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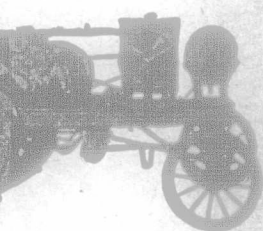
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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920.

1460

EDITORIAL.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."
Take a holiday.

Why not a co-operative egg circle in your locality?
Be the first to start it.

"Breed, weed and feed" is as good a slogan now for
the live stock man as it ever was.

House the pullets early so that they will get used to
their new quarters before beginning to lay.

The wise stockman will watch the market closely
and adjust his feeding and his stock accordingly.

Don't fail to attend the local fall fair. It is main-
tained in your interest, and deserves your support.

Any person who believes that milk can be produced
for less than \$2.96 per eight-gallon can can have the
privilege of trying it.

The plow is one instrument on the farm that it is
desirable to work at the greatest speed, once land and
weather are fit for it.

When sending the son to the agricultural college, do
not neglect the daughter. Could she not be spared for
a course in domestic science?

If you are showing live stock at the fair, acquaint
yourself with the rules laid down by the management.
It may save you much trouble.

If it is worth while having a tractor on the farm it
is worth while learning to use it properly. As much
depends on the operator as on the tractor.

Will there not be a little time this fall to make the
home surroundings a little more attractive? How
about levelling the lawn or seeding those bare spots and
planting for a few shrubs, trees and flower-beds next
spring?

Is your son starting to take a course at the agricul-
tural college this fall? If so it will depend largely upon
himself and you, too, whether it does him any good or
not. It is eminently worth while if time and money
can be spared.

Dairymen and consumers of milk throughout the
country should be ready to offer a measure of praise
and support for the National Dairy Council for the fact
that the rates on milk are not to be raised along with
other increases granted the railroads by the Dominion
Board of Railway Commissioners.

Someone has referred to the utter humbug and in-
sincerity of the whole farmers movement. This seems
like an unwarranted statement from the fact that one
who would make it can know nothing about it. It is,
moreover, particularly difficult to accept such a judg-
ment from one who, in the same breath, will say that
the farmer "has always been a steady, a conservative
force."

Freight and passenger rates are to be increased so
that the railroads may carry on and fulfil their true
functions and give efficient service to the people. It is
easier for the railroads to get their rates raised than
for the people to get them lowered, and it is to be hoped
that when the time comes when they should be lowered
the railroads will play as fair with the people as the people
have played with them.

Common Citizenship.

The age in which we live is one of progress and
rapid adjustments to meet ever-changing conditions.
Modern complex civilization, could one stand off and
judge it in an impartial manner, would be something to
marvel at; and instead of wondering as we do now why
there should be thirty or forty wars and international
disputes in progress, the wonder would probably be
that there are not more. There are so many causes
that can produce war and misunderstanding; and to
those arising out of present-day problems and neces-
sities there are also to be considered other causes, per-
haps long buried in the hearts of large and small nations
that for centuries have cherished real or imagined
wrongs. Amid the welter of conflicting ideas that since
the termination of the great war has dominated the
thought and actions of all peoples, it is only natural
that these real or fancied wrongs should crop out once
more and add to the general confusion. The common
sisterhood of all right-thinking nations was so plainly
proven during the great world conflict that now it is
happily over, nations are importuning each other for
all kinds of favors and assistance.

Nothing is improbable at this stage in the world's
history. In the midst of the world muddle sits Great
Britain, the outstanding empire of all time and symbolical
in the chronicle of human affairs of thrift, industry,
integrity, benevolence and justice. Attempts are now
being made from many quarters to beard the British
Lion, and of these the one that is attracting most
attention is the upheaval in Ireland, and particularly,
of recent date, the attempt of a single individual to
right the wrongs—real or fancied—of all his country-
men by slowly starving himself to death. We have no
ideas to put forth as regards the Irish question—which
it is doubtful if all the Irishmen together would solve
even if allowed to go unbridled—except one. That is
that no single man can by making a martyr of himself
change to any appreciable degree the course of progress
in democracy. Democracy is a slow and distinctly
human thing. Swayed by the multiplicity of opinions
and thoughts within a nation, its course must be slow
and show many false starts. Its one paramount beauty
is its outstanding sangeness; because nothing can be far
astray that is supported by the majority of the people.

For years humanity suffered and now we are under-
going a restless period of convalescence. We in Canada
must be patient and have patience with those who have
suffered more, and whom it is taking longer to regain a
normal viewpoint. We in our turn are having our own
internal troubles—more fancied than real—and all that
is necessary for us to do in order to arrive at a solution
of them is for us all to get together on a basis of common
citizenship. There are injustices to be remedied—there
always are—but they will never be satisfactorily remedied
until the majority of people take time to remember
that there is just as much human nature in some of us
as there is in the rest of us, and that a question worthy
of only one viewpoint is not very important. The
average city dweller can easily be inflamed by stories
about the farmers; the laborer can be led in the paths
of radicalism by agitators who merely speak out the
things which their listeners already believe from know-
ing only their own viewpoint; and the farmer and
manufacturer can be kept in perpetual estrangement if
they maintain between them a high wall of hostility
fostered by selfish interests. There is a common
ground, citizenship, that all classes of people in Canada
can find footing on. In any successful society of people
selfish interests must be, to a large extent, subordinated
to the common good. Let us get together in Canada
at this time and work out the paths of our future destiny
along lines to which all can willingly contribute. Let
us work that we may prosper, and let us above all things
strive to understand the other fellow's viewpoint that
he may the more readily strive to understand our own.

Our Pure-Bred Stock Imports.

In 1919, 2,550 pure-bred farm animals came into
Canada from Great Britain and the United States. Of
this number, 2,051 came from the United States. The
majority of the imported stock were females. Thus
from Great Britain came 356 females, and only 98 males.
The importations from Britain consisted chiefly of sheep
and Shorthorns. Only 23 Clydesdale stallions, and no
mares, came through the customs from Britain. The
figures showing the importations from the United States
are interesting: 510 Percheron stallions and 373 Per-
cheron mares were imported, a total of 883. No less
than 192 Belgians were imported from the United
States. Of this number, 115 were stallions. It is
interesting to note that considerable numbers of pure-
bred cattle came across the line. We imported 178
Aberdeen-Angus, 116 of which were females, but only
33 Shorthorns were imported, and 27 of them were
bulls. Ninety-seven Herefords came in, and of this
number 67 were females. Two hundred and seventy-
two sheep came from the United States, as against 266
from Great Britain, and 96 swine were imported from
the States, as against two from Great Britain. In all,
2,051 pure-bred animals were imported from the United
States, as against 454 imported from Great Britain.
It will be interesting to watch the figures for next year.

Cost of Producing Milk.

As this is being written the investigation into milk
prices for the winter season of 1920-21 which the citizens
of Toronto must pay, has not yet been held, although
before this issue goes to our readers a report will have
been secured. As shown in our last week's issue, how-
ever, the members of the commission appointed by the
Honorable Manning W. Doherty to report from time
to time upon milk prices have submitted their first
report, in which is embodied a statement as to the
cost of milk production in the milk-producing districts
adjoining Toronto, for the year ending June, 1920.
This report shows the cost of producing an eight-gallon
can of milk to have been \$2.96 at the farm or the nearest
shipping station, and it is the first detailed statement
of its kind that has ever been presented to the public
in this Province. There can be no question as to its
general accuracy for it not only bears the stamp of the
Ontario Department of Agriculture, a public service
organization, but it also carries with it the approval of
the representative members of the commission itself,
none of whom so far as we know are open to criticism
on the score of insufficient knowledge as to the factor
in the milk problem which they were chosen to represent.

The figures are strictly impartial, and we believe
not inflated in any sense. They do not represent the
cost of production to the average poor dairyman, but
to the average of nearly 100 specialized dairymen, the
average production of whose cows is easily 2,000 pounds
greater than the average over the Province, and whose in-
vestment in buildings and equipment—partly compelled
by protective health officers appointed by the consumer
—is nearly \$175 per cow. Moreover, these figures were
secured from dairymen who have engaged especially
in that type of milk production which is encouraged
and demanded by the development of large cities and
who provide a safety valve for the health of the city
resident, by the production of a steady quantity of the
most necessary and valuable human food. These facts
should not be lost sight of when the consumer is brought
to consider the cost of his daily milk supply.

However difficult it may be for the average person
to understand it, it is a fact that milk, even at present
high prices, is a very economical human food, and it
possesses this virtue for the consumer which is doubly
unfortunate at the present juncture and, in fact, always,
for the producer, that from the nature of the circum-
stances under which it is produced, it is always among