that if a person put his foot on one firmly on ordinary soil, it would creep on afterwards. did not notice any other birds besides cow birds and sparrows destreying the worms.

Yours truly, Wentworth Co., Ont. JAMES MARSHALL.

D. Brown & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

There was a fairly large attendance at the big Shorthorn sale of Duncan Brown & Sons, at Shedden, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, many being present from considerable distances. The cattle were brought out in only fair field condition, and the prices realized again demonstrated that conmon has a mighty influence on the length of the bidding and the willingness of buyers to pay the actual value. Many present thought the prices paid were generally an honest value, nevertheless many of the heifers were bought at prices that will be highly remunerative for their lucky purchasers. The 35 head sold for a total of \$3,802.50, an all-round average of \$108.65. Twenty-seven females sold for an average of \$113.33, and eight bulls for an average of \$92.81. Following are the prices paid for all those selling for \$100.00 and over, and their ... purchasers :

Cherry Bloom 2nd, Walter Miller, Shedden.\$127.50 Rosy Meadow, W. J. Crowther, Welland. 130.00 Spicy Reauty, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt. 115.00 Scottish Rose 6th, J. D. Lock, St. Thomas

Scottish Rose 5th, R. Mitchell, Coldstream..... Scottish Rose 7th, W. J. Crowther....... 125.00 Sead Weed 4th, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. 125.00 Strathallan F., W. Miller Strathallan G., Langstaff Bros., Tupperville.....

Strathallan A. 2nd, E. J. Purcell, Wards-.. 122.50 ville..... 150.00 Strathallan A. 3rd, H. Forbes, Tupper-

ville.... Strathallan A. 4th, A. J. Fox, Harrow... 165.00 Roan Daisy, C. Cattanach, Port Stanley. 102.50 Strathallan B. 2nd, J. M. Gardhouse.... 127.50 Strathallan B. 3rd, W. H. Ford, Dutton. 125.00 Rubertha, Langstaff Bros..... 110.00 Scotch Helmet, G. E. Barclay, Poplar

A Scheme to Bring Laborer and Farmer Together.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have just read with interest your editorial "Who Should Help the Une while I endorse every word of it, yet there remains the other side of the question. There are anemployed, and what are we going to do about Because manufacturers and business men fail to do all they might to relieve the situation is ecarcely a reason that we as farmers should not tift a hand. For a number of years a great deal of work has been left undone on many farms, because men were hard to get and harder to pay. Numbers of farmers could profitably employ a man for the winter if the man was willing to work for his board and a small wage and if he proved to be a fair worker, the farmer would be glad to keep him on for the summer at good wages. But the question is: how to bring the farmer and the unemployed man together. To my mind this is a most difficult question. man might be sent from the city to a certain farmer. The farmer cannot have him board out as the city employer would do but must ta'e the man in and make him one of the family. In two days the farmer might know that he simply couldn't have the fellow around, but, what is he to do? Turn him out on the road or buy him a ticket and send him back to the city? He doesn't like to turn him adrift and he hasn't money to spend buying tickets, so perhaps he decides to put up with the fellow for some time. What is the result? He decides that this is the last time he will be caught in such a trap, and his neighbors also decide to steer clear of unemployed. Now suppose the government would take part of the risk. They could do it by dividing each township into sections and appointing some good, capable man to have charge of each section. This man could go to the farmer and say-"Here try one of these min for a few days, I'll call around to see you again and if he saits we'll arrange wages, if not, I'll The man in charge take him off your hands." would need to be paid for his services and supplied with funds for the transfer of the men. If either the employer or the employee had any grievence he could call on the man in charge. I have no doubt that if the matter were taken up in the proper way, numbers of men and perhaps women too, could be placed in good homes for the winter.

I was also much interested in Peter Mc-Arthur's article, "A Warning." Mr. McArthur is undoubtedly right when he said "I do not care Arthur's article, "A Warning." whether an election is forged by the Liberals or sprung by the Conservatives it could only be described as a combination of Peanut Politics and High Treason.

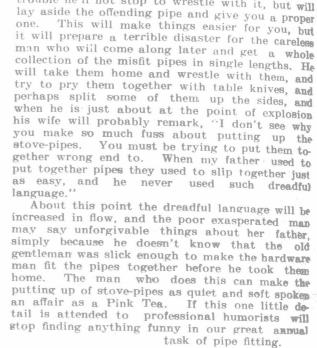
R. M. WARREN Renfrew Co., Ont.

The London Dairy Show.

Evidently the Old Land has not become so excited over the war in Europe as some of the colonies and other countries farther removed from the scene of conflict. The London Dairy Show, recently held, is evidence of the fact that as far as agriculture is concerned, at least, Business as usual" is being carried out in Great Britain. The entries at the show, considering the situation, were flattering indeed. There were 244 dairy cattle on exhibition; 209 entries in the milking and butter tests; 85 goats; 3,089 poultry; 2,288 pigeons; 301 cheese; 67 bacon and ham entries; 371 butter entries; 27 cream entries; 46 entries in skim-milk bread; 125 honey entries; 75 in the milkers' contests; 97 in the butter-making contest, and several entries in other classes.

The first day of the show brought out a large crowd, and they were treated to a good exhibi-The war, it is claimed, has increased the call for home-produced food supplies in Britain, and has tended to sharpen up the cheese and butter-making industries of that country. It was considered very gratifying that 244 head of cattle came forward, this being only 42 head under

the very large total of last year.



too big for the pipe into which it is to fit might

just as well be a foot too big. Properly made

stove-pipes are made with mathematical exactness

so that they fit one another easily and yet close-

a shade too tight they are impossible. It is 80

easy to have them a shade off that you will find

it a very good rule to let the hardware dealer

have the first struggle with them. When he finds

trouble he'll not stop to wrestle with it, but will

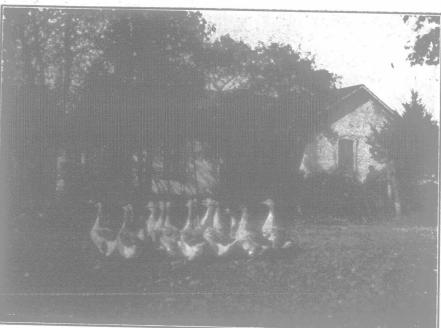
The joints mustn't be loose, and if they are

Having succeeded in writing a serious and purposeful paragraph on the subject of putting up stove-pipes, I feel at liberty to make a few further remarks of a casual character.

There are a lot of people like myself who are too thrifty to buy new pipes every year. In the spring, when we take down the stoves they carry the pines to the granary or drive shed and pile them carefully into the one corner of the building where there is a leak in the roof. When the fall comes we go cheerfully to get them, and after noting how rusty the pipes are we locate the hole in the roof and make up our minds to mend it-some time Just what hap

pens when we try to put together those rusty pipes I am not going to You probably have a hot-tempered man in your own family, and you can find out all about it by watching him and listening to his lamentations. But I wish to address a word of serious advice to the innocent bystander who is always standing around when cranky pipes are being put together. When you notice that the man who is trying to get the pipes together is holding in his breath and is getting red in the face, it is mo time to ask, sweetly, 'Don't you think the other end would go in easier?" Men have been known to jump up in the air and trample the pipes quite flat as the only fitting reply to such a question If you can't make yourself silent and unobtrusive ly useful by holding the end of a pipe or by pass ing thin table knives at critical moments you had better go out for a walk, and the farther you go the more you will please the man who is putting up the pipes. And if before starting for your walk you make a few remarks of the kind indicated, he will not care if you never come back. I find putting up stove-pipes a job that I want to do "in silence and alone." I have never yet found anyone who was able to give me any real assistance in fitting together the pipes, though they might be a great help when the fitted pipes were being placed between the stove and the chimney. I may as well say that I expect to put up stove pipes this afternoon, and I am writing these paragraphs before starting at the job. Later in the day I may be too much "het up" to write anything that the editor would care

P. S.—Two hours later. Quite calm, with 8 normal temperature and an even pulse I am sitting down to record the fact that the stove-pipes have been successfully fitted, 1 tup and wired I am inclined to think that the ease with which the work was done was largely due to the philosophical attitude acquired while writing on the subject in the forenoon. I am now able to



A Fine Fat Flock in Waiting

There was a general uniform character of the classes, which was considered the feature of the Shorthorns contributed over 80 entries; Jerseys were 17 in number. There were 8 Guernseys, a few Holsteins, a few entries of Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, some Red Polls and several cross breds. Cheese and butter were among the strongest entries at the show.

Janetta, the seven-year-old cow, got by Barrington Prince, was the best of the milking Shorthorns.

A Fall Chore.

By Peter McArthur.

I know that putting up stove-pipes is practically a forbidden subject in the editorial rooms of all self-respecting papers and magazines. Every would-be humorist seems to think that he can be funny about stove-pipes, if about nothing else. The subject has been done to death in verse, prose and pictures; but in spite of the attitude of weary editors, stove-pipes still have to be put up every fall, and the job furnishes entertainment to everyone except the poor wretch who is acting as chief engineer of the operations. I would not touch on so stale a subject were it not that I want to convey to the public an important piece of advice, quite serious advice without any joke or "catch" in it. When you are buying stovepipes do not buy them in loose sections. the hardware man to kindly put them together for you before you load them into the wagon. If he manages to put them together all right it is quite probable that you may be able to do the But if you buy pipes that are not put together there is always a danger of getting one or two in the batch that will wreck the peace of your home. I don't know how they make stovepipes but I know that they vary in size, and a pipe that is the one hundredth part of an inch

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