

ber 4. Cattle.—Re-
grade was very slow.
cattle showed improve-
ment. During the fore-
noon were sold, but prices
were a dollar lower. The
head was 13 cents for 23
2,200 lbs. Some small
steers 13 3/4 cents. Stocker
was quiet, but prices
fluctuated.—Heavy beef
\$14. Butcher steers,
good, \$10.50 to \$11.50;
\$9; common, \$6 to
\$8; choice, \$11 to
\$10 to \$9; common, \$6
cows, choice, \$9.50 to
\$7 to \$9. Canners
\$6. Butchers bulls,
\$5; common, \$5 to \$6.
Good, \$10.50 to \$11.50;
Stocker, good, \$8.50
to \$8.

2,285. Calf trade was
slow, selling around 19
cents.—Calves, choice, \$18
to \$15 to \$17; common, \$8
to \$10; choice, \$100 to
\$125 to \$165.
Lamb, 6,024. The lamb
trade was weak, bulk selling
and some 13 3/4 cents.
Cattle quiet. Quotations,
\$8.50; lambs, \$13 to

2,053. The packers
were fed and watered,
to a dollar below last
week and watered basis:
light, \$18.25; heavy,
\$15 to \$17.25.

ber 4. Cattle.—Re-
grade grades were strong
and feeders were weak.
Butchers were slow sale.
Best grades
few, \$16.85.

10,000. Eight
best lambs sold for \$14
each were \$6.50.

1,600. Tops sold

October 4. Cattle.—
Eleven head of the
weight 1,080 lbs.,
22 steers averaging
\$10.50; 52 good fat
1,075 lbs., brought
of the common light
sold around \$7; 21
average 665 lbs.,
at \$7. There was a
logna bulls at prices
to \$5.50 for light bulls
weighing 1,200 lbs.

majority of medium bulls
quotations: Butcher steers,
medium \$8 to \$9; com-
butcher heifers, choice,
\$7.50 to \$9; com-
Butcher cows, choice,
medium \$5 to \$7.50.
Cutters, \$4 to \$5.
Common, \$5.25 to \$6.50.
2,331. Grass calves
most common price
calves from the East
better grades were
quotations: good veal,
\$10 to \$13; grass,

8,514. The lamb
trade at time of wiring
have been sold to
good lambs have been
\$13 to local butchers,
\$12; very thin lambs
quotations: Ewes, \$5.50

1,700. Hogs sold at
cows were \$4 less than

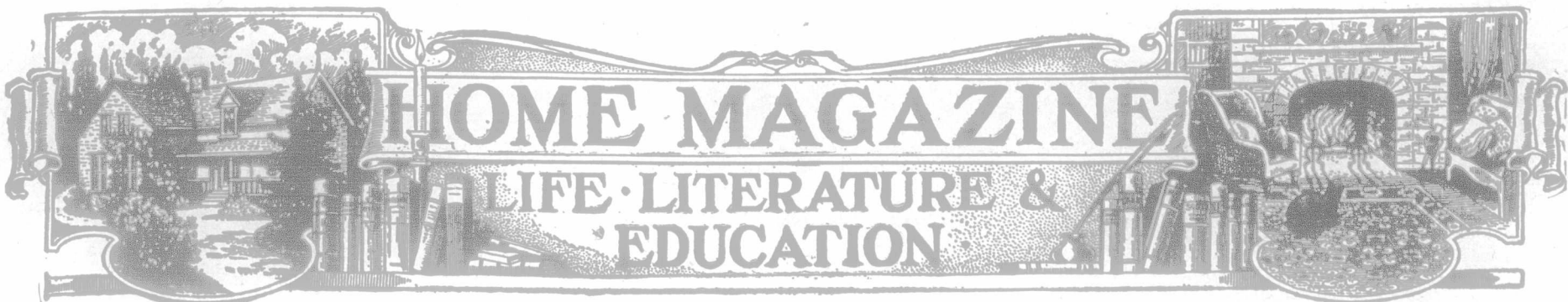
and all interested in
in mind the auction
stuff to be held at
lands on October 20.
nity to secure some of
is that the breed has
Ontario breeders are
of their best stock.
fine lot of cows with
re-bred. There is a
It is an opportunity
present herd or lay the

For further particu-
larment in another
per and watch these
c. Write James Bow-
catalogue.
ended on page 1762.

OCTOBER 7, 1920

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

1751



Summer's End.

BY LOUISE DRISCOLL, IN THE "TIMES,"
NEW YORK.

My garden's very gay;
Vines and flowers all
In a pied array
Play at carnival.

But if you will come
You'll hear the cricket cry,
Telling Summertime
"Good-bye! Good-bye!"

I see the first red leaves,
And brown leaves fall;
The birds now come in flocks—
They do not sing at all!

Grapes have a pleasant smell,
And I know of a place
Where they hang white and sweet
Against the leaves like lace!

Coxcomb, like the cry
Of a wounded thing
Lifts its red head high,
A late blossoming.

Beloved of honeybees,
The orange marigold,
Aromatic, spreads
Fold on starry fold.

In the vivid throng
Here fringed asters are,
Each one with a heart
Like a friendly star.

Sometimes, now, it seems
That the garden tries
To give all she can
For me before she dies.

If you will visit me
You'll hear the cricket cry,
Telling Summertime,
"Good-bye! Good-bye!"

Rural Problems.

Co-operation. Partnership of Father and Son.

CONTINUING his talk on the rural problems in hand at the O. A. C. School for Rural Leadership, (see "Farmer's Advocate" for Sept. 9th), President Reynolds said that the great problem is to keep a population of standard quality for country life, standard in efficiency, in production, and in social, intellectual and moral qualities. It is obvious that this problem is not a mere question of dollars and cents, of securing a living. He had noticed, especially in Western Canada, that securing a living, getting money from farming operations, is the signal, not for accepting but for leaving country life. People try to make a competence for the rest of their lives; the better off leave the country; those who stay stay because they can't get away. These people have no affiliations with country life. This, then, is not merely an economic, but a social problem.

A number of questions on the sheet (see Sept. 9th issue) are economic, but underlying all something of the social is implied, e. g., co-operation. After all it is the social quality that is the final test. You probably know that the joint stock company has been found unsuitable for country conditions; it does not suit the rural type of mind. But the joint stock company is not a social organization—its foundation is the dollar. On the other hand the basis of control in a co-operative organization is essentially the human factor. Each personality must learn to work with other personalities. Why did not co-operative organizations in the past prosper more? First, because of the farmer's intense individuality and unwillingness to surrender control of his own buying and selling. That individuality of ours, which is Canadian and

not rural only, has been the reason for the development of this country, and this country has been favorable for the development of such a character—the pioneer learns to run his own show. But that type has become accentuated. It has developed self-reliance, resourcefulness, etc., but has not developed the quality of dealing amicably with other people. If you have to deal with a man of the intense type in a co-operative society, you will find that the hardest thing he can do is to surrender his will for the public good. There is a topic for pulpits—the social righteousness that enables people to live together in this way! That is what we have to deal with more than anything else.

It is not so much the ecclesiastical conscience as the civic conscience that needs developing, not so much the conscience that prohibits from doing things prohibited by the church—these ye ought to have done, but these civic things ye have left undone.—The civic conscience that (1) accepts as a matter of course the faculty to live in a social way with one's fellows, and (2) that accepts public duties, e. g., voting according to an enlightened mind. We should get away from the idea that it doesn't matter what one does. We should extend our idea to involve training in the schools for fitness for the public welfare. This needs to be brought into the country—to surrender personal judgment for the welfare of the whole.

Again, the quality of trustfulness needs to be developed. Sometimes farmers

standing ability they must pay them as other organizations pay their officials. Farmers in the West are reconciled to the fact that in order to have business done properly they must pay a man, who is not even the head, \$11,000. To handle the selling of grain and live stock, buying binder twine, sugar and fruit co-operatively, meant handing all this over to a business organization. The farmers have to learn to trust the men they put in charge. Also, the farmer has to learn, not only to trust other people, but to make himself worthy of trust. It looks an easy thing to sell to a dealer, not of the organization, who offers more, but that is disastrous to the organization. Farmers or fruit growers must hang together, yet it is to the interest of the dealers to break up the organization, not by attacking it, but by offering more for fruit, or cattle, or grain—to buy the farmers off by offering more. The speaker had met an instance in Michigan some years ago, where a fruit-growers' association had been smashed by a few dealers. The growers didn't look far enough ahead to see that once their organization was broken up the prices would go back. They forgot that it was this organization that had advanced the prices.

This co-operative business, then, either in buying or selling, is not wholly a matter of business, but of social and moral qualities also. If people can do business together and still trust one another, their social relations are better. People must give up distrust, must learn to know one another, and to know one another favorably.

in Ontario? (One of the audience mentioned "Clarkson").

Coming to question g.—regarding partnership between father and son. This is a question fundamental in its necessity and its difficulty. Here again comes in that intense individuality; the father is unwilling to surrender to the son, the son is a chip off the old block. Or there are cases when there is just enough for one,—sometimes it is tragic when the father gives over the deed; unless very intensive farming is practiced there is not enough on the ordinary farm to support two families. But often, where the father with growing sons might hand over to them, as they attain age and ability, a certain portion of the farm management, this is not done. A boy of 14, growing up on a farm, needs to be trained as a farmer, in business experience and ability. How can the farmer best develop this in the boy? The only way, in the speaker's mind, is that the father shall consciously and deliberately realize the problem, and hand over more and more, consulting and advising.

Here someone in the audience interjected, "Not a case of 'Billy's calf and daddy's cow'."

President Reynolds, continuing: Would it not be an interesting survey to find out how many fathers are taking their sons of 14 into some real partnership, and how many mothers are taking their daughters into the responsibility of the household? He was convinced that it is lack of interest in home affairs that is causing so many young people to leave the farms.

Here the discussion turned to the father's side of the question. Someone remarked that often when the son sets up for himself, the father goes to town, at an economic loss. Possibly he breaks down in health, or has to settle down as a day laborer. The money market has changed and he finds he has not enough.

Someone else suggested that it is better for the father to build a second house and retain some land, or a partnership with the son.

The speaker, continuing, said that calf-raising competitions in Manitoba have been found a good way to stimulate the interest of boys. The boys take entire charge of the calves, both at home and when showing them, and good prizes are given, ranging from \$150 down. Afterwards an auction sale of all the calves is held. Throughout the whole transactions, the fathers are out of sight. The boys range in age from 10 to 16. Start a boy that way, give him that experience, let him see the judging. What a valuable experience for a boy!

Mental Defectives.

NO more important subject than this was brought up at the Summer School. It was introduced by Dr. Eric Clarke, of the National Commission of Mental Hygiene, a man who knows his ground thoroughly. "I was born in a lunatic asylum," he says, with a smile, "I know all the quirps and quirks of the defectives." And so he was born in a lunatic asylum, for his father was one of the doctors in charge.

The movement of caring for the feeble-minded, he said (note that he is treating of the "feeble-minded," not the "insane"), is in its infancy yet. Guelph was the first city in Ontario to take up the question of mentally deficient school children and provide classes for them. The first survey in the world, however, was made in England and Wales; other countries followed, and now we in Canada are awaking to a realization of what an important problem this is.

Feeble-minded people are not the same as insane people. An insane person is like a person who has had a bank account but has lost it; the feeble-minded person is like one who never had a bank account,



Pyramid of Gladioli.

St. Thomas, Ont., was very proud of this fine exhibit of gladioli, for which a special prize of \$50 and a diploma were awarded by the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The St. Thomas Horticultural Society captured a silver medal for quality of bloom, and a bronze medal in the largest exhibit class in Detroit last year, and a silver medal at Boston this year.

hang back because they do not trust the co-operative officials, but co-operation, as put in practice, has grown to tremendous proportions in the Grain Growers' Association of the West. The Grain Growers required men of outstanding ability, and they have paid very large salaries to the high officials. One of the chief officials (not the head), for example, has been paid \$11,000 a year. Unless farmers are trained in big business, they are likely to compare what they make with what such men as this make. They must learn that if they are to get men of out-

The questions dealing with partnership (see Sept. 9th issue) are marked (a), (d), (e). Take, for example, question (e), concerning "a co-operative truck line that is lowering costs of transportation from the farm market." Go to any receiving station for milk or cream—how often do you find the individual farmer driving up with his little rig and can of cream? He could save time by co-operating. Co-operation between school districts is another opportunity. Then, how many community churches are there