

Bricker's Shorthorn Sale.

J. C. Bricker, of Elmira, disposed of 35 Scotch-bred Shorthorns at very satisfactory prices, on Thursday, November 6. There was a big crowd in attendance at the sale, and the good things sold quickly. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Princess Pat, a five-year-old Cruickshank cow about due to freshen. She is a heifer of show calibre and went to the \$1,000 bid of J. J. Elliott, Guelph. Missie's Marquis, the herd sire, a deep-fleshed, stylish individual, with show-ring conformation, went to the bid of C. J. Stock, Tavistock, for \$635. He is a Missie-bred bull, sired by Golden Marquis, and considering his quality he was a bargain at the price. In the sale were animals of such breeding as Mysie, Mina, Waterloo Princess, Miss Ramsden, Miss Buckingham, Clementina, Matchless and Lovely, and with these bidding was brisk at all times. The thirty-one animals selling for over \$100 brought a total of \$9,340. There were only two or three youngsters which sold below the \$100 mark. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Missie's Marquis, C. J. Stock, Tavistock.....	\$ 635
Elmira Mildred, R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield.....	430
Elmira Mysie 2nd, Geo. Nesbitt, Palmerston.....	275
White Mysie, Wm. Stephenson & Son, Science Hill.....	295
Roan Mysie, A. & G. Forbes, West Montrose.....	200
Princess Pat, J. J. Elliott, Guelph.....	1,000
Waterloo Princess 39th, Wm. McLean, Kerwood.....	465
Bull calf, Chas. Rutherford, Wallenstein.....	125
Mina Ramsden, W. B. Annett, Alvinston.....	300
Polly Buckingham, Wm. Swanson, Rockwood.....	460
Heifer calf, J. F. Husband, Rockwood.....	200
Clementina Empress, Wm. McLean.....	510
Royal Jilt's Pride 2nd, W. B. Annett.....	230
Mina Wreath, J. J. Elliott, Guelph.....	400
Fanny Claire B, J. J. Merner, Seaforth.....	330
Matchless 12th, R. S. Robson & Son.....	265
Lady O'Argyle, A. & G. Forbes.....	210
Lovely Erin 2nd, W. R. Elliott & Son, Guelph.....	500
Dashwood Beauty, W. B. Annett.....	305
May Beauty, V. Snider, Waterloo.....	250
August Rose, A. & G. Forbes.....	150
Kirklevington 46th, Alex. Withers.....	100
Fillcrest Mina, Wm. McLean.....	265
Buttercup 2nd, Ed. Scroggie, West Montrose.....	120
Heifer calf, Stanley Campbell, Palmerston.....	100
Butterfly Beatrice, Ed. Scroggie.....	155
White Blossom, Milton Weber, West Montrose.....	140
Maggie May 4th, C. J. Stock.....	220
Roan Butterfly, Ed. Scroggie.....	190
Crimson Duke, Geo. Allendorf, Moorefield.....	125
Maple Leaf Jealousy, J. J. Elliott.....	390

Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale.

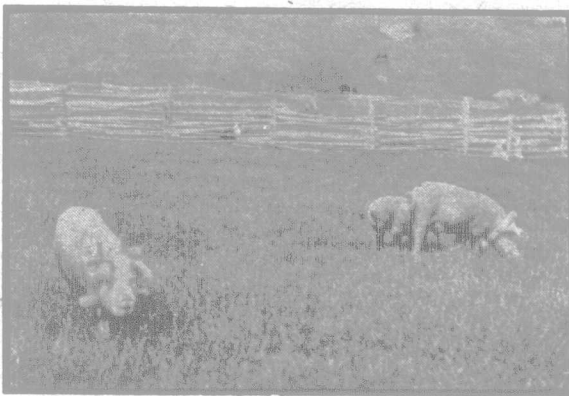
On Wednesday, November 12, the Angus breeders of Ontario, held an auction sale in Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, at which they offered some of their best things to the public. The crowd was not large and bidding was not nearly so brisk as it might well have been considering the quality of the offering. The top of the sale was Larkin's year-old heifer, Stumpie of Larkin Farm, 4th, the junior champion female at Toronto National. She is a sweet thing, and went to the \$660 bid of G. C. Channon, of Oakwood. The Larkin Farms consignment made considerably the highest average, it being \$400. Among the consignors were J. D. Larkin, Lowe & Heibin, J. Bowman, G. C. Channon, T. B. Broadfoot, Robt. McEwen, K. Quarrie, and A. Cox. The following is a list of the animals selling together with name and address of purchaser.

Elm Park Bert, B. Becks, Manitoulin.....	\$200
Middlebrook Rover 10th, Jno. Shield, Wingham.....	275
Elm Park Pat, J. C. Sharp, Terra Cotta.....	295
Elm Park Punch, Wm. Darroch, Palmerston.....	185
Trojan of Alloway 2nd, A. Cox, Belwood.....	165
Balmedie Lad, T. S. Doyle, Guelph.....	140
Elm Park Baron, D. R. Thomson, Iona Station.....	190
Zora of Alloway, J. A. McLeod, Plainville.....	100
Balmedie Pride's Boy, W. J. Fasken, Elora.....	140
Balmedie Gamrie, J. A. McLeod, Cobourg.....	135
Lady Cheerful of Larkin Farm 2nd, W. J. Fasken.....	145
Heather K. 2nd, Kenneth Quarrie, Belwood.....	185
Alloway Rose, Geo. Stoddard.....	210
Springfield Kindness, W. J. Fasken.....	105
Springfield Mayflower, A. W. Beattie, Blair.....	105
Burnside Maid 4th, Sir Edmund Walker, Lefroy.....	250
Burnside Maid 8th, A. W. Edwards, Watford.....	250
Middlebrook Pride 25th, Jno. Shield.....	285
Alloway Trojan, Wm. Darroch.....	180
Balmedie Pride 7th, K. C. Quarrie.....	240
Balmedie Pride 8th, W. J. Fasken.....	140
Balmedie Pride 9th, C. K. Jarvis, Milton.....	375
Balmedie Pride's Beauty, J. A. McAllister, Guelph.....	190
Balmedie Morlich, B. Becks.....	150
Liza of Sunny Acres, Lewis Beer, Arthur.....	160
Liza of Sunny Acres 2nd, Lewis Beer.....	265
Mayflower of Innerleithen 3rd, W. H. Thom, Auburn.....	315
Tartan Madonna 4th, B. Becks.....	270
Liza of Sunny Acres 3rd, Geo. Stoddard.....	335
Queen of Maple Bank, A. Barber, Guelph.....	110
Elm Park Beauty 5th, Geo. Stoddard.....	355
Elm Park Pride 19th, G. C. Channon, Oakwood.....	400
Rosey Bright 6th, L. Beer.....	215
Forest Farm Fair Lady, L. Beer.....	140
Pride of Larkin Farm 4th, W. French, Elora.....	460
Stumpie of Larkin Farm 4th, G. C. Channon.....	660
Bravo's Peer of Larkin Farm, W. French.....	180

Live Stock Prices in Great Britain.

Statistics concerning pedigreed Shorthorn cattle sales in Scotland this year reveal an extraordinary demand. All told, 1,062 bulls have been sold for £224,919 9s., or an average of £211 15s. 9d. each; 122 cows have realized £26,411 13s. 8d. or £216 9s. 9d. each; 48 two-year-old heifers have made £10,203 8s. or an average of £212 11s. 5d. each; 161 yearling heifers have fetched £34,328 6s., or £213 4s. 4d. apiece; and 317 heifer calves have aggregated £79,530 3s. or £250 17s. 7d. each. In all, 1,710 head of Scots beef Shorthorns have returned £375,392 19s. 8d., or an average of £219 10s. 6d. To prove how values have appreciated of late years, it can be recalled that in 1890 some 1,153 head averaged £25 7s. 3d.; in 1900, 915 head realized £31 3s. 5d. apiece; in 1910, the 1,301 sold made £46 1s. 11d. apiece; in 1915, the 1,403 disposed of were returned at £51 17s. 6d. each; in 1916, 1,558 head made £75 15s. 9d. each; in 1917, 1,472 fetched £99 6s. 7d., and in 1918 the 1,651 sold realized £138 13s. each. Highest price for bulls this year was the £5,565 paid for one of William Duthie's calves; two cows made £787 10s. this year; one two-year-old heifer also fetched a high price; one yearling heifer realized £1,102 10s.; one heifer calf made £2,100 at J. Durno's sale, and another £1,470 at the Aberdeen October joint sale.

Champion Shire colt foal at Peterborough sale, on October 25, realized 1,250 guineas. This was paid for a son of Champion's Clansman, a rising young sire by Childwick Champion.



A Pig in a Poke.

Argentine and Danish bull buyers were in evidence at Birmingham Shorthorn sale where E. N. Casares gave 2,000 guineas for Mr. Raphael's Shenley Fiddle Marshal, and 1,700 guineas for Sir Herbert Leon's Blatchley Sentinel. Both bulls go to Buenos Aires. Sir Owen Philipps got 750 guineas for Kilsant Crown.

Strong store cattle made up to £43 10s. in Shrewsbury, or some 76 shillings per live cwt. They were Shorthorn-bred cattle of nearly 11½ cwt. each. Hereford steers made 8½ cwt. and fetched 68 shillings per live cwt.

Agricultural land still continues to fetch big prices in Britain. The Kerry estate, in North Wales, realized £180,000, or £50 per acre. A belt of timber was sold for £60,000; Lord Harlech's estate, in Montgomeryshire, realized £64,060, or an average of £55 per acre. Some small holdings made up to £80 an acre. The Fernhill estate made £100 an acre for pasture fields, and £52 an acre for "mixed" farm lands. ALBION.

THE FARM.

Sunflowers for Silage.

Experiments are being extensively conducted to ascertain the value of sunflowers as silage and to determine just how successfully they will replace corn in regions where the later is not sufficiently hardy to make its cultivation practicable. In some parts of Eastern Canada, in New Ontario and throughout the West, sunflowers may be found a valuable silage crop, but so far the matter has not got beyond the earliest experimental stage in Canada. Nevertheless farmers in northern latitudes where corn does not do well should follow these investigations closely for the results so far are promising.

Peas, oats and vetches have been found a good substitute where corn could not be produced successfully, but sunflowers may surpass that mixture in yield and thus, if as strong or stronger in feeding nutrients, prove it to be superior for silage purposes.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" visited the Manitoba Agricultural College during the month of July, this year, and there saw growing three acres of sunflowers for silage purposes. Results have been awaited with considerable interest, and recently a report has come to hand. Prof. T. J. Harrison, Head of the Field Husbandry Department of the College, comments on the experiment thus:

"To make live-stock raising profitable, it is necessary to have some succulent feed for winter use. In the West field roots have never been in favor because of the cost of production and the difficulty of storing. Silage growing has not been an unqualified success, because corn is not hardy in all parts of the Province. In an endeavor to solve this problem the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been growing and ensiling different crops: Corn, oats, millet, sudan grass, sunflowers, etc. So far sunflowers give promise of being one of the best substitutes for

corn, especially in the southern part of the Province, where oats do not give a heavy yield of green matter per acre. The sunflower is much more hardy than corn, in fact, it will stand several degrees of frost in the fall with no apparent injury. It can be sown in drills the same as corn and inter-tilled, thus making a substitute for summer-fallow. Lastly, it gives a large yield per acre. This year from a three-acre field of sunflowers the Field Husbandry Department harvested 90 tons of green forage. This was put into the silo and will be fed this winter in comparison with corn silage.

"The crop was produced at the following cost: Disking, \$3.42; harrowing, \$1.69; seeding, \$3.90; thinning, \$5.25; cultivating, \$0.72; weeding, \$0.30; cutting, \$22.25; hauling and ensiling, \$138; cost of seed, \$4.80. This makes a total of \$186.40 for 90 tons, or \$2.07 per ton. There was no cost for land charged up against the crop as the land would have been summer-fallowed, and, therefore, not producing, had it not been put in sunflowers."

Is the Simplification of Law Possible?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There has come into my hand recently a small pamphlet entitled "Law Reform" which contains some food for thought. The writer begins by saying every man, woman and child is vitally concerned about each and every law, but that as a matter of fact they are ignorant of what the laws are and have to be constantly consulting lawyers. As he says, "If a tenant puts a pump in the well he does not know whether he owns the pump or whether it belongs to the landlord. If your neighbor's chickens destroy your flower bed, you do not know whether to send the rest of the flowers to the neighbor or keep the chickens." At one time if a man wanted to borrow money he had to have a lawyer draw a document or bond which expressly stated what the penalties would be if the loan were not paid according to the terms mentioned. That time is past. Now, if you want to borrow money, all you have to do is to fill up a small slip of paper or sign a note; no elaborate legal document is required and you do not have to consult a lawyer in the matter. Is it not possible that the simplification of law which has taken place in this particular matter might be extended to many other matters? At the present time if you buy houses or real estate you have to fill up a very elaborate document called a deed. Is this necessary? Is it any more necessary than the loan bond was in former days? As the writer remarks "stockbrokers transfer millions of dollars worth of stock in one minute, while it takes two lawyers a week to transfer the title of a ten dollar burial plot," and he suggests the following document as applied to the transfer of land: "In consideration of one thousand dollars I hereby transfer all my right to the east half of lot fourteen in the second concession of the township of Brighton, County of Northumberland, unto James Young, and my wife bars her dower." Not being a lawyer I do not venture an opinion as to whether or not such a document would be sufficient. But those who have been impressed as I have with the tediousness and prolixity of our legal phraseology will welcome any suggestion of this kind. It is possible that the writer of this pamphlet goes too far, but it seems quite apparent to me that some very marked reforms might be made in our laws and legal documents which would conduce to economy, and certainly this is no time for waste of any kind.

I venture to suggest another thought in this connection which is not dealt with in the pamphlet to which I have referred. It is this: that if our statute laws were of a more general character and their interpretation left more to the judges than they are at present justice might be more frequently done. I remember reading once of a comparison between the number of lawyers and laws in Switzerland, and those of the United States. In the former country laws were relatively few and lawyers were few. The application and the interpretation of the law was left more to the individual judgment of the judges and, consequently, fewer lawyers were needed, whereas in the United States the laws were so many and so varied and so minute in their details that it was practically necessary to have a very large number of lawyers. There is indeed something to be said for the old Hebrew custom of appealing to the judge sitting in the gate. He was given the duty of applying and interpreting a very concise and simple law. Conditions have changed of course, since that time and something of a more detailed character is probably necessary, but as it was said of the making of books that there is no end, so it may be said of the making of laws. Our statute laws are even now so voluminous that it is practically impossible for any one to become acquainted with all of them. And as for our common law it is even more impossible to become acquainted with the basis thereof in the multitudinous "precedents and cases", upon which this law has been established. It is indeed reported of a certain Lord Chancellor in England that he exclaimed: "God forbid that I should know the law." And if such a one cannot compass the law what chance is there for either a layman or a common lawyer to do so? Not being a lawyer and without any extensive knowledge or intensive study in this subject I cannot dogmatize. The matter, however, is one in which the ordinary man is interested, and if it were possible by simplification of our laws and by bringing our legal documents up to date to save time and money and reduce the number of lawyers necessary such would be worth while. At all events I submit these statements and ideas for what they are worth.

Brant County, Ont.

W. C. Good.