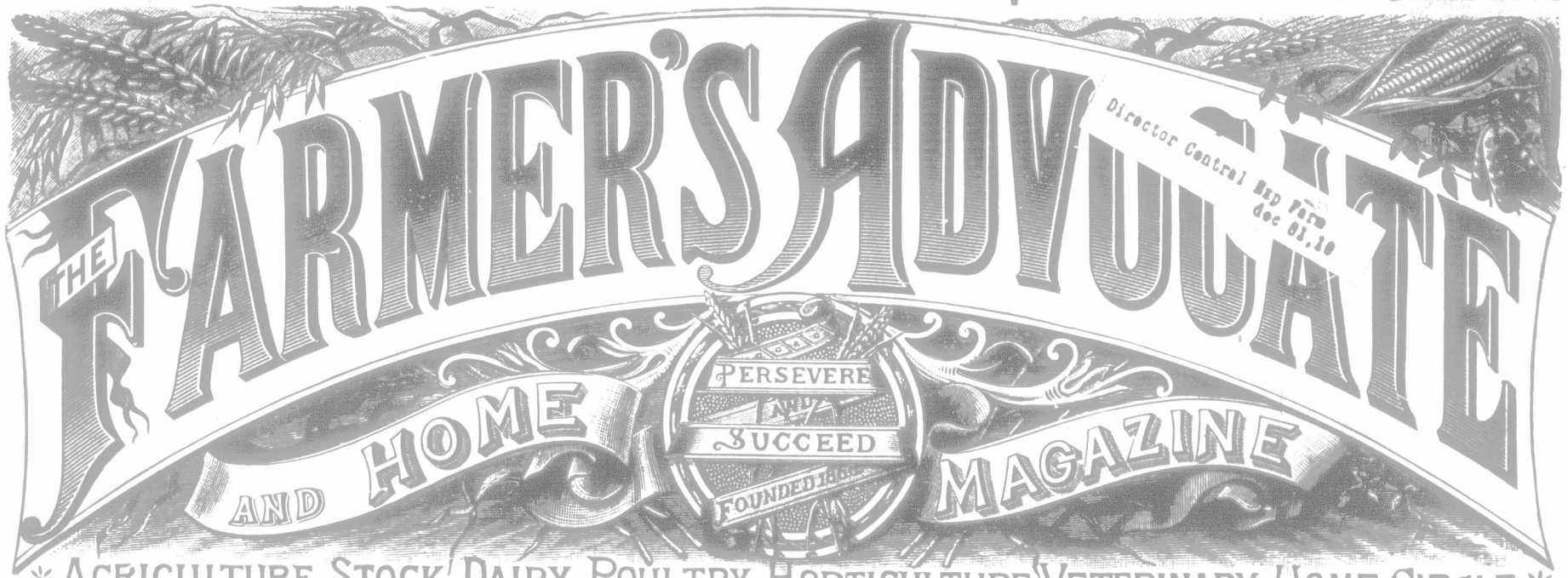


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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 19, 1918.

No. 1369

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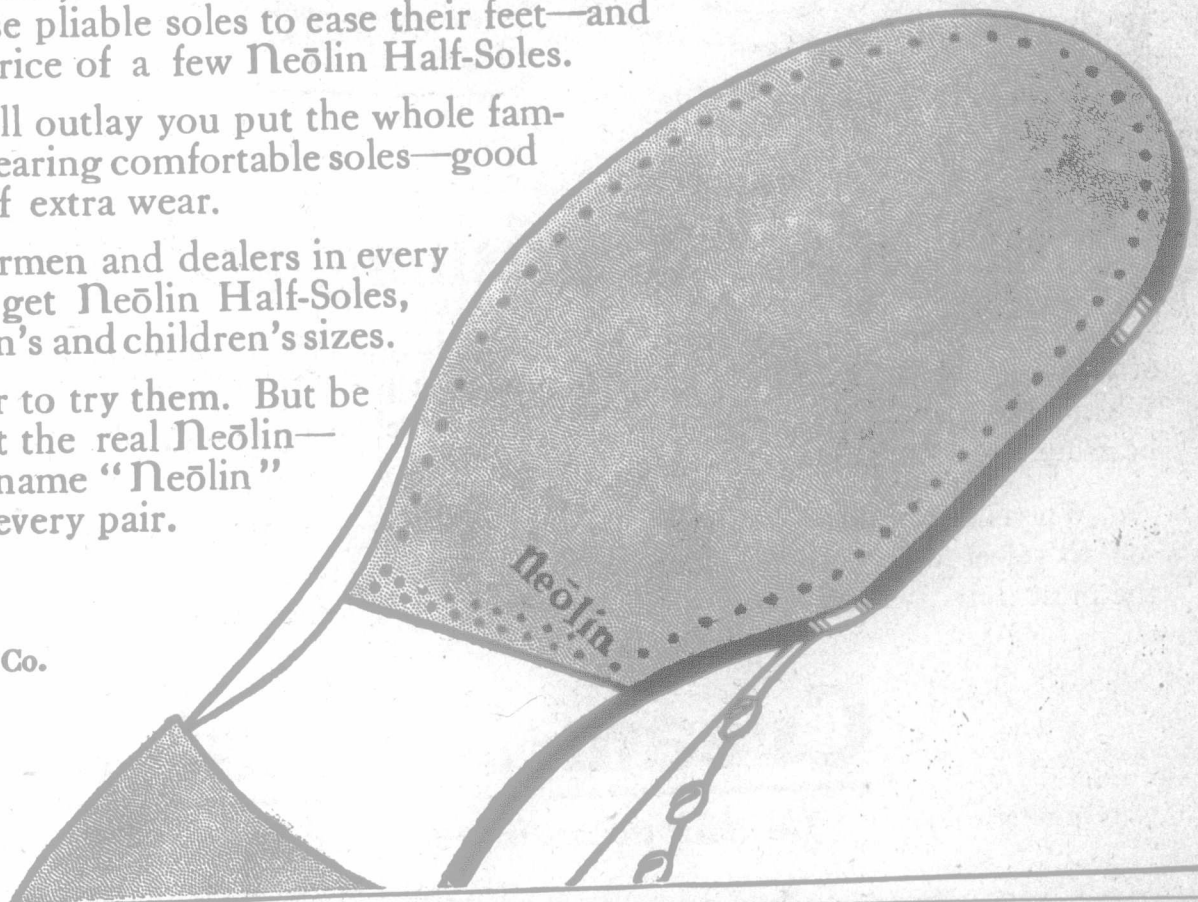
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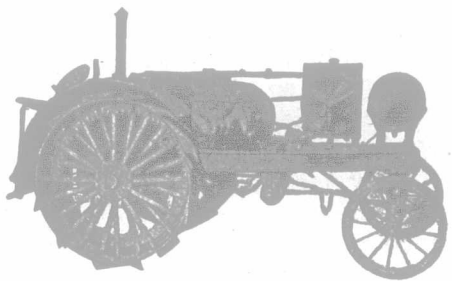
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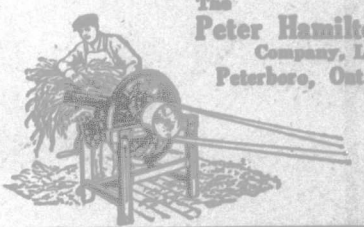
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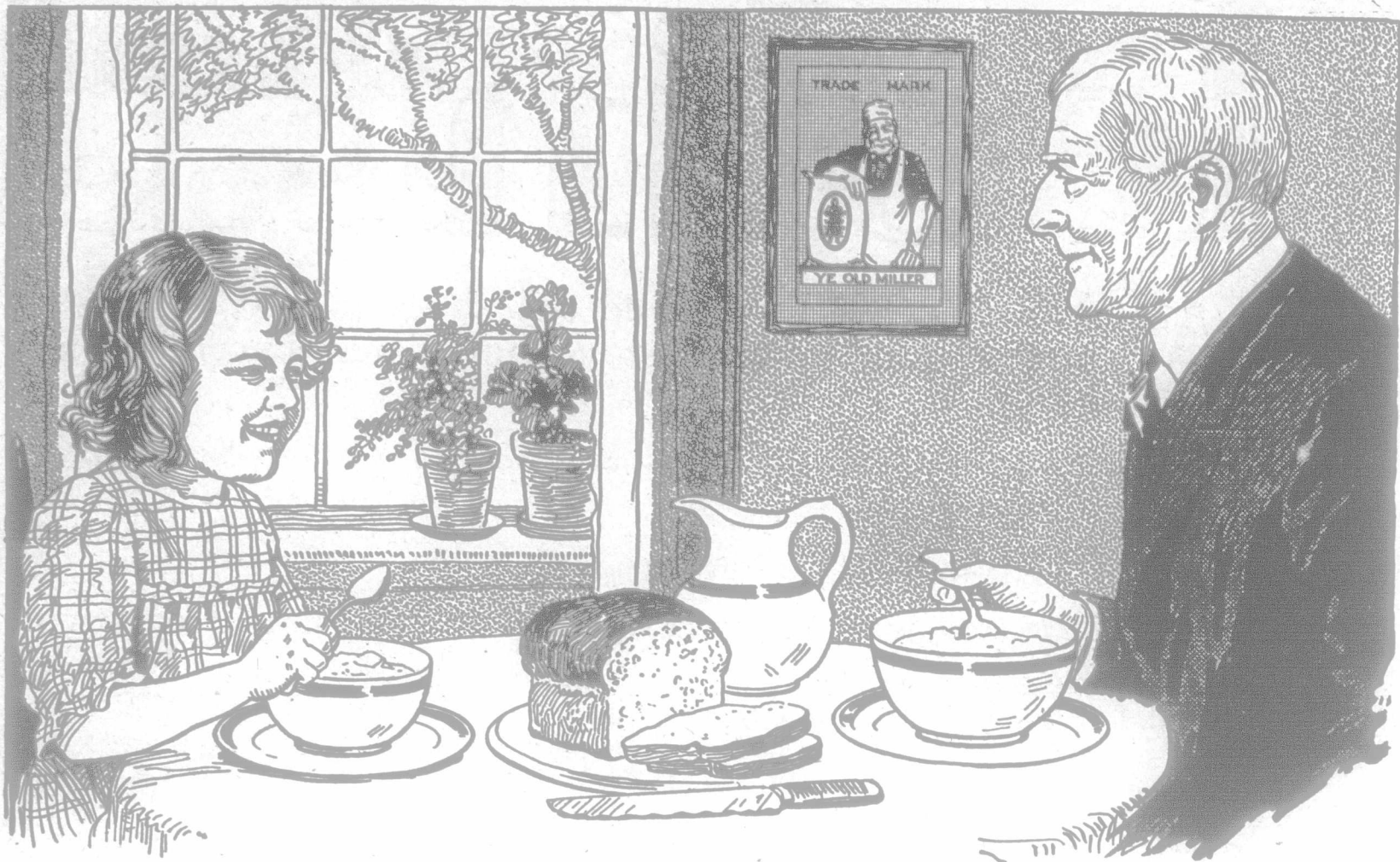
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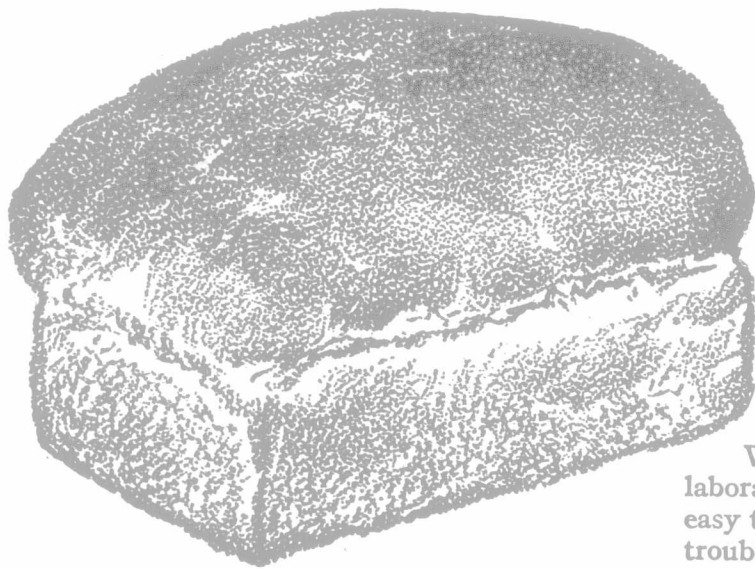
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 19, 1918.

1369

## EDITORIAL.

Germany must pay.

If the commandants in charge of some of the German prison camps escape with their lives it will surely be a miscarriage of justice.

The mouldy, decayed silage on top in the silo is injurious to live stock, and should not be fed. Mouldy or decayed silage should never be fed to horses.

The towns and cities of Southwestern Ontario all want the new Highway to come their way. If all are pleased it will be a circuitous route indeed.

As this is our last issue before Christmas, we extend the season's greetings to all, and hope it will be, indeed, a Merry Christmas in every home throughout the length and breadth of the land.

What is your policy in regard to farm operations during the next five years? Outline some plan and remember that live stock will be of paramount importance during the years to come.

The cessation of hostilities has created a wider market than existed while the war was in progress, and the rebuilding of Europe will insure a heavy demand on the resources of this and other countries.

We would like to see some of these Fair Price Committees obliged to keep a thousand hens and sell the eggs they produced in December at 60 cents per dozen. Without Government subsidies they would soon be out of business.

What about the ex-Kaiser's extensive timber limits and other large holdings in Western Canada? It is high time their ownership was determined, and the Hohenzollern stigma removed from such good Canadian property.

When you have read the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" tell us and others what you think of it. We are willing to abide by your judgment, and any suggestions or criticisms may be found valuable when we begin to prepare a similar number in 1919.

If you were or were not at the Guelph Winter Fair, read the report in this issue. The next best thing to seeing the exhibition is an accurate report of what transpired there; and even if one does attend such an event it is practically impossible for the individual to carry away an exact record of the fair.

The end of the war brings us right before what we have been discussing in an abstract manner as the period of reconstruction. In a very few months we will be entering that period and there are very few who have any definite plan. Already we have the boomsters at work. One of the cities in New Ontario is urging the Government to spend \$15,000,000 to build a steel plant, and then give a bonus on the steel turned out in this plant. We may expect more suggestions of this sort. Is our reconstruction period to mean a continuous raid on the public treasury for the purpose of building up private enterprise, of course with the suggestion that it will develop a Canadian enterprise, and give our returned men employment? This gives us at this time what the end of the war will possibly mean from the viewpoint of the exploiter, and we will have many. In looking longingly for the return of our boys, we must keep before us the fact that our problems at home will increase, and we will have to fight as never before to guard our natural resources and enlarge our democratic institutions.

## Fair Price Committee and Prussianism

If urban dwellers could have overcome world-wide opinion that ex-Emperor William was the direct cause of the war, they would have gladly laid the blame on the shoulders of Canadian farmers. In this they would have been no more inconsistent than they are, or the majority of them are, in attributing the high cost of living to the agriculturist, and in branding him as a profiteer and extortionist.

Early this month the Fair Price Committee of Sarnia, Ont., according to press reports, set prices that farmers might ask for their products on the market, and threatened with dire punishment anyone who dared to extract anything over and above those figures from the innocent and helpless citizens. Now this Fair Price Committee is an offspring of the Federal Government, conceived we believe "to allay public opinion by demonstrating that the consumer is protected against extortion and to safeguard fair-dealing dealers against unjust charges of profiteering." If we interpret rightly the Order-in-Council of October 4, 1908, authorizing these committees and vesting in them certain powers, it was not the purpose of the Order to allow any man or body of men in a town or city to set the price on butter or eggs, any more than on overcoats or gloves. However, the Sarnia Committee in their wisdom said what the prices of farm products should be, regardless of supply and demand, and threatened any producer on the market who might sell above the stated figures even if citizens were willing to pay the price for a good, fresh product. On one particular day, early in the month, we are informed, butter could not be sold above 52 cents per pound, and 60 cents per dozen was the maximum that could be charged for eggs. When anyone is persevering enough to keep hens laying in December, he or she is entitled to any price the public is willing to pay on the open market for strictly new-laid eggs. It would be a different proposition if some large firm cornered the market and then set an exorbitant price—that might be a case of profiteering. The Committee in the case cited was doing the citizens a wrong, and was unjust with the farmers who came to the city to trade. Under present conditions, eggs cannot be produced in December and January at 60 cents per dozen and leave anything like a reasonable margin of profit. Poultry keepers were told what they might and might not feed to chickens and have been handicapped in many ways, and now the price is to be set for the product of the flock by a few all-wise city folk who know nothing whatever about the cost of production. We are only mentioning eggs as an instance, but "The Farmer's Advocate" will go further and stand the legal expense of a test case any time during this month or next at Sarnia to prove that 60 cents per dozen is not a reasonable maximum to set on the retail price of strictly new-laid eggs during December or January, and that the Fair Price Committee is acting unjustly if it continues to maintain that maximum.

While manufactured goods are sold at prices set by the manufacturers and dealers, farmers' products should at least be allowed to sell at what the public is willing to pay. The farmer sets the price on nothing. His cattle, hogs, grain, butter, eggs, etc., are all quoted on the leading markets, and by these quotations he must abide, unless a special customer is willing to pay extra for a superior product. Farmers have no chance to profiteer, but many chances to lose.

A Windsor, Ontario, alderman and chairman of the Fair Price Committee for that city, has also set himself up as a public benefactor, we learn, and has threatened to seize butter and eggs if farmers attempt to hoard them in order to sell at "exorbitant" prices during the winter months.

While the action taken by these city officials is, no doubt, prompted by a desire to curry favor with the citizens, by whose grace they hold office, it is mis-

chievous and likely to do harm. If these Fair Price Committees are to centre their attention on a few farm products and disregard the hundreds of other necessary articles of life which are selling high, they should receive further instructions from the Minister of Labor or else the Order-in-Council, authorizing the appointment of these Committees, should be rescinded at once. This is another case where farmers should act in an organized way and see that justice is done.

## The One Course to Pursue

For more than fifty years this paper has advocated live stock as the sheet anchor of Canadian agriculture. It has been a sane policy. Where live stock has been maintained on the farms in Eastern Canada we find those holdings still fertile and less subject to the evil effects of unfavorable climatic conditions. Even the farmers of Western Canada have been swinging around to live stock as the only alternative that will maintain the fertility of their land and afford them insurance against failures. In normal times it has been wise to market the products of the farm through horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, but we are now facing a new era which behooves every thinking farmer to sit down and spend some time in thoughtful consideration.

We shall, in the next few years, determine our own destinies, and decide by our action whether we are to have a lucrative market abroad or a limited market at home.

Ample figures have been published to show that Europe is depleted of live stock, and that it will be years before they will be able to rebuild their herds and flock to anything approaching the standards of pre-war days. This means a great demand for breeding animals and animal products.

On the other hand, while the excessive demand for cereals may exist next year, the price of grains is sure to drop long before the live-stock population of the world is restored to normal. Australia has accumulations of wheat; the Argentine can produce wheat more cheaply than we, and the producers of Europe will make every effort to supply their own need for bread from their own soil.

The war has enthused all countries with the importance of production, and during the next decade there will be the keenest competition between agricultural nations outside the war area that has ever been experienced. All will be looking to Europe as the outlet for their surpluses, and the country which gives the best satisfaction as to volume and quality will naturally become most strongly established in those markets to which all are now looking. We can do nothing without volume of supply, and we can do less without the desirable quality in our products.

Apparently the only door open to future prosperity is that opening up to an era of greater live-stock production and more activity on the part of Governments looking to the welfare of the live-stock industry. Our salvation, agriculturally, lies in live stock, not in grain.

The haphazard, unthinking farmer will likely find the pathway rather rough and stoney, but the man who sits down and reasons out the case and then bends his energies towards supplying that for which there is the greatest need will surely thrive and prosper. If we are to expand and develop the live-stock industry the scrub sire should go. Get rid of the non-producers and the sires that are perpetuating this unprofitable class of stock. This does not necessitate pure-bred herds on farms generally. What we require is good commercial breeding herds and flocks headed by pure-bred sires possessing the proper individuality. A man is penny-wise and pound foolish who will continue to breed to mongrel and scrub sires without any backing that will guarantee improvement or even a maintenance of the standard already existing in the herd. Begin or start



# The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,"  
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anew with good breeding females, and then with a suitable sire build up the stock to the limit of the farm's capacity. As the herds and flocks grow in size and numbers, and as the increased quantity of manure is added to the soil, it will be found that the crops produced will grow in volume and still more live stock can be maintained.

An exhaustive review of the whole situation suggests only one course to pursue, and that is along the lines of live-stock production. It should be made the aim of the individual, the community and of the nation as a whole to focus on this one thing and bring Canada to the front as a great live-stock producing country. This should be our object, but the Government has an important duty, and this we shall attempt to explain in an early issue.

## Learning the Practical in Farming.

BY SANDY FRASER.

It looks like the nations o' this auld world were never goin' tae be oot o' a job. Na sooner is the war ended than we are up against the "problem o' Reconstruction" as they call it. Havin' been tearin' doon an' smashin' up for the last four years an' better, we noo have tae start in an' fix things up as good as they were before we went on this rampage, and there are some that say we've got tae leave things in better shape that they were in the auld days or there will be naething to distinguish this earth frae a big lunatic asylum. And it's sure enough tpo. If War isn't something in the nature o' a punishment and a medicine, it's an awfu' insanity. I see by the paper that France has lost practically all o' her men between the ages o' twenty an' thirty. It's gainin' tae tak' some considerable compensation tae counterbalance that. Perseverance and common-sense on the part o' those that are left will, na doot, bring order an' prosperity tae the country again. Time will tell. Onyway it's up tae them noo tae mak' the best o' it. Juist as it's up tae a' the rest o' us.

And I'm glad tae notice that the Government o' Great Britain, as weel as oor ain Government, is gettin' ready to dae ilka thing possible tae bring about the change frae war tae peace conditions wi'oot the accompanying hard times that most o' us hae been lookin' for.

A lot o' people are gainin' tae lose their jobs. That's sure. But if we hae ither jobs ready for them the next mornin' they will hae na reason tae complain, an' oor returned soldiers and ex-munition workers will, na doot, prove tae us that they can be as useful tae their country in the arts o' peace as in those o' war. Money is the grease that keeps the national machinery rinnin' smooth

and we've got tae keep it circulatin' in the shape o' wages an' prices for produce o' all kinds if we dinna want to hae a breakdown, or hard goin' at least.

One scheme that there is on the program the noo is the gettin' o' soldiers onto farms in this country. Ony o' them that wants it will be given a chance. A guid mony o' them are gainin' tae try it, it seems, and some o' them wi'oot ony previous experience, at that. Except that the Government is gainin' tae give them a short course on some o' their Farms that they are establishing in different parts o' Great Britain for this purpose. These training farms are intended to gie the mon that kens naething about farmin' a glimmerin' idea o' the practical side o' the life, sae that he can start right in tae mak' his livin', if it's in the him to dae it. There will be little or naething o' the theory or science o' farming taught at these places. "Book farming" will hae to come later on, when the farmer to be, has mair time. He is tae be taught to handle horses in connection wi' farm machinery o' all kinds and he is tae get a wee bit o' trainin' wi' live stock, in the shape o' cows, pigs, sheep and poultry.

He'll hae to be a bright one to tak' in a workin' knowledge o' a' this in three months, which is the proposed length o' the course, but probably it's the best that can be done under the circumstances. I suppose ye canna blame them, but some o' these chaps that are raised in the cities are unco' ignorant o' things in general on the farm. I mind, a guid mony years back, gettin' a young chap frae the auld country that had spent all his life in one o' the big toons there. The first time he came tae the barn we were milkin' the coos, an' after lookin' at the performance for some time he says tae me, "Mr. Fraser," says he, "which of your cows is it that gives the buttermilk?"

Anither time, after he had got sae that he could handle a pair o' horses in a kind o' a way, he had them hitched to a stone-boat an' what did he dae but drive intae the carriage-hoose, stone-boat an' all. "Noo," says I, "how are ye gainin' tae get oot o' that," for there wisna room for him tae turn around. "Oh, I'll juist back oot, the way you did wi' the wagon the ither day," he replied. And before I could stop him he had backed the horses up on tae the stone-boat and got himsel' intae no end o' a mess.

He did ither things, like takin' the harness all apart when he went to tak' it off the horses the first night. Wherever there wis a buckle he opened it, and he must hae hard pullin' at some o' them.

As I said, it doesn't seem as though three months wis lang enough to teach chaps like this the business o' farmin', but it will be a start, and the intention is, they say, to keep an eye on these beginners and to gie them all the help an' advice that will be guid for them. Some o' them will mak' oot and for these the plan is worth trying. There's always a few in every bunch that stick tae their job till they hae made it pay them.

Anither plan the Government has is tae pit some o' these men, who may be willing, onto farms in this country, where they will be in the position o' a sort o' an apprentice. The idea is that they will learn as much, or mair, wi' a practical, up-to-date farmer, as they could or than they would in ony ither way.

That's what I think myself, provided the said farmer is the right sort o' a man to act as a teacher. This is juist where the sticker will be. Unless a man, has some patience an' a certain amount o' sympathy wi' the ither chap's attempt to mak' guid as a farmer, it is mair than likely that he will discourage him an' mak' him that sick o' farm life that there will be another sore-head lookin' for a job in the toon in the course o' a few weeks after his arrival in this country. On the whole, I'm thinkin' that if the Government go ahead wi' this scheme o' apprenticing their ex-soldiers wi' us farmers, they had better get a Certificate o' Character frae ilka one o' us to whom they gie a man, and then send an inspector aroond once in a while to see that we live up tae it. I ken a lot o' chaps, besides mysel', that haven't the patience or the ither guid qualities that go intae the makin' o' a guid teacher.

I hae mair hopes o' the big "training-farm" plant where the man that wants tae farm will be instructed up to a certain point and then put on the land to get the rest frae hard experience and on his aim responsibility. I dinna ken ony surer an' better plan for makin' real men than tae pit them in a position where they will hae tae use their ain judgement at all times and be responsible for the results o' their actions, whether guid or bad. If I had somebody else daein' my thinkin' for me I'd feel like gettin' off this earth a'thegither, for I'd hae the idea that I wis only wastin' my time stayin' here.

So here's more power to the plan for having every man own the land he works on; and noo that the day has come when oor soldiers are "beating their swords into plowshares" and are not going to "learn war any more", as the auld Prophet says, may they juist keep on till "they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree; and none shall make them afraid." If "there's a good time coming", as they say, it must be that this is the way it's gainin' tae get here.

If an ice-house is not already numbered among the farm buildings, erect some kind of a structure in which to store ice and be ready for the harvest in January and February. An expensive house is unnecessary; even a lean-to or the corner of an out-building will answer the purpose so far as the storing of ice is concerned. A combined ice and milk-house is most convenient, of course, but store the ice anyway.

## Nature's Diary.

BY A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Peat.

During the past two years a good many items have appeared in the press relative to the utilization of peat in Canada. The great shortage of fuel during these two years, due mainly to war conditions, has lead people to look about for something which will serve to relieve the strain upon the available supply of coal and wood, and peat has frequently been mentioned in this connection. Yet very little is generally known about the occurrence of peat in Canada, the different kinds of peat, the utilization of peat in other countries, the various methods of preparation for use, and the possibility of the establishment of a peat industry in Canada.

The matter of the utilization of peat is not only of interest in times of fuel scarcity due to unusual condition, but is a matter of great national importance. In Canada our supplies of coal are situated in the extreme east and the extreme west, a condition which renders our largest centres of population, and our main manufacturing centres, dependent upon a supply of coal from the United States. Our supply of wood for fuel is becoming rapidly depleted, and unless strict conservation is practiced the day is not far distant when the supply will be practically exhausted in the well-settled districts and in regions within a feasible hauling-distance of these districts. The approach of this condition is shown by the increasing number of farmers who are coming to depend upon coal as fuel.

The total area of our peat-bogs is estimated at 37,000 square miles, and of this total area the bogs in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba comprise 12,000 square miles, with an average depth of 6 feet. This estimate of the area of the bogs of these provinces is a conservative one and the actual area is probably much larger. One square mile of peat-bog with an average depth of 6 feet will produce 774 000 tons of peat fuel, so that the bogs of the provinces above mentioned will yield approximately 9,300,000,000 tons of peat.

Peat is partly decomposed and disintergrated vegetable matter that has accumulated in any situation where the ordinary decay or chemical decomposition of such material has been more or less suspended, although the form and a considerable part of the structure of the plant organs are more or less destroyed. Water makes an excellent medium for preserving the remains of dead plants, and hence also for aiding peat formation, since it excludes air and most of the organisms that are the chief agents that cause wood and other plant structures to rot and finally disappear. The water may contain certain poisonous organic chemical compounds that originated in the growing plants or were formed as decomposition products. These compounds may act with the water to prevent the growth of organisms that cause decomposition, but excess of water is the main factor in the preservation of the dead vegetable matter.

Peat is found in all parts of the earth where the conditions of moisture are favorable, but it is most uniformly present in regions where the rainfall is regular and abundant and the relative humidity of the atmosphere is constantly high. The first factor supplies the necessary water and the second prevents excessive evaporation. As cool air is more readily saturated with water-vapor than warm air, the temperate and cold parts of the earth generally have a more humid atmosphere than the warmer parts, and in this respect are more favorable for peat formation. The form of land surface is also an important factor in determining the relative frequency of occurrence of deposits of peat, the most favorable types of country being either flat or very gently-sloping areas and regions with numerous depressions in which water may collect and stand permanently at a nearly constant level.

The different plants which play a part in the formation of peat, and the manner of peat formation must be known in order to understand the characteristics of the various kinds of peat. A peat bog has its origin in a lake with a border of vegetation round its margin. Beginning out in the deeper water we find a zone of submerged plants, the depth at which they occur being determined by the clearness and temperature of the lake under consideration, and rarely being greater than fifteen feet. If the water of the lake is dark or contains much sediment the depth at which these plants occur is less sufficiently light is not able to reach the plants at this depth through such water. Towards the shore from the maximum depth at which plants occur the number of individuals and species increases, each species being limited by the depth in which it can thrive. Hence where the slope and character of the bottom are constant enough to give uniform conditions at given depth entirely around the basin the growing plants will distribute themselves in definite zones. Thus we usually have an outer zone of Pondweeds, next a zone of Water-lilies, then of Bullrushes, and then of Sedges. The Sedges from a dense mat of vegetation, which becomes so strong and buoyant as to build out from the firmer part of the bottom and form a floating marginal shelf, which rises and falls with the periods of high and low water.

(To be continued).



# THE HORSE.

## Saddlers

Saddle horses must be spoken of as a class rather than as a breed. The Americans have developed a class of saddlers for which they have a stud-book, hence they are considered as a distinct breed. The chief peculiarities of the breed are their attractive appearance, and the various gaits which they have acquired, to some degree by heredity and to some degree by individual training. These gaits are the walk, fox trot, single foot, trot and canter.

The English man has also developed a breed of saddle horse, but he has retained his original idea of a utility horse, and has not endeavored to breed or teach fancy gaits, but requires only the walk, trot and canter, and, of course, the extended canter or gallop.

In this country these are the gaits demanded in horses of this class, but even here the degree of action with which these gaits are performed varies greatly in saddlers of different breeding. Some make a distinction between the desirable type and action of a saddler and a hunter, claiming that the saddler should have higher and more attractive, and consequently heavier action than the hunter, and we notice that in the saddle classes at many of our shows, horses of this type and action usually win over horses that have more typical Thoroughbred action and conformation. For park and show purposes, horses with somewhat high and flash actions may attract the eye of the public, and often of the judges, and win over those of lower and smoother action; but the utility saddler—that is, the horse that is used extensively and for long journeys under the saddle, is the more serviceable the more nearly he approaches the Thoroughbred in both type and action.

In order to get the park or show action referred to it is necessary to have some heavy-harness horse blood, either the Hackney, Coach or high-stepping Standardbred, and while horses of this action and breeding certainly are attractive to the observer, the seat is not so comfortable for the rider, and it requires little consideration to decide that the high actor will not go as easy or remain sound as long as the one that goes nearer the ground. High actors can do a great deal of roading in harness and remain sound in their feet, but if required to go long distances on hard roads under the saddle with weight up, their feet will soon become sore and diseased. Hence we claim that low action is the proper action of the saddler, and it may be considered somewhat unfortunate that it is not the action demanded in the show-ring. Let him or her who wants a high, flash and attractive actor to ride around town and attract attention have him and ride him, but we are of the opinion that in the show-ring the other class of saddler should win. No person but he who has ridden horses of different types and action can fully appreciate the difference there is in riding one of these high actors (that of necessity must jar and shake his rider considerably, and one with typical Thoroughbred action, which, while certainly not so flash, is smooth and comparatively frictionless, and gives the rider a pleasant and easy seat. Any man or woman who has done considerable saddle work, if about to take a long journey in the saddle, and has a choice of mounts, would, without hesitation, select the horse with Thoroughbred type and action, while, if he or she were about to take a short ride in the town or park, and wished to attract attention, the flash actor would be selected. Hence, we claim that for saddlers we should demand a near approach to the Thoroughbred type and action. If we wish to recognize the other type, make distinct class and call him a park horse. The utility saddler should be able to go long distances at any saddle gait, with weight up, without expending great energy or making things uncomfortable for his rider. He should be a good walker, trot fairly well, canter nicely, gallop fast and stay. The qualities necessary to make a hunter valuable are the same, with the addition of his willingness and ability to negotiate obstacles of different kinds; he must be able to jump both high and long, and, of course, must be willing to "take water." Hence, in our opinion, the general type, characteristics and action of a saddler and a hunter are the same, with the exception that the latter must have the courage to jump in good form, while in the former this, of course, is not demanded or required. A good hunter is (if we agree with this statement) necessarily a good saddler, but a good saddler is not necessarily a hunter, but, with few exceptions, may be made by careful training across country. The Thoroughbred is the typical saddler up to a certain weight, which, of course, differs with individuals; and one of this breed that has been kindly used and carefully handled will usually make the most satisfactory saddler or hunter for a real horseman or horsewoman. The principal objections to Thoroughbreds for saddlers or hunters is their restiveness, impetuosity, and often want of sufficient weight for a heavy man. Having been bred for racing purposes for so many generations, they inherit the characteristics of their progenitors, and are often not sufficiently docile for the average rider, either on the flat or across country; but when one of sufficient size and desirable manners is found, there is no horse of any breed his equal for either purpose. In order to overcome these undesirable qualities of the Thoroughbred, it is necessary to infuse some colder blood into our saddlers; but this blood must not be too cold. We want more substance and bone, but must not get this at too great a sacrifice of ambition, courage and impetuosity. Hence in order to produce serviceable saddlers and hunters, the Thoroughbred sire should be used, but the dam must not be too cold-blooded, or in other words, "the cross must not be too violent."

While we seldom see in the show-ring or on the streets saddlers or hunters that are Thoroughbred, we consider that the nearer one approaches the characteristics of a Thoroughbred, in both type and action, the better, provided, of course, he has the necessary manners. He must be docile and tractable, readily and promptly obeying the will of his rider, standing well when required, changing gaits promptly at the signal from his rider, whether this be given by word, rein, heel or knees, according to his schooling. On account of the composite breeding of a very large percentage of our saddlers and hunters, we repeat that they should be spoken of as a class, rather than a breed." WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Sheep at the 1918 International, Chicago.

The sheep exhibit was on a par with that of other years. The Shropshire exhibit might be mentioned as being the most outstanding of all. Among the exhibitors in the various classes were a number of Canadians, who secured a large share of the honors. H. Lee, of Highgate,



Three Southdowns.

had the champion wether in the Cotswold, Lincoln Grade and Leicester classes, while Chamber Bros., of Woodstock, had the first-prize pen of three fat Southdown wethers, and also secured first on Southdown wether lamb. The grand champion wether was a Southdown, exhibited by J. C. Andrews, of Westpoint, Ind., and R. J. Stone, of Stonington, Ill., had the reserve with an Oxford Down. The Canadians were also very successful in the breeding classes. In Lincolns, H. Lee had the first-prize aged ram, first-prize ram lamb, second, third and fourth on ewe lamb. He also had the first-prize flock, the first-prize pen of four lambs, and the champion ram. In Southdown breeding classes, where there were entries from twelve flocks in some classes, the Larkin Farms had the first-prize yearling ewe, third-prize ewe lamb, third-prize yearling ram, and third-prize ram lamb; also the first-prize flock, and were second with a pen of lambs. They also had the grand champion ewe. Chamber Bros. had the champion ram in their ram lamb, and secured first with ewe lamb and pen of four lambs. Robert McEwen's flock, of London, secured the first prize on a yearling ram, second and third on yearling ewes, third on aged ram, second on flock, and third on pen of lambs. It was one of the strongest Southdown shows that has been

seen for some time, and it is gratifying to see so many of the prizes coming to Canadian flocks. The championship lot in the car-load division was won by Heart's Delight Farm on a carload of Southdowns. They were a particularly choice bunch and were very uniform in size and conformation.

### Swine at Toronto Fat Stock Show.

Following are the exhibitors and list of awards at the Toronto Fat Stock Show:

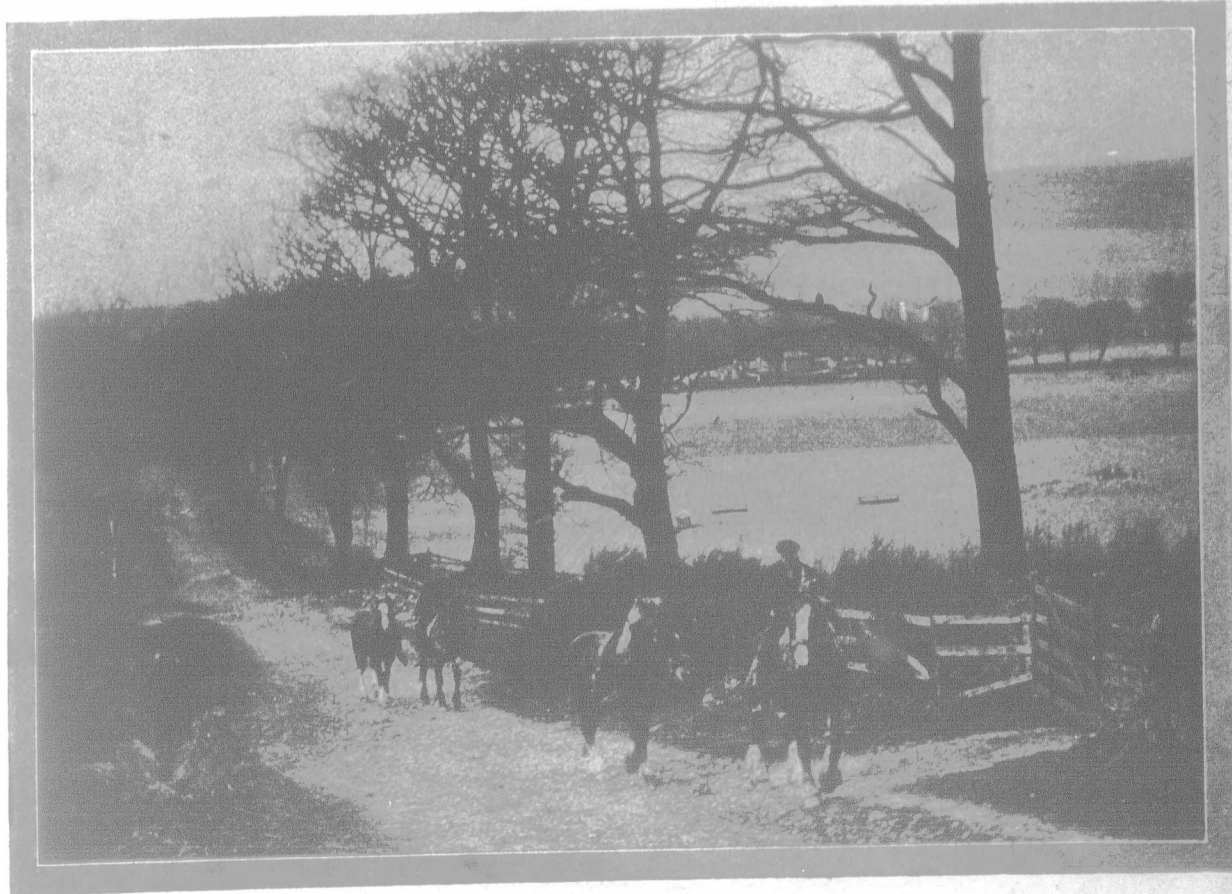
Exhibitors.—C. B. Boynton, Dollar; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Thos. Chard, Lambton Mills; Jno. Duck, Port Credit; J. K. Featherston, Strétsville; Oscar Lerch, Preston; Wm. Marquis & Sons, Sunderland; C. E. Meggs, Paris; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston; Jos. Stone, Seagrave; R. A. Templer, Burford; C. J. Brodie, Stouffville; W. J. Silverthorne, Burford; H. Wade, Pickering.

Awards.—Pen of 3 barrows, bacon type 170-225 lbs.: 1, Jno. Duck, (630 at 21½); 2, J. K. Featherston, (630 at 24); 3, Wm. Marquis & Sons, (630 at 22¼); 4, Oscar Lerch, (610 at 24). Boys' Hog Feeding Competition, limited to boys under 21 years, pen of 3 barrows, bacon type, 170-225 lbs.; fed, since weaned, by exhibitor: 1, Oscar Lerch, (620 at 25); 2, Thos. Chard, (650 at 29½). Best pen of 3 bacon type hogs, 170-225 lbs.: 1, Oscar Lerch; 2, J. E. Brethour & Nephews. Pen of 3 Barrows, range 170-225 lbs.: 1, Jno. Duck. Pen of 10 hogs, bred, fed and owned by exhibitor, 170-225 lbs.: 1, W. J. Silverthorne, (2,330 at 30¼); 2, C. B. Boynton, (2,190 at 29¼); 3, Wm. Murdock, (2,040 at 25). Pen of 12 hogs, weight 170-220 lbs.: 1, H. Wade, (2,240 at 25¼); 2, C. E. Meggs, (2,220 at 21¼); 3, J. K. Featherston, (2,410 at 21). Pen of 5 barrows, weight 170-200 lbs.; must have been fed since weaned at 6 weeks old by exhibitor: 1, H. Wade, (940 at 27); 2, Wm. Murdock, (940 at 27); 3, J. K. Featherston, (920 at 22). Pen containing litter of one breed, limited to young men of 25 years, entire litter must be shown, and must be fed, bred and owned by exhibitor, weight 170-220 lbs.: 1, Oscar Lerch, (1,510 at 27½); 2, Thos. Chard, (1,700 at 24).

### The Southdown Breed of Sheep.

The Southdown is one of our smallest breeds of sheep, but yet they develop carcasses of exceptionally high quality, and, while they do not shear a particularly heavy fleece, the wool is of high grade. The native home of this breed is in the south-eastern part of England. Extending through this region is a range of hills known as the Southdowns, which grow a fine herbage, as well as producing wheat and other cereal grains. The breed is supposed to have originated from the original stock of the district. There is a great difference, however, between the Southdown of to-day and that of a century or more ago. The native sheep of south-eastern England, especially Sussex County, were small with dark face, light in the fore quarter, but possessing a fairly good leg of mutton. It was not as well proportioned an animal as the Southdown of to-day. John Ellman was one of the earliest improvers of the breed. His aim was strong constitution, good mutton form, and a sheep that would fatten easily and dress out high percentage of marketable meat. Along with Mr. Ellman was a breeder known as Jonas Webb, who also did much to improve the breed by purchasing the best sheep he could buy and mating them with much wisdom. He developed symmetry of form in the breed. In the middle of the nineteenth century he was letting out in the neighborhood of two hundred rams annually.

The characteristics of the Southdown, as described



Everything Scotch—Men, Horses and Landscape.



by Mr. Ellman and given in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, are as follows: "The head small and hornless; the face gray, and neither too long nor too short; the lips thin, and the space between the nose and eyes narrow; the under jaw or chap fine and thin; the ears tolerably wide and well covered with wool, and the forehead also; and the whole space between the ears well protected by it, as a defence against the fly; the eye full and bright, but not prominent, the orbit of the eye, the eye cap or bone not too projecting; the neck of a medium length, thin towards the head but enlarging toward the shoulder, where it should be broad and high and straight in its whole course above and below; the breast to be wide, deep and projecting forward between the fore legs, indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this the shoulders should be on a level with the back, and not too wide above. They should bow outward from the top to the breast, indicating a spring of rib beneath and leaving room for it. The ribs coming out horizontally from the spine and extending backward; the last rib projecting more than others. The back flat from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail; the loin broad and flat; the rump broad, and the tail set on high nearly on a level with the spine; the hips wide, the space between them and the last rib on either side as narrow as possible, and the ribs generally presenting a circular form like a barrel; the belly should be as straight as the back; the legs neither too long nor too short; the fore legs straight from the breast to the foot, not bending inward at the knee, and standing far apart both before and behind; the hock having a direction rather outward, and the twist or the meeting of the thighs being particularly full; the bone fine, yet having no appearance of weakness and of a speckled and dark color. The belly well defended with wool, and the wool coming down before and behind to the knee and hock. The wool short, close, curled and fine and free from spiry, projecting fibres." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Ellman's idea of type and conformation was very similar to that of breeders at the present time. Breeders have selected and mated to produce a mutton sheep of high quality, and have succeeded.

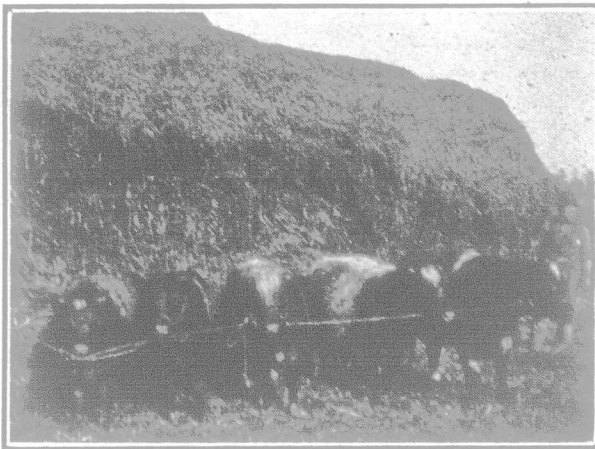
The breed was first introduced to America early in the nineteenth century and from the first they met with favor and numerous flocks were established. Southdowns are very compact sheep and weigh heavy for their appearance. Mature rams will weigh about 175 pounds and ewes 140 pounds. There is seldom much excessive fat in the Southdown carcass. The flesh is of extra fine quality, and as a rule holds first place on the best markets. Southdowns mature rapidly, and in the feed-lot make good average gains for the feed consumed. The breed has met with favor in the formation of other breeds, being used largely to improve the fleshing and quality. The breed adapts itself to a variety of conditions. They are good grazers and compare favorably with other breeds for hardiness. The ewes are prolific and feed their offspring well. A number of large flocks are to be found in Canada, besides numerous smaller flocks. At our leading exhibitions individuals which are models of Southdown type and conformation are to be seen. Canadian Southdowns are usually winners when exhibited at American shows. It is a particularly attractive breed.

The following is a description of the Southdown, as given in the "Shepherd's Hand-Book." "Head—General character and appearance wide, level between the ears, with no sign of slug (short, stunted horn), or dark poll; Face—Full, not too long from the eyes to nose, and of one even mouse color, not approaching black or speckled, under jaw light; Eyes—Large, bright and prominent; Ears—of medium size, and covered with short wool; Neck—Wide at the base, strong and well set on to the shoulders, throat clean; Shoulders—Well set, the top level with the back; Chest—Wide and deep; Back—Level, with wide flat loin; Ribs—Well sprung, and well ribbed up, thick through the heart, with fore and hind flanks fully developed; Rump—Wide, and well turned; Tail—Large, and set on almost level with the chine; Legs of mutton (including thighs), which should be full, well let down, with a deep wide twist; Wool—of fine texture, great density, and of sufficient

length of staple, covering the whole of the body down to the hocks and knees and right up to the cheeks, with a full foretop, but not round the eyes, or across the bridge of the nose; Skin—of a delicate bright pink; Carriage—Corky, legs short, straight, and legs of one even mouse color and set on outside the body. Disqualifications are: Horns or evidence of their presence; dark poll; blue skin speckled face, ears and legs; bad wool.

### The Period of Oestrus During Which to Breed Sows.

The period of oestrus or heat, in the sow appears in the neighborhood of every twenty-one days, with the normal animal in good breeding condition. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the boar's services until the period of heat is almost over, has long been a subject for discussion with the hog-man. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in larger litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period a much larger number of ova are presented for fertilization by the



Five Heifer Calves by Seafoam  
This group of 5 Scotch-bred heifer calves were all sired by Seafoam and sold by E. Brien & Sons of Ridgetown to Carpenter & Rose

male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With horses and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased, due, no doubt, to the fact that the female functions have had time to take place properly, that the female is usually more receptive to male attention and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrus.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened, for the foregoing reason. That a larger litter should be expected, is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigor, and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the boar and sow at the time of breeding. Such, at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of brood sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here, the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred, by allowing a boar to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labor in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows"—the size and vigor of the resultant litters left little to be desired.

In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighboring boar, breed on the

second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual peculiarities. See that she is in rising condition—not fat nor thin, but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat, this will tend to bring them in for breeding regularly and within a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one, not too heavily used, reasonably well fed and above all, well exercised. The thin boar, or the over-fat individual, frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they serve the sow.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well exercised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to ensure gain in weight and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected with reference to the desirable effect on breeding stock of green feed in summer, and succulent foods,—roots, clover, hay or ensilage in winter.—Experimental Farms Note.

### New Brunswick Live Stock Breeders Organize.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Late in November a number of representative breeders assembled in the gymnasium of the Provincial Normal School Federation, to organize a New Brunswick Live Breeders Association whose aim will be to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture, local and federal and whose executive will act as an advisory committee on live stock improvement matters with the Department of Agriculture.

The live stock breeders of the province recognize that the Department of Agriculture in putting forth an honest, practical effort in their behalf and in behalf of the industry they represent, and feel that a close co-operation can exist through the medium of an organization of this kind. A. E. Trites, President of the Maritime Stock Breeders Association, presided. The object of the meeting was announced and heartily concurred in by all the breeders present and the work of organization was carried on. It was decided that for the present an executive of seven would be sufficient and the following gentlemen were named to represent their respective breeds.

Horse—J. C. Jewett, Fredericton; Shorthorns—R. A. Snowball, Chatham; Holstein—Thos. Harding, Welsford; Ayrshires—A. C. Taylor, Salisbury; Jerseys—J. H. Manchester, Apohaqui; Sheep—Burder Goodwin, Baie Verte; Swine—W. S. Harding, Hammond River.

These men will choose a president from among their own numbers and Thos. Hetherington Live Stock Superintendent for the Province will be Secretary.

The association was not many minutes in existence before the Scrub Bull problem got a jolt that will likely be heard discussed and acted upon at the next session of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association. It will be well for all delegates to the association to come prepared to make the jolt so severe that the Scrub Bull will be legislated off the highway and commons of this province without the necessity of complaints being made by one neighbor against another or the alternative of using a sharp knife in the darkness. We also heard a gentle hint thrown out in regard to the Scrub Stallion. Scrub Stallion owners may begin to get ready. The hand writing is on the wall and ere long the Scrub Stallion will go never to return.

New Brunswick. MRS. M. A. MACLEOD.

### World's Records For Herefords.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At last it has been done: the Hereford ascends to its proper throne in Britain, its homeland. After wandering in the desert of neglect, and the slough of despondency the breed emerges at last and sits on the highest pinnacle of high altitude prices. To cut the cackle and come to the cattle, the occasion of world's record prices being established was the sale of S. C. Hayter's famous herd at Twyford, a "home" of the breed in the full acceptance of the term. The sale of the late Lord Rhondda's herd set the heads a-nodding and the tongues a-wagging, but the Twyford sale eclipses everything in the way of breed records and most things in the matter of cattle records in England. We have had a few records to recall in 1918—indeed I have grown weary of the word in my professional capacity. November 7 saw the last of a round of English Hereford herd break up. It conquered all its forerunners.

Let me relate that 84 head averaged £532 10s. 6d. each, or a grand aggregate of 42,602 guineas. So I reckon that the auctioneers take in fees alone 42,602 English shillings, or a matter of £2,130, or say in dollars \$10,650—a nice day's work!

A four-year-old bull, Ringer, realized 9,000 guineas, or £9,450. Now Ringer is the only Royal Show-winning bull left in England. The others have all been sold at prices which pale into insignificance in the fires of this outstanding sum. Yet another record was made; 2,100 guineas for a bull calf. The buyer of the bull was a breeder named Stevens, of Netherton Hall, Pershore, and the buyer of the calf was W. Smith, The Leen, Pembridge, and formerly of Bindey. The bull remains in Worcester and the calf in Hereford, and so the ex-



A Champion Oxford Down Flock  
Champion Oxford Flock at the International Live Stock Exposition Chicago in 1911; Owned, and Exhibited by Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.



porters never got a look-in. The bull calf was Twyford Ringer, a son of the bull Ringer, and out of Rosalind, an eight-year-old cow secured by Owen Williams, and he also gave 1,700 guineas for Oyster Queen, and 400 guineas for her heifer calf. Both these high-priced cows are five years old. Other cows realized 1,200, 1,150, and 1,000 guineas apiece. A yearling bull fetched 1,000 guineas, and when twenty lots had passed through the sale-ring the average stood as high as £600 apiece, but this was brought down to £440 at the sixty-fourth lot. A two-year-old heifer fetched 860 guineas, and a yearling heifer 680 guineas, and so the average swung back again to the highly respectable one of £532 10s. apiece. Owen Williams was again the chief buyer here and what with the females he secured at the Rhondda sale, he has now an almost priceless collection at his home in Monmouthshire. He is a new chum to the industry.

Hayter's herd at Twyford, thus broken up, takes us back to the days of Edward Price. It was he who bought the bull Sir David as a yearling, and won with him at the Royal Show of 1846, and of his greatest descendants was Pembroke, a name which figures in many if not nearly all pedigrees to-day, as Eclipse does in the back-breeding of every British Thoroughbred race horse. Following Edward Price came his son, John, and he saved the great stud bull Horace from going to the butcher's block. Horace was certainly not a show bull, but he was one of the foundation stones of the breed. I have seen a newly discovered picture of him, and if he had ever been shown in a ring and the judge had given him a "first", that judge would never have judged again! But he moulded his stock on right lines and his sons made the breed popular in America. John Price was succeeded at Twyford by his son-in-law, S. C. Hayter, and as a Christmas box Price gave him a bull called and registered as "Xmas Gift", bred by James Edwards, of Broadward. That bull left his imprint on Hayter's herd, and he was followed by Ringer, bred by W. Griffiths, of Aldersend, and now sold for £9,450, mainly because of the wonderful lot of stock by him in the catalogue of this great dispersal. John Price twice won the Elkington Cup with Herefords at the Birmingham fat stock show, the trophy being offered for the best bulls of all breeds shown at that exhibition.

A final word about Ringer, the £9,450 bull. His dam was Ringlet, and she was of the Longhorn's family, which during the past ten years has produced a dozen prize-winning yearlings. Such great bulls as Baron Ringer 4th., England's Glory (champion at Johannesburg 1914-15-16), Sir Bedivere (second at the English Royal), Royal Ringer (first and reserve champion in the English Royal Show-yard), and Ringleader (sire of Mariner), are all from this Longhorn's family, which has made its mark in the U. S. A. as well as Britain.

So Ardmore's record has been knocked badly by Ringer, and Britain comes to her own again. We have still the goods over here in the homeland. The bull Dillon, which won the Hereford championship at Palermo for the quesadas was by an English exportation, Egleton Hero. I hear that Dillon could win in the U. S. A., or England, were he to be sent to either country so that the Argentine will have to be reckoned with in future, as well as Kentucky.

ALBION.

Value of Straw for Feed

The grain crops throughout Ontario were particularly good and were well saved this year. Seldom were so many straw stacks to be seen as was the case this year. This is a good indication and shows that there is at least an abundance of this class of feed. There are many who do not count straw as of much value for feeding purposes, while others are able to secure splendid results with certain classes of their stock. On many farms the young cattle are wintered on straw and roots, or straw and silage, and they come out in the spring in good condition. Good clean, bright straw can be used in place of hay for the idle horses. True, straw from the ripened grain is low in protein and fat, and high in woody fibre or cellulose, a substance which requires a good deal of energy for its digestion. The feeding value of straw depends on the stage of maturity at which the crop is cut, and the care exercised in curing it. If the grain is cut a little on the green side, the nutritive value of the straw is increased. In speaking of straw and chaff of the cereals, Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," gives the following:

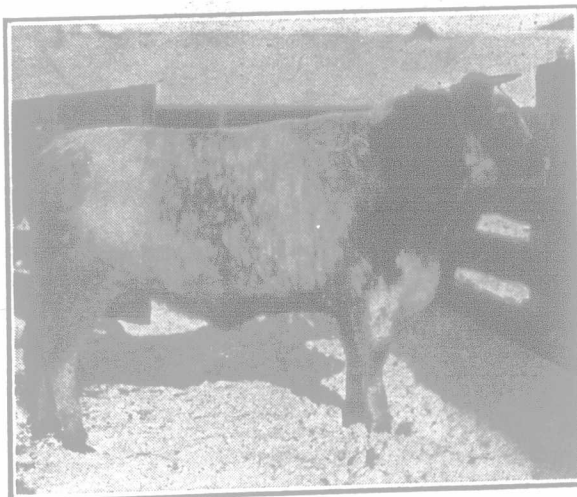
Straw is poor in crude protein and fat, and high in woody fibre, or cellulose, a carbohydrate that requires much energy for its digestion and disposal. Accordingly, it should be fed sparingly to animals at hard work, fattening rapidly, or giving a large flow of milk. For animals at light work, fattening slowly, or giving only a little milk, some straw can often be advantageously used. Straw is particularly useful in winter with horses that are idle and cattle that are being carried over without materially gaining in weight. Heat is one of the requirements of such animals, and the large amount of energy expended in masticating, digesting, and passing straw through the body finally appears as heat which helps warm the body. The stockman who understands the nature and properties of straw will usually be able to make large use of it. In Eastern Canada and Europe pulped roots and meal are often mixed with straw, which is cut or "chaffed" and the moist mass allowed to soften and even to ferment slightly. It is then readily consumed in large quantities by cattle and sheep with satisfactory results. In many districts of Europe horses are fed cut straw mixed with their concentrate allowance. In trials at the Indiana Station, Skinner and King found that oat straw was as satisfactory as clover hay for satisfying the desire for dry roughage of steers, otherwise fed shelled corn, cottonseed meal, and corn silage. Oat straw is the most nutritious, followed by barley

straw. Wheat straw is usually coarse and stiff and is not readily eaten, while rye straw is the poorest of all. Wheat and oat chaff contain more food nutrients than does the straw itself, and where possible it is advisable to save the chaff to mix with roots and silage. On some threshers the chaff can be separated from the straw. Lack of palatability is one reason why straw is not more readily eaten by the stock. This can be improved by mixing it with some succulent fodder, as roots and silage. It is well to mix the feed about twenty-four hours ahead so that the straw will become softened. If there is not enough moisture in the succulent feed to dampen the straw, it is well to sprinkle a little water over it. Pulping the roots to mix with straw entails considerable work, but if there is an abundance of straw and scarcity of hay the cattle can be brought along very well on a minimum of the latter. The straw in itself does not contain a balanced ration for any animal. It is necessary to add other feeds; for instance, if idle horses are getting straw they will need a little grain. When neither silage nor roots are available, the palatability of the straw can be considerably increased by merely cutting and dampening it before feeding. Some mix grain with this dampened straw and find that the stock will fill up on this ration and give good returns. By the use of straw, the cost of feeding stock can be kept at a minimum. Where hay and silage are short, the straw offers a means of tiding over the feed difficulty. The following table shows the feeding value of some of our dry roughages. It gives the nutritive ratio of the straw and also of the cereals cut green for hay.

Feeding Value of Dry Roughages.

Dry Roughages	Total dry matter in 100 lbs.	Digestible Nutrients in 100 lbs.			Total, lbs.	Nutritive ratio 1:
		Crude protein, lbs.	Carbohydrates, lbs.	Fats, lbs.		
Corn fodder.....	81.7	3.0	47.3	1.5	53.7	16.0
Corn stover (ears removed).....	81.0	2.1	42.4	.7	46.1	21.0
Prairie hay.....	93.5	4.0	41.4	1.1	47.9	11.0
Red top.....	90.2	4.6	45.9	1.2	53.2	10.6
Timothy hay.....	88.4	3.0	42.8	1.2	48.5	15.2
Oat hay (green feed).....	88.0	4.5	38.1	1.7	46.4	9.3
Barley hay (green feed).....	92.6	4.6	48.2	.9	54.8	10.9
Wheat hay (green feed).....	91.9	4.0	48.5	.8	54.3	12.6
Rye hay (green feed).....	91.9	2.9	41.4	1.1	46.5	15.0
Alfalfa hay.....	91.4	10.6	39.0	.9	51.6	3.9
Red clover hay.....	87.1	7.6	39.3	1.8	50.9	5.7
Field pea hay.....	88.9	12.2	40.1	1.9	56.6	3.6
Pea and oat hay.....	83.4	8.3	37.1	1.5	48.8	4.9
Oat straw.....	88.5	1.0	42.6	.9	45.6	44.6
Barley straw.....	85.8	.9	40.2	.6	42.5	46.2
Wheat straw.....	91.6	.7	35.1	.5	36.9	51.7
Rye straw.....	92.9	.7	39.6	.4	41.2	57.9

It will be noticed from the above table that the total pounds of digestible nutrients in oat straw is almost as high as in timothy hay, or corn stover and compared favorably with red clover hay. However, it will be noticed that there is a vast difference in the nutritive ratio of the different feeds. Oat straw is 1 to 44.6, whereas clover hay is 1 to 5.7; the latter is much higher in protein and thus is a more valuable feed, especially where milk production is desired. However, a combination of roughages can be used to advantage both in



Shorty  
The Grand Champion Bullock at the Stock Yards Show Toronto, For T. A. Russell, Downsview.

maintenance and productive rations. Protein is necessary to the proper development of all young growing animals, while carbohydrates are used to keep up the body temperature, supply energy, and form body fat. Thus it will be seen that with straw possessing one pound of digestible protein, and around forty-four pounds of digestible carbohydrates, it would not in itself be a suitable feed for growing animals, but it may be used as part of the ration. Alfalfa and field pea hay have too narrow a nutritive ration, except in cases where cows are being fed more particularly for heavy milk production. Straw containing a high percentage of woody fibre requires considerable energy for digestion, hence too much should not be fed to horses doing heavy

work or to cows giving a heavy flow of milk. The greatest value from straw can be secured for wintering mature idle animals. The feeding value of any of the straws depends on the stage at cutting, method of curing, the quantity of chaff and the presence or absence of weeds or grasses. While straw is made the most palatable when cut and mixed with roots or silage, a considerable quantity of it is eaten when fed dry to the animals. Many follow the practice of giving their horses and cattle a large feed of dry straw at night, and then using what the stock does not eat for bedding.

If the straw is left in stack for a considerable length of time there is bound to be a great wastage, especially if the stock are allowed to run around the stack. Where there is an abundance of fodder, an endeavor is often made to get the straw stack tramped down as soon as possible. However, when there is a shortage of hay or silage it is a good practice to draw the straw into the barn as soon as possible. A good many secure power and cut and blow the straw back into the barn, where it is kept dry. Too many depreciate the value of straw as feed. While it is low in feeding value as compared with some of the other feeds, it might well have a place in the winter ration of both horses and cattle. In discussing the question of straw for idle horses, E. L. Potter, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Oregon Agricultural College, says:

"In the case of mature horses maintained in idleness, the needs of the body are for maintenance of heat and the general wear of the body tissues. They do not need the large amount of net energy which is required when

the horse is doing physical work. Since the body has already attained full growth, protein and mineral matter will be needed only to make up for the loss due to the natural wear and waste of the body tissues, while the larger part of the need will be carbohydrates and fats, which are heat producing. Such bulky feeds as the coarse hays, that would not be suitable for work horses, may be used to advantage in this case. It has been found that the energy required for mastication and digestion of wheat straw is about equal to the total energy of the feed. Therefore, the energy that can be derived from wheat straw and converted into actual work is very small; in fact, so small that such feeds have little value for hard-working horses. In the case of an idle horse, however where the chief need of the body is for heat-producing feeds, it is found that this energy from the wheat straw, which was used up in its own digestion and assimilation, is converted finally into heat, and thus serves to maintain the temperature of the body. Thus it is, that these foods with very small amount of net energy may be used to advantage in maintaining idle horses. Another point in favor of using bulky feeds for this purpose is the total amount of digestible nutrients required to maintain a horse in idleness is comparatively small, and if given in concentrated form, such as some of the rich grains, the horse will not produce enough bulk to satisfy the appetite, and would be very ravenous and not thrifty. Furthermore, this small quantity of rich food would be likely to cause digestive disorder.

THE FARM.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture Adopts Platform

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg, on November 29, 1918, the following was adopted as "The Farmer's Platform." We give it here in full since the same will be discussed at the W. F. O. Convention this week and probably at many farmers' clubs this winter. The planks of "The Farmers' Platform" are set forth in the following paragraphs:

- (1) A League of Nations as an international organization to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.
- (2) We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under



the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed Parliament, Council or Cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions.

(3) Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and other greatly increased financial obligations, which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our natural resources chief of which is agricultural lands.

And whereas it is desirable that an agricultural career should be made attractive to our returned soldiers and the large anticipated immigration, and owing to the fact that this can best be accomplished by the development of a national policy which will reduce to a minimum the cost of living and the cost of production.

And whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's markets, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions—we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its object a closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland and at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has fostered combines, trusts, and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

And whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is unduly handicapped throughout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both eastern and western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the Protective Tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally, under normal conditions, to carry on farming operations profitably;

And whereas the Protective Tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political and campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

Therefore Be It Resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that as a means of remedying these evils and bringing about much needed social and economic reforms, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:

1. By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

2. By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

3. That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

4. That all foodstuff not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

5. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list, and that all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

6. That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

7. That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff, be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

8. That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

(4) As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the bearing of the cost of the war, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

(1) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

(2) By a graduated personal income tax.

(3) By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

(4) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

(5) That is levying and collecting the Business Profits Tax the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business and that no consideration be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

(6) That no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown but brought into use only under short term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

(5) With regard to the returned soldier we urge:

(a) That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future well-being of the Returned Soldier and his dependents.

(b) That demobilization should take place only after return to Canada.

(c) That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men and then to the relative needs of industries with care to ensure so far as possible the discharge of farmers in time for the opening of spring work upon the land.

(d) That general demobilization should be gradual aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

(e) It is highly desirable that if physically fit discharged men should endeavor to return to their former

occupation, employers should be urged to reinstate such men in their former positions wherever possible.

(f) That vocational training should be confined to those who while in the service have become unfitted for their former occupation.

(g) That provision should be made for insurance, at the public expense, of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

(h) That facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming land when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

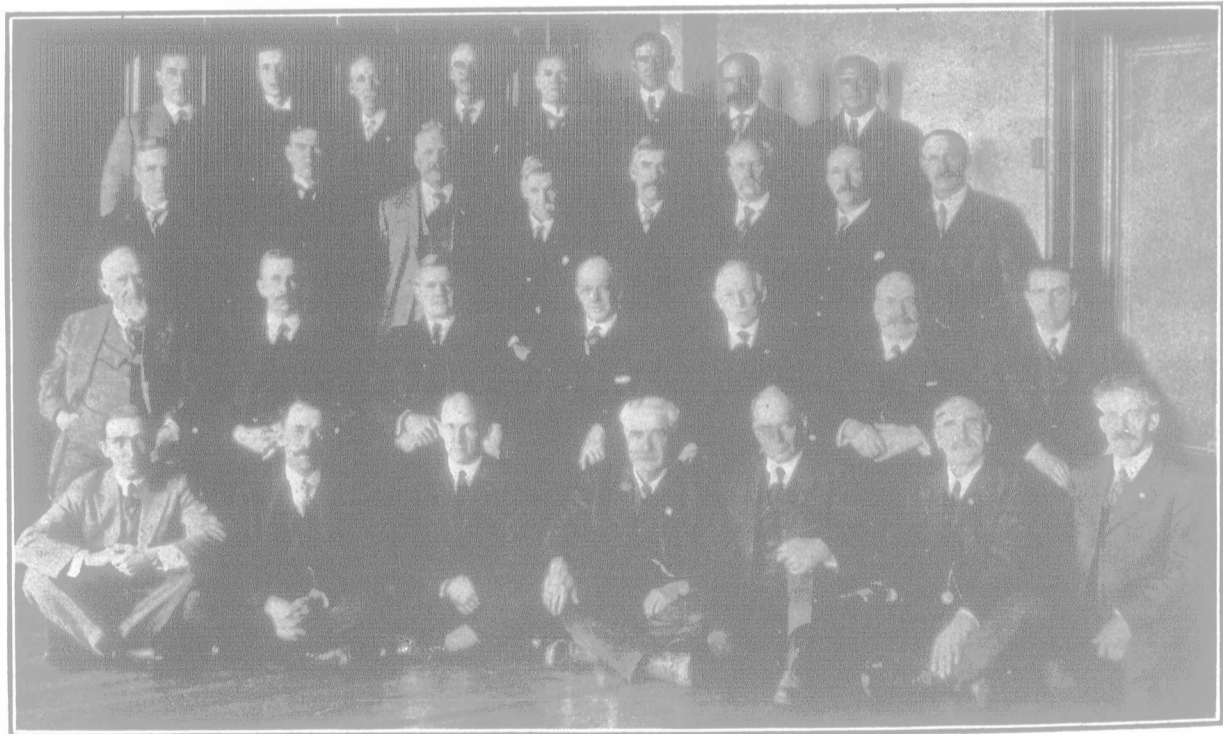
(6) We recognize the very serious problem confronting labor in urban industry resulting from the cessation of war; and we urge that every means, economically feasible and practicable, should be used by Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities in relieving unemployment in the cities, and towns; and further recommend the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employees—between capital and labor.

(7) Land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

(8) Extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middleman handling.

(9) Public ownership and control of railway, water and serial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

(10) To bring about a greater measure of democracy in Government, we recommend the immediate repeal of the War Time Election Act; the discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada; the reform of Federal Senate; an immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of Parliament in all legislation; the complete abolition of the patronage system; the publication of all contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns; the removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech; the setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications, of the facts of their ownership and control; proportional representation; the establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative referendum and recall; and the opening of seats in Parliament to women on the same terms as men.



The Canadian Council of Agriculture.

TOP ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: C. F. Chipman, Winnipeg; F. W. Riddell, Regina; J. J. Morrison, Toronto; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; W. J. Healy, Winnipeg; R. M. Johnston, East View, Sask.; Thos. Sales, Langham, Sask.; W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.  
SECOND ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: C. Rice-Jones, Calgary; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, Man.; Rice Shepard, Edmonton; J. L. Rooks, Togo, Sask.; P. Wright, Myrtle, Man.; J. F. Reid, M.P., Oradja, Sask.; J. Robinson, Regina.  
THIRD ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: J. W. Leedy, Whitecourt, Alta.; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; N. P. Lambert, (Secretary), Winnipeg; H. W. Wood, (President), Carstairs, Alta.; R. McKenzie, (Vice-President), Winnipeg; Hon. Geo. Langley, Regina.  
FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: M. Doherty, Malton, Ont.; J. L. Paynter, Tantallon, Sask.; J. R. Murray, Winnipeg; John Kennedy, Winnipeg; P. Baker, Ponoka, Alta.; A. G. Hawkes, Percival, Sask.; J. B. Musseiman, Regina.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Power From a Stream

I am thinking about lighting our house with electricity and intend to develop same from small stream with turbine wheel.

1. Would a three-inch pipe about twenty feet long and a fall of ten feet (from head of dam) furnish power enough for same, or would it be better to raise head of dam a few feet more?

2. How much electricity would be lost in transmission over wire a distance of sixty rods.

3. Would it give more power to have longer or shorter pipe that is from head of dam to wheel?

4. How much electricity would it develop as stated in question and do you think it would be satisfactory?

5. Could you give me the names of a company who manufacture small turbine wheels? J. V. F.

Ans.—1. No. A three-inch pipe under a 10 ft. head would carry only a small fraction of one horse-power—not enough to bother with.

2. Very little—not enough to be any hinderance in your project.

3. Keeping the head constant, the longer the pipe the less the power and the shorter the pipe the greater. If increased head is used with the longer pipe you will

get more power if the increase in head is great enough to overcome the extra resistance in the longer pipe.

4. Nothing worth while. See answer to No. 1.

5. The first thing for you to do is measure the quantity of water your stream supplies, at dry time in the summer. If the amount is too small for steady running you can store water in a pond above the dam, then use the amount required to run the wheel until the dam is pretty well drained. Then shut down the wheel till the pond fills up again. In this plan you would need storage batteries to carry your lights during the time the pond was refilling.



You should have at least one horse-power—better two. To calculate your power proceed as follows:  
 A cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds and a gallon weighs 10 pounds. Multiply the weight of water the stream supplies per minute by the feet of head between the dam and the wheel. Take 80% of this, because the wheel generates only 80% of the power that is in the water. Divide the result by 33,000, and you have the horsepower available. Example: A stream provides 10 gallons of water per minute, and by building a dam it is possible to get 20 ft. of head. What horsepower can be developed under these conditions?

$$\text{Weight of water} = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ pounds.}$$

$$\text{Energy in water} = 100 \times 20 = 2,000 \text{ foot pounds.}$$

$$\text{Energy available} = 80\% \text{ of } 2,000 = 1,600 \text{ foot pounds.}$$

$$\text{Horsepower} = \frac{1600}{33000 \times 21} = \text{Horsepower.}$$

There are two types of wheel that might answer your purposes better than the turbine, viz., the Pelton motor which is an impulse water-wheel of improved design and the Fitz water-wheel, of the ordinary over-shot or undershot design. Wheels of these types can be obtained through dealers. First measure the water and head and calculate the H-P. as outlined above. If there is power enough to make it worth while, then get your dealer to forward the details to the manufacturers so they will be able to advise the best type and size for your conditions, and quote your price.  
 W. H. D.

## THE DAIRY.

### Arbogast Sale Successful

December 3, 1918, marked the holding of a most successful sale of Holstein cattle, at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. The majority of the cattle were owned by Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, but there were also consignments from A. C. Hardy and M. H. Haley. Colonels Kelly and Haeger conducted the sale with their usual vigor, and excellent prices were received, especially for the females. Fifty-seven head all told brought a total of \$20,950, or a general average of \$350. Forty-six head from the Arbogast herd brought a total of \$15,865 or an average of \$340.89. Among these were 14 cows, averaging \$555.35; 10 two-year-old heifers, averaging \$340, and \$12 heifers, calves and yearlings averaging \$257.91. Seven head consigned by A. C. Hardy averaged \$409.28, while 4 head from the M. H. Haley herd averaged \$558. The high price of the sale was secured for Laura Netherland Aaggie, with a mature record of 30.66 lbs. butter from 552.8 lbs. milk. Her best day's milk was 82 lbs., and her average fat content was 4.43 per cent. She has a 17.91-lb. two-year-old record, 23.89 lbs. at three years old, 27.18 lbs. at four years old, and is bred to Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, brother to Carnation King Sylvia. She is now owned by John R. Archibald, Seaforth, who bought her for \$2,300. The high price for bulls was \$700, paid by W. F. Elliott, Unionville, for Rag Apple Echo Sylvius. This bull was born March 14, 1917, and he is said to be the only combination of the blood of May Echo Sylvia and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

The prices all through the sale were fair. The crowd was, however, only medium and bidding exceptionally slow on the lower record stuff, being none too brisk at any time. All lots were, however, brought out in splendid condition. There were only two Americans present, but both were buyers. The following is a detailed list of sales for \$100 or more:

#### Females.

Maggie Netherland Ormsby, Sir J. C. Eaton, Toronto	\$480
K. S. A. C. Maggie Segis, Fred Stock, Tavistock	170
K. S. A. C. Ormsby, A. R. Greene & Co., Concord	180
Jennie Aaltje Countess, Wm. A. Cameron, Mountain	250
K. S. A. C. Jennie Aaltje, Chas. R. Gage, Ancaster	180
Mercedes De Kol Canary, N. I. Metcalf, Bowmanville	160
K. S. A. C. Canary, Jno. Turner, Carlingford	150
Witzde Evangeline De Kol, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry	780
K. S. A. C. Evangeline De Kol, W. F. Elliott, Unionville	450
K. S. A. C. Axie, W. Sager, St. George	180
Grace Allen Ormsby, Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa	560
K. S. A. C. May, Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa	380
Villa View Gladys Colantha, Dewey G. Rix, Coaticook, Que.	315
K. S. A. C. Gladys Artis, W. C. Houck, Chippawa	450
K. S. A. C. Gladys Posch, W. C. Houck	450
K. S. A. C. Netherland, Central Experimental Farms	365
Lady Aaggie Netherland, E. D. Hefeller, Buffalo	475
K. S. A. C. Pietertje, Geo. Sexton, Scarboro Jct.	290
Oliva Schuiling De Kol, Central Experimental Farms	460
K. S. A. C. Schuiling, D. G. Rix	610
K. S. A. C. Topsy Walker, Chas. Grimsby, Eglinton	350
Korndyke Pauls, A. Sherrick, Ringwood	350
Avondale Paula, E. E. Muirhead, Newmarket	420
Pietje Korndyke Paula, Wm. A. Cameron	405
Pontiac Speckled Pietje, L. C. Snowden, Bowmanville	325
Pietje Stella Segis 3rd, E. L. Ruddy, Pickering	350
Pietje Pauline Hengerveld 2nd, Chas. Grimsby	315
Grace Colantha Posch, Wm. A. Cameron	505
Queen Fayne Alcartra, J. W. Stewart, Lyn	505
Colantha Butter Girl 3rd, A. C. Hardy, Brockville	850

K. S. A. C., E. D. Hefeller	310
Fairmont Pontiac Walker, Porter Bros., Thornhill	325
Pontiac Maud De Kol, A. R. Green & Co.	225
Laura Mercena Teake, Wm. A. Cameron	355
Laura Netherland Aaggie, Jno. R. Archibald, Seaforth	2,300
Villa View Aaggie De Kol, A. C. Taylor, Glanworth	425
K. S. A. C. Aaggie Mercena, Hospital for Insane, Hamilton	320
K. S. A. C. Daisy Ormsby, W. F. Elliott	300
K. S. A. C. Daisy Walker, Peter Arbogast Sr., Sebringville	150
Isabel Pontiac Lyn, Jno. M. Millon, Glanworth	410
Lyn Pontiac Daisy, J. B. Jones, Detroit, Mich.	570
K. S. A. C. Lillian, E. L. Ruddy	200
K. S. A. C. Belle, Wm. C. Gough, Bloomfield	325
K. S. A. C. Lass, F. L. Atkins, Mossley	280

#### Males.

Dutchland Alcartra King, J. Turner	200
Alcartra Snow Ball, Chas. Baird, St. Mary's	145
King Sethje Walker 2nd, T. G. Brown, Ancaster	200
King Alcartra Abbekerk Segis, W. J. Buchanan, Downsview	100
King Segis Alcartra Artis, H. Mathews, Putnam	155
King Alcartra Netherland, T. O. Lowery, Unionville	175
Rag Apple Echo Sylvius, W. F. Elliott	700
Finderne Butter Boy, J. N. Cameron, Norval	380
King Alcartra De Kol, Robt. Willis, Lambeth	230
King Alcartra Calamity, Chas. Watson, Agincourt	230

### Elgin Holstein Breeders' Sale

A successful auction sale of 48 head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle was held in St. Thomas, on December 5, by the Elgin Pure-bred Holstein Breeders. The sale included 7 males, 5 young calves, 4 yearlings, 13 two-year-olds, 11 three-year-olds, 3 four-year-olds, 1 five-year-old, and 4 six-year-olds, for all of which an average of \$160 was secured. Forty-one females averaged \$169.75, and 7 males averaged \$98.57. The high price of the sale was paid for Forest Ridge Fayne Calamity 2nd., consigned by L. H. Lipsit, and purchased by E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa. She sold for \$475, after having won for her owner several hundred dollars in prize money at the live stock shows. On the whole, fair prices were received for the cattle, particularly since some of them were not backed up by very strong pedigrees and few of the consignments were in the best of sale condition. Nevertheless, the members of the club felt well pleased with the result of the sale when they sat down that evening to the duck supper which has come to be an annual event in connection with the sale. The following is a detailed report of the sale, including all animals selling for \$100 or more:

#### Females.

Gertie Graham, H. Miller, Bridgeburg	\$225
Jessie Posch Mercena, J. H. Siple, Middlemarch	155
Trixie Bell, S. Poole, St. Thomas	100
Lady Fayne of Cedarbrae, H. Miller	165
Canary Queen Mary, A. Edwards Jr., Chatham	195
Tiny Shadelawn Ormsby, Fred Carr, St. Thomas	200
June Fayne, E. S. Archibald, Central Exp. Farm	160
Queen Lillian De Kol, E. Small, St. Thomas	190
Jewel Pontiac Korndyke, E. S. Archibald	310
Beauty Ormsby Korndyke, Alex McGugan, St. Thomas	150
Alma Veeman Colantha, J. A. McTavish, Shedden	130
Snowflake Pontiac, E. Small	190
Patricia of Rose Hill, Fred Carr	390
Southwold Korndyke, H. Miller	160
Teake Ormsby Korndyke, B. Brooks, Mossley	140
Molly May Hartog, W. H. Shore, Glanworth	155
Jean Hartog, W. H. Shore	185
Susanna Calamity Lass, B. R. Barr, Mossley	135
Forest Ridge Segis Orpha, H. Miller	190
Forest Ridge Fayne Calamity 2nd, E. S. Archibald	475
Homestead Helbon Abbekerk, E. S. Archibald	325
Ouvilla De Kol Baroness, E. Winter, Lambeth	165
Colantha Fayne Pietertje, F. W. Miller, Lawrence Station	150
Ouvilla Calamity Canary, R. J. Kelley, Culloden	100
Josie Ormsby De Kol, E. S. Archibald	235
Colantha Leilla De Kol, E. S. Archibald	240
Sherwood Beauty Ormsby, H. Miller	185
Jennie Colantha Mercenes, W. Shore	155
Lena Colantha Wayne, Chas. Joiner, Lawrence St'n.	200
Lula Colantha De Kol, W. Stidwell, Talbotville	175
Minnie Colantha De Kol, F. W. Miller	100
Princess Dorliska Hartog, H. Brooks, Harrietsville	155
Louise Ormsby Hartog, Fred Carr	150
Silver Dorliska Princess, Geo. Cross, South Yarmouth	200

#### Males.

Fayne Segis Norman, Harvey Chalk, Aylmer	175
Finderne Snowdrift Fayne, Jno. Armstrong, Belmont	105
Sir Helbon Fayne, R. A. Pinhead, St. Thomas	110

### Kitchen Sale of Holsteins

At the recent sale of Dumfries Holsteins, held at St. George by S. G. & Erle Kitchen, proprietors, on December 4, 40 head in all were sold under the hammer for \$6,407.50, and average of \$160.80. The prices received were none too high, and bidding on the whole was rather slow. There was a fair crowd but the majority of the cattle had not been tested and none were in high fit. The highest price received was \$250, for Murial Aaggie Mechthilde, that was purchased by J. S. Smith, Mill Grove. Eleven two-year-olds averaged \$156; 11 three-year-olds, \$167; 3 four-year-olds, \$173; 5 five-year-olds, \$174; 3, six-year-olds, \$165, and 3 males

\$81. The following is a report of individual sales for \$100 or more:

#### Females.

Dumfries Belle De Kol, A. J. Payne, Mill Grove	\$135.00
Dumfries Mechthilde, D. W. Bayne, Guelph	175.00
Muriel Aaggie Mechthilde, J. S. Smith, Mill Grove	250.00
Oxford Canary, D. Mahoney, Mill Grove	135.00
Dumfries Maud Wayne, Thos. A. Edworthy, Troy	200.00
Dumfries Aaggie Mechthilde, Thos. E. Hunt, Copetown	160.00
Canary Inka Korndyke, Levi Plant, Brantford	190.00
Grenald K., Peter Johnson, Paris	190.00
Dumfries Belle Korndyke, Wm. Chatterson, Paris	140.00
Rose Maid, Earl Grier, Woodstock	165.00
Dumfries Queen Evergreen, E. M. Chalcraft, St. George	200.00
Inka Queen Admiral, A. J. Payne	130.00
Pansy Mechthilde, D. W. Bayne	150.00
Empress Korndyke, Earl Hopkins, Paris	120.00
Vronka Inka De Kol, D. W. Boyne	200.00
Ruperta Wayne Canary, R. Taylor, Paris	145.00
Lady Ormsby Vrouka, W. J. Woodley, Dundas	180.00
Diamond Beauty De Kol, D. Mahoney	210.00
Dumfries Duchess Wayne, Earl Grier	160.00
Molly Margaret, Fred Woodley, Copetown	165.00
Dumfries Amy, Geo. Edworthy, Copetown	230.00
Dumfries Paulena, Earl Grier	145.00
Dumfries Queen Mechthilde, Alfred Edworthy, Waterdown	170.00
Princess Evergreen Mechthilde, Davis Bros., Ingersoll	150.00
Ruperta Canary Mechthilde, A. Edwards, Chatham	215.00
Dumfries Princess Vrouka, Wm. Simon, St. George	150.00
Margaret Mechthilde, Thos. E. Hunt	155.00
Princess Coralie Mechthilde, W. J. Woodley	135.00
Dumfries Pauline, R. Schuyler, Paris	170.00
Muriel Korndyke, Wm. A. Rife, Galt	160.00
Inka Maud Korndyke, Earl Hopkins	147.50
Belle Korndyke Evergreen, D. Mahoney	150.00
Ruperta Canary, Levi Plant	170.00
Queen Aaggie Mechthilde, R. H. Mayberry, Ingersoll	200.00
Dumfries Nellie, A. J. Payne	145.00
Dumfries Vrouka, Wm. J. Robb, St. George	130.00
Diamond Mechthilde, Wm. F. Hunt, Copetown	130.00

#### Males.

Prince Evergreen Teake, Jos. Allardyill, West Flamboro	130.00
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### \$175 Average at Row's Sale

Good attendance and favorable weather contributed to a good average at Fred Row's dispersion sale of Holsteins, held at his farm, Curries, Dec. 12. About 200 gathered in the big tent where the sale was held and bought 86 head for a total of \$6,315 or a general average for 28 cows, 3 bulls and 7 calves of \$175.41. The males averaged \$185, cows \$207.11 and the calves \$53.57. Many local men came in cars and quite a few buyers came from a distance. The high priced animal was Daisy Mercena Canary, sold to Jno. Lumsden, Ottawa, for \$400. The following is a detailed report of all sales for \$100 or more.

#### Females.

Corinne De Kol Mercena, R. H. Reid, Ripley	\$250
Albino Mercena, R. W. Bedford, Chatham	100
Dark Canary, Mr. Hicks, Centralia	210
Mercena of Dutchland, H. Tout, Strathroy	190
Belle De Kol Mercena, Geo. F. Town, Woodstock	185
Baroness Colantha De Kol, E. Bennett	120
Baroness Canary Chase, Prison Farm, Guelph	305
Mary Mercena Abbekerk, Fleming	215
Mary Veeman Mercena, Fred Hilliker, Burgessville	100
Daisy Mercena Canary, Jno. Lumsden, Ottawa	400
Rhetta Mercena, H. Thistle, St. Paul	245
Countess Mercena Chase, Prison Farm, Guelph	275
Lady Boutsje De Kol 3rd, J. Schell, Eastwood	150
Daisy Fairmont Posch, P. Jaques, Hickson	285
Heifer Calf, Geo. Lindsay, Woodstock	100
Princess Colantha Cremelle, Jno. Lumsden	285
Miss Veeman, Fred Lee, Springford	135
Belle of Currie's, P. Jacques	190
Queen Veeman, Fred Hilliker	140
Mercena Belle Chase, E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock	355
Mercena Walker, J. Schell	165
Segis Mercena, J. Schell	135
Kent's Baroness, P. Jacques	275
Miss Mercena, Jno. Lumsden	200
Baroness Canary, R. H. Reid	300
Albino Mercena De Kol, R. W. Bedford	120

#### Males.

King De Kol Ormsby, J. Orchard, Shedden	250
Colonel Ormsby, E. Starling, St. Williams	190
King De Kol Mercena, A. Hoyle, Ingersoll	115

## FARM BULLETIN.

### E. P. Bradt Goes to New Brunswick

E. P. Bradt, who has been Agricultural Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Dundas and West Stormont during the past six years, has been selected to succeed W. R. Reek as Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick. He leaves to assume his new duties about January 15. The New Brunswick Government has made a very wise choice and we bespeak for the new Deputy, the support of those with whom he is to labor in the future.



# Entries at Provincial Winter Fair Heavier Than Ever.

Winter Fair week has come and gone. Live stock men have every reason to be proud of the progress that is being made in the industry and the thirty-fifth milestone just passed by the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was no exception to this record of progress in point of entries at least. If the accommodation of the Winter Fair building at Guelph has been severely taxed in the past, as every exhibitor knows, it was equally, if not more true this year. In every department of the fair entries were markedly in excess of last year. There were 398 entries in horses, 260 in beef cattle, 134 in dairy cattle, 588 in sheep, 350 in swine, 6,485 in poultry and 394 in grain and seeds. Sheep were a remarkably good exhibit and although the poultry entries were over 200 in excess of last year, many entries were turned away for lack of accommodation.

All this increase points apparently to an ever-growing realization on the part of those engaged in Agriculture that live stock is and must continue to be the basis of our success as a pre-eminently agricultural country. Throughout the period of reconstruction which must follow the years of war and sacrifice since August 1914, we must keep this steadfastly in mind and there is no better method of learning to fully appreciate our own efforts in the improvement of live stock than by meeting in competition at shows such as the Provincial Winter Fair, which bring together in one place, and at one time, the very best that the breeders' art has been able to produce. In addition to increasing our self-respect, so to speak, these events are good for the business from a commercial viewpoint and can be made to play the part of a powerful educative factor. It is becoming increasingly evident that while Canada's herds and flocks may not be so numerous as those of the United States, they are deserving of our admiration as Canadians and many herds could and do compete very favorably with the entries of American breeders when ever they meet in competition. There is no reason why this should not be so and there is every reason why we should strive constantly to further improve our position in this respect.

It is a matter of considerable interest also to note that this year's entries in seed and grain were considerably in excess of 1917. Seed of good quality, whether it be of wheat, corn or clover holds a tremendous significance in the work of the farm and the sooner we appreciate the value of good seed and show this appreciation by building up our seed and grain departments at exhibitions the sooner we may look for rapid progress.

This year a laying competition was again in evidence in the poultry department and the second year of this innovation showed considerable improvement. The Provincial Moving Picture Bureau again put on a very interesting series of agricultural movies which it was well worth one's while to take in for its educative value alone. The weather was pretty much as usual for the first few days but was more variable than is generally expected and sleet and rain were interspersed with the cold snappy weather one usually expects.

It was unfortunate that Spanish influenza exerted a very depressing influence on the attendance. On the whole it was fair, but considering that the show itself was probably the best ever held and that the entries all through were so heavy the crowds should have been infinitely greater. However, the attendants and exhibitors suffered from the "flu," and it was not long before 30 or 40 cases had developed. Some estimated that there were nearly 100 cases of the disease, or what was thought to be influenza. Attendants in the sheep pens and dairy stables were hit particularly hard, and it was not long before the attendance began to fall markedly. It is to be hoped that next year no epidemic of this character will be prevalent at Winter Fair time.

## Heavy Horses.

The 1918 Winter Fair will long be remembered as the best showing of horses ever seen at Guelph. Not only were the classes well filled, but the quality was excellent in the majority of the entries. As at all horse shows, a few animals fell below the standard both in finish and quality. The Clydesdale men brought out some particularly fine horses, and in most of the classes there was keen competition. The Percheron classes were not so large, but there were splendid representatives of the breed in competition. The evenings were devoted to the showing of light horses. This always attracts large crowds. During the Fair the weather was comparatively mild, and as the ventilation of the Winter Fair building is not of the best many of the horses contracted a cough during the week of the Show.

J. M. McCallum of Shakespeare, and H.A. Dorrance were in charge of the judging ring and kept things running smoothly. The schedule of judging was strictly adhered to and the classes run-off in the time allotted. The open classes in Clydesdales were placed by W. L. Mossip, of St. Marys; John Graham, of Carberry, Man., judged the Canadian-bred Clydesdales; Wm. Grant, of Regina, Sask., made the awards in the Percheron classes, and J. M. McCallum, of Shakespeare, placed the ribbons on the Shires.

**Clydesdales.**—In the open classes for Clydesdales appeared some of the best horses in the country. Many of them had appeared in competition on former occasions, and, although some were getting up in years, they still appeared in fine bloom. Some which had won before at previous shows were obliged to stand farther down in the line, owing to new horses competing. The grand champion stallion of the show was found in the three-

year-old class, in Black Gregor. The grand champion mare of the show also came from the imported class.

There were ten competitors in the aged stallion class, and a right good bunch they were. Not only did they have strong, masculine appearance, substance and quality, but most of them were able to move in an attractive manner. After the judge had seen all the competitors move at both a walk and a trot, and had examined them closely he singled out Baron's Court, the entry of James Torrance, of Markham, for first place. He is thick, well-turned horse, with a well-laid shoulder. While he had strong, heavy bone, he was scarcely as good in the feet as some of the other entries. However, his other qualities were of sufficient merit to give him the first place. Baron Arthur, a good-topped horse with lots of substance and quality, moved into second place. This horse is short-coupled and well ribbed up. In third place stood the Count of Hillcrest, a stylish, high-quality horse that is well-proportioned and a flashy mover. He was not so large as some of the other entries; in fact, he might be considered somewhat under-sized. However, he showed all kinds of quality. In fourth place was a clean-limbed, high-quality horse in Village Swain. He is a larger horse than the one placed above him. Green's Favorite worked up to fifth place. He is a big, strong horse with masculine appearance and is good at the ground. In fact, practically all the entries had large, deep feet, such as are desired by Clydesdale men.

In the aged class, where importers were excluded, stood a number of excellent horses. There were eight entries in all. Belle Boy, a short-coupled blocky horse, with rather small feet and none too good quality, was placed at the head of the class. There were other horses in the ring that would have looked better at the top of the class. If Loyal Hero, a big, black horse, with substance and quality, that was placed fifth, had changed places with the winner it would have looked like better placing. In second place was Dunure Lucky Star, a horse with a good deal of substance, a good shoulder, large feet and well-sloped pasterns. He is a good horse and picked himself up well when moving. Merry Baron, a stylish individual, well-ribbed-up, and with a good top, was third. While his bone was of fine quality it was scarcely heavy enough for the weight of the horse.

There were only three in the three-year-old class. Black Gregor, a strong-topped, well-ribbed-up horse, with fine quality throughout, was placed first and won grand championship. He has particularly good feet and legs and is a flashy mover. In second place was a somewhat larger horse with a stylish appearance, but he was possibly not quite so good in the feet. In third place was a smaller individual with scarcely the substance of the other two, but with nice quality. There were eight two-year-olds. Lord Newby was first. Although a little up-standing, he is a flashy horse, with clean limbs. Next to him was Dusky Knight, a big black horse, with a heavy crest and neatly-turned croup. He is a well-muscled individual and a good traveller, and would not have looked out of place standing first. Royal Dick was crowded down to third place. He is an attractive horse, with exceptionally good feet and pasterns and flat, flinty bone. Royal of Denholmhill, in fourth place, is a big, thick horse, heavily muscled and good at the ground. He might be faulted for travelling a little bit wide, but he has splendid conformation and picked his feet up well when moving.

The aged mare class was a right good one. There were eight big, strong, useful mares, well ribbed up and showing good quality. After the judge had gone over the entries, he picked out Blink of Faichfolds for first place. She is a particularly good-topped mare and has very good quality of bone and feet. Her head was not set on as attractively as it might have been, but while this detracted from her appearance it would not interfere with her usefulness. A stablemate, Brampton Ethel Lawrie, was second. She is a mare with substance and quality. Denholmhill Blossom had some qualifications for being placed over the other two. She is a thick, well-ribbed-up individual and showed a good deal of feminine character. Her quality could not be faulted. In fourth place was Jericho Rose, a tippy mare with a great body and well-laid shoulders. She picked herself up nicely when moving. If Marie of Springdale, the mare which was placed fifth, had gone to the top she would not have looked altogether out of place. She is a particularly sweet mare, with a strong top and excellent quality.

There were only four in the three-year-old class. At the top stood Mendel Princess, a stylish individual with substance and quality. She has a well-proportioned, symmetrical body, supported on strong, good-quality bone. She was first in her class and reserve champion at Toronto. Lilly Lovat Burns was a good second. She had possibly not quite the scale of the winner, but showed good quality and action. A right good bunch of fillies appeared in the two-year-old class. Prairie Belle, a neatly-turned, thick, well-ribbed-up colt, secured the red ribbon. Very little fault could be found with her underpinning; in fact, she is a hard filly to beat. She was a winner as a colt, and no doubt will go on leading her class in future exhibitions. Topsy of Fairacres is her equal so far as legs and feet are

concerned, but she is scarcely as thick. In third place stood Eva Lamont, a flashy mare with a well-laid shoulder, heavy muscling and sloping pasterns. She has a particularly good set of feet. Ada Fleming, in fourth place, is a beautiful bodied mare but scarcely as good as the winner at the ankles and hocks.

**Exhibitors.**—T. H. Hassard, Markham; Jas. Torrance, Markham; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Brandon Bros., Forest; G. Clayton & Son, Grand Valley; Patterson Bros., Millbrook; A. Hewson, Malton; N. Wagg, Claremont; J. Leonard, Schomberg; J. W. King, Bluevale; J. A. Boag & Son, Queensville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; T. J. McMichael, Seaford; A. Dingman, Stratford; Chas. Gilstorf & Son, Mt. Forest; B. Bender, Gowanstown; H. I. Barnhardt, Oro Station; A. M. Crawford, Thedford; F. J. Wilson, Rockford; Webster Bros., Glencoe; E. Schmidt, Kenilworth; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; A. Watson & Sons, Forests; A. Doherty, Wexford; J. Stiles & Son, Sutton West; Bater Bros., Oakville; F. J. Hassard, Weston; T. D. Elliott, Bolton.

**Awards.**—Stallion, aged, (10): 1 and 5, Torrance, on Baron's Court, by Baron's Pride, and Green's Favorite, by Carbrook's Favorite; 2, 4 and 6, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Arthur, by Baron's Pride; Village Swain, by Kinleigh Pride, and Tressilian, by Sir Hugo; 3, T. H. Hassard, on The Count of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 7, Brandon Bros., on Aurelian by Auchenflower. Stallion, aged, importers excluded, (7): 1, Wagg, on Belle Boy by Chief Ruler; 2, King, on Dunure Lucky Star by Baron of Buchlyvie; 3, Patterson Bros., on Merry Baron by Baron's Pride; 4, Hewson, on Prince of Greenhall by Casabianca; 5 and 7 Clayton, on Loyal Hero by Revallanta and Tom McNab, by Prince Thomas; 6, Leonard, on Baron Minto by Baron's Pride. Stallion, three years, (3): 1, Boag, on Black Gregor by Baronet of Ballindallock; 2, Gardhouse, on Hartington by Signet; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Cairson, by Cairndale. Stallion, two years, (8): 1, Dingman, on Lord Newby by Newby Prince; 2, Prouse, on Dusky Knight, by Up-to-date Knight; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Royal Dick by Capulet; 4, McMillan, on Royal of Denholmhill by Dunure Friendship; 5, F. J. Hassard, on Gay Gartley Again by Gartley Forever; 6, Bender, on Integrity Pride by Integrity; 7, Gilstorf & Son, on Royal Winsome by Hyacinthus. Stallion, one year, (7): 1, Smith & Richardson, on Lord Maryfield by Knight of Maryfield; 2, Brandon Bros., on Dunure Expression by Dunure Gulf Stream; 3, Barnhardt, on Hillside Kinnaid by Viscount Kinnaid; 4, Wilson, on Clark Ronald by Montrave Ronald. Stallion, foal, (5): 1, Boag, on Bay View Lad, by Birchburn; 2, Hogg, on Denholmhill Prince by Denholmhill David; 3, Hassard, on Count Crawford by The Count of Hillcrest; 4, Smith on Silver Duke by John; 5, Webster Bros., on Walnut Hill Baron by Royal Arthur.

Clydesdale mare, aged, (8): 1 and 2, Gormley, on Blink of Faichfolds, by Girvan Chief, and Brampton Ethel Lawrie by Everlasting; 3, Hogg, on Denholmhill Blossom by Marmarides; 4, Crawford, on Jericho Rose by Trusty Chief; 5, T. H. Hassard, on Marie of Springvale by Baron Hood; 6, Wilson, on Fanny Clark by Baron McEachern. Mare, three years, (4): 1, Duff & Son, on Mendel Princess by Mendel; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Lilly Lovat Burns by Prince of Greenhall; 3, Gormley, on Barriell by Sylvester; 4, Boag & Son, on Flossie Bydand by Bydand. Mare, two years, (6): 1, Duff & Son, on Prairie Belle by Lord Gleniffer; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Topsy of Fairacres by Scotia's Pride; 3, Scott & Son, on Eva Lamont by Clarion; 4, Watson, on Ada Fleming by Ravenscraig; 5, Elliott, on Glen Erin Gipsy by Black Ivory; 6, Gilstorf & Son, on Dominion Queen, by Duke John. Mare, yearling, (5): 1, Boag & Son, on Janet W., by Touchstone; 2, Doherty, on Ruby Glen by Sir James of Alton; 3, Watson, on Hazel Dean by Pal O' Mine; 4, Stiles, on Lady Stanton, by Clarion; 5, Barnhardt, on Hillside Countess by Viscount Kinnaid. Foal, (4): 1, T. H. Hassard, on Myrtle Grove by The Count of Hillcrest; 2, Wilson, on Roletta Queen by Montrave Ronald; 3, Bender, on Fairy Queen by Dunure Lucky Star; 4, Bater Bros., on Ravine by Knight of Barglass. Three, the get of sire: 1, Hewson, on get of Prince of Greenhall; 2, Scott, on get of Clarion; 3, McLean, on get of Earl Dudley. Mare and two of her progeny: 1, Wilson.

**Canadian-bred Clydesdales.**—Under the previous classification Canadian-bred as well as imported horses competed. In this class only animals bred in Canada may be shown, thus giving the Canadian breeders an opportunity in the show-ring. Of late years the Canadian-bred classes have been improving both in numbers and quality. At one time there was very little competition, and what animals were brought out were rather plain. To-day it is entirely different. Some of the strongest classes at our fairs are in the Canadian-bred classification. While the grand championships at Guelph went to imported horses, it occasionally happens that Canadian-bred animals annex the highest honors. As flashy, high-quality individuals as were seen at the fair appeared in the Canadian-bred classes.

In the aged stallion class were eight competitors. At the top stood Glenvon's Chancellor, a fine-quality horse with a well-laid shoulder. He is also a flashy mover. He is probably not quite so deep in the body as some of the other horses in the class. Baron Mack, a more rangy horse than the winner, and with not quite such good feet, stood second, and Colonel Bower's



a good-topped horse and also good at the ground, went in third place. There were six in the three-year-old class, and Eastfield Charles, a high-quality individual with deep, broad feet and flat, clean legs, went to the top. The two-year-old class made one of the best classes of the show. There were eighteen out, and it is seldom that one sees so many right good individuals in a single class. Dunure Model, a beautiful colt with a good top, well-laid shoulder, sloping pasterns, and large, deep feet, was placed at the top. He also won the Canadian-bred championship and the Watson Shield. Next to him stood Sydnewt King, a horse with an attractive neck and croup, a free mover, but scarcely as good in the pasterns as the winner. In third place was a colt that is good at the ground and compared well in conformation with the one placed above him. Lookout 2nd., a strong-topped, heavy-boned colt was fourth. He would not have looked out of place standing third. The yearling class was twelve strong. Sir Douglas 2nd., a nice-topped colt but with rather small feet, headed the class. He didn't travel quite so well as some of the others in the ring. King Simon, in second place, is a flashy mover and had good feet, but he is a little coarse in the legs when compared with some of the other entries. In third place stood Baron Gleniffer, a neatly-turned colt with splendid quality and great action.

There was a splendid class of aged mares in the ring. Heather Moon, a strong-coupled, deep-bodied mare, with a good deal of quality, was first and was later made Canadian-bred champion. Fairview Darling, a flashy mare of blocky build and with excellent feet and pasterns went second, with Queen Maud, a right good individual in third place. All the entries were big, strong, useful mares with quality throughout. The 3-year-old class also brought out five choice individuals. Favorite Blend, a Toronto champion and a mare with substance and quality, stood first. Her oblique pasterns and well-laid shoulder gave her freedom and truthfulness of action. Silver May worked into second place. She has scarcely the scale of the winner, but has excellent quality. In the two-year-old class were nine entries. Beauty of Argyle, a typey, high-quality individual with great ankles and hoof-head and splendid feet and legs, secured the red ribbon. Next to her stood Floss McMillan, a somewhat more upstanding mare but with quality throughout. Beside her stood a mare with good front action, but she did not use her hocks quite so well as those placed above her. Golden Nellie, in fourth place, is a smooth, short-coupled, nice-quality mare but with feet a little under-sized as compared with those placed above her.

Exhibitors.—M. G. Ward, Grand Valley; S. Kissock, Oro Station; J. D. McPhee, Parkhill; T. J. McMichael & Son, Seaford; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; J. D. Hill, Ruscomb; W. G. Bailey, Ingewood; W. G. Ormiston, Burketon; T. H. Hassard, Markham, Jno. Pendergast, Mono Road; A. M. Crawford, Thedford; A. Watson & Son, Forest; A. Dawn, Fairmont; W. J. Roger, Munro; J. A. Chalmers, Brunner; Wm. Kendrick, Essex; Jno. Caldwell, Shanty Bay; Robt. Cox & Son, Todmorden; Parker Bros., St. Marys; W. J. Monkman & Son, Rockwood; F. J. Hassard, Weston; J. H. Wilson, Thedford; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; N. Wagg, Claremont; Wm. McAllister & Sons, Zurich; W. Potter, Lloydtown; R. Rogerson, Fergus; Bater Bros., Oakville; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Peter Christie, Manchester; A. Doherty, Wexford; J. Stiles & Son, Sutton West; G. W. Nott, Seaford; F. J. Wilson, Rothsay; E. & H. Crewson, Grand Valley; Hugh McLean, Wyoming; Brandon Bros., Forest; J. Torrance, Markham; Hastings Bros., Guelph; A. & J. Broadfoot, Seaford; R. Tuck & Son, Eden Mills; G. M. Anderson, Guelph; R. C. Grandy, Ida; A. D. McPhail, Galt; F. Garbutt, Malton; J. A. Boag & Son, Queensville; A. W. Snyder & Son, Brampton; Gilbert McMichael, Seaford; Webster Bros., Glencoe; W. J. Johnston, Bradford; Bater Bros., Oakville.

Awards.—Stallion, aged, (8): 1, Smith & Richardson, on Glenavon's Chancellor by Glenavon; 2, Kissock, on Baron Mack by Baron Gartley; 3, McMichael & Son, on Colonel Bowers by Pacific; 4, Hill, Lord Lochinvar by Merry Prince; 5, Ward, on Scottish Moncreiffe by Moncreiffe Marquis; 6, McPhee, on Sir Simon Romeo by Sir Simon. Stallion, three years, (6): 1, Ormiston, on Eastfield Charles by Baron's Best; 2, Crawford, on Huron Gem, by Cumberland Gem; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Pride of Dunedin by Dunedin; 4, Bailey, on Royal Graham by Royal Brunstane; 5, Pendergast, on Master Hillcrest by Kirkcudbright Baron; 6, Watson, on Baron Revolt by Knockinlaw Revolt. Stallion, two years, (18): 1, Cox on Dunure Model by Dunure Hallmark; 2, Roger, on Sydnewt King by Baron's Luck; 3, Crawford, on Dunure Star 2nd, by Blacon King; 4, Bater Bros., on Lookout 2nd, by Lovely Baron; 5, Dawn, on Baron Grandee by Grandee's Last; 6, Wilson, on Blacon's Son by Blacon King. Stallion, one year, (12): 1, Doherty, on Sir Douglas 2nd. by Sir James of Alton; 2, Crawford, on King Simon by King's Courtier; 3, Christie, on Baron Gleniffer by Lord Gleniffer; 4, Crewson, on Baron Delmar by Dalziel; 5, Duff & Son, on Royal Gleniffer by Lord Gleniffer; 6, T. H. Hassard, on Marathon's Heir by Marathon. Foal, (6): 1, Torrance, on Prince James; 2, Brandon Bros., on Gartley Herminius; 3, Scott, on Black Craig; 4, Duff & Son, on Mendel Fairview; 5, McAllister, on King James. Mare, aged (7): 1, Mason, on Heather Moon by Macaroon; 2, Duff, on Fairview Darling by Gallant Carruchan; 3, Tuck, on Queen Maud by King's Seal; 4, Anderson, on Dorothy Pride of Newmills by Pride of Newmills; 5, Crawford, on Royal Princess Pat by Theodore; 6, Bradford, on Maggie Willing by Lord Oswald. Mare, three years, (5): 1, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend by Burgie Favorite; 2, Scott, on

Silver May, by Clarion; 3, Garbutt, on Greenhall Duchess; 4 and 5, McPhail, on Buchlyvie Belle by Royal Ronald, and Lady May McQueen by Royal Ronald. Mare, two years, (9): 1, Boag & Son, on Beauty of Argyle by Bydand; 2, Christie, on Floss McMillan by Majestic Baron; 3, Broadfoot, on Nancy Willing by Earl O'Clay; 4, Nott, on Golden Nellie by Guinea Gold; 5, Snyder, on Polly Chieftain by Proud Chieftain; 6, Duff & Son, on Lady Ascott by Baron Ascott. Mare, one year, (8): 1, Duff, on Flora Landsdown by Landsdown; 2, Crewson, on Baroness Lucilla by Baron Columbus; 3, Stiles, on Bonnie Dee by Clarion; 4, Snyder, on Miss Canada by Proud Chieftain; 5, Webster Bros., on Lady Victor by Revelanta's Stamp; 6, Nott, on Guinea's Favorite by Guinea Gold. Foals: 1, Grandy, on Heather Princess; 2, Bater Bros., on Miss Allan; 3, Hogg, on Royale's Keepsake; 4, T. H. Hassard, on Josephine; 5, Johnston, on Sheila of Helmsdale. Three, get of sire: 1 and 2, McMichael & Son, on get of Glen Rae and International. Mare and two of her progeny: Duff.

**Canadian-bred Draft Horses.**—Under this classification were shown a right good lot of mares and geldings. It is doubtful if stronger classes of heavy drafters were ever seen at Guelph. They were all toppy individuals, symmetrical in form and with lots of substance. There were nine and ten entries in several of the classes. Neil McIntosh, of Embro, had a magnificent team of blacks shown in harness. John McIntosh, also of Embro, had a particularly good team of bays, which were in a class for heavy drafts weighing over 1,600 lbs. Not only have these horses substance and quality throughout, but they are flashy movers.

Exhibitors: T. Scott & Sons, Sutton West; A. Agar, Nashville; E. Fried, New Dundee; T. Grieve, Walton; J. Kellam, Woodbridge; H. McLean, Wyoming; N. Vermilyea & Sons, Belleville; Neil McIntosh, Embro; E. Wray, Schomberg; W. Mitchell, Malton; D. Fotheringham, Brucefield; D. A. Graham, Parkhill; F. J. Wilson, Rothsay; G. E. Woolman, Petrolia; A. Roberts, Peterboro; Jno. McIntosh, Embro.

Awards.—Gelding or mare foaled in 1916: 1, McLean; 2, Scott; 3, Kellam; 4, Grieve; 5, Vermilyea & Sons. Gelding or mare foaled in 1915: 1, Mitchell; 2, Wray; 3, N. McIntosh; 4, Grieve; 5, Vermilyea & Sons; 6, Fotheringham. Gelding or mare foaled previous to 1916: 1 and 3, J. McIntosh; 2 and 8, Wilson; 4, Woolman; 5, Fotheringham; 6, Vermilyea & Sons; 7, Agar. Team in harness, 1,600 lbs. or under: 1, N. McIntosh; 2, Fotheringham; 3, Roberts; 4, Graham; 5, Wray; 6, Grieve. Team in harness, weighing over 1,600 lbs.: 1, J. McIntosh; 2, Wilson; 3, Vermilyea & Sons; 4, Agar; 5, Woolman.

**Percherons.**—The Percherons made a very creditable showing. The various classes were filled with well-developed, strong, good quality individuals. This breed is fast gaining in favor. As a draft breed its representatives have free trappy action and are quick at moving around, which is a characteristic that appeals to many tillers of the soil. The different classes of this breed of equines were followed with interest.

There were eleven entries in the aged stallion class. Irade, that big, massive, sire that has won on many similar occasions in the past again topped the class. His heavy crest, great substance, masculine appearance and trappy action tend to make him a favorite. A very stylish horse with great scale and quality and also a flashy mover went second for Hassard. A neat, trim entry with scarcely the scale, of the above but with excellent underpinning and masculine appearance moved into third for Livingston. Hassard had trappy, well-proportioned entries in fourth and sixth. Their shoulders are well-laid and each show springy pasterns and broad, deep feet. They have clean, flinty boned legs and are good at the ankles and hoof head. The three-year-old class brought out several promising sires. Nigby Boy went first for Hassard. He is a neatly-turned, stylish, clean-limbed horse with excellent feet and pasterns. He is a horse with substance and one that knows how to pick himself up when moving. Many thought he would secure the championship ribbon but this honor fell to his stable mate, Ecart II, the winner of the class for stallions foaled after January first, 1916. He is a 1917 colt and a right good one.

There were only five entries in the aged mare class. Leste, that deep-bodied, symmetrical individual again won her class and the championship. She is a particularly good mare with excellent quality and action. Her head shows a good deal of character. In second place stood Idealization, a beautiful black shown by C. A. Peart. She has splendid type and quality and is a mare with substance. Beside her stood Nitriere a thick, well-ribbed-up mare that had the right kind of underpinning and that moved advantageously when in the ring. Below her were somewhat plainer although the good useful mares. Eight contestants entered the ring at the call for mares foaled after January first, 1917. The red ribbon was awarded to Aurelia Farley, a tidy individual with splendid feet and pasterns. She is a type of mare that attracts attention. A younger and consequently smaller filly stood second. However, she possessed the desired type and quality.

Exhibitors.—Shantz & Markham, Kitchener; J. Hume, Georgetown; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; D. A. Graham, Parkhill; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Robt. Livingston, Woodbridge; T. J. McMichael, Seaford; J. Chappell, Minsing; L. The Roy Allan, Kingsville; L. Beemer, Waterford; A. McCoy, Madoc; J. Irwin, Waterford; T. S. Shantz, Kitchener; L. P. Wigle, Kingsville; W. A. Henry & Son, Keswick; C. O. Peart, Hagersville; J. & A. Roberts, Peterboro; N. Vermilyea & Sons, Belleville.

Awards.—Stallion, aged, (11): 1, Elliott, on Irade by Sahara; 2, 4 and 6, Hassard, on Monogram by Quedit, Voltaire by Hachille and Franco by Grandino; 5,

Shantz & Markham on Mais by Invente. Stallion, three years, (6): 1, Hassard, on Nigby Boy by Dapple Boy; 2, Chappell, on Jess Willard by Korail; 3, Allan, on Briconam by Korail; 4, Irwin, on Petrograd by Islam. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1st, 1916: 1 and 4, Hassard, on Ecart II. by Ecart and Lycurtis by Iberis; 2, Wigle, on Roliere by Roland 4th; 3, Henry, on Lord Greffier by Greffier. Mare, aged, (5): 1, Shantz, on Leste by Zangsbar; 2 and 5, Peart, on Idealization by Celibat and Oneida Maid by Roland 4th; 3, Henry, on Nitriere by Jousett and Marguerite. Mares two years and yearlings, (8): 1 and 3, Vermilyea, on Aurelia Farley by Klinis and Gladys Faulkner by Klinis; 2, Roberts, on Princess Marguerite by Jovial. Three, get of sire and 1 and 2, Vermilyea. Mare and two of her progeny: 1, Shantz; 2, Peart; 3, Roberts. Champion stallion; Hassard, on Ecart II. Champion mare, Shanty, on Leste.

**Shires.**—Shires have never made a very large showing at Guelph. However, this year's exhibit was superior to that of past years. The Shire is a heavy draft horse which has been bringing unprecedented prices in England. It is not as popular in Canada as are the Clydesdale and Percheron breeds. Many take objection to the amount of hair produced on the legs. There is a place, however, for the Shire. In the aged stallion class, Croton Forest King, exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, was given precedence over Ouse Bridge Champion. Although only three years old, the winner is a big horse with a good deal of quality and snappy action. The other entry was a twelve-year-old horse and had not the freshness and bloom of the winner. Four right good mares competed for first honors. The red ribbon went to Miss Proctor, the entry of J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston. She is a typey mare, well-ribbed-up and good at the ground. Tuttlebrook Sunbeam, exhibited by G. E. Morden & Son, was placed second.

Exhibitors.—John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; Amos Agar, Nashville; G. E. Morden & Sons, Oakville; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Gardhouse & Sons, on Croton Forest King by Junior; 2, Agar, on Ouse Bridge Champion by Knowle Orion. Stallion, one year: 1, Morden & Sons, on Earl Kitchener, by Baron Kitchener. Mare: 1, Gardhouse, on Miss Proctor by Dunsmore Proctor; 2, 3 and 4, Morden & Sons, on Tuttlebrook Sunbeam by Proportion, Tuttlebrook Sunflower by Proportion, Mazemoor Harrow, and Tuttlebrook Sunshine by Proportion. Three, get of sire: 1, Agar. Mare and two of her progeny: Morden & Sons. Champion stallion: Gardhouse & Sons, on Croton Forest King. Champion Mare: J. M. Gardhouse, on Miss Proctor.

### Light Horses.

There is usually an excellent showing of light horses at the Winter Fair, and this year was no exception. Many of the entries had been in competition on former occasions and delighted the large crowd which attended the evening performance, when the light horses were shown. The awards were made by W. J. Stark, of Edmonton.

**Hackneys.**—A good deal of interest centres around the ring when the high-stepping, flashy Hackneys are being judged. There are a number of Hackneys which have fought many a conflict in Canadian show-rings. Each has its followers which closely watch the work in the ring and cheer when their favorite scores a point. Spartan and De Wilton, two chestnuts that are thirteen and twelve-years old respectively, are still able to hold their own against all comers. They are particularly well-built, flashy horses and know how to use their hocks and knees. Spartan won the aged stallion class and was also made champion. The mare classes brought out some choice entries.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Tilt, Brampton; W. E. Winger, Hagersville; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; Jas. Telfer, Milton West; A. Watson & Sons, Forest; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; Mark Given, Georgetown; A. Shields & Sons, Canfield; N. Vermilyea & Sons, Belleville; J. W. Bush, Nanticoke; G. T. Castator, Weston; I. Gimbel, Breslau; H. E. Croft, Guelph; A. Hewson, Malton.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Tilt, on Spartan; 2, Mason, on De Wilton; 3, Winger & Sons, on Elsing Lambert Shales. Stallion, two years: 1, Telfer, on Waverley King. Stallion, one year: 1 and 4, Tilt, on King Spartan and Spartan Laddie; 2, Mason, on Senator; 3, Watson & Sons, on Victor Model. Mare, any age: 1 and 2, Tilt, on Minnie Derwent and Miss Derwent; 3, Rogerson, on Dante Bess. Yeld Mare: 1, Shields & Sons, on Model's Queen; 2, Given, on Model Gem; 3, Rogerson, on Dante Model. Mare, three years: 1, Telfer, on Pauline; 2, Vermilyea & Sons, on Brookfield Nellie; 3, Tilt, on Dainty Spartan. Mare, two years: 1, Watson & Sons, on Spartan Goldflash; 2, Bush, on Silver Belle. Mare, one year: 1, Gimbel, on Dancing Girl; 2, Castator, on Spartan Queen; 3, Watson & Sons, on Vanity Model. Foal: 1, Gimbel, on Babe Model; 2, Tilt, on Primrose; 3, Hewson, on Smylett Countess. Three, get of sire: 1, Gimbel; 2 and 3, Tilt. Mare and two of her progeny: 1, Tilt; 2, Rogerson. Champion stallion: 1, Tilt, on Spartan. Champion mare: Shields & Sons, on Model Queen.

**Standard Breds.**—There was a particularly good showing of Standard Breds at the Fair. The classes were well filled and the exhibition which the various entries put on brought forth many a cheer from the crowd. Peter Wilton, shown by T. H. Hassard, won his class and was made champion. Although thirteen years old, he comes into the ring as fresh as a colt. He has particularly good conformation and shows a good deal of character. The champion mare was found in Cynthia McMartin, the winner of the two-year-old class, and exhibited in Ashley Stock Farm.

Exhibitors.—T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Ashley Stock



Farm, Foxboro; T. H. Hassard, Markham; F. J. Hassard, Weston; M. Kreh, New Hamburg; L. Fried, New Dundee; T. Cowan, Orono; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; J. Menzie, Galt.

**Awards.**—Stallion, aged: 1, T. H. Hassard, on Peter Wilton; 2, Elliott, on Eastwood Todd; 3, F. J. Hassard, on Bonaday; 4, Fried, on Black Joe; 5, Kreh, on Pilot Nell. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1916: 1, Cowan, on Billy Bingen; 2 and 4, Ashley Stock Farm, on Todd Longwell and Kerensky; 3, Douglas & Sons, on Flashlight. Mare, aged: 1, Menzie, on Mamie Sphinx; 2, 3 and 4, Ashley Stock Farm, on Ella Blecker, Emma Frasier and Clara Gay. Mare, foaled on or after January 1, 1916: 1, 2 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Cynthia McMartin, Helen Longwell and Mabel Bartlett. Three, get of sire: 1, 2 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm. Mare and two of her progeny; Ashley Stock Farm.

**Thoroughbreds.**—There was the usual turn-out of Thoroughbreds in the various classes. Rosturtium, exhibited by Jas. Bovaird, which had to be content with second place at Toronto, in the fall headed a large class and was made champion at Guelph. He is a horse that is well trained in show-ring etiquette. King's Gift was a winner in the two-year-old class for E. B. Clancy, of Guelph. He is a beautiful-topped, flashy individual. A stablemate, Queen Sain, secured the female championship.

**Exhibitors.**—J. Bovaird, Brampton; E. B. Clancy, Guelph; Bater Bros., Oakville.

**Awards.**—Stallion, aged: 1, Bovaird, on Rosturtium; 2, 3 and 4, Clancy, on Spey Pearl, Charlie Gilbert and Master Fox. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1916: 1 and 4, Clancy, on King's Gift and Bryan; 2, Bater Bros., on Frenchman; 3, Bovaird, on Vimy Ridge. Mare, aged: 1 and 3, Clancy, on Queen Sain, and Miss Morgan; 2, Bovaird, on Diffident. Mare, foaled on or after January 1, 1916: 1, Bovaird, on Norval Belle; 2 and 3, Clancy, on Latest News and Sister Louise. Three, the get of sire: Bovaird. Mare and two of her progeny; Bovaird.

**Ponies.**—Under the pony classification are shown Shetlands and Welsh ponies. Most of the entries were shown by young lads, who handled their animals in a horseman-like manner.

**Exhibitors.**—Hastings Bros., Guelph; Fred Hamilton, Rockwood; -R. Ballagh & Son, Guelph; T. Lloyd-Jones, Mt. Vernon.

**Awards.**—Hackney stallion: Hastings Bros., on Whitegate Pimple. Shetland stallion: 1, Ballagh & Son, on Shadeland Royal; 2, Hamilton, on Sir Hal of Mt. Victoria; 3, Hastings Bros., on Rattler. Welsh stallion: Lloyd-Jones, on Moonlight. Shetland mare: 1 and 3, Ballagh & Son, on Veira and Lady Jane; 2, Hastings Bros., on Pretty Flossie. Welsh mare: 1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones, on Polly Perkins and Dolly; 3, Hastings Bros., on Forest Wee Rennie. Three, the get of sire: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Ballagh & Son. Mare and two of her progeny: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Ballagh & Son.

### Beef Cattle.

Visitors to the Guelph Winter Fair this year saw one of the best cattle shows ever staged in the Royal City. It was an education to go through the stable and see the representatives of the different breeds, to stand by the ringside and watch the awards being made, and to converse with the attendants of the stock. It is unfortunate that circumstances were such that the crowd was not so large as on former occasions. Not only were the entries larger than in the past, but the cattle brought out were of excellent quality and in high condition. There was absence of second grade animals, thus the battle for honors was keenly fought. The breeding classes of the three beef breeds were particularly strong. In the fat classes were prime bullocks, which showed the feeder's skill. The judging was done by Harry Smith, of Hay, Ontario. The first-prize Hereford steer shown by W. Readhead, of Milton, was auctioned off during the last day of the show, and the proceeds donated to the Red Cross. Barber Bros. were the purchasers at \$235.

**Shorthorns.**—While the classes for pure-bred Shorthorn steers was not so strong as many would like to have seen them, there was some of the best line-ups of young breeding stock that has ever appeared in a Canadian show-ring. Not only were Shorthorns represented in numbers, but many of the entries showed particularly good type, conformation and quality. They were well brought out. Judge Harry Smith had his work cut out for him. He was called upon to pass judgment on animals fresh from winning at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago. An idea of the calibre of the showing can be gathered from the fact that winners in classes of thirty-five to forty at Chicago were obliged to give way to newcomers. It was a great show of reds, whites and roans.

Four senior yearling steers answered the call. Shorty, of more scale than the other competitors, was first. He was a thick, low-set bullock ripe for the block. However, he was not as strong-lined nor as evenly fleshed as some of the others. The other entries were right good steers carrying a considerable amount of flesh. They varied in degrees of finish and quality. It is possible that in these classes for finished bullocks a butcher or drover might have reversed some of the placings. T. A. Russell also had the winner in the junior yearling class in Martin. He was a broad-backed, deep-ribbed steer with a nice covering of flesh and showing quality. He was scarcely as ripe as some of the others. A. Barber had a thick, meaty steer in second place. He was not as strong topped as the winner, but he carried the flesh where the high-priced cuts are secured. A smooth, sappy, red steer stood third. He had barely the finish of either two or four. Eight entries made a strong calf class. Campbell, of Palmerston had a prime youngster that attracted attention from the time he entered the ring. He showed a wonderful front and carried great thickness back to the thigh. He is a light roan not yet a year old, and was as smooth and evenly finished when in the ring as one could expect to see. There was no roughness. His shoulders were broad, the rib well-sprung and deep, and covered with a layer of quality flesh. He showed a wonderful loin for a calf, and finished well behind. He not only won his class, but was awarded the championship ribbon over Russell's senior yearling. In second place stood a high-quality, low-set, thick youngster. He had not the scale of some of the others, but he was very compact. It was a strong class throughout.

In the two-year-old heifer class appeared Rosa Hope 21st and Queen Emmeline, two heifers which have brought honors to their owner wherever shown. Both are large, deep, thick animals with breed type and character. Although just back from the International, where they did well in large classes, they appeared in good bloom, and once more stood at the top. Escana Beauty 4th, a well-built heifer with a feminine, breedy head and well-proportioned body, stood third with a stable mate a somewhat plainer heifer, but a good breeding proposition in fourth.

The senior yearling class was seven strong, and a right good lot they were. The red ribbon went to Gainford Belle, a white heifer that was about as good in the lines as one could find. She was well brought out, and had the thickness, depth and finish that breeders like to see. A straight, well-proportioned, sappy white heifer was a close competitor for E. Brien & Sons. In third place stood a high-quality roan that gives promise of developing into a great cow. Stella Stamford, a beautiful heifer with depth and thickness at the heart and carrying it back to the quarters was fourth with somewhat plainer heifers below her. There were only four junior yearlings, but they were four good ones. Emma 62nd, a straight-lined, blocky heifer, won for Elliott. She handled particularly well. Kyle Bros. had a heifer of less scale in second, but she was a sweet, sappy thing. Campbell was third with Mildred, a heifer that is a little rough at the tail but in fine bloom. There was keen competition in the senior calf class. Eleven animals contested for seven places. At the top stood Gardhouse's thick, sappy heifer, Queen of Weston. She is a sweet thing with a breedy head, and was well brought

out. Cordelia worked up to second place for Nicholson. She has particularly good lines and all kinds of quality, together with good conformation and smoothness. A thick, growthy heifer, a stable mate of the winner, was third. She showed a good deal of breed character. In fourth place was a sappy, growthy calf shown by Elliott. F. W. Ewing had a tidy, well-proportioned heifer in fifth, while in sixth and seventh places stood a pair of thick, deep-bodied, low-set youngsters from the herds of D. Brown & Sons and Geo. Amos & Sons. They had not the scale of some of the others, but there was something attractive about both. The former had an excellent front and carried the thickness back to the quarters. She was particularly good over the back, and her breedy head appealed to stockmen. The latter was no less sweet a heifer. If anything she was lower set than the Brown heifer, and was meat to the hocks. There were several choice heifers that did not get into the money.

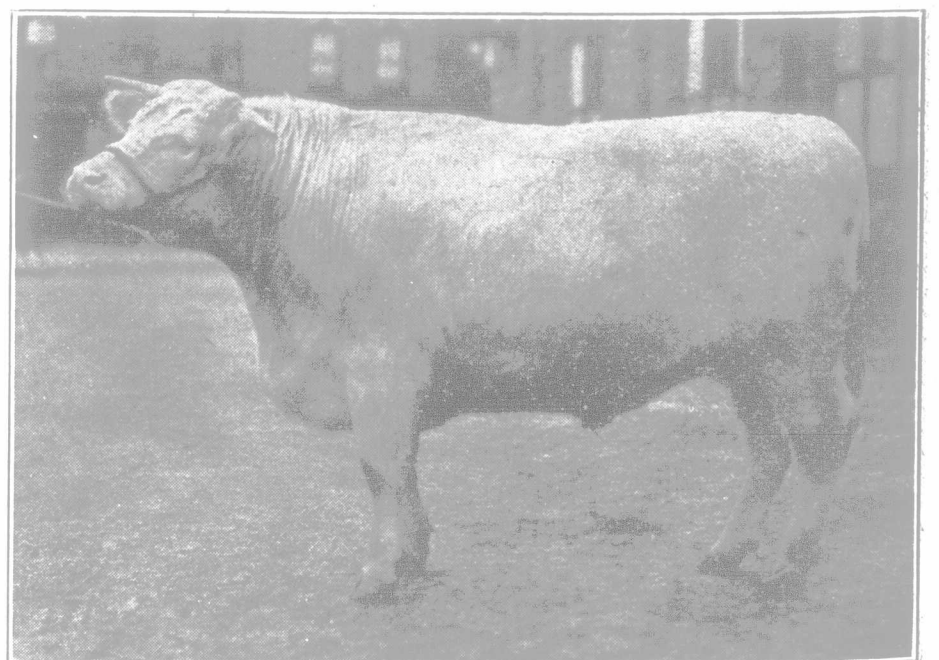
Seventeen mossy-coated junior heifer calves made the strongest and one of the most interesting classes of the day. By process of elimination, which by the way had to be made on fine points, judge Smith singled out ten. The ring-side was crowded, and there was much speculation as to which youngster would carry off the red ribbon. There wasn't a weak entry in the class. Diamond Beauty, a Browndale calf, shown by J. A. Watt, had just returned from the International where she brought honor to Ontario by heading a class of thirty-six contestants, was slated by many for first place. However, a half-sister of hers, shown by Jas. Douglas, was in the ring. She is a beautiful white heifer, as well proportioned as her red sister, and equally deep, thick and smooth. Both are of high quality, showing breediness and quality. The lines were about perfect, and the thickness was carried back to the quarters and down to the hocks. They handled well. It was some time before a decision was made, then it was in favor of Jubilee Jilt, the Douglas heifer. She has a little greater spring of rib, and if anything was evener fleshed over the back and possibly finished smoother behind. However, so close were the heifers that the decision might have been reversed without wronging anyone. She was later made champion over Rosa Hope 21st. In third place Elliott had a straight, blocky heifer. She is well built and smooth, but had not quite the scale of the heifers placed above and below her. Princess Silver won fourth place for Gardhouse & Sons. She is a straight, sappy youngster with finish and quality. Gainford Girl, a calf with a great back and loin, worked in fifth place with a roan heifer shown by J. M. Gardhouse in sixth. The latter is a right good calf, especially from a breeder's standpoint. Not only does she possess breed type and conformation, but character and breediness combined to make a youngster that would not have looked out of place a little nearer the top. In seventh place Amos had a straight, deep, sappy calf with great spring of rib and beautiful quality. Below her were ten entries that would make a strong class by themselves. It is seldom that so many choice youngsters are congregated in one place.

The junior yearling bull class was not a particularly strong one. While there were six contestants the type and quality was not of the best. In first place stood Diamond Mine, a thick, sappy bull with a good head. Belmont Marquis, a smooth individual, stood second. He is a lengthy fellow, but showed a little plainer than the winner. Village Ramsden in third place showed a good front and is thick and deep at the heart, but is not as full in quarters as one likes to see. There were twelve senior bull calves, and among the number were the makings of choice herd headers. Newton Perfection, a masculine, strongly-built calf with thickness and depth, stood first. He has depth and spread and handles well. Amos had a calf of less scale in second, but he has beautiful quality and is well proportioned. Roan Lady Sultan, a masculine, breedy-looking calf with a splendid top and well-developed quarters, worked in third, with Nicholson's roan calf, Elmdale, a strong-topped, high-quality individual in fourth. J. M. Gardhouse had a breedy, straight, sappy calf with splendid quarters in



Pearl of Balquids.

Leading Ayrshire cow and second in general standing in the dairy test at the Guelph Winter Fair. Exhibited by Harmon MacPherson, Copetown, Ont.



Clear the Way 2nd.

Grand champion steer at Guelph for T. A. Russell, Downsview.



fifth. In the junior class was Watt's Gainford Monarch, a particularly strong calf. He is a deep, thick, sappy calf with beautiful skin and hair. He is straight in his lines, and his masculine, breezy appearance attracted attention. Clark had a calf of much the same stamp in Gainford Mark. Both are promising calves and, no doubt, will be heard from later. Kyle Bros.' entry did not have quite the scale, but he is a thick, compact youngster with a beautiful head and splendid quality. In the class were many good, sappy, growthy calves of desirable conformation.

Exhibitors.—J. Brown & Sons, Galt; L. Parkinson, Guelph; T. A. Russell, Downsview; A. Barber, Guelph; J. Barr, Blyth; J. K. Campbell & Son, Palmerston; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; O. Lerch, Preston; A. Armstrong, Fergus; H. McMillan, Seagrave; J. Watt & Son, Elora; J. J. Elliott, Guelph; J. A. Watt, Elora; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. D. Nunan, Paris; R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill; John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; D. Brown & Sons, Shedden; F. W. Ewing, Elora; W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. Harris, Paris; P. Stewart, Guelph; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Talbot Bros., Guelph; Geo. Ferguson, Salem; G. D. Fletcher, Erin; J. Horner, Parkhill; G. W. Clark, Elora.

Awards.—Steer, senior yearling, (4): 1 and 2, Russell, on Shorty and Avere Challenger; 3, Brown, on Stubby; 4, Parkinson, on Jack. Steer, junior yearling, (5): 1 and 5, Russell, on Martin and Huron Lad; 2, Barber, on David; 3, Barr, on Red Robin; 4, Brown, on Hector. Steer, calf, (8): 1, Campbell, on Hillcrest Lad; 2, Amos, on Royal Emblem; 3, Russell, on Favorite; 4, Brown, on Eye Opener; 5, Barr, on Snowball; 6, Armstrong, on Prime of Living Spring; 7, Brown, on James. Heifer, over two years, (4): 1 and 2, Elliott, on Rosa Hope 21st and Queen Emmeline; 3 and 4, Watt & Son, on Escana Beauty 4th and Village Lassie 9th. Heifer, senior yearling, (7): 1, J. Watt, on Gainford Belle; 2, Brien, on Claret of Meadowlawn; 3, Kyle, on Victoria C. 14th; 4, 6 and 7, Watt & Son, on Stella Stamford, Snowball and Irvinedale Merry Lass 5th; 5, Nunan on Hillside Lass. Heifer, junior yearling, (4): 1, Elliott, on Emma 62nd; 2, Kyle, on Village Maid 41st; 3, Campbell, on Mildred; 4, Watt & Son, on Irvinedale Red Lady 2nd. Heifer, senior calf, (11): 1 and 3, Gardhouse & Sons, on Queen of Weston and Roan Lady 12th; 2, Nicholson, on Cordelia; 4, Elliott, on Princess Emmetine; 5, Ewing, on Meadowlawn Donside 3rd; 6, Brown & Sons, on Walnut Strathallan; 7, Amos, on Mayflower. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt; 2 and 5, Watt, on Diamond Beauty and Gainford Girl; 3, Elliott, on Brawith Rose 2nd; 4, Gardhouse & Sons, on Princess Silver; 6, J. M. Gardhouse, on Golden Drop C; 7, Amos, on Laurel Tulip. Bull, junior yearling, (6): 1, Stewart, on Diamond Mine; 2, Whitelaw, on Belmont Marquis; 3, Kyle, on Village Ramsden; 4, Lerch, on Lancaster Marquis; 5, Haas, on Diphthong; 6, Amos, on Crimson Laddie. Bull, senior calf, (12): 1, Elliott, on Newton Perfection; 2, Amos, on Conscript; 3 and 7, Gardhouse & Sons, on Roan Lady Sultan and Bapton Sultan; 4, Nicholson, on Elmdale; 5, J. M. Gardhouse, on Rockfeller; 6, Talbot, on Hiho. Bull, junior calf; (9): 1, Watt, on Gainford Monarch; 2, Clark, on Gainford Maris; 3, Kyle, on Ivanhoe; 4 and 6, Elliott, on Newton Banner and Conqueror Crown; 7, Elliott & Sons, on Balder. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Gardhouse & Sons, on Sultan Choice; 2, Kyle, on Sea Gem's Pride; 3, Ewing, on Escana Ringleader; 4, Elliott, on Newton Loyalist; 5, Barr, on Kitt. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Elliott. Champion bull: J. A. Watt, on Gainford Monarch. Champion female: Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt. Champion Shorthorn steer: Campbell, on Hillcrest Lad. Grand champion steer of the show: Russell, on Clear the Way 2nd.

Herefords.—The showing of Herefords in the breeding classes was superior to that of past years. Not only were the classes stronger in point of numbers, but the uniformity of conformation and the quality were good. Harry Smith, of Hay, Ontario, placed the awards. There were five contestants in the two-year-old heifer class. While stronger classes appeared in the ring, most of the heifers were desirable individuals. Perfection Lass 5th, a daughter of Lord Fairfax, was an easy winner for L. O. Clifford. She is a deep-bodied, thick, straight heifer, well proportioned and was in splendid bloom and secured the championship. In second place stood Blanche Fairfax, a little more upstanding individual than the winner, but of nice quality; while the other entries were typey animals they either lacked somewhat in size or were not in the condition of the winner. In the yearling class were eight individuals. Most of them had desirable spread, depth and quality, but there were some that were a trifle rough and plain. The battle for first place was between O'Neill Bros.' Graceful Lady and Readhead's Ruby of Brookdale. Both were thick, sappy heifers, but from the ringside it looked an easy win for O'Neill. His heifer showed a little more character, had more substance and was fuller in the quarters than her competitor. Judge Smith deliberated for some time before placing the ribbons. Spectators wondered at this, but when the hands were placed on the latter heifer it was found that she was superior in fleshing and covering over back, consequently it was a matter of balancing points. Finally O'Neill's heifer was placed at the top, with her stable mate, Donald's Dolly, a heifer of less substance, in third.

An even dozen heifer calves answered the call, and made one of the strongest classes of the day. J. Hooper, of St. Mary's, had a particularly sweet, sappy youngster in Ruby Fairfax. She has a thick, uniformly-built body carrying the thickness to the quarters. Coupled with this she showed quality and smoothness. Clifford had a thick, smooth, straight heifer in fine bloom in

the class, a very close competitor for the red ribbon. Finally the former was declared to be the winner. Page had a blocky, compact youngster, which nosed in third, with its stable mate, scarcely in as high bloom, standing fourth.

A number of strong-topped, well-built bull calves appeared in the classes. The champion was found in Black's junior yearling Supreme Fairfax, a promising herd header with strong top, good heart and fine quality, but not quite up to the ideal in the quarters. In second place was Cassius of Brookdale, a thick, deep, strong individual with a breezy appearance. The senior bull calf class was four strong. It was between Brae Real 13th and Donald Dinnie for first place. The former is a low-set, well-quartered, smooth calf with desirable quality. The latter is scarcely as good in the quarters, but has a splendid back and strong character is shown in the head. Finally he was placed first, and Publisher, a deep, thick, sappy calf, worked in third. The fourth calf was very long in the body and was not in condition. Ten junior calves were forward. The class was headed by Brae Real 14th, a choice individual of desirable Hereford conformation and character. Teddy Fairfax, a right good kind of a calf, worked in second place, with Gay Donald in third.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Page, Wallacetown; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; J. Hooper, St. Mary's; W. Readhead, Milton; J. Black & Sons, Amaranth; W. H. & J. S. Hunter, Orangeville; F. Martin, Guelph; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa.

Awards.—Heifer, two years, (5): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th; 2, Page, on Blanche Fairfax; 3, Black, on Peggy; 4, Readhead, on Bellflower. Heifer, 1 year (8): 1 and 3, O'Neil Bros., on Graceful Lady and Donald's Dolly; 2, Readhead, on Ruby of Brookdale; 4, Page, on Miss Brae Real 17th. Heifer, under one year (12): 1, Hooper, on Ruby Fairfax; 2, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax; 3, Page, on Miss Brae Real 31st and Miss Brae Real 22nd. Bull, junior yearling (3): 1, Black, on Supreme Fairfax; 2, Readhead, on Cassius of Brookdale; 3, Page, on Brae Real 12th. Senior bull calf (4): 1, O'Neil Bros., on Donald Dinnie; 2, Page, on Brae Real 13th; 3, Readhead, on Publisher 5th; 4, Black, on Donald's Perfection. Bull, junior calf, (10): 1, Page, on Brae Real 14th; 2, Black, on Teddy Fairfax; 3, O'Neil, on Gay Donald; 4, Hunter, on Bonnie Donald. Champion female: Clifford, on Perfection Lass. Champion male: Black, on Supreme Fairfax. Three animals get of one sire: 1, Page, on get of Brae Real 6th; 2, Clifford, on get of Alvin Fairfax; 3, Readhead, on get of Dock Publisher; 4, Black, on get of Donald Fairfax. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Clifford; 2, O'Neil Bros.; 3, Readhead. Breeders' herd: 1, Page; 2, O'Neil Bros.

Aberdeen-Angus.—Stronger Angus classes have been out, but there were individuals of outstanding merit forward in most of the classes. These black cattle are gaining in popularity. While the prices at which animals change hands has not reached the high level of some of the other breeds, good stock is commanding very remunerative prices, which is an indication of the growing demand. J. Lowe secured both championships on his entries, which were well brought out.

There were only two out in the two-year-old heifer class, with Middlebrook Pride 20th an easy winner for J. Lowe. She is a beautiful heifer with size, quality and finish. Her competitor was no mean individual, but she was not in so high fit, which made her appear at a disadvantage. Seven yearling heifers made a good class. Mr. Lowe again had an outstanding animal in Middlebrook Pride 21st. She is a particularly thick, deep heifer with excellent quality and smooth, even fleshing. Strong Angus character is depicted in her head. In second place Geo. Davis & Sons had a high-quality, well-built entry, but she was scarcely as thick as the winner. E. P. Witch, a stylish heifer with great depth and thickness at the heart, stood third. She did not finish quite so well behind as the winner, nor was she in as good bloom. Beauty's Pride B, a squarely-built, smooth animal, fitted in fourth place. The calf class was seven strong and contained typey, strong calves which should develop into good breeding stock. Owing to considerable difference in the age of the entries there was lack of uniformity in size of the class. Middlebrook Pride 23rd, a sweet calf in the pink of condition, and showing quality and breed type throughout, was an easy winner for Mr. Lowe, and when brought alongside her older stable mates she was considered good enough to wear the championship ribbon. J. D. Maitland had a high-quality youngster in second. She did not show as strong lines as the winner. E. P. Pride 19th, a thrifty calf with substance and quality, worked in third, with a younger stable mate in fourth.

In the bull classes were choice herd-sire propositions. Many of the entries had met at the fall exhibitions, but owing to some developing more rapidly than others decisions were reversed. Merry Lad won the junior yearling male class for Robt. McEwen. He is a strong-topped, well-proportioned individual, but was barely in as high bloom as its stable mate, Trojan of Alloway 2nd, a well-fitted, splendid-fronted calf with fine quality. In second place C. K. Jarvis had a strong, thick calf that was somewhat coarser than its competitors. Quality characterized the three entries in the senior bull calf class. Middlebrook Prince 11th, a strongly-built, thick, sappy calf that was particularly smooth, claimed the first place from the start, and later carried off the championship. He is a right good youngster, but so were his competitors, Pride's Brigadier and E. P. Kismet. The former was not as growthy as the winner, but he showed quality. The latter was a big, growthy fellow with strong, masculine appearance and quality. E. P. Bandmaster, a straight-lined, deep-bodied, sappy calf, won the junior class for Bowman, while Lora of Alloway nicked well into second place with a stable mate next. All the calves were typey, blocky youngsters.

Exhibitors.—Robt. McEwen, London; J. D. Maitland, Elora; John Lowe, Elora; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Geo. Davis & Sons, Erin; J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg; C. K. Jarvis, Milton; J. Brown & Sons, Galt.

Awards.—Heifer, two years, (2): 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 20th; 2, Burt, on Blackie. Heifer, one year, (7): 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 21st; 2, Davis, on Queen's Floss of Glengola; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Witch; 4, Brown, on Beauty's Pride B. Heifer calf, (7): 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 23rd; 2, Maitland, on Miss Beauty; 3 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 19th and E. P. Keepsake 21. Bull, junior yearling, (3): 1 and 3, McEwen, on Merry Lad and Trojan of Alloway 2nd; 2, Jarvis, on Bavarde Hero. Bull, junior calf, (3): 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Prince 11th; 2, Maitland, on Pride's Brigadier; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Kismet. Bull, junior calf, (5): 1 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Bandmaster and E. P. Pedro 2nd; 2 and 3, McEwen, on Lolo of Alloway and Tro Pride of Alloway. Champion male: Lowe, on Middlebrook Prince 11th. Champion female: Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 23rd. Three animals, get of one sire: Bowman. Two animals, progeny of one cow: Davis. Herd: Bowman.

Grades and Crosses.—The entries in the grade classes are judged from the butchers' standpoint rather than the breeders'. They are supposed to be finished for the block. In the senior yearling class were only three entries, but all were large, heavily-meated animals. Clear the Way 2nd, exhibited by T. A. Russell, was awarded the red ribbon. He was a particularly thick, deep steer, ripe for the block. He carried a deep layer of flesh that was evenly laid on. He was a smooth animal, and was made grand champion bullock of the show. Six junior yearlings made a strong class. Navy Blue, exhibited by J. Currie, stood at the top. He was a deep, thick-bodied, smooth, well-finished steer. McIntosh had a red steer in second of much the same build as the winner, but scarcely as deep fleshed. Seven senior calves made a good class. They were the thick, blocky kind, and carried a deep layer of flesh. Sir Haig, exhibited by Russell, was a straight, smooth, high-quality steer that was prime for the block. He was a particularly well-finished steer. In second place D. A. McMillan had a steer with more scale that was thick and well fleshed. He was particularly good in the quarters, but had scarcely the quality of flesh of the winner. John Brown had a blue-black steer in third; while not quite so deep as some of the others he was smooth and showed great quality.

There were a number of particularly well-finished steers in the junior calf class, while others lacked somewhat in this point. W. & G. Whitelaw had a winner in Grey Hector, an Angus steer. He was large for his age, and carried great depth and thickness. He was evenly fleshed and no roughness was apparent. The Aberdeen-Angus special also went to this calf. Geo. Henderson & Son had a growthy, sappy calf with great spring of rib in second. The calves were all a breezy lot and gave indications of having been well looked after.

Exhibitors.—John Brown & Sons, Galt; A. Barber, Guelph; T. A. Russell, Downsview; J. Currie, Rockwood; A. Hall, Ayr; E. McKague, Woodville; A. Armstrong, Fergus; G. McIntosh, Guelph; S. Marshall, Bright; R. W. Elliott, Ariss; A. D. Ferguson, Galt; D. A. McMillan, Guelph; W. A. Taylor, Lucknow; W. M. Woods & Sons, Lucknow; W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora; Peter Stewart, Guelph; W. Readhead, Milton; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; E. Cochrane, Ayr.; G. Henderson & Son, Guelph; J. Barbour, Lucknow; O. Lerch, Preston.

Awards.—Senior yearling steer, (3): 1, Russell; 2, Barber; 3, Brown. Junior yearling, (6): 1, Currie; 2, McIntosh; 3, Hall; 4, Brown; 5, McKague; 6, Armstrong. Senior calf, (7): 1, Russell; 2, McMillan; 3, Brown; 4, Ferguson; 5, Elliott; 6, Taylor; 7, Marshall. Junior calf, (11): 1, Whitelaw; 2, Henderson; 3, Stewart; 4, Cochrane; 5, Kyle Bros.; 6, Brown; 7, Stewart; 8, Readhead; 9, McKague; 10, Woods. Barren heifer, (3): 1, Barber; 2, Barbour; 3, Hall. Inter-County Baby Beef, (3): 1, Ferguson; 2, Lerch; 3, McKague.

### The Dairy Test.

The usual amount of excitement prevailed in and about the dairy test barn, where 96 cows and heifers were under test for three days, an increase of 15 over 1917. Last year an unregistered Holstein cow carried off the honors with a total score of 304.425 points, but this year Holstein breeders had the satisfaction of seeing a fully registered Black and White take the championship and win out with 317.635 points. Fayne Segis Pontiac, owned by Geo. Smith, Port Perry, produced 266.7 pounds of milk testing 3.6 per cent., during the test, making 9.6 lbs. butter-fat. She is a cow of remarkable capacity, although she could, no doubt, have been faulted in several respects for conformation. Nevertheless, after 13 days in milk she won out over MacPherson's Ayrshire, Pearl of Balquido, by 27 points, the latter having scored at 290.588, producing 201.8 lbs. milk testing 4.65 per cent. after being 32 days in milk.

Third in general standing was Fairview Posch, with 273.624 points, A. E. Hulet's splendid cow that won honors at the Western Fair. She was also first in milk production with 280.5 lbs. testing 2.85 per cent. Ruby Fayne De Kol, owned by M. L. Haley, was fourth and Mercena Chase, exhibited by Geo. R. McCombs, fifth, these cows securing 271.138 and 270.175, respectively. The grade cows did well, one of them producing up to 200 lbs. and scoring 196.68 points. It is a point deserving of mention here that some, at least, of the cows on test would undoubtedly have done better had they been stabled in quarters more conducive to quietness and comfort. The overflow stables are not adequate for such a test, and do not allow the individuals in them a really fair chance, although it is perhaps the best arrangement that can be made under the circumstances.



Resume of the Dairy Test.

HOLSTEINS.		Lbs. milk	Per cent. fat	Lbs. fat	Per cent. s. n. f.	Days in milk	Total points	General standing
<b>Cow, 48 months and over:</b>								
1, Fayne Segis Pontiac, Geo. Smith, Port Perry	266.7	3.6	9.60	9.7	13	317.635	1	
2, Fairview Posch, A. E. Hulet, Norwich	280.5	2.85	7.99	8.363	64	273.624	3	
3, Mercena Chase, G. R. McCombo, Burgessville	232.1	3.6	8.35	8.8	16	270.175	5	
4, Elmdale Changling Pearl, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry	216.9	3.4	7.37	8.9	41	243.382	7	
5, Nancy Burton Posch, M. L. Haley, Springford	204.7	3.5	7.16	9.275	16	236.086	12	
6, Mercena Canary De Kol, J. B. Hanmer, Norwich	196.0	3.6	7.05	9.3	16	231.084	14	
7, Schuiling Pansy, H. W. Parkinson, Hagersville	210.2	3.2	6.72	9.35	35	222.612	15	
8, Hilda of Nober, W. J. Bailey, Jarvis	210.7	3.0	6.32	9.125	68	219.503	19	
<b>Cow, 36 months and under 48:</b>								
1, Ruby Fayne De Kol, M. L. Haley	219.1	3.9	8.54	8.75	15	271.138	4	
2, Lady Tensen Abbekerk, A. E. Hulet	222.8	3.2	7.13	9.1	26	239.075	9	
3, Pauline Posch Mercena, E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville	211.5	3.1	6.55	8.7	46	220.728	17	
4, Pontiac Burke Ormsby, R. M. Holtby	189.5	3.4	6.44	9.525	14	215.225	23	
5, Rose Teake Houwtje, E. D. Hilliker	221.8	2.7	6.15	8.875	12	214.426	24	
6, Pontiac Posch, Hiram Dymont, Dundas	161.4	3.9	6.29	9.375	50	204.768	27	
7, Rosa De Kol Culana, E. D. Hilliker	170.3	3.5	5.96	9.675	11	198.456	29	
8, Darkey Pet, Geo. D. Castator, Weston	189.8	2.9	5.50	8.873	82	192.12	33	
<b>Heifer under 36 months:</b>								
1, Elmwood Daisy Fayne, J. W. Kelly, Hagersville	162.5	3.6	5.85	9.3	17	191.586	34	
2, Ianthe Belle Posch, A. E. Hulet	179.1	2.9	5.19	8.75	46	178.463	41	
3, Shadelawn Gerben Canary Queen, T. L. Duncan, Norwich	168.1	2.8	4.70	8.875	42	163.632	49	
4, Daisy Vale Posch, A. E. Hulet	147.5	3.1	4.57	9.525	29	156.472	54	
5, Hilda Duchess, W. J. Bailey	139.2	3.3	4.59	9.625	37	155.755	55	
6, Topsy Mercena Rosit, J. B. Hanmer	111.2	4.2	4.67	9.575	66	152.291	59	
7, Maple Grove Rose, Elias Snyder, Burgessville	126.5	3.0	3.79	8.525	65	130.727	66	
<b>AYRSHIRES</b>								
<b>Cow, 48 months and over:</b>								
1, Pearl of Balquido, Harmon MacPherson, Copetown	201.8	4.65	9.38	9.215	32	290.588	2	
2, Scottie's Nancy 2nd, Jno. McKee & Son, Norwich	174.2	4.4	7.66	9.5	26	241.247	8	
3, Belle of Beachville, Harmon MacPherson	172.4	4.4	7.58	9.2	15	237.233	11	
4, Scottie's Victoria, Jno. McKee & Son	158.1	4.6	7.27	9.575	16	227.229	16	
5, Springbank Speck, A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners	179.8	3.4	6.11	9.525	18	204.203	28	
6, Primrose 4th of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont & Sons, Brantford	144.2	3.8	5.47	9.15	31	176.657	42	
<b>Cow, 36 months and under 48:</b>								
1, Rose of Montrose, H. C. Hamill, Markham	144.6	4.7	6.79	8.925	37	208.618	25	
2, Rose Queen, H. C. Hamill	155.4	4.2	6.52	9.725	16	208.514	26	
3, Snowdrop 3rd of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont & Sons	158.7	3.7	5.87	8.875	35	189.555	35	
4, Acmelea Grace, E. Burpee Palmer, Norwich	153.4	3.8	5.82	9.125	42	188.919	36	
5, Springbank Jeanette, A. S. Turner & Son	142.4	3.9	5.55	9.65	16	180.076	38	
6, Primrose of Orkney 4th, Harmon MacPherson	124.2	4.0	4.96	9.425	30	159.318	51	
7, Springbank Molly, A. S. Turner & Son	128.0	3.8	4.86	9.375	28	157.6	53	
<b>Heifer under 36 months:</b>								
1, Free Trader's Sarah, Jno. McKee & Son	128.3	4.6	5.90	9.575	26	184.405	37	
2, Acmelea Spot, E. Burpee Palmer	117.3	4.1	4.80	9.425	19	153.38	57	
3, Lady's Pet of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill	113.0	3.9	4.40	9.375	48	143.754	61	
4, Daisy 2nd, W. H. Green, Brantford	116.6	3.6	4.19	9.325	40	138.569	62	
5, Free Trader's Nancy, Jno. McKee & Son	112.8	3.5	3.94	9.3	31	130.27	63	
6, Free Trader's Sarah 2nd, Jno. McKee & Son	90.5	4.4	3.98	9.525	58	128.216	68	
7, Minerva of Craigielea H. C. Hamill	98.1	4.0	3.92	9.425	47	127.535	69	
<b>JERSEYS</b>								
<b>Cow, 48 months and over:</b>								
1, Fanny of Edgeley, Alfred Bagg, Edgeley	160.0	5.1	8.16	9.775	45	252.42	6	
2, Wilhelmina's Violet, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton	131.6	6.0	7.89	10.175	12	237.57	10	
3, Queen Greta, Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley	123.4	5.8	7.15	9.875	34	215.883	21	
4, Edgeley Flossie, Jas. Bagg & Sons	132.9	4.7	6.24	9.35	24	193.428	32	
<b>Cow, 36 months and under 48:</b>								
1, Edgeley Daisy Queen, Jas. Bagg & Sons	124.4	5.1	6.36	9.95	37	169.924	30	
2, Brampton Bright Cantata, B. H. Bull & Son	118.1	4.8	5.66	9.625	20	175.823	43	
3, Edgeley Queen 2nd, Alfred Bagg	107.7	5.2	5.60	10.0	58	175.11	44	
4, Brampton Pretty Sultana, B. H. Bull & Son	125.0	4.3	5.37	9.625	24	170.468	46	
<b>Heifer under 36 months:</b>								
1, Edgeley Sweet Briar, Jas. Bagg & Sons	103.0	5.2	5.35	9.725	38	164.751	48	
2, Edgeley Bright Lady, Jas. Bagg & Sons	94.7	5.2	4.92	9.975	46	153.038	58	
3, Edgeley Beauty Maid, Jas. Bagg & Sons	82.5	5.0	4.12	10.25	61	131.593	65	
4, Brampton Chief Lady, B. H. Bull & Son	78.3	5.4	4.22	9.95	52	131.273	65	
<b>SHORTHORNS</b>								
<b>Cow, 48 months and over:</b>								
1, Stanley's Pride, S. W. Jackson, Woodstock	120.0	4.1	4.92	9.325	77	161.27	50	
2, Flora 22nd, Jacob Lerch, Preston	116.2	3.9	4.53	9.4	22	146.069	60	
<b>Cow, 36 months and under 48:</b>								
1, Butterfly Bellona, S. W. Jackson	116.6	4.3	5.01	9.5	32	158.781	52	
2, Butterfly Beauty, S. W. Jackson	107.2	3.9	4.18	9.65	38	136.36	63	
<b>GRADES</b>								
<b>Cow, 48 months and over:</b>								
1, Tilly, Geo. Smith, Port Perry	215.7	3.2	6.90	9.13	17	231.437	13	
2, Jewel, J. J. Fox, Guelph	188.0	3.6	6.76	9.05	26	220.242	18	
3, Canary, J. J. Fox	200.7	2.9	5.82	8.5	19	196.68	31	
<b>Heifer, under 36 months:</b>								
1, Spot, Geo. Smith, Port Perry	164.5	2.9	4.77	9.25	11	164.898	47	

Dairy Bull Classes.

The classes for senior and junior bull calves were better filled this year than last, there being 38 out of 134 dairy entries in these classes as against 24 in 1917. Five senior Holsteins and 13 juniors lined up before G. A. Brethen, who placed the awards, and while the senior class was not an especially good one, it required some careful placing. W. J. Bailey won on a deep, even and masculine calf, which was easily a winner. In the junior class Snyder's Toronto junior champion, Sir Fancy Netherland Abbekerk, never left the head of the line, and certainly belonged there or nowhere. He was in remarkably good condition for being kept so long fitted, and outsized all his competitors.

The Ayrshire classes were not so strong, there being only 3 in the senior class and 9 in the junior class.

Turner's Sir Hugh of Springbank, winner of the former class, was an outstanding winner, but in the junior class, although both first and second went to Turner on Robinhood of Springbank and Springbank Cavalier, the winning was not so easy. However, the latter was very young and did not show up so readily as the winning calf.

Jerseys were 4 strong in the seniors and 3 in the juniors; B. H. Bull & Son winning hands down in the former class with Brampton Bright, with Sunbeam's Bright Gem, shown by Jas. Bagg & Sons, in second place. B. H. Bull & Son also won the junior class with Brampton Douglas. The exhibitors and awards in the bull calf class were as follows:

Exhibitors.—Holsteins: Chas. N. Hilliker, Burgessville; Geo. Smith, Port Perry; H. W. Parkinson, Hagersville; W. J. Bailey, Jarvis; A. E. Cornwell, Norwich;

H. J. Niell, Hagersville; M. McDowell, Oxford Centre; E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville; J. J. Fox, Guelph; Edwin Chambers, Hatchley Station; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Elias Snyder, Burgessville; Hiram Dymont, Dundas. Ayrshires: Harmon MacPherson, Copetown; A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners; H. C. Hamill, Markham; N. Dymont & Sons, Brantford; E. Burpee Palmer, Norwich; Geo. Pearson, Watford; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford. Jerseys: Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley; Alfred Bagg, Edgeley; B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton.

Awards.—Holsteins: senior calves: 1, Bailey, on Lyndenwood B. B. Ormsby; 2, Smith, on King Fayne Segis Pontiac; 3, Cornwell, on Prince Mercena Echo; 4, C. N. Hilliker, on Lowland's Count Korndyke; 5, Parkinson, on Sir Funderne Ormsby. Junior calves: 1, Snyder, on Sir Fancy Netherland Abbekerk; 2, E. D. Hilliker, on Captain Snow Mechthilde; 3, Hulet, on King Paul Pontiac Echo; 4, Chambers, on Fairview Segis Alcartra; 5, H. Dymont, on Riverside Sir Toitilla Hartog. Jersey awards: senior calves: 1, Bull, on Brampton Bright; 2 and 4, Jas. Bagg & Sons, on Sunbeam's Bright Gem, and Edgeley Bright King; 3, Alfred Bagg, on Edgeley Fairy Boy. Junior calves: 1 and 4, Bull, on Brampton Douglas, and Brampton Sallie's Heir; 2, Jas. Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Butter Baron; 3, Alfred Bagg, on Edgeley Buttercup Boy. Ayrshire awards: senior calves: 1 and 3, A. S. Turner & Son, on Sir Hugh of Springbank and Springbank Countermark; 2, MacPherson, on Paymaster of Orkney. Junior calves: 1 and 2, A. S. Turner & Sons, on Robinhood of Springbank and Springbank Cavalier; 3, N. Dymont & Sons, on Scottie of Hickory Hill; 4 and 6, Wm. Stewart & Sons, on Bonnie Doon of Menie and Hover Blink of Menie; 5, Hamill, on Gay Laddie of Craigielea; 7, Palmer, on Acmelea Colonel.

Sheep.

It has become a stock phrase to say each year that the sheep exhibit at Guelph Winter Fair was "the best ever." When the entries mounted up to around 500 last year it was thought that the zenith had been reached. However, the sheepmen came back stronger than ever this year. With about 600 entries all of excellent quality it can be said that the 1918 showing of the "golden hoofs" at the Provincial Winter Fair set a new standard for the Dominion, if not for the continent. It was a great show. It surpassed the Chicago International, held the week previous. Every nook and corner of the sheep building was filled. An idea of the strength of some of the classes may be gathered from the fact that from 20 to 25 were in some line-ups. In all classes competition was keen. There was absence of "off type," poorly-fitted entries. Every entry was out to win. The Oxfords were possibly the strongest at the show, but in the Southdowns, Shropshire, Leicester and Cotswold classes were representatives from a large number of flocks.

D. R. McTavish, of Shakespeare, had the champion long-wooled wether in his Leicester lamb, while the grand championship was awarded to a yearling Southdown exhibited by Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater. The long-wooled and short-wooled cups were keenly contested. The former was won by E. Brien & Sons on a pen of Cotswolds, and Chamber Bros. won the latter with their trio of Southdowns.

The judges of the various breeds were: Hampshires, Suffolks and Dorsets, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Southdowns, Oxfords and short-wooled grades, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Shropshires, F. W. Gurney, Paris; Lincolns, E. Parkinson, Guelph; Leicesters and long-wooled grades, W. A. Douglas, Caledonia; Cotswolds, W. Glaspell, Oshawa.

Cotswolds.—Exhibitors: G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford; Fuller Bros., Cheltenham.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1, Mark & Son; 2, Campbell; 3 and 4, Brien & Sons. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 4 and 6, Brien & Sons; 2, Dolson & Son; 3, Mark & Son; 5, Campbell. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Brien & Sons; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Campbell; 4, Dolson & Son. Wether, under 1 year: 1 and 6, Dolson & Son; 2 and 3, Mark & Son; 4 and 5, Brien & Sons. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Dolson & Son; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Brien & Sons; 4, Campbell. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 4, Brien & Sons; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Campbell. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Brien & Sons; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Campbell; 4, Dolson & Son.

Lincolns.—Exhibitors: D. A. Campbell, Appin; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 2, Campbell. Ewe, under 1 year: 1 and 2, Campbell. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Campbell; 2, 5 and 6, Brien & Sons. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Campbell; 2, Brien & Sons. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 2, Campbell. O. S. B. Special: Campbell.

Leicesters.—Exhibitors: Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; Purves Bros., Lucknow; D. R. McTavish, Shakespeare; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Jno. Wright, Chesley; Jno. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 4, Douglas; 2 and 3, Whitelaw. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 5, Kelly & Son; 3, McTavish; 4 and 6, Whitelaw. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Kelly & Son; 2, McTavish; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Purves Bros. Wether, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 6, McTavish; 2, Kelly & Son; 4 and 5, Whitelaw. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1 and 3, McTavish; 2, Whitelaw. Ram, under 1 year: 1, Kelly & Son; 2 and 4, Whitelaw; 3, Douglas. Pen O. S. B. Special: 1, Kelly & Son; 2, Whitelaw; 3, McTavish; 4, Purves Bros.

Oxfords.—Exhibitors: Peter Arkell & Sons, Tees-



water; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg; Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; A. McTavish, Shakespeare; Fred T. Lee, Simcoe; Johnson Bros., Appin; W. E. Wright & Sons, Glanworth; B. Robinson, Wheatley.

Awards.—Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Barbour & Sons; 2 and 4, Arkell & Sons. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 6, Barbour & Sons; 2, Arkell & Sons; 4, Johnson; 5, Lee. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Barbour & Sons; 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Lee; 4, Johnson Bros. Wether, under 1 year: 1 and 3, Johnson Bros.; 2 and 4, Arkell & Sons; 5, Lee; 6 and 7, Barbour & Sons. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Johnson Bros.; 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Lee; 4, Barbour & Sons. Ram, under 1 year: 1, Lee; 2, Barbour & Sons; 3, McTavish; 4, Arkell & Sons. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Barbour & Sons; 2, Lee; 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, McTavish.

Shropshires.—Exhibitors: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Jno. R. Kelsey, Woodville; Jno. D. Larkin, Queenston; Johnson Bros., Appin; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; J. Lloyd-Jones, Mount Vernon; J. E. Brethour & Nephew, Burford.

Awards.—Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Kelsey; 3, Larkin; 4, Beattie. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 4 and 5, Larkin; 2 and 3, Kelsey; 6, Beattie. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Larkin; 2, Kelsey; 3, Beattie; 4, Johnson Bros. Wether, under 1 year: 1, Kelsey; 2 and 5, Larkin; 3 and 6, Johnson Bros.; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Larkin; 2, Kelsey; 3, Johnson Bros.; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2 and 4, Beattie. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Kelsey; 2, Larkin; 3, Beattie.

Southdowns.—Exhibitors: Chambers Bros., Woodstock; Hampton Bros., Fergus; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station; J. Lloyd-Jones, Mount Vernon; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; B. Robinson, Wheatley.

Awards.—Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Larkin; 3 and 4, Chambers Bros. Ewe, under 1 year: 1 and 5, Hampton Bros.; 2, Larkin; 3, 4 and 6, Chambers Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Hampton Bros.; 2, Chambers Bros.; 3, Larkin; 4, Dolson & Son. Wether, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Chambers Bros.; 4 and 6, Larkin; 5, Hampton Bros.; 7, Dolson & Son. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Chambers Bros.; 2, Larkin; 3, Hampton Bros.; 4, Dolson & Son. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 4, Larkin; 2 and 3, Hampton Bros. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Hampton Bros.; 2, Larkin; 3, Dolson & Son.

Dorset Horns.—Exhibitors: W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Jno. F. Robertson, Hornby; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; Allan Fried, New Dundee.

Awards.—Ewe, shearing: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright & Son; 3 and 4, Robertson. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 5, Stobbs; 2, 4 and 6, Robertson. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 3 and 4, Wright & Son. Wether, under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Robertson; 2 and 5, Stobbs; 6, Wright & Son. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright & Son. Ram, under 1 year: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 4, Robertson; 3, Wright & Son. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 3, Wright & Son.

Hampshires.—Exhibitors: Telfer Bros., Paris; John Kelly, Shakespeare; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg.

Awards.—Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Telfer Bros. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, 5 and 6, Telfer Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros. Wether, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3 and 5, Telfer Bros.; 6, Barbour & Sons. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Barbour & Sons. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 4, Kelly; 2, Barbour & Sons; 3, Telfer Bros. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros.

Suffolks.—Exhibitors: Hastings Bros., Guelph; Henderson & Son, Guelph.

Awards.—Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Henderson & Son; 3 and 4, Hastings Bros. Ewe, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Henderson & Son; 4, 5 and 6, Hastings Bros. Three ewes, under 1 year: 1, Henderson & Son; 2, Hastings Bros. Wether, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 5, Henderson & Son; 3, 4 and 6, Hastings Bros. Three wethers, under 1 year: 1, Henderson & Son; 2, Hastings Bros. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 2, Henderson & Son; 3 and 4, Hastings Bros. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Henderson & Son; 2, Hastings Bros.

Grades or Crosses.—Exhibitors: Jno. Wright, Chesley; G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; D. A. Campbell, Appin; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston; A. Turnbull & Son, Galt; S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station; Hampton Bros., Fergus; Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Jno. R. Kelsey, Woodville; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg; J. Lloyd-Jones, Mount Vernon; C. Stobbs, Leamington; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; B. Robinson, Wheatley.

Awards.—Shearling wether, pure-bred, grade or cross: 1, Whitelaw; 2 and 4, E. Brien & Sons; 3, Mark & Son; 5, Campbell. Wether, under 1 year, grade or cross: 1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Brien & Sons; 4 and 5, Turnbull & Son. Three wethers, under 1 year, grade or cross: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Brien & Sons; 3, Turnbull & Son; 4, Dolson & Son. Shearling wether, pure-bred, grade or cross: 1 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 2, Larkin & Kelsey; 5, Hampton Bros. Wether, under 1 year, grade or cross: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly & Son; 4, Kelsey; 5, Hampton Bros. Three wethers, under 1 year, grade or cross: 1, Kelly & Son; 2, Hampton Bros.; 3, Kelsey; 4, Barbour & Sons; 5, Wright & Son.

Dressed Carcasses.—Awards.—Wether, Cotswold lamb: 1 and 3, Mark & Son; 2 and 4, Brien & Sons. Wether, Lincoln lamb: 1 and 2, D. A. Campbell; 3 and 4, Brien & Sons. Wether, Leicester lamb: 1 and 3, McTavish; 2, Whitelaw. Wether, Oxford lamb: 1 and 4, Barbour & Sons; 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Wether, Shropshire lamb: 1 and 3, Larkin; 2, Wright & Son; 4, Brethour & Nephews. Wether, Southdown lamb: 1, Dolson & Son; 2 and 4, Larkin; 3, Chambers Bros.

Wether, Dorset Horn lamb: 1 and 4, Wright & Son; 2, Robertson; 3, Stobbs. Wether, Hampshire or Suffolk lamb: 1, Henderson & Son; 2 and 3, Barbour & Sons; 4, Telfer Bros. Wether, long-wooled grade lamb: 1, Dolson & Son; 2, Whitelaw; 3, D. A. Campbell; 4, Mark & Son. Wether, short-wooled grade lamb: 1, Armstrong; 2 and 5, Barbour & Sons; 3, Kelsey; 4, Wright & Son. Wether, long-wooled shearing: 1, Mark & Son; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Campbell; 4, Brien & Sons. Wether, short-wooled shearing: 1 and 2, Robinson; 3, Larkin; 4, Hampton Bros.; 5, Wright & Son.

Wool.—Awards.—Fleece wool, fine medium combing: 1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Kelsey; 3, Beattie; 4, Ayre. Medium combing: 1 and 8, H. Arkell; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Barbour & Sons; 4, Beattie; 5, Murdock; 6, Larkin; 7, Kelsey. Low medium combing: 1 and 2, Arkell; 3, Ayre; 4, Kelsey; 5, Barbour & Sons; 6, Wright & Son. Low combing: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Arkell. Coarse combing: Whitelaw.

Swine.

There was a marked increase in swine entries from 299 in 1917 to 350 this year. The quality of the stock was very good indeed; in fact, a number of exhibitors remarked that they had never seen a better show. There were from five to thirty entries in the classes, most of them running from five to ten. J. K. Featherston, of Streetsville, exhibited the champion Yorkshire sow; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, the champion Berkshire sow; D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell, the champion Tamworth sow; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, the champion Chester White sow, and Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, the champion A. O. V. sow, a Poland China. D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, judged the Yorkshires, Tamworths and bacon hogs; Frank Teasdale, Concord, judged the Berkshires and butcher hogs; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham, the Chester Whites, and Geo. E. Gould Essex, other varieties. Prof. Geo. E. Day judged the swine carcasses.

Yorkshires.—Exhibitors: Percy DeKay, Elmira; J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Wm. T. Wood, St. Paul; Jno. Duck, Port Credit; Jacob Lerch, Preston; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3 and 5, Brethour & Nephews; 4, Lerch; 6, Duck. Sow, under 15 months: 1, Featherston; 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3, 4 and 5, Duck. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, Featherston; 2, 4 and 6, Duck; 3 and 5, Brethour & Nephews. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Featherston; 2, 3 and 4, Brethour & Nephews; 5, Wood. Champion sow: Featherston. Three pigs of a litter: 1, Featherston; 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3 and 5, Duck; 4, Wood; 6, Lerch. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Duck; 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3, Featherston; 4, Wood.

Berkshires.—Exhibitors: Adam Thompson, Stratford; D. A. Dewar, Wyoming; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; Jno. S. Cowan, Atwood; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; A. & J. Wood, St. Paul; G. L. Smith, Meadowvale.

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

Tamworths.—Exhibitors: D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station; Jas. Stark, Georgetown.

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

Chester Whites.—Exhibitors: Henry Capes, Wyoming; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Capes; 3 and 4, Wright & Son. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 2 and 3, Wright & Son; 4 and 5, Capes. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Wright & Son; 2, Capes. Champion sow: Wright & Son. Three pigs of a litter: 1, 2 and 4, Wright & Son; 3 and 5, Capes. Barrow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Wright & Son.

Any Other Pure Breed.—Exhibitors: Hastings Bros., Guelph; H. Reed, Wheatley; Byron Robinson, Wheatley; G. Malott, Leamington; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2, Reed; 3, Malott; 5, Robinson. Sow, under 15 months: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Robinson. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, Robinson; 2, Stobbs; 3 and 5, Hastings Bros.; 4, Malott. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4 and 5, Robinson. Champion sow: Stobbs. Three pigs of one litter: 1, Robinson; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3 and 5, Stobbs; 4, Malott. Barrow, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Hastings Bros.; 2, Robinson; 3, Malott.

Export Bacon Hogs: 1 and 12, Brethour & Nephews; 2, Jacob Lerch; 3 and 4, Featherston; 5 and 6, Jno. Duck; 7, Dolson & Son; 8, George Duck, Port Credit; 9, Oscar Lerch, Preston; 10, Wm. T. Wood; 11, McEwen; 13, T. Readman & Son, Streetsville.

Butcher Hogs: 1, Wright & Son; 2, Dolson & Son; 3 and 6, McEwen; 4, Robinson; 5, Thompson; 7, Smith.

Dressed Carcasses (Bacon Hogs): 1, McEwen; 2, Wm. T. Wood; 3 and 7, Jacob Lerch; 4 and 5, Oscar Lerch; 6 and 8, Featherston; 9, Brethour & Nephews; 10, George Duck; 11 and 12, Readman & Son; 13, Wm. Murdock.

Dressed Carcasses (Butcher Hogs): 1, A. & J. Wood; 2, Brownridge; 3, Dolson & Son; 4, Thompson; 5, McEwen; 6, Irwin T. McMahon, Hawkestone; 7, Wright & Son.

Special for Farmers' Sons (Pair Bacon Hogs): 1 and 2, Oscar Lerch; 3 and 4, McMahon.

William Davies' Special (4 Hogs): 1, Brethour & Nephews; 2, Featherston; 3, Jno. Duck.

Swift Trophy: 1, Oscar Lerch; 2, McMahon.

Poultry.

The poultry exhibits were the best ever. Not only were the entries heavier than ever before—6,485, in fact, including poultry, pigeons and pet stock, as compared with 6,113 in 1917—but many entries were turned away for lack of accommodation. Without a particle of doubt the poultry show at the Winter Fair, Guelph, is the best of its kind in Canada, and that it is still getting better each passing year, is a sufficient tribute to the wide-spread interest in poultry. The work of judging the very large number of exhibits was nearly all completed by Saturday evening of the first week. The exhibits of dressed fowl were not heavy, and, at the auction sale held during the show, only fair prices were realized. The accompanying table will serve to give the reader an idea of the amount of competition in a few of the more popular live chicken classes:

Table with 5 columns: Section, Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, Pullets. Rows include Plymouth Rocks (Barred), Plymouth Rocks (White), Wyandottes (White), Orpingtons (S. C. White), Orpingtons (Buff), Leghorns (S. C. Brown), Leghorns (Buff), Leghorns (S. C. White), Anconas (R. C.), Minorcas (S. C. Black), Rhode Island Reds (R. C.), Rhode Island Reds (S. C.), Dark Cornish.

Needless to say, the winning bird in any of these classes had to possess a great deal of quality to win. The immensity of the classification is shown by the fact that there are 245 sections of which 144 are in poultry classes alone.

The second year of the egg-laying competition brought out a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks that laid 21 eggs during the 6 days of the competition. Each pen contained 5 birds, and their performance was scored on number, quality and size of eggs. The awards were as follows: 1 and 2, J. R. Stork, St. Catharines, (Barred Rocks—21 and 18 eggs); 3, Fred B. Hutt, Georgetown, (Barred Rocks—18); 4, J. C. Evans, Guelph, (White Wyandottes—17); 5, A. G. Burns, Paris, (Silver Grey Dorkings—15); 6 and 7, Norfolk Specialty Farms, St. Williams, (Barred Rocks—14 and White Leghorns—10).

New Assistant Live Stock Commissioner

We are pleased to be able to report that the Canadian Government has secured the services of W. R. Reek as Assistant Live Stock Commissioner. Through this appointment the province of New Brunswick loses an able and efficient Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but the live stock industry of Canada will surely profit on account of this addition to Mr. Arkell's staff. Mr. Reek was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910 and since that time he has filled several important positions in the employ of both the Federal and Provincial Governments. Early in his career he was assistant to the late Dr. C. C. James while the latter was Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. He then represented the Government for a time in London, England, on matters pertaining to immigration after which he returned and became Associate Professor of Live Stock Husbandry at the O. A. C. Subsequently he became Administrator of the Federal Grant in Prince Edward Island and for the last year and a half very successfully labored as Deputy Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick. Mr. Reek's wide experience, energetic and pleasing manner, coupled with a generous supply of commonsense and knowledge of farming conditions will surely make him a valuable public servant in the capacity of Assistant Live Stock Commissioner.



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending December 12

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 Dec. 21 1917	Same Week Dec. 5	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Week Ending Dec. 5 1917	Same Week Dec. 5 1917	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Week Ending Dec. 5 1917	Same Week Dec. 5 1917	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Same Week Dec. 5 1917	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	10,419	5,981	12,328	\$14.00	\$12.25	\$13.85	813	467	898	\$18.00	\$16.00	\$17.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	3,609	1,535	2,814	14.00	11.00	11.50	637	240	655	15.00	15.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	3,173	1,812	3,474	14.00	11.00	11.50	367	115	581	15.00	15.00	15.00
Winnipeg	10,646	7,344	9,050	14.75	12.00	14.00	370	200	316	10.00	9.00	10.00
Calgary	6,180	2,452	5,357	14.00	10.00	14.00						
Edmonton	1,189	1,078	745	12.00	9.25	12.00	202	50	43	9.00	9.25	9.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Same Week Dec. 5	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Week Ending Dec. 5 1917	Same Week Dec. 5 1917	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Week Ending Dec. 5 1917	Same Week Dec. 5 1917	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	Same Week Dec. 5 1917	Week Ending Dec. 12 1917	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	10,162	14,025	9,560	\$18.75	\$18.75	\$18.50	8,217	4,625	13,963	\$15.00	\$17.00	\$15.05
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	3,928	929	3,240	18.50	18.25	18.50	3,044	695	3,528	15.00	17.25	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,820	624	3,140	18.50	18.25	18.50	4,080	1,114	3,383	15.00	17.25	15.00
Winnipeg	14,737	8,209	10,715	18.00	17.00	18.00	540	309	1,438	13.50	15.75	13.50
Calgary	3,975	2,031	3,658	17.35	17.80	17.10	1,596	171	3,711	12.50	15.75	12.50
Edmonton	1,349	764	835	17.00	16.25	17.00	103		227	13.25		13.00

## Market Comments

**Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)**  
 A larger percentage of good cattle were offered for sale than for some weeks previously and for anything of choice quality, prices were advanced from 25 to 50 cents per hundred. Quite a number of choice baby calves were on sale, and for the best of these prices ranged from \$15 to \$22 per hundred. For medium and common cattle the inquiry was limited and they were hard to move at any price. Owing to the extra time required to handle and dress the Christmas beef, the abattoirs were unable to take care of the usual number of cattle, and gave the preference to choice killers and canners. The result was that the market continued all week in a more or less congested condition, and there was some talk of an embargo being placed on further shipments for the coming week, in order to give commission firms an opportunity to get their present holdings moved, and to allow the abattoirs to clear up their present purchases. A few choice heavy cattle were on sale and a number of lots sold up to \$15.50 per hundred, also one or two loads of about twelve hundred and fifty pounds each sold at \$15. Of steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds each, one load of ten hundred and seventy pounds sold at \$14 per hundred; twenty-five head of ten hundred and fifteen pounds were weighed up at a similar figure, while a number of other good loads also moved at the same level. For steers and heifers weighing under ten hundred pounds, and including some extra choice baby beef, fancy prices were realized. An extra choice bullock of seven hundred and thirty pounds raised by Johnson Bros. of Vandeleur, Ontario sold at \$22 per hundred, one of eight hundred and ninety pounds at \$17.50, two of six hundred pounds at \$16.50, one of six hundred and fifty pounds at \$18.50, four of eight hundred pounds at \$17, while numerous other sales were made at similar levels. Choice butcher cattle in these weights sold generally from \$12 to \$13; twenty-eight head of nine hundred and fifty pounds realized \$12.75 and fifty-one head of a similar weight moved at \$12.50.

Although a few cows and bulls sold at \$10, \$10.25 and \$10.50 per hundred, on the whole they were slow sellers and not in demand. Canners and cutters found a fair outlet. Stockers and feeders moved slowly at steady prices. Calves were ready sellers, and choice veal sold up to \$18 per hundred.

Lambs were fairly steady all week. Sales were made at \$14.75 for most of the offerings, while a few choice short-wool lambs sold at \$15 to \$15.25 per hundred. Sheep were bought from \$7 to \$9 per hundred.

The hog market was a little easier and prices declined during the week to \$18.25 per hundred, sales being made at \$18.75, \$18.50 and \$18.25 per hundred for selects, fed and watered. The market closed at the lower level.

Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending December 5, Canadian packing houses purchased 319 calves, 8,787 butcher cattle, 9,225 hogs and 10,200 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 184 calves, 650 butcher cattle, 344 hogs and 1,250 sheep and lambs.

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS								
heavy finished	102	\$13.75	\$13.00-\$14.50	\$15.50				
STEERS good	363	13.45	12.75-13.75	14.00	50	12.75	11.00-14.00	14.00
1,000-1,200 common	28	11.02	10.00-11.75	12.00				
STEERS good	903	12.01	11.50-12.75	13.00	239	10.60	10.00-11.00	11.35
700-1,000 common	810	8.68	8.00-9.50	10.50	202	8.75	7.50-9.50	9.50
HEIFERS good	1,075	11.94	11.25-13.00	13.50	10	9.25	9.00-10.50	10.50
fair	363	9.74	9.00-10.50	10.50	77	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.75
common	209	7.92	7.25-8.50	9.00	370	7.00	6.00-7.50	7.50
COWS good	764	9.03	8.50-9.75	10.50	132	9.75	8.50-10.25	10.50
common	1,345	6.70	6.00-7.50	7.75	394	7.25	6.00-8.00	8.25
BULLS good	98	9.06	8.50-9.75	10.75	3	9.00		10.50
common	214	7.05	6.50-7.50	8.50	578	6.25	5.50-7.50	8.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	2,895	5.56	5.00-6.25	6.25	1,398	5.35	5.00-6.00	6.00
OXEN					27	9.25	8.00-10.85	10.85
CALVES veal	770	15.00	14.00-17.00	18.00	130	13.75	12.00-15.00	15.00
grass	43	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	507	5.25	5.00-6.00	6.00
STOCKERS good	236	8.81	8.50-9.25	9.25				
450-800 fair	584	7.45	6.75-8.00	8.50				
FEEDERS good	231	10.50	10.00-10.75	10.75				
800-1,000 fair	199	9.75	9.00-10.00	10.00				
HOGS selects	9,567	18.58	18.25-18.75	18.75	2,922	18.25	18.25-	18.50
heavy	94	18.48	18.25-18.75	18.75				
(fed and watered) lights	179	17.17	16.25-17.75	17.75	347	16.25	16.25-	16.25
sows	318	16.02	15.00-17.75	17.75	96	15.25	15.25-	15.25
stags	4	14.50	14.25-14.75	14.75	15	14.25	14.00-14.50	14.50
LAMBS good	7,451	14.44	14.00-14.75	15.00	1,167	14.60	14.50-15.00	15.00
common	270	12.49	11.00-13.00	13.00	1,438	14.00	13.50-14.50	14.50
SHEEP heavy	121	7.64	7.00-9.50	9.50				
light	217	9.42	8.50-9.50	10.50	164	10.00	10.00-	10.50
common	158	6.61	5.00-8.00	8.00	270	9.00	8.00-9.50	9.50

Shipments back to country points were made up of 10 calves, 63 milch cows, 699 stockers, 576 feeders and 178 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 185 calves, 85 butcher cattle and 474 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 5, inclusive, were 280,490 cattle, 54,026 calves, 337,527 hogs and 149,676 sheep; compared with 287,803 cattle, 45,548 calves, 448,768 hogs and 162,628 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Montreal.

The receipts of stock on the two markets continued very large for the season of the year. About seven thousand cattle, seventy-one hundred sheep, fifty-two hundred hogs and twelve hundred calves were offered, and despite the fact that receipts have been heavy for most of the fall, prices remained quite firm. There was one load of choice steers averaging eleven hundred and seventy pounds per head, which sold for \$14 per hundred. A couple of loads of heavy cows from Toronto market sold at \$10.25, and two loads of light steers in fair flesh, one load averaging ten hundred and thirty per head and the other load nine hundred and eighty-five pounds per head, sold at \$11 and \$11.35 respectively. A number of steers were offered which

weighed less than ten hundred pounds and were too "woody" to grade well. This class sold from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred. The balance of the offering was principally bulls and canners and cutters. Canners sold from \$5 and cutters up to \$6 per hundred. Very young light heifers sold from \$5.50 to \$7 and a few medium heifers weighing eight hundred to nine hundred pounds realized \$8.50 per hundred. Bulls of very common grading weighing from five hundred to seven hundred pounds sold at \$5.50; the better grades sold up to \$8.50, while one good bull sold at \$10.50.

Prices being paid for lambs are gradually becoming firmer, a number of straight loads selling during the week at \$15. Car lots of lambs running from fair to good, sold at \$14.50, while common lambs sold down to \$13. There are not many good sheep being offered, the best on hand selling around \$10 to \$10.50.

Hogs remained generally at \$18.50 for selects, off car weights, although one or two sales were made at \$18.75, the latter evidently having been contracted for at the close of the previous week. Despite the fact that there is plenty of grain available for feeding purposes, many of the hogs offered do not weigh more than one hundred to one hundred and twenty five pounds. These light hogs

the sale of the selects. Sows sell \$3 per hundred less than selects.

**Pt. St. Charles.**—Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending December 5, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 183 calves, 871 canners and cutters, 485 bulls, 1,109 butcher cattle, 3,240 hogs and 2,467 lambs. Shipments back to country points consisted of 15 milch cows and 42 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 469 calves and 1,019 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 5, inclusive, were 58,061 cattle, 62,349 calves, 73,151 hogs and 62,277 sheep; compared with 53,636 cattle, 53,216 calves, 85,518 hogs and 68,700 sheep received during the corresponding period of 1917.

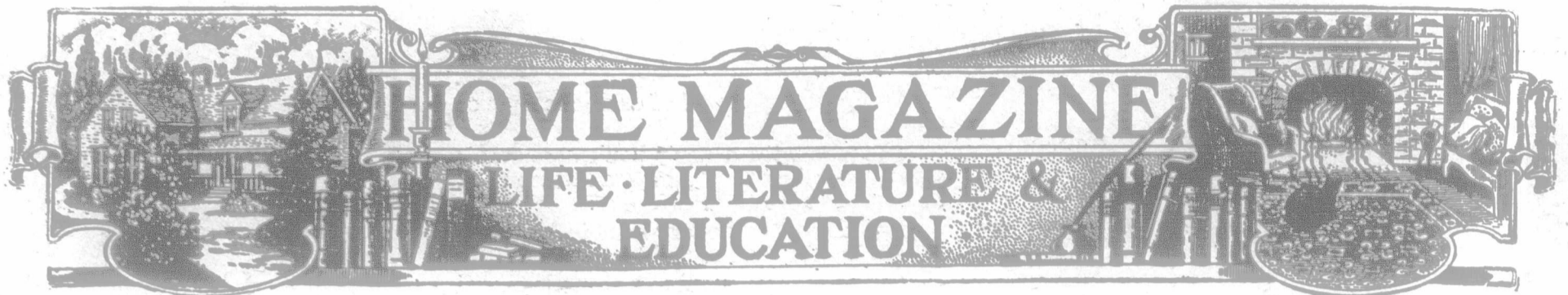
**EAST END.**—Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending December 5, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 581 calves, 3,238 butcher cattle, 2,708 hogs and 1,340 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 114 milch cows, 396 hogs and 8 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 122 butcher cattle and 2,035 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 5, inclusive, were: 57,354 cattle, 47,892 calves, 49,159 hogs and 55,528 sheep; compared with 57,400 cattle, 41,040 calves, 49,831 hogs and









### A Little Prayer.

(BY JOHN OXENHAM.)

Where'er thou be,  
On land or sea,  
Or in the air,  
This little prayer  
I pray for thee,—  
God keep thee ever,  
Day and night—  
Face to the light,—  
Thine armor bright,—  
Thy 'scutcheon white,—  
That no despite  
Thine honor smite!—  
With infinite  
Sweet oversight,  
God keep thee ever,  
Heart's delight!—  
And guard thee whole,  
Sweet body, soul, and spirit high;  
That, live or die,  
Thou glorify  
His Majesty;  
And ever be,  
Within His sight,  
His true and upright,  
Sweet and stainless,  
Pure and sinless,  
Perfect Knight!

### Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

Nov. 18th.

I take up my pen to-day in the spirit of joy and thanksgiving. It is just a week since the Armistice was signed, and England is still celebrating. Everywhere flags are flying, and streets are filled with parties of revellers, intoxicated with Victory. In spite of all this it is difficult to realize the good news, and we seem stunned with the suddenness of it all after our long years of hard work and anxiety.

We had all talked of wonderful plans for celebrating the great day when it came, but, as far as I was concerned, mine, like most human plans, were not realized. It was rumored about on Sunday the 10th, that the news would probably be delayed for a day or two. I was in Buxton, so I left on Monday morning for home expecting to be safely in the hostel (as I was obliged to travel alone) before any excitement began. I had to make a change a few miles out of Buxton and while crossing from one train to another, heard the great news. It spread like wild-fire, and all the way down a journey of about four and one-half hours, I watched from my window its immediate effects. People could be seen in every little hamlet hanging flags out of their windows—hundreds of flags; it looked as if they had been collecting them for this very purpose the last four years. Each station we stopped at crowds of people were assembled, cheering and shouting comments on the happy state of affairs, and of course singing, for English people always seem to express joy by bursting into song.

The train, full enough for comfort when we started, got fuller and fuller. First, second and third class were all the same on this day and people crowded in wherever there was room. I was soon surrounded by a lot of Tommies with smiling faces, ready and willing to talk to everyone, and hand around for the inspection of the passengers, from the soiled pockets of well-worn uniforms, photographs of wives and sweethearts. It seemed to me as we passed along through the Midland counties, every person who was able boarded that train to get to London to celebrate. Officers and men chaffed each other in a very un-English manner. To-day everyone was equal in a common joy!

By the time we reached London, St. Pancras Station, all was chaos. I could not find a porter to take my heavy bag and a taxi

was out of the question. They all seemed to be in the service of joy-riders, be-ribboned in red, white and blue, and hilariously singing as they rode along. After a weary wait for some mode of conveyance, as I had to cross the city to another station to embark for home, I began to feel discouraged. It was raining. An umbrella was an impossibility in the jostling seas of humanity on the side-walks. And I was at my wit's end as to what was best to do. In answer to my lurid cogitations a street-urchin—they seem to spring from the ground in London—approached me and offered to carry my bag. I said: "You are too small to carry my heavy bag, and I have to get to Waterloo station." Not in the least abashed he replied, "what will you give me if I go with you by 'tube' to Waterloo, and put your bag on the train?" He seemed pleased with my offer and trudged along with the burden on his shoulders to the Underground nearby. After we succeeded in getting in to the entrance I found I was about number 100 in the line-up for tickets. While I waited I was watching the mad capers going on around me, women who looked like gipsies with hair hanging and excited faces were actually dancing lancers in that congested place and singing war-songs at the top of their voices. The noise and confusion were beyond description. Finally we got into the lift and descended to the railway. There we found the mad revelry was even worse. On one side of me stood a young officer with two girls who were evidently planning to go somewhere for the day. Next to him was a black-eyed, half-intoxicated old man who shook his fist in the officer's face at frequent intervals and assured him that he was as good as he was. The quarrel was all on his side and his maudlin attempts to get the officer to share it with him, evoked much amusement. He had long white hair and around his head was tied a wide red, white and blue ribbon with a very perky bow at the top. Men and women were carrying babies wrapped in flags. On the platform dancing and singing went on without interruption. There is nothing else in the world like a London crowd. While I was taking all this in I kept an eye for approaching trains. Few seemed to stop, as they were already overcrowded, and when they did I could not get near them without being crushed. I did wish I had a good strong man to do the pushing for me.

By this time afternoon was closing in and I began to fear the darkness. (No order had yet come out for lighting the streets). So we squeezed into the lift again and went up to make another search for a bus or a taxi. I stood on an "Island" in the street to guard the baggage while my faithful boy darted in and out among passing taxis and other vehicles in the fearless manner which characterized all his actions, in search of a conveyance. I lost sight of him and began to think he had wearied of the chase, and, regretting his bargain, had slipped away; but in half an hour he re-appeared with a long face to assure me that it was no use. Then I made the only decision left to me—to hunt a hotel and stay in London all night. I will not bore you with my efforts. Every place appeared to be full; but finally I secured a room, and after rewarding my faithful protector—he was a brick!—I felt safe once more behind brick walls that shut me off from the noisy London world. The roar never ceased all night. War-songs, more than I ever heard before, floated through my window, varied with occasional gun-fire and the ringing of bells.

In the morning I started out early in quest of a taxi, and after tiresome delays, finally found myself on the way home. The morning light showed up with exaggerated effect the gay bunting. People were still wearing the smile that

would not come off. My fellow-passengers talked all the way along of the funny sights on London streets, and everybody was in holiday humor.

WHEN I was once more in my own menage, I discovered that a quiet day was before me (for which I was truly thankful!) as the girls had been given a holiday and had all risen early and gone to London on the six o'clock train!

Then I sat down to read the morning papers and learned of all the wonderful doings in different parts of the great city; how the King had replied to the repeated calls of the people who massed about Buckingham Palace and had appeared on the balcony accompanied by the Queen and addressed them: the splendid thanksgiving services in Westminster Abbey and other noted places—and all this time I was striving to reach Waterloo Station! I began to feel as if I had been cheated out of something. But it could not be helped, and I should not enjoy the experience again unless I had someone very able-bodied to accompany me. I shall never forget my peace day in London. All the time the real joy was quietly going on in my being, and I was trying to force myself to take in the fact that our country and our men are safe at last from the horrors of war.

EVERY town, large or small, has set apart a day for its own celebration of peace, but all minds seem to run in the same direction and so far military processions, martial music and bonfires have been the order of the day—or night rather—excitement reaching a climax when the effigy of the "Brute" of Germany is thrown upon the blazing pile. Our town is looking forward to an evening this week when we shall revel in similar fashion and I have been asked to assist in the creating of the effigy, and our carpenter girls will have a float in the procession.

In spite of the fact that rationing must be observed for some time to come everyone is looking forward this year to a Christmas of the older time with dancing, music and rejoicing. England seems like a country starting all over again to live. To-day I interviewed dressmakers with a view to preparing myself in a very modest way for some of the coming gaieties, but all had the same story. "We cannot take any more orders madam, for since last Monday they have been pouring in steadily, for more than we could fill. Our old customers who have really had nothing new since war began must be attended to first," etc, etc. One must be rich indeed to invest in elaborate frocks these days of exorbitant prices. The very simplest gown costs ten guineas. The shops already look very Christmasy, with gay crackers and English-made toys—so different from the bare windows of last year.

I enjoyed a spell of real Canadian weather during my visit to Buxton, there being even a slight fall of snow one day. If any of my readers came from Derbyshire I am sure they have not forgotten that glorious mountainous country. The scenery which met my eye all the way along in the train was full of grandeur. Near Buxton is the highest point in England. The cold crisp climate is unlike any other part I have visited, and it was a real joy to get away from dampness and fog. The many Canadians there seem to feel very much at home. Buxton is always full of people who come to drink its health-giving waters, and take the baths, so it is a town of many hotels, large, beautiful buildings of gray stone usually built in the shape of a crescent. The largest of these have been taken over for Canadian hospitals. Miss Tremaine, the charming Canadian girl who had the honor of nursing the

King after his fall from his horse in France the first year of the war, is matron-in-chief. I stayed at the the Old Hall, the hotel where Mary Queen of Scots lived, in room number fourteen, for seven months, having come to drink the waters for rheumatism after her confinement in a damp prison cell by Queen Elizabeth. The "Broad Walk" near by, overlooking the gardens, was the only place she was allowed to take the air. Her sojourn there has contributed largely towards the interest of the place. There, too, are the wonderful Stalactite caves formerly occupied by robbers. They are natural passages underneath the mountains. We were taken through by a guide with a torch. It is an eerie place. The sound of constantly falling drops of water and the noise of a little river running all the way through add to the mystery of the place. The Stalactites, creamy grey in color, hang from above like icicles in all sorts of fantastic shapes, some resembling animals and birds. The guide said that these Stalactites which are formed by the action of the falling water, grow half an inch in a century. The tunnel or passage is quite wide, as well as very rough and slippery underfoot for some distance, then it begins to narrow, so we retraced our steps as the rest of the way could only be accomplished by crawling through a very narrow space, whence one would finally emerge at the top of a mountain where there is an ancient tower of stone called Solomon's Temple.

I am thinking of the happy homes in Canada to-day, where the home-coming of long-absent heroes is looked forward to. But I am not forgetting that sadness, alas! reigns in many others where there must always be the vacant chair. To the former may this Christmas-tide bring the joys they richly deserve. To the others prove comfort in that their heroes are now reaping the reward of him who lays down his life for his country. A Christmas of Peace to all!

Sibyl.

### The Windrow

The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has recommended that a well-equipped Research Institute for Canada be built at Ottawa.

Of the 1,900,000 soldiers sent overseas by the United States, 1,100,000 were carried by the British mercantile marine.

The Minister of Finance for the Dominion has issued a statement that, until November 30, the War cost Canada a total of \$1,068,000,000.

Word from Br'er Williams.—When you think you is at de end o' de road, don't fling up bekaze you find dar's one mo' river ter cross. Dat's a big compliment from Providence ter de grit an' git dar what's in you.—Atlanta Constitution.

Lemnos, the island near the Gallipoli Peninsula on which Canadian Hospital No. 3, was stationed for ten months during the early years of the War is noted in mythological lore, legend fixing it as the island on which Vulcan fell when Jupiter threw him out of heaven. Students of Greek mythology know that it was here that Philoctetes was left when wounded in the foot by Hercules. It is also noted for Lemnian earth, of a yellowish grey color, said to cure the bites of serpents and to be an antiseptic for other wounds.



## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Lord Was There

Ye shall know that I am the LORD. Because thou hast said, these two nations and these two countries shall be mine, and we will possess it; whereas the LORD was there.—Ezek. XXXV:9, 10.

Vain is the might of strongest man, When he fights against the Lord, Vain all the treacheries and craft of all the hostile horde.

—John Oxenham.

The prophet Ezekiel passionately poured out his warnings against nations of oppressors. Those who lifted their hands in violence were told that the violence would recoil on their own heads, and those who recklessly dared to make other countries desolate should make their own lands a desolation. When a haughty conqueror said proudly: "These two nations and these two countries shall be mine, and we will possess it!" he forgot that "The LORD was there." The fact of the invisible presence of the All Mighty Lord of Hosts was something he left out of all his calculations. He planned everything else—as Germany had everything prepared for "The Day"—but those who plot against righteousness always find God against them. Their defeat is certain, and all the gold in the world cannot save them.

If you read the Book of Ezekiel carefully you will find a message from God often repeated. Many and terrible are the sorrows poured out upon the nations. War, famine and pestilence stalk through the pages of that Book like spectres, and then God's people are told of hope and comfort, of victory and peace. Yet the result of sorrow and the result of joy is one. The pleasant path and the terrible road lead to the same great goal: "Ye shall know that I am the LORD."

God does not willingly afflict His children; but, if we will not learn the lesson through years of peace, we must learn it through sorrow and pain. When our prayers for a swift peace went up, in 1914, we thought that we did not need the hard lesson of war. God must have known that we did need it, or He would not have refused to give at once the peace which had suddenly become so precious. Those who pressed in exultantly, taking possession of countries and cities that did not belong to them, imagined themselves safe—whereas the LORD was there! Their eyes were blinded by pride and ambition, so they failed to see that God was standing "within the shadow, keeping watch above His own." Now they can see with what mad foolishness they have rushed headlong to their own undoing. Instead of Germany being "over all" it is trodden under foot. I heard a gentle-hearted woman say, an hour ago: "I wouldn't use the Kaiser" (the ex-Kaiser, she meant) "to wipe my feet on."

Yet we must not copy the sins of Germany, while professing to hate her methods. Pride still goes before a fall, and we are not so faultless ourselves that we can afford to cast stones at our neighbors. (I want to quote John Oxenham again. The little book of War Verses, "All's Well!" was sent to me by our old friend "Mollie"—who still writes to me, though she is very silent towards you—and I am constantly tempted to quote from it.)

"And we ourselves? Are our hands clean? Are our souls free from blame For this world-tragedy? Nay then! Like all the rest, We had relaxed our hold on higher things, And satisfied ourselves with smaller. Ease, pleasure, greed of gold,— Laxed morals even in these,— We suffered them, as unaware Of their soul-cankering. We had slipped back along the sloping way, No longer holding First Things First, But throning gods emasculate,— Idols of our own fashioning, Heads of sham gold and feet of crumbling clay. If we would build anew, and build to stay, We must find God again, And go His way."

God is our Father as well as our King. If He saw that our souls were being so

terribly injured by soul-cankering sins, bred in times of peace, that He was forced by His far-seeing Love to cut out the cancerous growth with the sword, let us see to it that the stern remedy shall work a cure.

The men who went forward bravely into the horrors of trench life found that the Lord was there. Those who lay wounded on the field found the "White Comrade" beside them. Those who passed through the black gateway of Death were welcomed home by their Royal Friend. Now that the ordeal is over, let us remember the lesson so painfully learned. In days of straining anxiety and in days of heart-breaking sorrow—the Lord was there. Our prayers went up in a steady stream. Has the world ever known such a time of ceaseless prayer? The millions of socks that have been knitted eagerly by women,—old women and young,—must shine in the eyes of angels, because many prayers were woven with the stitches.

What are we going to do now? Are the habits of prayer and service to be dropped? Are we going to slip back into selfish ways, seeing only the visible things around us, and shutting our eyes to the Vision of Him Who is still here?

When Ezekiel warned men of terrible sorrows, through which they should find out that the Lord was there, he also told them of victory and deliverance from the yoke of slavery. "Thus," he said, "shall they know that I the LORD their God am with them, and that they, even the house of Israel, are My people, saith the LORD GOD."

The war has brought the thought of God very vividly before us—only three days ago I heard a man, who had been at the Front, say that practically every soldier in active service believes in God. What wife or mother—worthy of the name—has failed to pray for the men she loves who have been in the danger-line?

If we needed God during the Great War—and many millions of people discovered that—we need Him quite as much in days of peace. A correspondent has written sadly to tell me of the peace celebration in his town, where King Alcohol was the leader of the revel, and where the crimes of our stricken enemy were loudly condemned with many oaths.

Apart from the fact that it is not the usual custom for a Britisher to hit a man when he is down, it would be better for us to humbly acknowledge our own sins than to tell God and man about the sins of other people. We hear on all sides the lament: "I am afraid those who caused the war will escape their just punishment." That, also, is a matter which need not trouble us. The Lord is there; and He said, long ago—through Moses—"To Me belongeth vengeance, and recompense; their foot shall slide in due time: for the day of their calamity is at hand, and the things that shall come upon them make haste. . . . If I whet My glittering sword, and Mine hand take hold on judgment; I will render vengeance to Mine enemies, and will reward them that hate Me." It is a fearful thing for one who has defied the All-Holy to fall into the hands of the Living God. We may well follow the example of our Master and plead for mercy instead of punishment. The punishment has already begun, and it will be heavy and bitter enough, that is very certain. God grant that through it the men responsible for all this misery may learn to know that the Lord is there, and may seek His forgiveness in deepest penitence. Of course, they repent their war-madness, and would gladly undo the past,—but that may be only a desire to escape the consequences of guilt, not a real hatred of guilt for its own sake.

I didn't intend to write about the War to-day, but it still looms large in our thoughts, and I couldn't help writing about it. We found God near us in the years of war; let us remember that He is still beside us as we walk along the quiet road of Peace.

"Up, my drowning eyes!  
Up, my sinking heart!  
Up to Jesus Christ arise!  
Claim your past  
In all raptures of the skies.  
Yet a little while,  
Yet a little way,  
Saints shall reap and rest and smile  
All the day:  
Up! let's trudge another mile."

Another mile—or more—with the "White Comrade."

DORA FARNCOMB.  
6 West Ave., Toronto.



## Consider Your Breakfast Cost

Some Foods Cost Ten Times Quaker Oats for the Same Energy Units

Compare food cost by calories—the energy unit—and see what your money buys.

You will find that a dime buys as much in one food as a dollar in another.

You will find that the maximum food—which is Quaker Oats—stands minimum in cost.

This is how some foods at this writing compare in cost per thousand calories:

Cost per 1,000 Calories	
Quaker Oats.....	5½ cent.
Round Steak.....	41 "
Leg of Lamb.....	48 "
Veal Cutlets.....	57 "
Fresh Halibut.....	53 "
Salt Codfish.....	78 "

Meat foods will average, per energy unit, ten times the Quaker Oats cost. Other foods will cost you up to twenty times as much. Yet Quaker Oats supplies you the almost perfect food. No costly food compares with oats in balanced nutriment. Few foods are so delightful. Make Quaker Oats your breakfast. Use it in your baking. Every ounce yields twice as many calories as an ounce of round steak. Every dollar's worth used to displace meat saves around \$9.

# Quaker Oats

Flaked from Queen Grains Only

The reason for getting Quaker Oats is a super-flavor. This brand is flaked from just the richest, plumpest grains. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. These big grains have a flavor which little grains must lack. Get them, for they cost no extra prices.

Two Sizes: 35c. and 15c. Per Package, Except in Far West

## The Quaker Oats Company

Peterborough, Canada

Saskatoon, Canada

### Quaker Oats Bread

1½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 2 teaspoons salt, 2 cups boiling water, ½ cup lukewarm water, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cake yeast, 5 cups flour.

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water, let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes. If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour.

This recipe makes two loaves.

### Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon baking-powder (mix in flour), 2½ cups sour milk or buttermilk, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 or 2 tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk).

Process: Soak Quaker Oats over night in milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt—add this to Quaker Oats mixture—add melted butter; add egg beaten lightly—beat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

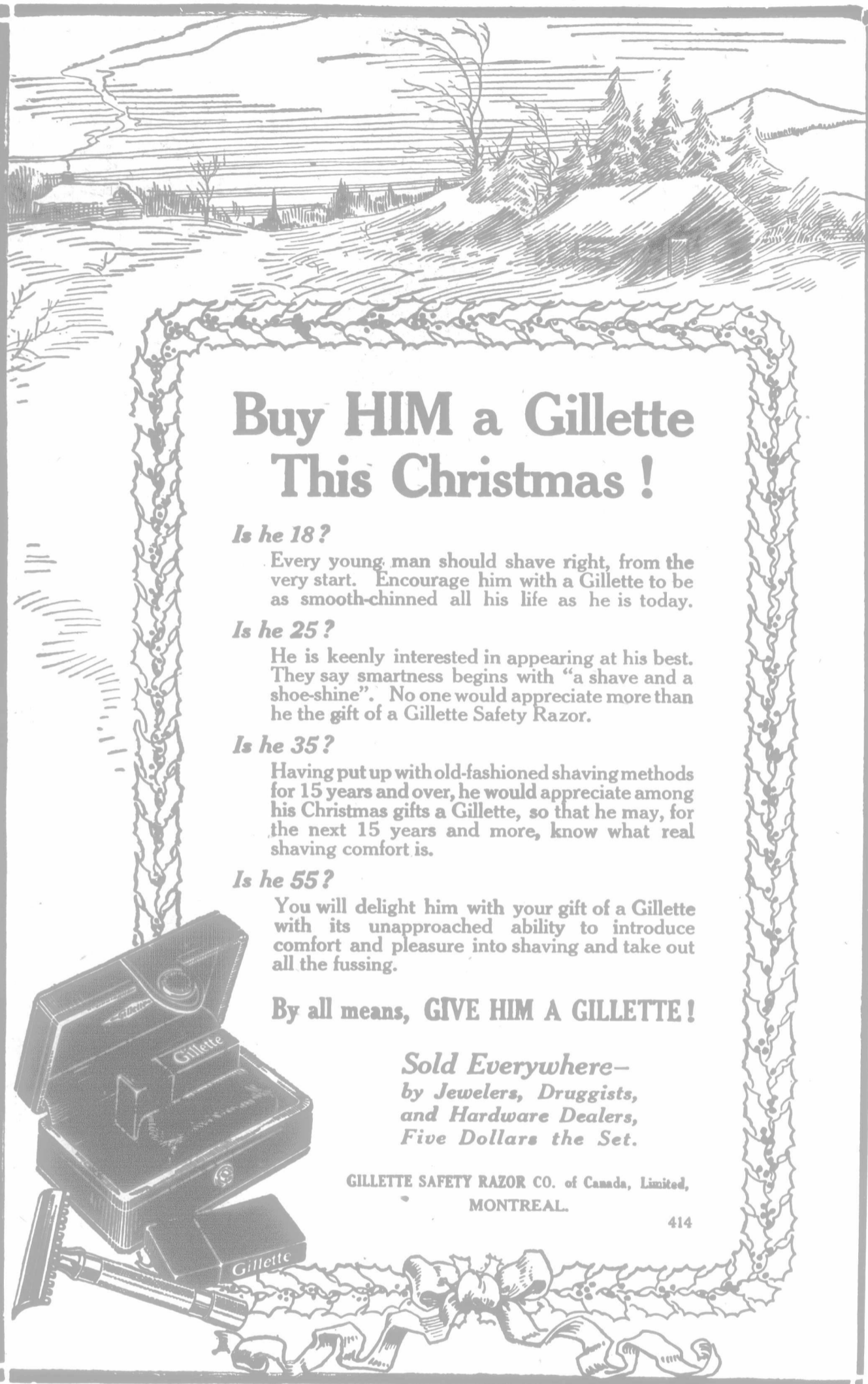
### Quaker Oats Muffins

¾ cup Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking-powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, ¾ tea spoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking-powder, mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

(2073)





## Buy HIM a Gillette This Christmas!

**Is he 18?**  
Every young man should shave right, from the very start. Encourage him with a Gillette to be as smooth-chinned all his life as he is today.

**Is he 25?**  
He is keenly interested in appearing at his best. They say smartness begins with "a shave and a shoe-shine". No one would appreciate more than he the gift of a Gillette Safety Razor.

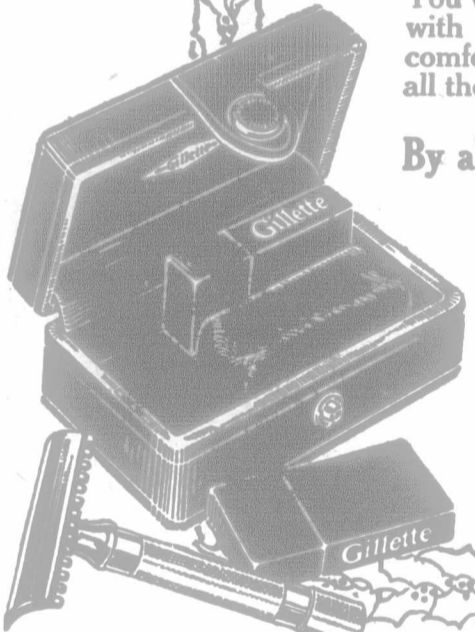
**Is he 35?**  
Having put up with old-fashioned shaving methods for 15 years and over, he would appreciate among his Christmas gifts a Gillette, so that he may, for the next 15 years and more, know what real shaving comfort is.

**Is he 55?**  
You will delight him with your gift of a Gillette with its unapproached ability to introduce comfort and pleasure into shaving and take out all the fussing.

**By all means, GIVE HIM A GILLETTE!**

*Sold Everywhere—  
by Jewelers, Druggists,  
and Hardware Dealers,  
Five Dollars the Set.*

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. of Canada, Limited,  
MONTREAL. 414



We have the following Machines  
in good order for sale:

One 12 H.-P. London Gasoline  
Engine.

One 3 Rolls Fleury Crusher.

One 2 Rolls Fleury Crusher.

Two Baggers, Pulleys, Belting, etc.

JOHN TEMPLIN & SON  
Fergus, Ontario

**Beaver Hill** Aberdeen-Angus and Oxford—  
Cows with calves at foot. Females  
all ages. Bulls of serviceable age. Ram lambs  
and a few shearing ewes.

Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario

## Wash Day Made Easy for \$2.00



Don't miss this chance to get our wonderful Compress and Vacuum  
Clothes Washer—best, strongest and most complete Vacuum Washer.  
Will wash a tub of white or colored clothes in three minutes—will wash  
anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets without chance of  
injury. Used for rinsing, blueing or dry cleaning with gasoline.

Abolishes labor of wash days—saves rubbing and wearing out of the  
clothes, saves tired backs. A child can use it. Women discard \$20.00  
machines for it. Get the best. Don't buy a cheap washer. Satisfac-  
tion guaranteed or money refunded.

To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer, we  
will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protector, postpaid,  
for only \$2.00. Order one to-day. Don't wait.

Agents wanted to sell these washers and other high-class articles.

GRANT & McMILLAN CO., Dept. AL10, 387 Clinton St., Toronto, Ontario

**Imported Scotch Shorthorns**—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now.  
Half of these are imported and will head good  
herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie, Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd.  
Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm.  
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

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

### For the Sick and Needy.

Many gifts for the sick and needy have been poured into the Quiet Hour Purse this week. Mrs. G. M. and "Interested Reader" sent a dollar each. Mrs. Wm. J. and "Quiet Hour Friend" sent five dollars each, and a Lucknow reader sent three dollars. The Q. H. P. seems to have a hole in the bottom, for the money pours out of it almost as quickly as it comes in. The great sickness is slow in letting go its hold, and convalescents regain strength slowly—especially if they can't get plenty of nourishing food. Your gifts have helped many; and those who have received timely help are most grateful to their unknown friends. The papers sent to the "shut-in" are also thoroughly appreciated. They are read and "passed on" again.

Recently I received several gifts for the sick and needy. Five dollars came from M. H., Huron; two dollars from "One who is drawing near the end of life's journey," and one dollar from a friend of mine who lives near me—Mrs. E.

A large parcel of papers for young people arrived; and two books for a sick girl (from M. & M.). During the week ten dollars went out of the Q. H. P. to help the sick and needy, so you see your gifts have gone swiftly on their mission of kindness.

DORA FARNCOMB.

## 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 stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this Department for answers to questions to appear.]

### Re Tulips

For Miss R. S.—Tulip bulbs should be planted in the fall—from the last of September to the middle of October is the best time, as it will give them time to become established before severe winter weather set in. They may be set out, however, any time before the ground is frozen. The beds should be fine, rich loose and well drained. Use for fertilizer the black soil from a spot where cow manure has become black and incorporated with the soil; never use new manure. If the soil is heavy loosen it up with sand. Plant the bulbs so that the tops will be 4 inches below the surface, and after the top of the ground has been frozen over cover with litter from the barnyard, or leaves, to the depth of 8 inches or a foot. Remove this in spring before the bulbs begin to sprout. After tulips have bloomed they may be left in the ground and other plants brought on among them. They will grow up year after year for a considerable time, if protected every fall and the ground is kept rich enough, but it is best to take up the bulbs and reset in new beds or borders every 3 years, keeping only the best bulbs for the choicest garden-spots. Some people take the bulbs out each year after they have ripened off well, and keep them in a cool place in the cellar until fall, when they are again reset. Possibly this is the best way for keeping up the quality of the flowers, provided one has good cellar accommodation where the bulbs will not shrivel up.

Crocus, hyacinths, snowdrops and squills may all be planted in the fall, the depth varying according to the size of the bulbs.

### From "Lankshire Lass."

Dear Ingle Nook Friends.—Well dears here it is Dec 9th and so near Christmas and I must make an effort to write if only a wee letter so you will all know the Lass is here yet. So many needed ones have been taken with this dreadful flu and I left here still. I often wonder why, but God surely knows best so will leave it to Him. What rejoicing this Christmas season should bring and we all should shout with gladness that the war is really over now.

And we should thank God and take courage. I think I see the gladness of some of the dear mothers I know to meet their dear ones again. Some brave lads will be in time to see their mothers who are near the Glory land and long for one more look. May they reach home in time. And now to my dear kind friends of the Nook how I would



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like to have written each of you and also to dear Australian friend. Please all forgive the Lass who could not write though very grateful to each one who has shown me so much kindness and cheered me in many ways. Thank each one of you, dear kind friends, for letters, cards or any cheer. Also dear Junia and dear Hope. Very much joy I wish each of you and may this be to you all the best Christmas you ever had. Merry, merry Christmas one and all, lovingly you shut in friend.

LANKSHIRE LASS.

### Christmas Gifts

**T**HIS year again very little time should be spent in making Christmas gifts for friends here. It would be little short of criminal to spend much time on making articles that require tedious stitches when the Belgians and Serbians

or any small picture. If you can paint with water-colors the problem is easily solved. Last of all, affix the little calendar-block, that may be bought at any bookstore.

In making these calendars the effect depends largely on the color of the foundation panels. The back one may be red, the smaller one sand color and the decoration poinsettias, whose red will harmonize with the border. Green border and grey center will look well with a decoration of pine-tassels and cones, or white and grey-blue with a small decorative picture of a winter scene. . . Always put a hanger and bow of pretty ribbon to match. If you haven't a punch to make round holes for the ribbon, use brass headed paper-fasteners, to which the ribbon may be neatly fastened.

Blotters and match-scratchers can be made very much in the same way as calendars. The "Sunbonnet Girl" design will do for either. If used for a blotter

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A FARNCOMB.

### Nook

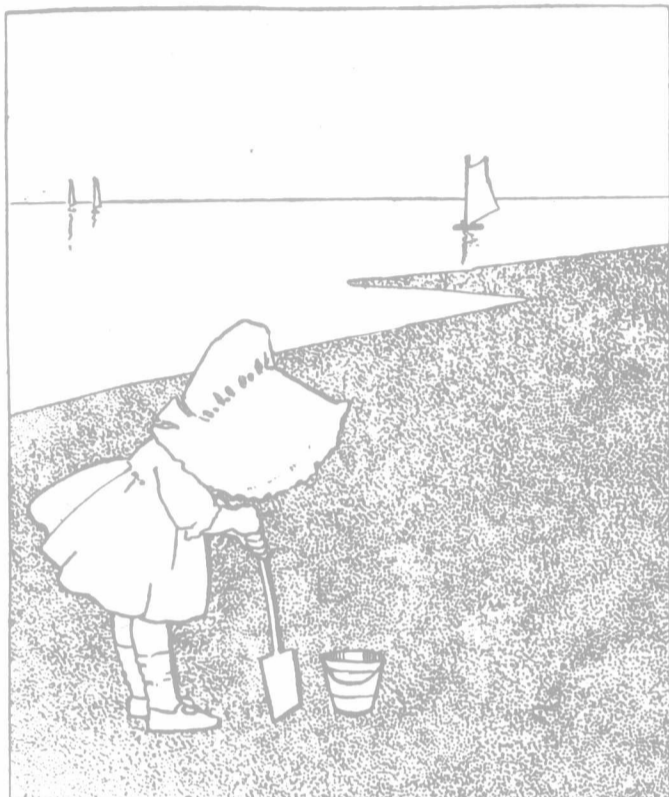
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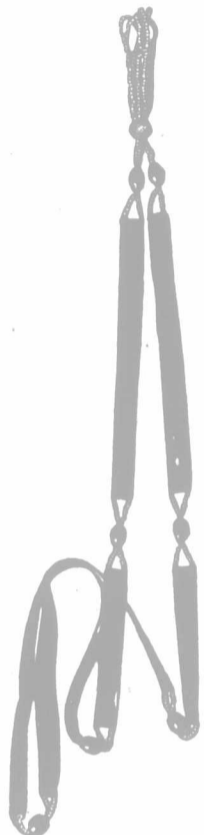
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Design for Blotter or Match-scratcher.



Bead and Ribbon Necklace.

and people of Northern France are in need of clothes to keep them from freezing. —Much better put the time and expense on fixing up clothes—even making over old ones—for these suffering people. One can give the friend at home a pot containing a growing plant, a delicious cake that has taken comparatively little time to make, or a jar of pickles, and give just as much pleasure, as though one had spent days in embroidering a centerpiece.

For the young girl, too, there are many things that may be contrived with little expenditure of time. A can of talcum powder in a silk cover that may be made in half an hour is always acceptable.—And have you heard of the velvet and bead necklaces? To make one, get 1 1/4 yards of half-inch black velvet ribbon and cut it into 6 pieces: 2 of them 11 inches long, 2 more 4 1/2 inches, and the other 2, 7 inches long. Hem the ends very neatly, and join the strips with beads, small and large. Start with one of the longest pieces. Run the needle through the corner of one end. String 7 small green beads, one yellow, then a large oval, then a yellow and then 7 more green beads, and fasten to the next strip. Run the needle across the end and go back, stringing the beads in the same order and slipping the needle through the yellow beads and the large oval in the centre. By looking at the picture this may be easily followed, and the finishing tassel made at the end. Any color combination liked may be used. The green and yellow is a very pretty one, but yellow and red is effective, or blue may be combined with tiny, white pearl beads. For an elderly woman small, mauve beads may be used with larger ones of bright jet.

Calendars always make attractive gifts and may be constructed in a very short time. Cut 2 panels of different colors, from pretty cardboard, one larger than the other. Paste the smaller one at the corners to the larger one, so as to leave an even border all around; then decorate with cut-outs from crepe, or wall-paper,

paint the whole picture in with water-color, and fasten a pad of blotting-paper at the back. If for a match-scratcher use sand-paper for the shore part, paint in the sky and water, also the sunbonnet girl on a separate sheet of paper. Afterwards cut her out and fasten her in place with strong glue. Or you may paint the whole and fasten a bit of sand-paper below.

For anyone who suffers from cold feet when in bed, no gift can be better than a pair of good long bed-socks. Make them of very soft yarn, preferably white, with a border, if you like, of blue or pink. They may be either ribbed or plain, and should be simply narrowed off at the end, without a heel.

For a little girl of "play-house" age, a splendid suggestion is a real "grown-up" dress in which to play "lady." It may be made of any cheap, bright material, and trimmed with the very cheapest lace, but should be elaborate in design; a high medici collar and a bouquet of artificial roses or violets on the bodice will bring joy to the heart of the little dame who receives the gift, and the height of delight



## WILLIAMS

### New Scale PIANOS



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

Bungalow Model, \$500.00

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

## Healthy Laying Hens

There's money in eggs and poultry—and you know it. Your hens can be made one of your greatest sources of profit—provided you keep them healthy and keep them laying. Remember the price of eggs and make your hens earn money for you all through this winter. Thousands of poultry owners do this by using

### INTERNATIONAL Poultry Food Tonic

it builds them up, strengthens their vitality, and makes them lay consistently, as it has a special action on the egg producing organs. Don't forget—the more eggs, the more profits.

Use International Poultry Food Tonic and watch the increase in the egg production.

Put up in three different size packages, for sale by dealers everywhere.

Write for free copy of International Poultry Guide to

### International Stock Food Co. LIMITED

Toronto - Ontario




## YOUR FARM Will Yield Bigger and Better Crops if you FEED Your Lands with

# STONE'S FERTILIZERS

They are rich in AVAILABLE Plant Foods—are made from materials of highest quality. Their mechanical condition is unexcelled—no clogging in the drill. STONE'S FERTILIZERS give results.

See our local agent, or write us direct.

### William Stone & Sons, Limited

WOODSTOCK, ONT.  
 (Head Office)

Ingersoll, Ont.                      Stratford, Ont.

## FOR SALE

White Cap Dent Corn, \$3.00 per bushel, 25 cents extra for bag. This offer good until the last of January.

Bryden Glasgow, R. No. 4, Glencoe, Ontario

## Seed Corn

—Pure-bred White Cap Yellow Dent. Highest score in standing field crop competition. This seed also won two silver cups and six firsts at Elgin Winter Fair. Also Wisconsin No. 7. 350 bus. W. C. Y. Dent, 100 bus. Wisconsin No. 7. Good quality, per 70 lbs., \$5.

J. A. KING - Wardsville, Ont.



Model "Duchess"—\$88  
Mahogany or Oak

Model "Duke"—\$108  
Mahogany or Oak

"Grand Duke"—\$138  
Mahogany or Oak

Model "Princess"—\$165  
Mahogany or Oak

Model "Prince"—\$215  
Mahogany or Oak

Model "A"—\$77  
Mahogany or Oak

Model "B"  
Oak \$55—Mahogany \$61

Model "C"—\$35  
Golden Oak or Birch Mahogany

Model "G"—\$25  
Golden Oak

**Phonola**  
REGISTERED

**A Wide Choice Is Given**  
you in the complete-line of "Phonolas" we manufacture in our two large factories. From the attractive Cabinet at \$25 to the magnificent "Organola" Model at \$310, which is equipped with tone control pipes like a church organ, there are "Phonolas" to suit all requirements.

The most critical judgment will be satisfied with the tone, the construction and the beauty of the "Phonola."

All makes of disc records can be played.

**The Phonola Company of Canada, Limited**  
Kitchener Canada

Phonola 10-inch Double Disc Records 90 cents

Model "Organola"—\$310  
Mahogany or Walnut 46

will be reached if the gown is provided with a long train. The mother of a little girl who received two or three of these dresses one Christmas, declares that she received more pleasure from them than from all the expensive toys that were ever given to her.

During the war the most of us had sense enough to reduce our list of Christmas giving, so far as mere acquaintances were concerned. When war-work called for every spare minute or spare dollar, such giving seemed to sink, of itself, into the background. Now that the war is over it is to be hoped that the Christmas-time, which should be so joyful and free, will never sink into the stressful occasion that it was five or six years ago.

"I don't intend to begin giving to casual friends again," said a thinking woman the other day. "I could never afford to spend more than fifty cents on each, and it was no end of a worry to know what to make, or choose, for that. Besides it was always only an exchange. I gave to others, they gave to me—that was all there was to it. From this time on I am only going to give to my very nearest and dearest, with a gift or two over for somebody really in need, who will not give something back to me."

Don't you think she is wise?

**Scrap-Bag**

How to Carve a Turkey.

First insert the fork across the middle of the breast-bone to hold the turkey in place. Cut the skin between the breast and thigh, bend the leg over and cut off close to the body through the joint. Next cut down through the wing joint from top to shoulder. To cut the breast, slant from the front of the breast-bone down towards the wing joint. Next draw the fork from the breast and divide the

**AT LAST WE PROVE THE OLD ADAGE A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.**

**MYER'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING AWL**  
SOME THINGS THE AWL WILL DO

Mend old or new harness, repair saddles, shoes, gun or suit cases wagon covers, burlap awnings, carpets, grain bags, pulley belts, buggy and auto tops, tie comforters etc. can be used to sow up wire cuts on live stock, all parts are interchangeable.

You can secure any of the parts that get loose or broken. You do not have to throw the tool away.

The awl is well constructed throughout, has a beautifully finished handle and all metal parts are highly nickled. Each awl is equipped with one straight and one curved diamond point full grooved needle. Bobbin filled with the best waxed linen-thread with illustrated directions.

**THE AWL FOR ALL PRICE \$1.00 POST PAID**

**CAIN and PARSONS, 997 Bloor St. West**  
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

**FURS**

**SKUNK, COON MINK, WEASEL**

Are all bringing good prices. Ship your lot to us and receive highest market figures, returns made same day as shipment is received. Shipping tags furnished free. Write for some and price list.

**WM STONE SONS, LIMITED**  
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

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

leg and wing. Endeavor to cut straight, thin uniform slices.

If the company is small, carve from one side of the turkey exclusively.

**Fireproofing for Christmas.**

At Christmas pageants, plays and Christmas tree parties where inflammable decorations are used, there may be danger of fire. Here is a certain method of fireproofing children's clothes without injuring them any more than a dip into water. Dissolve 1 lb. ammonia phosphate (a white powder obtained at any drug store) in 1 gallon of cold water. Soak the little dresses in the solution for five minutes, then dry as usual. They will now be quite fireproof.

**The Birds' Christmas**

Put a little Christmas tree for the birds high up on a shelf just outside of the window, where the cats cannot climb up. Hang some popcorn, cranberries and bits of suet, cracked glasses filled with grain, etc., on the tree, and watch the birds congregate to regale themselves. Incidentally keep the supply up, more or less, all winter. The "tree" will be a constant source of enjoyment to the children, especially if they have an illustrated bird-book with which to study the birds.

**A Gift for the Small Invalid.**

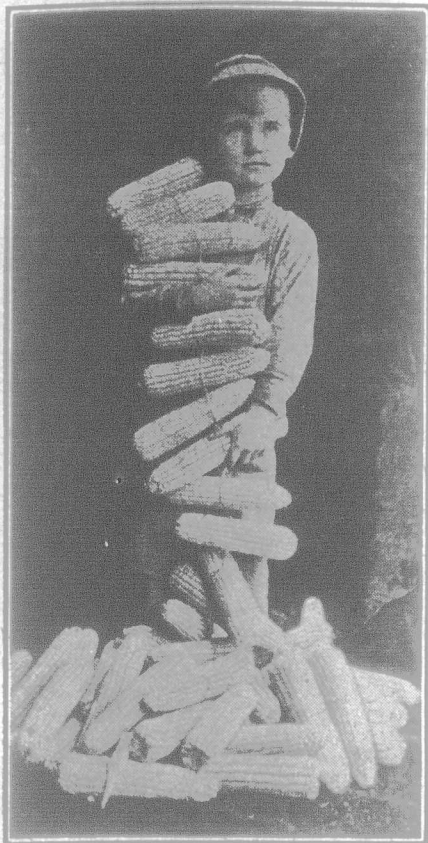
A treasure-bag for Christmas is a happy suggestion for a gift for a child who is confined to bed. Take a long strip of pretty chintz or cretonne and supply it with a row of pockets. Fill pockets with a drawing-pad, crayons, cards, scissors, pencils and pictures to cut out. They will provide many happy hours for the small invalid.

**"Candy Kid" for the Christmas Tree.**

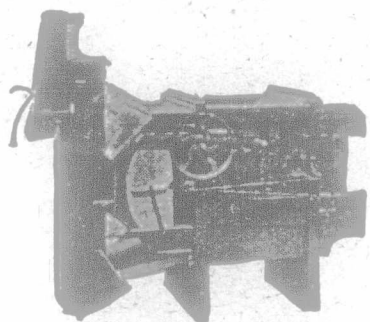
Cut two pieces of stiff white net in oblong shape, 10 inches long, with extensions for the arms at the sides. Round the top for the head, and cut a slip up the

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**SEED CORN** Insure your 1919 corn crop by buying your seed corn from the Potter Farm. All corn grown from our own seed. Hand picked from standing stalk. Thoroughly dried in our dryer. Germination guaranteed. Write for prices and particulars. **THE POTTER FARM, Essex, Ont.**  
R. D. Potter, Mgr. R. R. No. 2



### The Kline Mill

sold at Auction after Inventor died, when new ones could be got, at Twice the Price of new one To-day. The Public thought they would not get any more Kline Mills, in vicinity of Beeton and near towns. It is the only mill that weighs and grades grain. In separating wild oats has no Comparison. Capacity One Hundred bushels an hour; also power attachment. Easiest mill to turn made. Write for particulars.

**Kline Fanning Mill Co., Beeton, Ontario**

### WANT and FOR SALE

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

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

**FARM LAD, AGE SEVENTEEN DESIRES** position on good farm, good milker. Alfred McConnell, Lafontaine, Ontario.

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

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

**"FOR SALE—PERSIAN KITTENS, BLUES** and tiger markings. Lovely Xmas gifts. War-time prices. Miss R. Pinhey, Dunrobin, Ont.

**HELP WANTED—REQUIRED ABOUT JANU-** ary 1st, a man who understands the care of Shorthorn cattle. Apply with references. W. P. Fraser, "Bridge Farm," Meadowvale, Ontario, or 6 Leader Lane, Toronto.

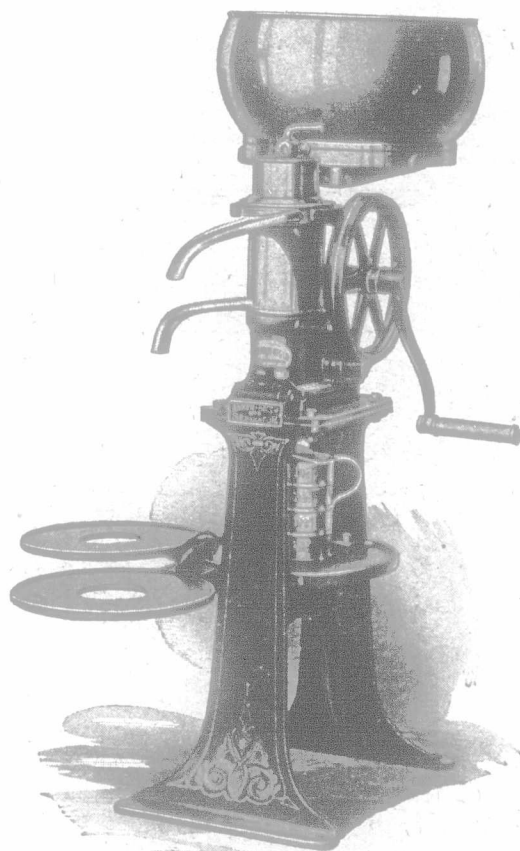
**MARRIED MAN WANTS POSITION OF** foreman or manager on dairy or stock and grain farm. Has had experience and fully capable, reliable and trustworthy. Best of references. Write Box 712, Dutton, Ontario.

**WANTED FOR FARM, SUPERINTENDENT,** must have full knowledge of general farming and handling of stock, good opportunity for right man. Apply stating experience and salary expected. Box J, "Farmer's Advocate", London, Ont.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN, EXPERIENCED** in farm work; must be able to milk, and good with horses. Farm adjoins village. Apple H. M. Rolph, Markham, Ont.

**WANTED—AT ONCE, A SINGLE MAN,** about forty years of age who understands working on a farm and looking after cattle; a Scotchman preferred. Please state wages by year. Apply to A. J. Fox, Huron, P.O., Ont., R. R. No. 3.

**WANTED—TO CARE FOR SHORTHORNS** and general farm work, reliable, experienced married man, small or no family preferred, send references to Stewart Graham, Lindsay, Ontario.



# The Anker-Holth Cream Separator

Has an absolutely Self-Balancing Bowl and the Gears run in Oil

THEREFORE

IT RUNS LIKE A TOP

SEE YOUR AGENT, OR WRITE

## SILVERWOODS LIMITED

Ontario Distributors Anker-Holth Cream Separators

LONDON

ONTARIO

## Press Advertising Sold Victory Bonds

**B**EFORE the war, bond buyers were "marked men." In number they were 40,000 in March, 1917—this is shown by the number of purchasers of the Government War Loan of that date. But in the autumn of the same year, their number increased twenty times—to 820,000! This was the number purchasing the Victory Loan, 1917. Last month—November, 1918—over 1,000,000 persons purchased the Victory Loan, 1918!

These wonderful results were accomplished by Press Advertising.

Before the stupendous amount of \$676,000,000 worth of bonds could be sold to our Canadian people in three weeks a most thorough and exhaustive campaign of education was necessary, and this campaign was carried through by advertising in the public press. The power of the printed word never had a more convincing demonstration.

The Minister of Finance acknowledges this. His own words are:

*"The wonderful success of the Loan was due in large measure to their (the press of Canada) splendid and untiring efforts during the whole of the Campaign."*

Mr. E. R. Wood, Chairman of the Dominion Executive Committee having oversight of the campaign to raise Victory Loan, 1918, said "The press publicity campaign . . . will rank as one of the most remarkable and efficient publicity campaigns ever undertaken in any country," and Mr. J. H. Gundy, Vice-Chairman of the same committee said: "I have been selling bonds for a long time, but I never found it so easy to sell them as at this time. The reason is the splendid work the press has done. I take off my hat to the press of Canada."

The success of Victory Loan, 1918, and the knowledge which Canadians now possess of bonds are a straight challenge to the man who doubts the power of the printed word, in the form of advertisements, to sell goods—and this applies not to bonds alone, but to the goods you are interested in selling.



### FINE FOR BABY'S BATH

Baby may kick and splash as he pleases—the surface, smooth as a porcelain tub, will never scratch or hurt him. Keeps the water warm, too.

### EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

makes an ideal bath-tub for the little tots. It is safe, convenient and easy to handle. Wooden tubs become splintery; metal radiates heat quickly, and is too cold or too hot to the touch. Your dealer has this light, convenient, economical, double-purpose tub. You will be highly pleased with it.

**The E. B. Eddy Co. Limited**  
HULL, Canada  
Also Makers of the Famous Eddy Mathtes. C 6

### SEED CORN

Carefully selected and rack-cured. Won 1st prize at Elgin Corn Show for this variety. Golden Glow Yellow Dent, high quality, \$5 per (70 lbs.) bus.; extra high quality, \$7 per (70 lbs.) bus. Bags free.  
**J. L. WATTERWORTH, Wardsville, Ont**

## More Eggs

Pure-bred male birds from a **HEAVY LAYING STRAIN** will build you up a flock that will **LAY and PAY**.

We have 20 **VIGOROUS COCKERELS**, every one a **TYPICAL WHITE LEGHORN**, for disposal at \$3.50 each. Approval. These birds would sell at from \$5 to \$10 in the spring, but we must have the room NOW. Write the Manager.

**NORFOLK HEIGHTS FARM**  
Simcoe, Ont.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**FOR SALE—TWO PAIRS OF MAMMOTH** Pekin ducks from prize stock. J. M. Beckton, Glencoe, Ont.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG** Toms for sale. Choice bred birds, and prices moderate. Mr. Morgan, Hensall, Ont.

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

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN AND** White Wyandotte cockerels, in order to cut down our stock quickly, for the next 15 days we are offering our choice birds at \$2.50 and \$5.00 that we have been selling at \$5.00 and \$10.00; we have not room to winter them, so if you are looking for choice birds at a low price this is your opportunity, so act quickly. Vienna Poultry Farm, Vienna, Ont.

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

## Peace Hath Her Victories

And responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for Food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

**C. P. R. Farm**  
20 Years to Pay

Open the way to prosperity and independence. Prairie land, \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigate land up to \$50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklets and full information.

**G. A. MUDDIMAN**

Land Agent, C.P.R., Montreal, Quebec

We Pay Highest Prices For

## RAW FURS

Send us your next shipment. Price list and catalogue of trappers' supplies now ready. We pay express and postage.

**E. T. CARTER & CO.**  
82 Front St. E. Toronto, Ont.

## FOR SALE

Double S.C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels. \$2.50 each. Nothing in Chester Whites till Spring. Apply

**JOHN POLLARD**

Elmdale Stock Farm Norwich, R 4, Ont.

## DO YOU NEED FURNITURE

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

**THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario

**Poultry Wanted**—We can handle large quantities of good poultry, either alive or dressed, at top prices. We prefer turkeys and good spring chickens dressed, and heavy hens and ducks alive. Write for prices. C. A. Mann & Co., 78 King St., London, Ont. Canada Food Board License, 7-078

**Not Keen About It.**

"My, but you will be glad when your time is up, won't you?" said a sweet nineteen-year-old miss to a prisoner in jail. "I can't say I'm very keen about it, miss," was the answer. "I'm in for life."





LOOK FOR

THIS SIGN

Canadian Government

# War-Savings Stamps

**T**HE Canadian Government will pay \$5.00 each for War-Savings Stamps you own on January 1st, 1924. You can buy these stamps until January 31st, 1919, for \$4.00; the purchase price then increases one cent each month.

Buy W.-S. S. at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and wherever you see the above sign displayed. Place your stamps on the Certificate provided.



**\$5.00 for \$4.00**

### THE CERTIFICATE

The Certificate is a pocket sized folder containing 10 spaces upon which to affix W.-S. S. It costs you nothing, and as soon as you have filled one, you are entitled to another. Fill in your name and address in spaces provided.

### REGISTRATION AGAINST LOSS

A certificate with one or more W.-S. S. thereon will be registered for you without charge at any Money-Order Post Office. This protects the owner in case such certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, when on application at the Post Office where certificate was registered, your money will be refunded.

### SURRENDER VALUE

If circumstances compel you to realize on your investment, your money is available. The cash surrender value of the stamps at various dates will be found on the back of the certificate. It is very desirable that War-Savings Stamps should be purchased regularly.

### THE THRIFT STAMP

In order to make it easier to acquire W.-S. S.; you can buy THRIFT Stamps of the value of 25 cents each. These do not earn interest, but 16 of them affixed to a Thrift Card are exchangeable for a W.-S. S. Every man, woman and child should be saving for stamps, as a personal as well as a patriotic duty.

**\$5.00 for \$4.00**

other end to form legs. Sew the two pieces together, "over and over," with red cotton twine, then fill with hard candies, using candy sticks for the arms and legs. Use a large flat peppermint for the face, and paint eyes, nose and mouth on it with melted chocolate. Put a cap made of paper, like a cook's cap.

## The Dollar Chain

For Relief Work.  
Contributions from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13: Ada M. Lee, Creswell, Ont., \$2; "Toronto", \$2.00; "Scotia" London, Ont., \$1; Allison Peacock, Woodbridge, Ont., \$2; E. McIntyre, St. Thomas, Ont., \$5.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,733.50

Total to Dec. 13.....\$5,745.50

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

### Gossip.

#### Holstein Breeders Elect Directors.

Word has been received at this office from W. A. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, that the election by ballot of the directors for the year 1919, from provinces other than Ontario, has just been completed. The following men are elected from their respective provinces as the result of this ballot: Quebec, Neil Sangster, Ormstown and P. J. Salley, Lachine Rapids; Maritime Provinces: Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P. E. I.; Manitoba, W. J. Cummings, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, Harry Follett, Duval; Alberta, Joseph H. Laycock, Okotoks; British Columbia, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M. P., Victoria.

### Dried Beet Pulp as a Feed for Live Stock

An analysis of dried beet pulp taken from Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" shows that it contains on the average 8.2% moisture, 3.5% ash, 8.9% crude protein, 18.9% fibre, 59.6% n. free extract, and .9% fat. The fibre content being high digestibility, is comparatively low, there being found only 4.6% protein, 65.2% carbohydrates and, 7.8% fat, a total of 71.6% digestible nutrients. Dried beet pulp will absorb from 4 to 5 times its own weight of water and swells up proportionately, therefore, it should not be fed, unless in very small quantities, without first being soaked. In this condition it has succulence, digestible nutrient content and laxative effect, somewhat similar to corn silage.

**AS A SUCCULENT FOOD.** It has been found that 9 lbs. of dried beet pulp and 5 lbs. of hay was 11% better for milk production than 45 lbs. of corn silage. With hay at \$18.00 per ton and silage at \$4.00 per ton this would give dried beet pulp a valuation of \$10.00 per ton to replace succulent roughage.

**AS A SUPPLY OF PROTEIN.** Taking the analysis given above it is calculated that to supply protein in a ration for milk cows when bran is worth \$32.00 per ton, then oats are worth \$24.80, corn \$20.00 and dried beet pulp \$17.80 ton.

**AS A SUPPLY OF DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS.** On this basis if corn is worth \$50.00 per ton, then wheat bran is worth \$36.54, oats \$42.24 and dried beet pulp \$42.96 per ton. In this case the valuation placed on dried pulp agrees with that of the Scandinavian feed unit system which rates it 10% below corn or barley. It also agrees with the findings of the Massachusetts Experiment Station where they found that it was equal to corn in a ration containing no succulence.

**AS A FEED FOR FATTENING STOCK.** When used for this purpose with beef cattle and sheep it has been found to produce growth rather than to lay on fat, therefore it can be used to advantage in the early part of the fattening period but should be replaced by corn or other heavy grain during the finishing period. There appears to be no advantage in feeding it to horses, while for swine it is

### LLENROC STOCK FARM.

## DO YOU KNOW

THAT—our Herd Sire is a son of "Rag Apple Korndyke 8th" and from a 38.63-lb. dam (record made at 4 years 10 months.).

THAT—we have over 100 head of the best Holsteins, both in breeding and individuality.

THAT—we have a sure guarantee that if you purchase from us and find any animal not as represented you can return said animal and get full value.

THAT—every female we own is fitted and tested every year, hence a cheap bull to-day may be worth many times more to-morrow.

THAT—we believe you will profit greatly if you will write and ask for full particulars about animals you may need. Better begin NOW.

**W. C. HOUCK, Chippawa, R.R. 1**

**ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER.**

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



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### Chain

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Reviewing the subject it may be said: (a) dried beet pulp is low in protein and high in fibre, hence the protein is digestible in a relatively small degree, therefore it cannot replace any rich protein feeds like oilcake, cottonseed meal or even bran or oat chop in the supplying of protein in the ration; (b) it is useful when used to supplement a shortage of succulent roughages such as silage, roots and grass or to lighten up a heavy protein ration; (c) under certain circumstances (as a source of digestible nutrients it may acquire a value of \$42.96 per ton, while in other cases where succulence and cheap home grown carbohydrates (as in corn silage) are already present its value may be as low as \$10.00 per ton; (d) in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep it is better adapted to producing growth than to the laying on of fat, but even for the former purpose is but as valuable as oats.

Experimental Farm Note.

### A Word With Radicals.

Many of us are radical by temperament. Etymologically the term implies one who goes to the root of things. Actually, however, by common usage it has come to mean one who is ultra-liberal, one who is naturally against the established order.

I presume that if the perfect socialist state which many advocate to-day were to come into existence, the radical would then be one opposed to socialism. Paradoxical as it may seem, many of our present radicals would then advocate what is now deemed a conservative and reactionary policy, for the simple reason that it would be "ag'in the Government."

Now, while most of us appreciate the radical, being largely such ourselves, we need to beware of the fallacy that there is any virtue in radicalism itself. Not a few of us are like the individual described in a recent review, we would "rather be radical than right."

That this is a real danger is evidenced by certain tendencies manifest in the world to-day. The war has let loose all sorts of loose political and economic thinking which, allied to radical tendencies presents a grave menace to the life of the nation.

Bolshevism is a crowing illustration of what I mean. Its advocates are those who confound radicalism with righteousness. They are perfectly sincere to be sure. But sincerity is no guarantee of freedom from error. It is often said that it makes no difference what a man believes so long as he is sincere. There could be no more damnable doctrine. Doubtless the Junker class, headed by the Kaiser, is absolutely sincere, but its sincerity has brought civilization in deadly peril.

Yet one does not need to go to the Bolsheviks for example. We have those who would rather be radical than right within Canada to-day. For years past I have been one of the staunchest advocates of the Labor Movement. Yet as I have observed tendencies during the past year in Western Canada I have feared that the Western movement was liable to become possessed of this very spirit which, in the end, might wreck all that Labor has gained.

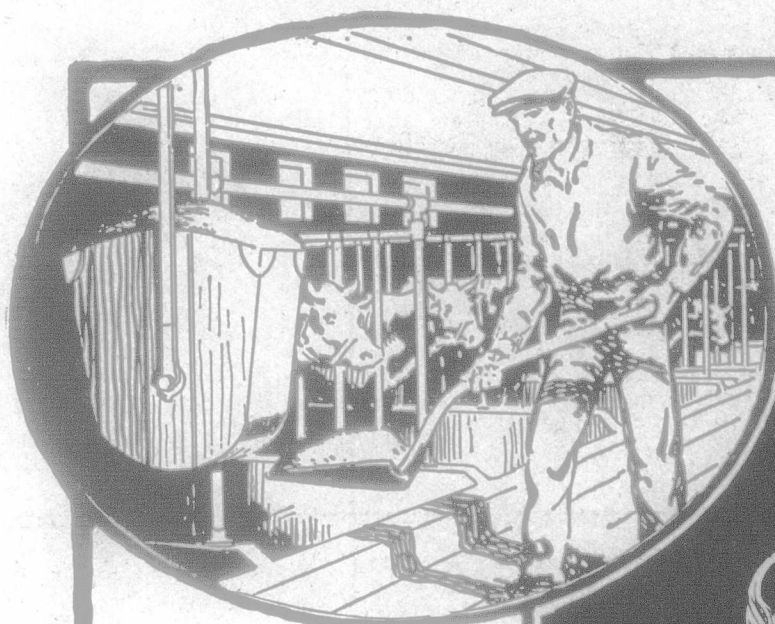
As I see Labor in the West to-day, I am reminded of the expression of a great American of the last generation who examined:

"My country! May she always be in the right! But my country right or wrong!"

There are those who would lead Labor by this policy. They appeal solely to class consciousness, to the power of the working classes as such, irrespective of the rightness or wrongness of the immediate issue. Such are not the true friends of Labor.

I wonder how it is with the Farmers' Movement? Are there not those who would use virtually the same appeal?

In thinking about the world and our relation to it, it seems to me that the duty rests upon our shoulders of trying to see things whole. These are days when feeling runs high. I doubt if any one of us is absolutely normal in his thought. The pressure of events is bound in some way to color our minds, and temperamental tendencies will be bound to be emphasized. The radical, therefore, above all men, will be most likely to have a fevered mental pulse.



## Ask the Experts

The Meal for Milk

What They Think

### About Sugar Beet Meal!

If you have any doubt as to the value of Sugar Beet Meal for feeding your beef and dairy cattle, write to the Directors of Experimental Farms, or the Professors of Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural Colleges.

They will tell you that:

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

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

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

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

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

**The Dominion Sugar Company, Limited**  
Head Office: CHATHAM, ONTARIO

## Brookdale Herefords

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

**Gladden Hill Ayrshires**—We have a choice selection of females bred for type and production. If in need of a young bull having Record of Performance dams, write, or come and see them. LAURIE BROS., AGINCOURT, ONT.

C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R., Shipping Stations.

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

**Walnut Grove Shorthorns**—Trout Creek Wonder 56167, Gainford Eclipse 103055. We are offering an exceptionally choice lot of bulls and heifers from the best Scotch families, and our herd sires, Trout Creek Wonder and Gainford Eclipse. If interested, write. DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ontario. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. Bell Phone. M.C.R. and P.M. Ry.

Please Mention The Advocate

As a radical, therefore, I have given myself the following advice:

1. Ask whether any policy which is advocated is right. Don't judge it by the canons of radicalism.

2. Think of all issues not in terms of their immediate effect but in terms of their final outcome. I owe a great debt to the future, to generations yet unborn. Any misstep now might be fraught with dire consequence for posterity.

3. Try to look at things dispassionately. While we ought not to eradicate feeling yet one must seek to inculcate calmness of mind and soberness of judgment.

4. Fight self interest and class interest like the very D-1. This is the greatest enemy to all mankind. Remember, that no matter how limited our sphere of influence, that we are the custodians of the humanity of to-morrow.

5. Read the daily press analytically. Remember that much news finds no



**Seldom See**  
 a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

**ABSORBINE**  
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book B free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic treatment for manhood, reduces Painful Swellings, Blisters, Chancres, Wens, Bruises, Venereal Sores, Itches, Folds and Inflammations. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 253 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

**SEEDS BOUGHT**

Highest prices paid for: Fancy Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy and Pure Seed Grain. Send samples. State quantity and price.

**WM. RENNIE COMPANY, LIMITED**  
 103 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto, Ont.

**SEEDS WANTED**

We are buyers of choice quality Red Clover, Alsike and Ontario-grown Alfalfa and Sweet Clover; also Timothy Seed and Seed Grain

Mail samples, stating quantity to offer and price.

**Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Limited**  
 Seed Merchants, OTTAWA

**BE YOUR OWN BLACKSMITH**

FARMERS! SAVE REPAIR BILLS & VALUABLE TIME. ONE OF OUR BLACKSMITHING OUT-FITS WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. CATALOG FREE

**THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LTD. HAMILTON**  
 FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

**WANTED**

**Crate-fed Chickens**  
 (Dressed)  
 Also LARGE FOWL (Alive)  
 Write for Price List.

**WALLER'S, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto**

**For Sale: Essex Seed Corn**

Grown from native seed, and germination guaranteed—Bailey White Cap Leaming and Wisconsin. Special prices for clubs.

**A. G. BILLING, R. R. No. 1, Essex, Ontario**

**Seed Corn**—Strong, vigorous seed, carefully selected and tested. Cut and husked by hand. Grown in Essex Co. from native seed. White Cap, Wisconsin No. 7 and Bailey. Send for special prices for immediate delivery.

**A. GRANT FOX, Ruthven, Ontario**

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

**GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co.**

**PATENTS** Trade Marks & Designs Procured in all Countries. Special attention given to patent litigation. Pamphlet sent free on application.

**Ridout & Maybee** Crown Life Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

**News to Her.**

A traveling man one night found himself obliged to remain in a small town on account of a washout on the railroad, caused by a heavy rain which was still coming down in torrents. Entering the dining room of the little hotel, he said to the waitress: "This certainly looks like the flood!"

"The what?"

"The flood. You read about the flood and the Ark landing on Mount Ararat surely."

"Gee, mister," she returned, "I ain't seen a paper for three days."

expression. In these days there is little disinterested opinion. Each paper is colored by its own particular policy.

6. As far as possible lift yourself above the immediate issues of the hour by contact with the great minds of literature—Socrates, Plato, Emerson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Morris, etc. These are splendid antidotes for snap judgments.

This advice is by no means perfect. But such as it is I offer it to other radicals for what it is worth and for "home treatment."

These are solemn hours in the history of the race. We are standing upon the threshold of a new era. Never was there such an opportunity given to men to create the golden age. But such will not come by magic, by the superior wisdom of statesmen, or by divine intervention. In the last analysis, "Public Opinion" is the arbiter of human destiny.

We are challenged, therefore, not only to thought, but to careful thought. The demand of the hour is not for radicalism as such but for sober judgment in the affairs of men.

DR. H. WESTWOOD.

**Questions and Answers.**  
**Veterinary.**

**Fatality in Yearling.**

Five yearlings on pasture were apparently all right when given salt on the evening of the 22nd. Next morning one was down and unable to move, apparently not suffering. At noon it was dead. I skinned it and every thing appeared normal.

D. J. D.

Ans.—It would have required a careful post-mortem to determine the cause of death. As the flesh under the skin was normal in appearance; it indicates that the trouble was not black-leg. It is probable there was rupture of an internal blood vessel and death resulted from hemorrhage.

V.

**Legs Stock and are Itchy.**

Mare supposed to be in foal was on pasture all summer. Now that I am keeping her in the stable her legs swell and are very itchy. She is getting 2 quarts each of oats and bran daily and is in good condition.

A. J. K.

Ans.—Give her a laxative of 1½ pints raw linseed oil and follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate 30 grains to a quart of water. Heat some of this to about 105 degrees F. and rub some well into the skin of the legs once daily until itchiness ceases. Bandage the legs each time until thoroughly dry. Feed as you are doing with the addition of a cupful of linseed meal added every night, also give her a couple of carrots or a mangle at noon. See that she gets daily exercise.

V.

**Miscellaneous.**

1. Fifteen-year-old mare has gone lame in her back and kidneys. She seems better when working than when standing. She is sore over the kidneys.

2. What is the best way to tell whether a cow that should be due to calve in the spring is pregnant?

3. Can any person but a veterinarian test cattle with tuberculin?

J. B.

Ans.—If your diagnosis is correct the application of poultices of hot linseed meal over the loins for a couple of days and nights, followed by blistering with 2 drams cantharides mixed with 1 oz. vaseline, and giving her total rest will effect a cure.

Ans.—2. There is no safe manner of determining pregnancy until the general actions and appearance of the animal indicate it. All that you can do is await developments.

3. A person who can procure the tuberculin and is accustomed to using a hypodermic syringe and a clinical thermometer can test with tuberculin, possibly to his own satisfaction, but no test is official unless carried out or supervised by a veterinarian.

V.

**The Middlesex Regiment.**

While some Scottish regiments were disembarking in France, some French officers were watching them. One observed: "They can't be women, for they have mustaches; but they can't be men, for they wear skirts."

"I have it," said another. "They're that famous Middlesex regiment from London."

3 cups to the pound

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

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SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1849. The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

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Young cows, heifers to calve in January, heifer calves, first prize senior and junior bull calves, London, 1918, and yearling bulls in field condition. Must have room before winter. Inspection invited.

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Cows and heifers in calf etc. Young bulls. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write JAMES SHARP, R.R. 1, Terra Cotta, Ont Cheltenham C.P.R. & G.T.R., Erin C.P.R. Phone

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

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Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.

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Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call. Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

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Six extra good bulls to offer, and could spare a few females. Royal Choice =79804= at the head. Clydesdale fillies and Leicester sheep. Priced to sell.

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Also DORSET-HORNED SHEEP, I am offering 6 young bulls and 4 rams. Apply VALMER BARTLETT, R.R. 4, Canfield, Ont.

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Locharbar Stock Farm is offering a good 16-month-old bull; light roan, Scotch bred. I freight paid and priced right.

D. A. GRAHAM  
Parkhill, Ontario  
R.R. No. 4

## The Growing Merger Movement.

BY W. W. SWANSON.

It is plain that the agricultural community is concerned no less with what it buys than what it sells; for, after all, real income cannot be measured merely in terms of money but in what that income can command. Prevalent high prices have robbed the farmer of much of the gains made during the past two or three years; and it is essential that he inform himself as to probable price conditions in the future, not only in connection with the products of his farm, but the goods and machinery which he requires. In approaching this problem it is not necessary to express hostility to legitimate production in other spheres than his own; all the agricultural worker demands is a fair field and no favor.

It will not do, however, to survey industrial conconditions and tendencies in the Dominion alone; as the Western world—aside from the abnormalities induced by the war—is an economic unit. Industrial progress in the United Kingdom, among the powerful nations of the Continent, and the United States, reacts intimately and powerfully upon the economic life of this country. It is important, then, to be informed upon economic conditions in all those countries, whose industrial activities react upon our own life.

In 1916 the British Board of Trade appointed a number of committees, which have recently reported, to investigate economic policies after the war. In particular, the committees in question were directed to investigate the extent of the world competition to which British industries would likely be subjected; price-fixing processes; combinations and mergers and their potency in reducing costs and raising wages; and methods of extending markets. Three of the great British industries, notably the electrical, engineering, and iron and steel trades were carefully studied from these points of view. The U. S. Labor Review, which has been following these investigations closely, reports that the general consensus of opinion among these committees, although no unanimity was reached, was "that the importation of manufactures, of these particular industries, from the present enemy countries, be prohibited for varying periods, of from one year after the end of the war, upward."

That is to say, the committees representing a group of three of the most powerful British industries, advocate a policy of commercial reprisals and discrimination, in the post-war period, against the Central Powers become members thereof. This has nothing to do, as is readily seen, with the programme formulated at Paris, whereby the Allies pledged themselves, in certain eventualities, to concerted action in hampering the trade of Germany after the signing of peace. One of President Wilson's celebrated fourteen points is, that there shall be no economic reprisals against the enemy when once a League of Nations shall have been constituted, and the Central Powers become members thereof. This does not, however, prohibit either the United Kingdom, or any other member of the Entente, taking whatever economic action is deemed desirable, or essential, against Germany.

We are agreed that Germany must pay reparative indemnities before she can secure peace; and that the same policy must apply to whatever political group of nations hereafter represents the Austro-Hungarian State. Now it is a sheer absurdity to expect the Central Powers to pay indemnities either in "money" or gold. As is well known the gold holdings of both Empires are concentrated in the vaults of the Imperial Bank of Germany at Berlin. According to the latest figures at hand, given to the world by German banking authorities themselves, the gold reserves of the Fatherland amount to only approximately \$650,000,000. Billions, and not millions, must be paid by the enemy to repair the damage wrought to Europe and the world; and it is futile to expect that such huge indemnities can be discharged by payment in terms of gold. And it is equally futile to look for payment in the

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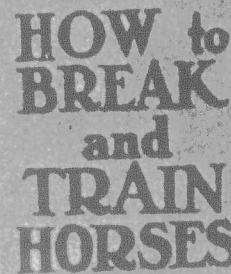
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## ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls for Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve-months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade bull. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.  
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## SPRUCE GLEN FARM

Herd headed by Nonparell Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell, but we have some very good ones coming on.  
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We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.  
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Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonparell Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.  
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## Shorthorns

Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.  
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Herd still headed by Proud Victor =102587=. For Sale—One red, 20-months old, and eight 10-months-old choice reds and roans. Also females of all ages.  
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Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand lot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them.  
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I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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**LAKE MARIE FARM SHORTHORNS**

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

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

**1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918**

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice, well-bred heifer will do well to write to.

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**12 SHORTHORN BULLS**

We are again on the market with a dozen choice bulls from eight months to two years old out of good dual-purpose Dams and best of Bulls. Also forty females to select from. Crown Jewel 42nd still heads this herd of feeders, breeders and milkers.

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Hensall, Ont

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kiblean Beauties Matchless, Mysies Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford =5959= a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN R.1, ONT.

Erin, Station, C.P.R., L.-D. Phone

"money" of the Central Powers—a depreciated, suspected currency which, circulating literally in the billions in Austria and Germany, is regarded with apprehension as to its soundness by these nations themselves. It is idle, then, to exclude enemy goods from our markets, if we expect that the Central Powers are to discharge the obligations that the Peace Conference will impose upon them.

Another important recommendation, that must not escape attention in Canada, is that foreign capitalists shall no longer be able to own, control, or dominate business enterprises in the United Kingdom. One specific recommendation is, that foreign capital must not own more than 25 per cent. of the stock in any British industry or any industry of any kind whatsoever. On the surface, in view of the machinations of German finance made clear since the outbreak of hostilities, in the United Kingdom and the United States, it would appear that this stipulation is both reasonable and sound. On the other hand, it strikes at the roots of the capitalistic system, not only in Europe but throughout the world. British trade and industry have flourished, in a large measure, because British capital has been invested everywhere, yielding a return in increased imports and exports. British capital has gone abroad at times in the form of credit, and again in the shape of goods. Interest upon the huge volume of British foreign investments has been paid largely in goods, and not in gold or other forms of money. It is certain that if the free flow of German capital to the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, is restricted, sooner or later there will be fundamental changes in the industrial and financial fields throughout the world. True, this may remain merely an academic question for a decade or more, in view of the dearth of German capital; but if it is made a permanent policy we may feel certain that it will occasion great alterations in the exploitation and development of natural resources and industries everywhere.

It is interesting to observe that no unanimity of opinion was reached by the committees, representing the three basic British industries mentioned above, with respect to the imposition of a protective tariff in the United Kingdom; but it is significant that the committee on the electrical trades say: "The majority of us believe that the financial needs of the country after the war will compel the imposing of customs duties for revenue purposes; which will thus automatically bring about the system of trade protection which the majority of the committee believe necessary." This is an important announcement from experts and prominent business men, and must not be overlooked on this side of the water. Indeed, proposals are brought forward for an elaborate system of maximum, minimum and general tariff duties upon iron and steel. It may also be mentioned in passing, that emphasis is laid upon the need of a protective tariff for the United Kingdom as a weapon of offence whereby favorable tariff treatment can be exacted from other protectionist nations. Into this phase of the question we do not propose at present to enter; as the whole matter will be investigated in detail in a later article.

We have now cleared out of the way various points with which our readers are more or less familiar, and come to the more novel part of this programme of reconstruction. Many of the employers of these great English industries demand that the Government cease to exert control of industrial processes and methods, immediately upon the signing of peace. They ask that "controlled" industries, engaged upon war work, be freed at once; and that for a period of years, if the accustomed profits are not earned, that these enterprises be subsidized. More than that, many of the most powerful captains of industry in the United Kingdom insist that combinations among manufacturers shall not merely be legalized, but directly encouraged by the State. The managers of the electrical industry ask that Government support be granted in the establishment of huge plants; and that these plants combine their efforts, under Government sanction to capture the trade of the neutral markets of the world. They point to the great success of the German General Electric Corporation in the export field,—a combination of

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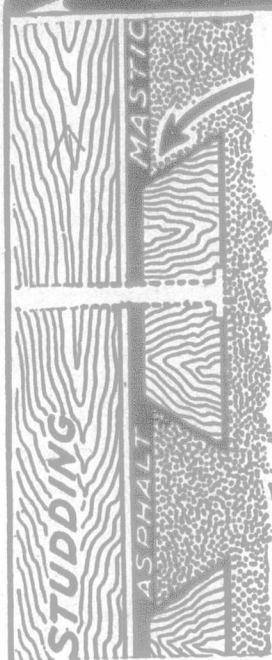


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Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

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

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separate industries which joined forces to push German electrical trade abroad, to fix prices, and to share profits. These English manufacturers make much of the benefits of co-operation; and maintain that the costs of production will be reduced by combination; that the volume of business will be increased; that prices to the domestic consumer will be reduced; and that better working conditions will be made possible for labor. These arguments have a familiar ring, being, since many years, the stock-in-trade of the American "Trust".

What is perhaps of even more significance is the demand of prominent British manufacturers that trades unions be not permitted to enforce pre-war customs, rules and regulations. It will be recalled that, under the Treasury agreement, the customs of trades unions were suspended for the duration of the war; and hours of work, conditions of employment, the introduction of female labor and so forth, regulated by the necessities of the State. Some of the employers, however, notably in the iron and steel trades, come out strongly in behalf of the unionization of labor; but stipulate that the unions must be made financially responsible for the individual acts of their members. The consensus of opinion among the employers seems to be that, under a protective tariff, and by means of huge industrial combinations, the present high level of wages can be maintained for British workmen, and employment found for all. It may be added, that the various committees agree that female labor in factories after the war, is both necessary and desirable; and that, in any event, the women who have come to the support of the State must not be cast adrift until they have voluntarily resigned their present positions, or found other employment.

It is difficult to see how British labor is to permanently gain through imposing disabilities upon production—for the protective tariff, combinations for the control of industry mergers that are designed to sell more cheaply abroad than at home, one and all place a handicap upon productive enterprise. The British workman will find himself following a mirage rather than the substance of reality if, under the various restrictions outlined above, English industry becomes centralized, and subject to monopoly conditions. Wages may be higher in terms of money, as indeed they have been during the course of the war but it is not in money wages, but in the control of the necessities, comforts and conveniences of life, that labor will find its real reward.

The ferment is working everywhere throughout Europe—in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and among the Central Powers. Leaders of industry are preparing to manufacture locomotives instead of cannon; and automobiles for guns. Yet it will be a colossal task to transform the huge establishments—there are more than 5,000 new war factories in the United Kingdom alone—now occupied in turning out military supplies, into industries of peace. More than that the entire economic life of the nations, their capital and their labor, has been focussed upon war work; and to readjust the economic conditions obtaining in trade and commerce and in industry, will require the same intensity of effort, and something of the same genius, displayed in carrying on the war. It will be a superhuman task to mobilize, from all parts of the world, essential supplies of raw material; to allocate the available shipping; to make good the 8,000,000 tons of shipping lost by Great Britain alone; to secure the capital, to vitalize national economic activities. Add to this the welter and wastes of war, the political and economic breakdown of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and it is easy to understand what formidable difficulties lie in the road of bringing humanity back to material progress.

As the Arbeiter-Zeitung of Vienna has recently pointed out, there are in Austria, Germany, Great Britain and the other belligerent nations, many non-essential industries that have been closed down since the outbreak of hostilities, or transformed into war factories. There are idle employers, as well as idle industries; and these idle employers have invested their funds in war loans, and have sold their stocks of raw material at a huge profit. It will be the aggressive, the alert, and the powerful, who will come to the front in the keen

## SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers—One 30-lb. bull, and several grandsons of the great King Segis. Two of these are ready for heavy service. We also have a number of heifers of same breeding—all from approved dams.

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## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome. Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Gordon S. Gooderham Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

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

## Raymondale Holstein Friesians

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

Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner Queen's Hotel, Montreal

## 33-lb. Grandsons of Lula Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.39 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

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

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

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

## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN

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

JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP., STANSTEAD, QUE.

## SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

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

## Dumfries Farm Holsteins

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

## YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

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

## His Dam and Sire's Dam Average 37.66 lbs.

Of the several young bulls we are offering for immediate sale, we have one whose dam and sire's dam average 37.66 lbs of butter in 7 days, and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. Also have one ready for service whose five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. of milk in 1 day. Inquiry invited. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.

## Alluvialdale Farm Holstein Friesians

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

## Riverside Holsteins---Choice Bulls

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

## ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

Present offering—3 young bulls ready for winter service. Good individuals with good R. O. M. and R. O. P. backing. Also one good March calf. Write or better come and see them.

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

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Young cows just freshened, Heifers due in January or February. You should have one of our service bulls, all R.O.P. bred.

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Atwood, Ont. London, Ont.

### Brampton Jerseys at National Dairy Show

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

**B. H. BULL & SONS BRAMPTON, ONT.**

### THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.

**JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO.**

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

**Jno. Pringle Prop. Prices right We work our show cows and show our work cows.**

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

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**SPRINGBANK** For a few weeks we will offer a few select, young heifers by our senior R. O. P. AYRSHIRES sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp.) and bred to our Junior Sire Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13-months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.**

**GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS**  
For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milking. We have young Bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. **JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.**

competition after the signing of peace, and these will be the men who will conduct the industrial life of the nations. As the organ of the Social-Democrats of Austria points out, the great munition and gun manufacturers of Austria-Hungary, Herr Skoda and Herr Guenther, have already combined their interests, and have secured virtually a monopoly of machinery and metal supplies within the nation. The plain tendency in all the European countries is toward industrial combination, consolidation, and the merger of hitherto competitive establishments. These industries will be backed by powerful banking combinations, such as have recently been formed in the United Kingdom.

Great Britain alone has arranged war credits, up to date, of slightly more than \$40,000,000,000, and the war loans of Germany, France and the other belligerents have reached figures that baffle the imagination. The United Kingdom and the United States, alone among the nations involved in war, remain on a gold basis. Along with these huge war debts, outside of England, there have been enormous issues of paper currencies, which have pushed prices skyward. Even in the United States the latest figures show that, in New York City alone, the banks belonging to the Clearing House have outstanding loans in enormous totals, exceeding deposits by more than £700,000,000. That means that the banks have financed industry, and the governments of the world as well, to an extent never reached before.

If combination becomes the order of the day among the leading industrial nations, Canada must necessarily follow. Huge trusts, mergers and combines, dominating industrial activities in the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as upon the continent, will induce similar conditions to rise within the Dominion. This would not be a matter for praise or blame, but merely one of necessity. True, liberal thinkers in the Mother Country are throwing their weight against the abandonment of a tariff for revenue only, and the direct system of taxation. Powerful forces, however, are ranged against them; and it well may be that, to avert widespread unemployment, distress and misery, the British people may be induced to try once more methods abandoned by them in the period dating from the repeal of the Corn Laws. Under these circumstances it would be hopeless to expect Canada to remain unaffected by world conditions, in which monopoly, price-fixing and combination were the order of the day.

In these circumstances, also it behooves the agricultural community to watch carefully the combination movement, and the price fixing programme. Having accepted a fixed price for wheat during the war, it is to be hoped that they will continue to do some thinking on their own account with respect to what, in terms of prices, the products of their labor will command in the future.—W. W. Swanson, Professor of Economics University of Saskatchewan.

### Gossip.

W. H. & J. S. Hunter, of Orangeville, write that their cattle came into the barns in good shape and that the calf crop promises to be excellent. "We have disposed of our young bulls and easily ninety per cent. of the sales were made through the medium of the "Advocate". Clayton Donald, our header for the past two years, was purchased by Mr. Little, of Teeswater. Seven good females and a sire went to Mr. Hamil and Mr. Jamieson, of Singhampton, for laying the foundation of a herd." Messrs. Hunter have a few breeding cows which they could spare.

### Guessing.

In a small town where a stranger was noticed by everyone, John Robinson, aged nine, stood on the corner watching the newcomer approach. The stranger stopped in front of the boy and said: "John, can you tell me where to find the post office?" John looked up in amazement and asked: "How did you know my name?" The stranger replied: "I just guessed it." John calmly said: "Well, just guess the way to the post office."



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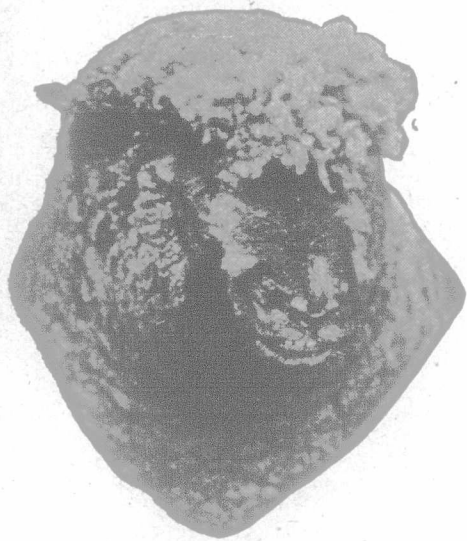
Order by mail from this old-established and reliable feed house. Our prices on Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% Protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Digestive Tankage, Wheat Screenings, Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, etc., are the lowest obtainable. Ask for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

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

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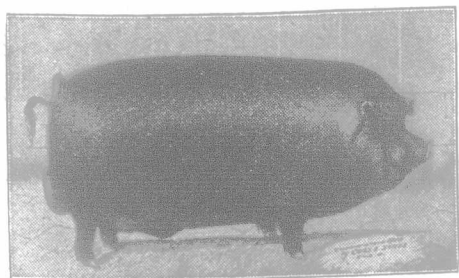
Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.

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I have at present a very choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of Campbell and Kellogg breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes.

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**R. R. 3 - WHEATLEY, ONT.**

## Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

### Reporting a Constable.

If the County Constable fails to come when sent for to whom should a person report him?

Ontario [J. W. L.]

Ans.—To the High Constable of the County.

### Humane Society.

What is the address of the Humane Society in Toronto? W. B. S.

Ans.—We are not positive of the street address, but understand it is on Simcoe Street. By addressing Toronto Humane Society, Simcoe St., Toronto, communication would reach them.

### Pulp Wood.

Where can I sell poplar to use as pulpwood? What size has it to be? J. C. C.

Ans.—There are a number of pulpwood firms situated along the Ottawa River. If you could communicate with one or more of these, you would get an idea as to the price and the size the logs are supposed to be.

### Stationary Engineer.

I have a 16 horse-power steam engine with which I intend to run a small portable sawmill! Do I have to have a licensed engineer for engineer, or could I hire an ordinary man for the job. Have a good man in view but he has no licence.

2. What is the smallest power that requires a licence? D. S.

Ans.—1. You are not legally required to employ a licenced engineer.

2. Fifty-horse.

### Cement Fence.

Have any of the readers of The Farmer's Advocate had any experience in building a cement fence? I wish to put one up in front of the barnyard. How thick should the wall be, and what should be used for re-enforcements? J. W. L.

Ans.—1. The thickness of the fence and the re-enforcement necessary will depend a good deal on the pressure which will come against the wall. If set on a good foundation, a 15-inch wall should be plenty thick enough; in fact, it would do lighter than this. Wire may be used for re-enforcement, and iron rods or piping might be set in perpendicularly.

### Fire Insurance Money.

A sold his farm to B reserving the house for his life only, for which he has been assessed and paid taxes. The house has got burned and A has left.

1. Can B compel A to rebuild?

2. If not, who should get the insurance?

3. If the policy has expired has B a claim for damages? H.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.

2. That depends upon who was insured. If the policy is in A's name alone, A only could collect the insurance; if in the names of both A and B they could together make the collection and divide the amount between them according to their respective interests.

3. Not unless his agreement with A provides for it.

### Scurfy Pigs.

I have two pigs about four months old which are very scurvy. I have fed them sulphur and also a mixture of wood ashes, sulphur and salt. What is a remedy? L. G. M.

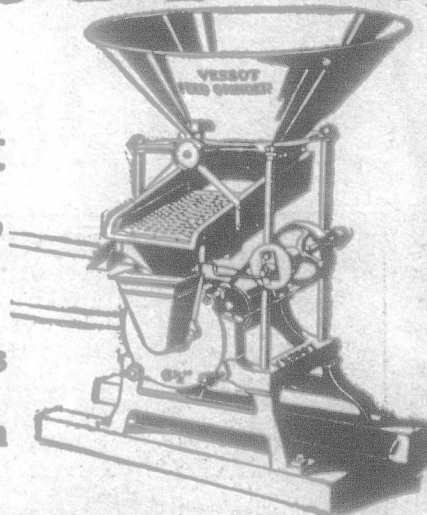
Ans.—The indications are that the pigs are suffering from mange, which is caused by small animal parasites burrowing into the outer layer of the skin causing great irritation, and resulting in thick scabs forming at the roots of the hair, especially at the neck and shoulder top, although the scabs may extend the full length of the back. If the pigs are suffering from this trouble some of the coal-tar dips which are on the market give good results. The animals should be kept wet with this solution until all the scabs are thoroughly soaked through, and it is a good plan to scrub with a stiff brush to remove as much as possible of the scab. Two thorough treatments ten days apart are necessary. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the pen.

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We have an unusually choice lot of shearing rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE **LARKIN FARMS, Queenston, Ont.**

## Imported Shropshire Ewes

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

## TOWER FARM OXFORDS Just Two Good Shearing Rams Left

We are now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. Sired by our stock ram, would be good big ram to cross on bunch of grade ewes. For quick sale at reasonable price. **S. J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ont. (Formerly of J. Robertson & sons)**

## Humeshaugh Yorkshires!

A special offering of young sows bred in September. Boars fit for service. August and September litters from exceptionally large litters. All are smooth, lengthy, medium bacon type, making good feeders. In Ayrshires **Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. R. 3.** only young calves.

## Berkshire Pigs

Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. send for our breeding list.

## Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

## Rose Isle Farm

offers young YORKSHIRE pigs from large litters either sex—of a quick maturing, easy feeding type—sired by our present stock boar, "Weldwood 93." Write for prices. **MOSSIE BUNN, R. No. 4, Denfield, Ont.**



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## PREDIGEST HOG FEED

The farmer who is wise enough to use PREDIGEST HOG FEED in place of cereal grain, will not only be increasing his own labor income by raising hogs, but will be doing a great deal towards helping the Government feed the large army we still have "over there."

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protein than does any other hog feed on the market.

Ask your feedman to send you a trial bag. If he does not yet stock it, write us direct, and we'll arrange to fill your order.

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

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20 boars ready for service. Bred sows, and weaning pigs.

JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.



### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

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

T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

Lakeview Yorkshires—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prize-winners for generations back, write me.

JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

### Meadow Brook Yorkshires

Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type.

G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

### TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write:

John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario.

### Prospect Hill Berkshires

Young stock, either sex, far sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

A choice lot of

### Poland China and Chester White

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

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Goats.

What is the best breed of goats for milking purposes and where can they be secured? D. B.

Ans.—The Toggenburg breed of goats is counted to be the best milking strain; many of them will produce four or five quarts a day. The Maltese breed is also a particularly good milking strain. Goats of large size and heavy milking qualities are not common in Ontario. We cannot say offhand where goats could be secured, but a small advertisement placed in our columns would no doubt bring you the desired information.

### Ringworm—Scratches.

1. What is the best treatment for ringworm?

2. I have a four-year-old mare that is affected with scratches. What treatment should I apply? G. R. M.

Ans.—1. Moisten the scales with sweet oil and then apply tincture of iodine twice daily until cured. The diseased animal should be isolated from the healthy ones, in order to prevent the trouble spreading.

2. Sometimes scratches are rather difficult to heal. Give the mare 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. It might be well to poultice the legs for a couple of days and then dress with a solution of one ounce each acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

### Horses in Poor Condition.—Lump on Cow's Leg.

1. A lump formed recently on my cow's hind leg, just above the hock. It broke and discharged a thick, grayish matter. What is the cause and cure?

2. A team of heavy horses are very thin, and swell in the hind legs. What method of feeding would you advise?

3. Mare goes lame after walking a few miles, but it is all right on the farm. What causes this?

4. A cow discharges blood through her two front teats; what is the cause? G. Y. K.

Ans.— This lump may be due to a bruise which has set up inflammation and caused a gathering. Bathe with hot water and syringe out the wound with a 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

2. Unless given particular attention, horses at heavy work frequently get down in flesh and it may require some time to bring them up to normal condition. It is possible that their teeth need dressing so that they may properly masticate their food. The swelling of the legs is sometimes due to over-feeding; some horses are predisposed to it. Purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Rub the legs, and it may be necessary to bandage them to reduce the swelling. The animals should be fed carefully and given regular exercise. There is no better grain than oats. A little bran and ground flax seed may be fed with the oats. Roots may advisedly be fed and an occasional feed of boiled oats will aid in putting the horses in better condition. Regularity in feeding and thorough grooming are necessary in conditioning horses.

3. It may be that the mare has a splint, in which case she should be given a rest and a blister should be applied. A number of diseases of the foot cause irregular lameness. Corns would also result in lameness which would be more noticeable when the horse was on the hard road than when walking on the soft soil on the farm. In this case the shoe should be removed and the sole of the affected quarter pared well down to expose the corn and allow the escape of pus, should there be any. Hot poultices will sometimes cause the soreness to disappear. Using a leather sole between the shoe and the hoof will very often alleviate the trouble.

4. This may be due to weakness of the veins of the teats. There is little that can be done to prevent this trouble. Sometimes it is caused by the teat becoming injured. It is possible that at the next lactation the trouble will not be present.



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# SUBSCRIBERS!

## We Want Your Active Interest!

LETTERS OF APPROVAL OF THE WORK THAT  
IS BEING DONE BY THE

### FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Come to the office nearly every day, and these letters are greatly appreciated by publisher and editors, as they show that. The Advocate is doing a necessary and valuable work appreciated by the farmers of Canada.

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Instead of writing a letter of approval simply send in the names of some new subscribers whenever they have the opportunity, and this is the greatest testimonial of all. A large percentage of the names of present Advocate subscribers has been received in this way.

The Farmer's Advocate does not need or desire to employ paid canvassers, and very rarely does so, preferring to depend on the efforts of its own subscribers to extend its sphere of influence.

Strong-arm methods to secure a large circulation do not speak well for the publication that has to employ them.

The Advocate makes no special offers. One price to all is its idea of a fair deal all round. Neither has it found it necessary to employ tricky agents to keep up and increase its number of subscribers.

It is worth more than the price of \$1.50 a year, and Canadian farmers know a good thing when they see it. It is absolutely non-political. No outside interests, politicians, moneyed concerns or individuals seeking their own interests, have any say in the policy of the paper.

The Farmer's Advocate has always been owned by farmers, edited by farmers and published for farmers.

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Can you send in this winter? For each one, as a return for your assistance, we will advance the date on your own label

### Four Months Free of Any Charge

Simply collect \$1.50 from each new subscriber and send it to us with the coupon at the bottom of this advertisement.

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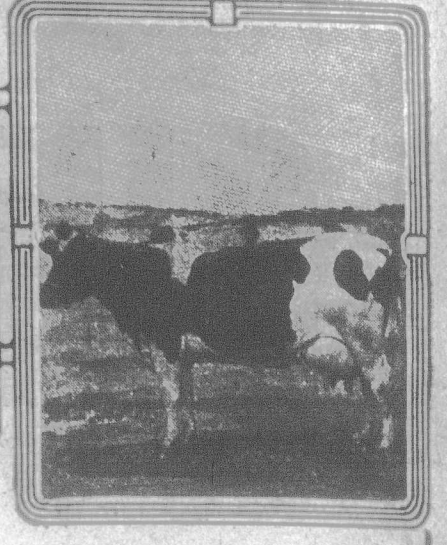
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More choice cattle of recognized beef breeds are needed to replace scrubs.

# Ontario Live Stock Breeders "CARRY ON!"



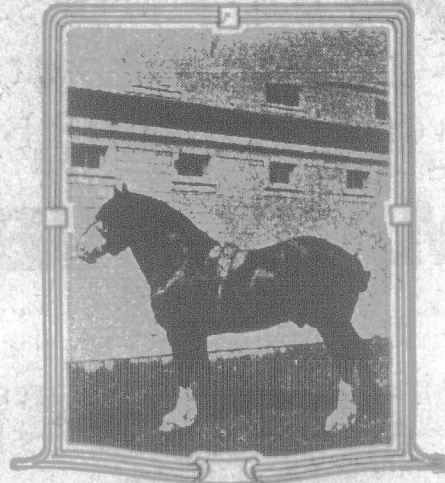
The products of first-class dairy cattle will always be in demand.

## Live Stock Farms are Productive Farms AND Productive Farms are Profitable Farms

THROUGH the period of reconstruction at the conclusion of the Great War good live stock will be, as it always has been, the basis of profitable farming in Ontario. Farmers of this Province should continue to place their confidence in high-class beef cattle, heavy-producing dairy cows, sheep which are valuable for both mutton and wool, and the long, lean

bacon hog. To work the land to produce the feed for greater numbers of live stock more weighty, heavy draft horses will be required. Ontario breeders, will "carry on." The threshing machine stays longest on the farms which carry the heaviest stock, the granaries are better filled and the bank account of the farmers swells in proportion.

Prices for all classes of good live stock are likely to remain high in comparison with prices of grain and feed. Any shortage in grain may be made up much more quickly than the world depletion of good live stock can be repaired.



Prices of weighty drafters are ready for an upward trend. Good horses are scarce.

The stock breeder who stays with the business, breeds well, feeds well and culls carefully always reaps greatest ultimate profit. Through ups and downs, the man who "sticks" prospers. The in-and-outer is always out of pocket.

The live stock of Europe has been depleted by millions of head. Breeding stocks of the beef and dairy herds across the water have been slaughtered promiscuously. Sheep flocks and swine herds are at a low ebb. Already Europe is calling to America for breeding stock. Not only must European herds be built up but the populations must be fed in the meanwhile and, particularly, thousands of our troops must continue to be

fed during the extensive period of demobilization. Particularly must we produce meat and wool for the people of Great Britain and her Allies. It will take years to make up the world's deficiency in live stock. Herds and flocks should be strengthened rather than dispersed. Ontario breeders never had such an opportunity. Breed for quality in all live stock, that Ontario may do her part in establishing Canadian brands on the British and European markets.

If you are in the live stock business stay with it. If you are not in, get in at once. You can use the money, and the world needs the meat, milk and wool. As meat and fat can be most quickly produced in the form of hogs, why not arrange at once to breed an extra sow, and thus be in a position to supply the market at the earliest possible moment?

People have learned to eat more lamb and mutton. Wool is needed for clothing.

This is Ontario's chance to capture the British market for the bacon hog.

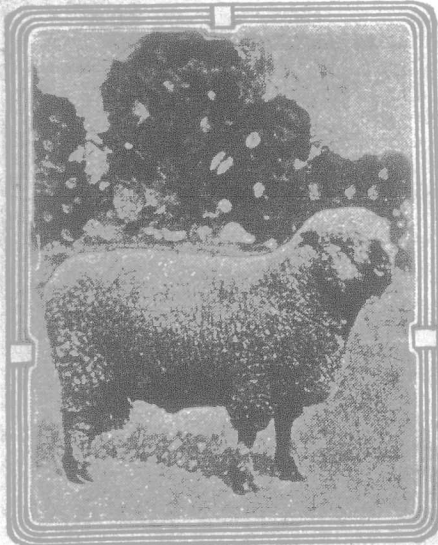
## Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

DR. G. C. CREELMAN  
Commissioner of Agriculture



HON. GEORGE S. HENRY  
Minister of Agriculture



### Keep the Good Breeders Buy more if you can feed them well Cull out the Scrubs

