if it is still present) by bathing and apply the liniment as above, and dress the scratches 3 times daily with 1 part carbolic acid and 35 parts sweet oil, so long as the weather remains cold. If the weather turns warm dress with a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pail of water.

In cases not properly treated in the early stages there is a tendency for the leg to remain permanently enlarged, a condition called "Elephantitis." In order to endeavor to prevent this, hand rub the leg well and keep a woollen bandage on (not tight enough to check circulation) when standing in the stable. Give daily exercise on light work.

The Luck Magnate.—"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly, "I'm the architect of my own fortune."  
"Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."—London "Blighty."

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Two young bulls, one a choice roan grandson of Right Sort; also ewes and lambs, either sex.  
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A dozen young bulls imported and my own breeding at moderate prices.

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3. Meadow Crown, white, twin with Ravenscraig.  
4. Royal Sultan, born 15 Feb., 1919, own brother to Successor.  
Females in calf and with calves at foot.  
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Two young bulls of serviceable ages.  
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**THIRTY-FIVE HEAD**  
 Consisting of cows with calves at foot, heifers bred and open,  
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 Cows in calf and calf by side. Also heifers in calf and others ready to breed. Bulls of serviceable age. JNO. MILLER (Myrtle Stations, C.P.R., G.T.R.) ASHBURN, ONTARIO

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

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 Herd headed by Lord Rosewood =121676 = and by Proud Lancer (imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escana Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (imp.). W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

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 Six-year-old Cotswold rams. These are big lusty fellows and in good condition. I also have four Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age. Write for prices and particulars. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. WM. SMITH, M.P., Columbus, Ont.

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 We are now offering a number of choice heifers, good families and good individuals. Many are well forward in calf to our Roan Lady-bred sire, Meadow Lawn Laird. We also have bulls ready for service. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. K. CAMPBELL & SONS, Palmerston, Ont.

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In Yorkshires I have several bred sows; a few boars of serviceable age and some young litters. JAS. R. FALLIS, Elmgrove Farm, BRAMPTON, ONT.

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**WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS**

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion who is a full brother of world's champion May Echo Sylvia, also a few cows just fresh. (Take Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill) C. R. James, Richmond Hill, R. R. No. 1, Ont

Am all sold out of bulls of serviceable age.

**Have Three Bull Calves from two to five months**

old the dam of one is a 20.225-lb. cow, and they are out of a 32.92-lb. sire. Also would sell four heifers by the same sire, due to freshen in February. Write for prices. ARCHIE MUIR, Scarborough, P. O. ELDERSLIE FARM

**Glenuba Dairy Farms** Offers For Sale: Three choice young cows with R.O.M. and R.O.P. records, due to freshen in Jan. and Feb., and in calf to our herd sire whose dam made 34 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 4-year-old. Just the kind to start a good foundation. For price, etc., write—GRIESBACH BROS., L. D. 'Phone - Collingwood, Ont.

**Cedar Dale Farm**—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrage, the \$15,000 sire—He is the son of the 38.06-lb. cow, Lakeview Lestrage, and is our chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him and also have a few bull calves sired by him at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario.

**Silver Stream Holsteins**—Special offering—Four choice bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from R. O. P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. Write at once for particulars and price, or better, come and see them. JACOB MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

**Summer Hill Holsteins**—We have the best bunch of Holstein bulls ever offered at our farm. Their dams have records up to over 34 lbs. of butter in 7 days. All are sired by a bull with a 34-lb. dam. One is a full brother to the Grand Champion bull at Toronto this year. Prices reasonable D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

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 I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves. H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, PARIS, ONT.

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS**

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

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Imported Shropshire ewes served by best imported rams very desirable for foundation flocks.

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I have at present a choice offering in shearing and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as well as a limited number of shearing and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

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**Shropshire Sheep**—40 shearing ewes, 30 two and three-shear ewes, mostly from imported stock. A few choice shearing rams; also ewes and ram lambs. Oshawa all railroads. C. H. SCOTT, Long distance phone. Hampton, Ont.

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The Home of the Berkshires  
Offers for sale boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, younger ones coming on. The Crompton and Wandsworth strains, the best strains of the breed.

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We are now booking orders for Fall pigs, both sexes. Several large litters to choose from.

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When writing please mention Advocate.

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Cow Failed in Milk Supply.**  
Milk ran freely from my ten year-old cow for 4 days before calving. In about 2 weeks she went almost dry, yielding only about 3 quarts daily. She has a reddish discharge coming from her regularly. I feed her cut green corn, chopped oats, hay, and turnips salted a little. She cleaned in a few hours after parturition.

Ans.—The regular reddish discharge indicates a disease known as "Parturient Red-water." Give her ½ oz. of tincture of iron and 3 drams chlorate of potassium in a pint of cold water as a drink twice daily until the urine becomes clear. Feed well on good hay, a little cut corn, chopped oats and bran, with a little linseed meal, also continue to give the cut turnips, but do not add salt. Place salt where she can reach it at will, but do not force her to take it by mixing it with her food. Milk her regularly. It is not possible to foretell whether or not the yield of milk will increase.

V.

**Miscellaneous. Testing Cattle.**

I veterinary-tested my cattle for tuberculosis. One of the cows showed a rise of as high as three degrees in temperature but at that time she was coming in heat. Would you consider this animal free from the disease?

A. C.

Ans.—The rise in temperature such as mentioned would indicate that the animal was infected. Of course, it is possible that something might occur, as period of oestrus, to excite the cow and thus be responsible for the rise in temperature. In this case, a re-test should be made.

**Birds.**

I always read the Nature Column and am especially interested in birds. On the morning of November 1, coming home in too big a hurry for close observation, we found ourselves in the midst of a flock of migrants. They were about the size of the Baltimore oriole, but I thought they were more plump. Nearly all were a dull black, but I thought that here and there I could distinguish a color of rusty red or brown; however, my eyesight is not at all reliable. I could see sparrows, Vespers I think they were, and the whole flock kept up a constant flying, fluttering and a mild little musical call, and from among arose a goldfinch, singing his summer nesting song as he undulated away to the grove. His song, however, was very short, but the next day I saw him again and heard just one little outburst. I often see birds in the migrating season which I cannot identify, but I hope you will be able to give me some idea of what those little black birds could be.

In the summer we were interested in birds which were new to us. They were about the size of the Flicker, and the general color scheme was a good deal similar, but was lighter and more white or buff. The man plowed a fledgling in with the furrow, and when rescued it fought savagely. Its call seemed to be a coarse gluck, interspersed with a musical whistle. Its nest was in berry bushes, quite low, and the egg was about the size of that of a pigeon and dotted with brown.

Simcoe Co., Ontario. M. B.  
Ans.—The dull black birds, tinged with rusty red, which were observed migrating were Rusty Grackles. This species breeds in the Maritime Provinces, in Northern Quebec and Ontario, and north-westward, and is a fairly common migrant in spring and fall in southern and central Ontario. In spring the males are iridescent black and the females grayish black, while in fall both sexes are more or less tinged with rusty.

The bird about the size of, and much the coloration of, the Flicker, is the Meadowlark. It is a very common species in fields in southern, eastern, and central Ontario. The nest is usually placed on the ground, in a tuft of grass, or at the base of a bush, and is frequently partially roofed over.

A. B. K.

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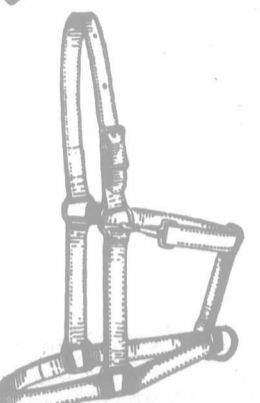
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BRONCHO BUSTER 52

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The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

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**Laurentian Producing Jerseys**—The oldest bull we have at present is a year old youngster sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. Frederick G. Todd, Owner, 861 New Birks Bldg. Montreal, P. Q. Farm at Morin Heights, F. J. Watson, Mgr.

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**Stockwood Imported and Ayrshires**—Write me for your next herd sire. I have several youngsters at present sired by my own herd sire, Killloch Gold Flake (imp.) 51225, and from imported dams that are still in the herd. Call and see the kind we breed. Also pricing a few young cows safe in calf to herd sire.

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A number of choice young Sows and Boars three months old. At reasonable prices.

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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

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If you want brood sows of any age, stock boars of any age, or young pigs, write me. All bred from prize-winners for generations back.

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Young Sows bred for March farrow Sows carrying second and third litters. Boars ready for service. Young stuff ready to wean.

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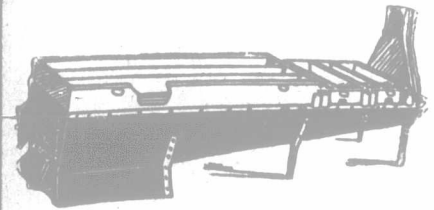
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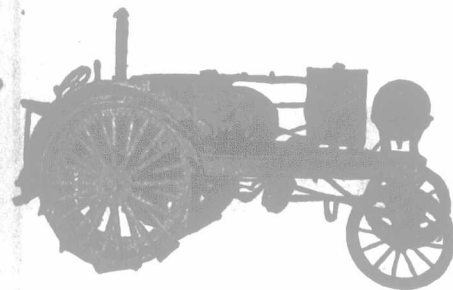


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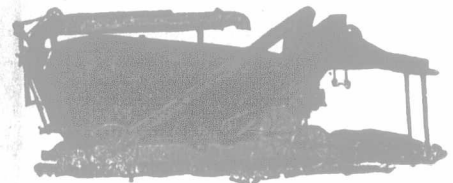
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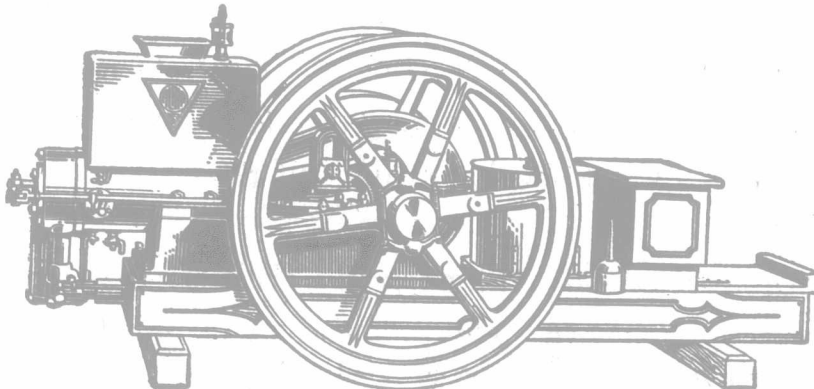
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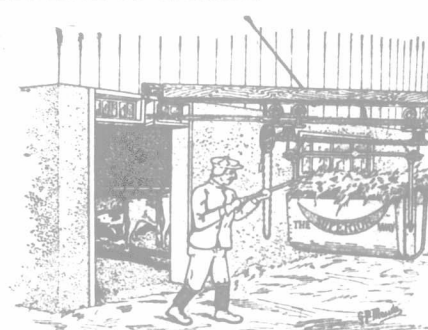
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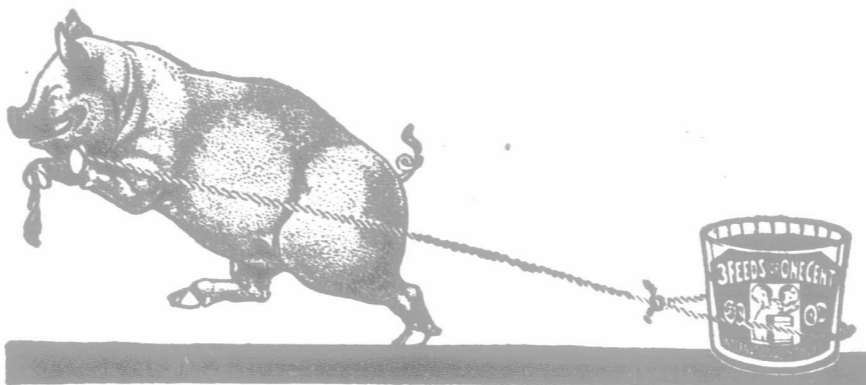
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