

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR;



ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 25, 1920.

No. 1470



Back to Better Baking

Remember the delicious home-baked bread, the cakes, pies and pastry you used to make with the high patent quality of Purity Flour. Wheat conservation restriction upon flour milling is now a thing of the past. Again we can supply

High Patent Quality

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

If

You have your Ford car overhauled now you will have your car when you want it in the spring.

It can be repaired now when the repair shops of Ford dealers are not as busy as they will be during the Spring rush.

Ford repair parts are sold at a fixed price by all Ford dealers and service stations. Labor costs are reasonable.

Leave your car for repair only where you see the sign

**Genuine Ford Parts
For Sale Here**

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

ROOF WITH METAL

Send us the size of any roof that needs covering and we will mail you a very interesting proposition.

**"EMPIRE"
CORRUGATED IRON
"EASTLAKE"
STEEL SHINGLES**

are admitted
Standards of Quality

35 years' reputation for sterling reliability is behind "Metallic" goods. 35 years' experience in filling farmers' needs is at your service.

Write today for Roofing Booklet E

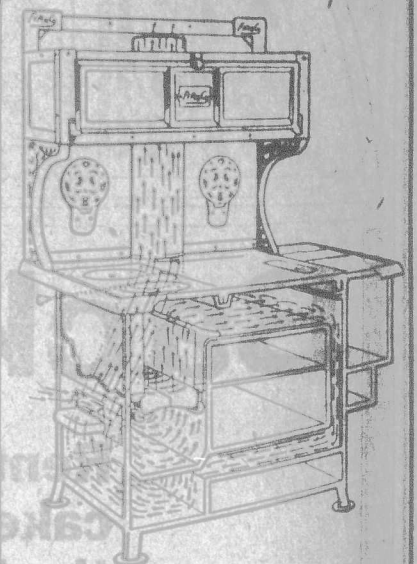
The
METALLIC ROOFING Co.
Limited

196 MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO
and
Winnipeg

**USE
"METALLIC"**

CLEANLINESS WITH THE

**FireCo
RANGE**



Ranges and Heaters Stand Alone when compared to others in cleanliness of operation. Being absolutely Air-Tight, there is no dust in the room. Our method of removing ashes does away with the Old Dirty Method.

For further particulars, write to
The Hall Zryd Foundry Company
Limited
Hespeler, Ontario

Learn Auctioneering

At World's Original and Greatest School

and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught.

Write to-day for free catalogue.

Jones' National School of Auctioneering
18 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Carey M. Jones, Pres.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

**The Double
Track Route**

BETWEEN MONTREAL,
TORONTO, DETROIT
AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service

Sleeping Cars on night Trains
and Parlor Cars on Principal Day
Trains.

Full information from any Grand
Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E.
Hornig, District Passenger Agent,
Toronto.

Logs Wanted

Hard and Soft Maple, Rock and Soft Elm, Bass-
wood, Ash, Hickory and Walnut.
BRADLEY CO. Hamilton, Ontario

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

WINTER FAIR
GUELPH

Dec. 3rd to 9th

Do not fail to visit this, Canada's Largest
Winter Fair

The Best in Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds
and Poultry will be there.

Ask your Railway Agent about Railway
Rates and Train Service.

DO NOT FORGET THE DATES, DEC. 3-9.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, President.
J. E. RETNE, Secretary.

ROOF WITH METAL

Send us the size of any roof needs covering and will mail you a very interesting proposition.

"EMPIRE" CORRUGATED IRON "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES

are admitted standards of Quality

years' reputation for being reliability is behind "metallic" goods. 35 years' experience in filling farmers' needs is at your service.

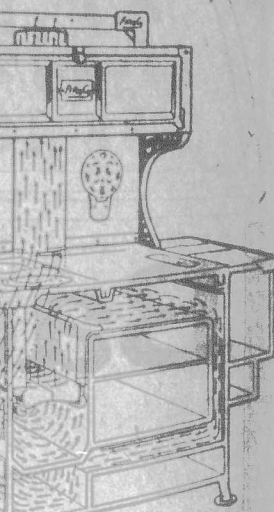
See today for Roofing Booklet B

ALLIANCE ROOFING Co. Limited MANUFACTURERS TORONTO and Winnipeg

USE METALLIC

CONFINEMENT WITH THE

FireCo RANGE



Ranges and Heaters Stand Alone, when compared to others in cleanliness of operation. Being absolutely Air-Tight, no dust in the room. Our method of removing ashes does away with the Old Dirty Method. For other particulars, write to Fryd Foundry Company Limited, Deseronto, Ontario

Auctioneering

World's Original and Greatest School of Auctioneering. Independent with no capital invested. The business taught. See today for free catalogue. National School of Auctioneering, 117 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. Harry M. Jones, Pres.

Interprovincial Pressed Brick

COMBINES QUALITY AND DURABILITY RED, BUFF AND FIRE-FLASHED COLORS

Increased Production Guarantees Prompt Shipment.

Write for Free Samples.

INTERPROVINCIAL BRICK CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED

Office: 30 Toronto St., Toronto.

Plant: Cheltenham, Ontario

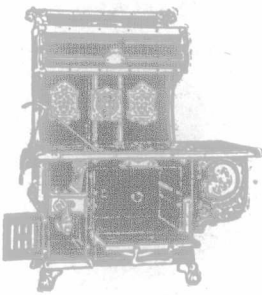


Has a Perfected Oven

MANY women rightly judge a range by its oven. See at the dealers how generous the Corona oven is—size 21" x 21" x 14"—large and roomy. It's more than gratifying to see how evenly done the meal comes out in good time so as to economize coal. The system of heat distribution is an eye opener when you see how splendidly it operates. And it keeps on giving satisfaction. The bottom is made of the heaviest steel braced with heavy supports to prevent warping.

And the oven door—it forms a handy shelf, and makes handling so easy!

See the wonderful closet door (exclusive), it opens and closes without obstructing in any way, either the closet or the space underneath the closet.



Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd. ORILLIA ONTARIO

Western Distributing Houses: Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton. Eastern Distributing Houses: London, Ont.; Smiths Falls, Ont.; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.; Lounsbury Co., Ltd., New Castle, N.B.

Absolute Security

Security is the all-important feature in making an investment; the rate of interest promised is a secondary consideration.

Probably the safest investment in the whole world is a monthly income policy on the endowment plan taken in The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada for the following reasons, among others:

If the policyholder survives the term of the endowment he receives an income monthly which is guaranteed for at least 20 years—or will be paid until his death.

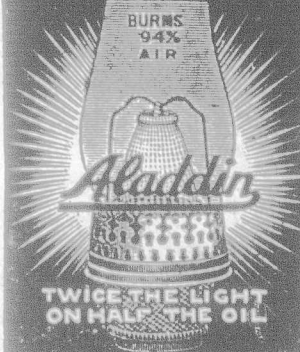
If the policyholder does not survive the endowment term the payments are made to his beneficiary.

Should the beneficiary survive the 20 years during which the payments are guaranteed they will be continued until her death.

The Mutual Life of Canada Waterloo-Ontario

Coal Oil Light TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



Agents Wanted

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

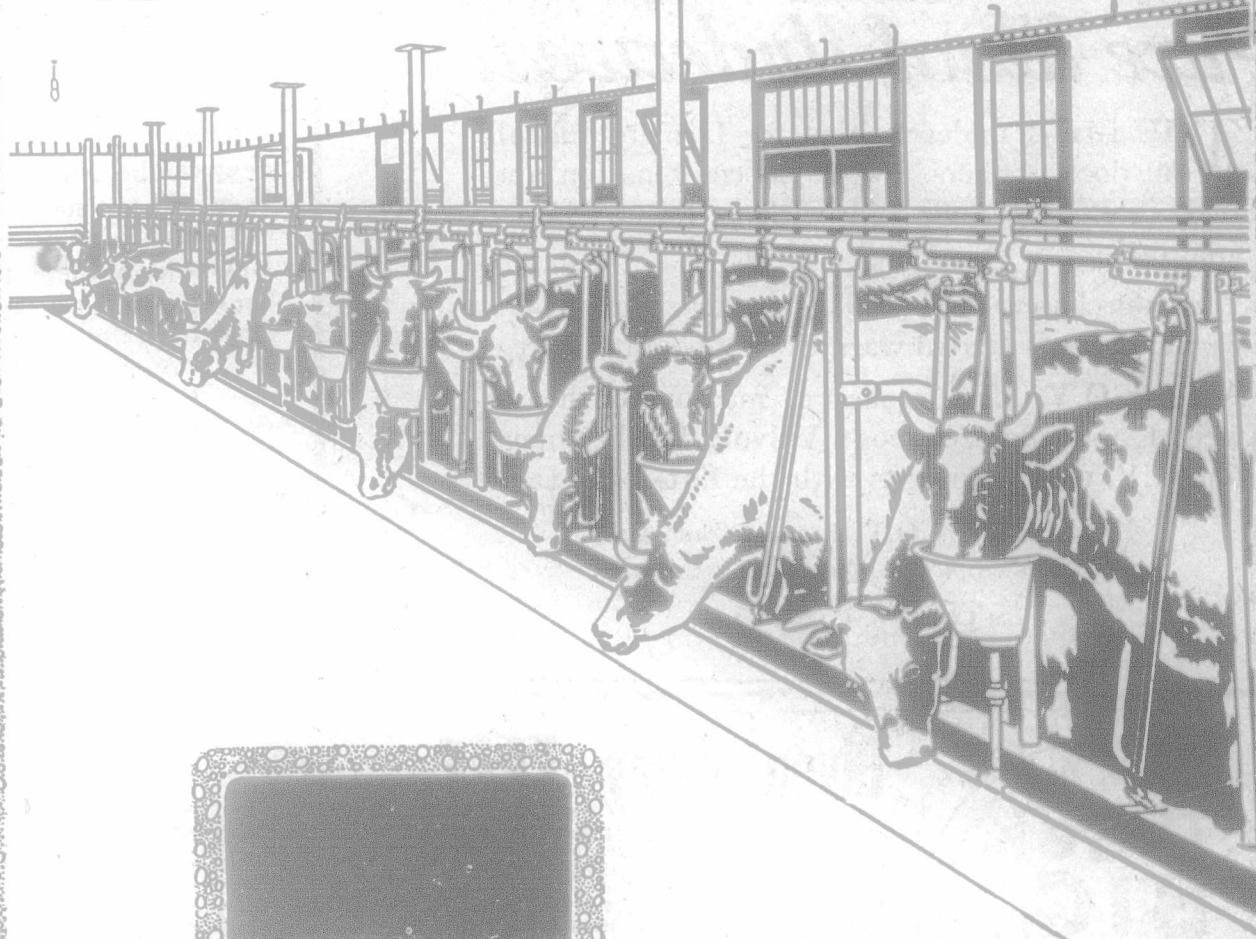
Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE!

MANTLE LAMP CO., 234 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL or LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD WINDUP Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

BT Water Bowls



Driving cows out in the cold prevents them from doing their best.

BT Water Bowls Pay for Themselves

BT Water Bowls pay for themselves in 60 days. The increase in milk production alone will pay back the cost of the bowls in two months.

To produce their best, cows must have water at the right temperature before them all the time. They must not be driven into the storm to drink big gulps of icy water.

Can you get any other investment that will pay 100% in two months? A BT Water Bowl outfit!

will do this and save time, work and disease as well.

Don't delay. Put in Water Bowls this winter. The coupon will bring full details.

Please send your circular on BT Water Bowls.

Name _____ P.O. _____ Prov. _____ Nearest Station _____ Lot and Concession _____ (In Western Provinces give township and Range.) BEATTY BROS., LIMITED Dept. K 552 - - - FERGUS, ONT.



O.V. BRAND
OTTAWA VALLEY BRAND

Pure Wool Underwear

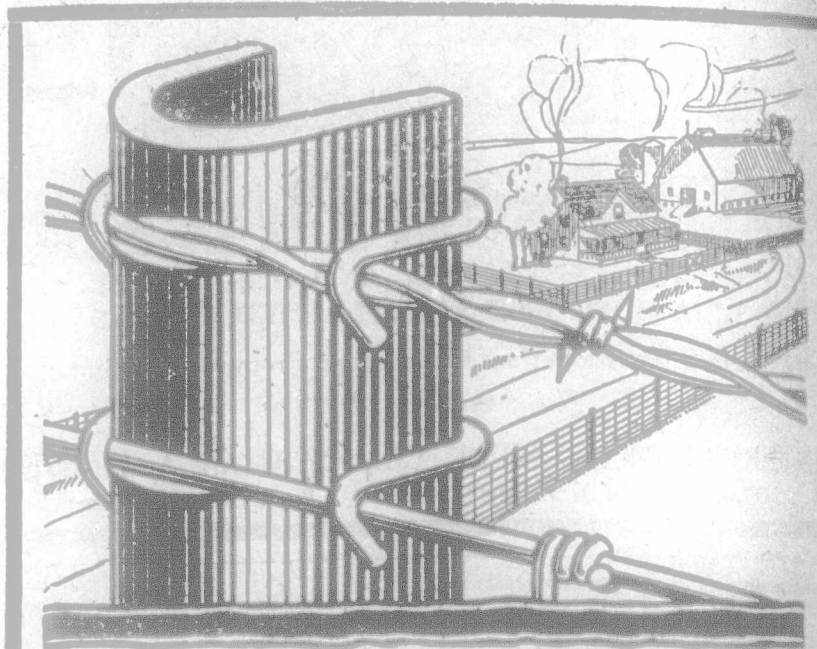
THE ideal underclothing for farmers and all out-door workers. Made in combination and two-piece suits and sold with a durability guarantee.

The purchaser of O.V. Underwear secures pure wool garments of real warmth at moderate prices.

Ask for O.V. Underwear, medium or heavy weight and enquire about **Velvoknit**, the super-fine O.V. undergarments with the flat-lock seam.

Your dealer has O.V. Brand or can secure it without difficulty from his wholesaler.

MADE IN CANADA



STURDY FENCES

Every farmer needs strong, dependable, reliable, sturdy, permanent fences. Fences that will stand any farm strain. Fences that do not need repairs and will last a lifetime. Such fences can be built by using

BURLINGTON STEEL FENCE POSTS

Made of high carbon steel, rust resisting, extra heavy and coated with rust-proof paint, they will not bend, break nor burn.

They can be driven into the ground in less than a minute. They will not heave. There are no holes in the post to weaken it. The wire is fastened to the posts with clips. Thousands of these posts are giving satisfactory service. For sale by hardware, fence and implement dealers or direct from the factory. Immediate shipment.

Write for our book. Its free.

BURLINGTON PRODUCTS LIMITED
300 SHERMAN AVE. N.
HAMILTON, CANADA

Given Away FREE

There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING

when you ship your **RAW FURS** to **John Hallam Limited**

Address as below.
351 Hallam Building, TORONTO

HALLAM'S CATALOG—96 pages fully illustrated, English only, now ready to mail. You can get immediate delivery of Animal Traps and Bait, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Gun Accessories, Fish Nets, Mackinaw Clothing, Camp Stoves, Campasses, Headlights, Snow Shoes, Shoe Packs, Fur Coats and Fur Sets of all kinds, also 1001 other articles, all at moderate prices.

HALLAM'S TRAPPERS' GUIDE—96 pages illustrated, tells how and when to trap, describes Animal Habits, Tracks and bait to use.

HALLAM'S RAW FUR NEWS and PRICE LIST—gives latest Raw Fur prices and advance market information.

These books all gladly sent free. Write today.



Have Your Cleaning Done by Experts

Clothing, household draperies, linen and delicate fabrics can be cleaned and made to look as fresh and bright as when first bought.

CLEANING AND DYEING IS PROPERLY DONE AT PARKER'S

It makes no difference where you live; parcels can be sent in by mail or express. The same care and attention is given the work as though you lived in town.

We will be pleased to advise you on any question regarding Cleaning or Dyeing. WRITE US.

Parker's Dye Works Limited
Cleaners & Dyers
791 Yonge St., Toronto

Northern Ontario

The Great Clay Belt of Northern Ontario lies one degree south of Winnipeg, and contains millions of acres of virgin soil fit for mixed farming, which may be had by return soldiers and sailors free; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents an acre. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For free information write:

HON. MANNING DOHERTY
Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization

PATENT SOLICITORS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

PATENTS Canadian, Foreign Booklets Free
(EGERTON R. CASE, M. C. I. P. A. Lond.)
10 Adelaide East TORONTO

REAL HARRIS, LEWIS, AND SHETLAND HOMESPUNS
DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS
The Aristocrat of Tweed for Sporting Wear
Price \$2.50 per yd. Car. paid Patterns Free.
S. A. NEWALL & SONS
(Dep. L.F.A.) - Stornoway, SCOTLAND
State shade desired and whether for Gents' or Ladies' Wear.

"Remember!"
THE HOAG OIL ENGINE
will save two-thirds of the running cost of all other types of engines.
THE HOAG OIL ENGINE CO., LTD.
Brantford, Ont.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 25, 1920.

1470

EDITORIAL.

Rear the calves well. They make cheaper gains as calves than at any other time.

Do a little work with the hens and get them working for you. The pullets should be laying.

There are many interesting and educational features about a winter fair. Plan on attending at least one.

An old proverb says: "Reading maketh a full man." However, there should be a little filling along with the daily paper. Plan on reading some good books this winter.

The Canadian farmer must be a producer of live stock or he will not be a good farmer. Markets will fluctuate but the policy of maintaining ample live stock for the farm must be consistently adhered to.

The rather untimely cold spell and snowfall in Ontario caught most farmers with a good deal of work still to be done. Several weeks of open weather are still hoped for by all having roots in the ground and plowing to be done.

Taking it all around, it has been a lean year for fruit growers in spite of the bountiful crop. A scarcity of containers, inadequate transportation facilities and a demoralized export trade have combined to seriously discount the value of the harvest.

Investigate the dairy herd at the beginning of winter and get rid of the boarders. The scales and Babcock test will reveal the non-profit-making cows, which should be disposed of. Economy in production is the big factor now in successful dairying.

Almost every day one reads of manufacturing firms either reducing the number of working hours in the week, closing down for part of the week, or reducing their staff of workmen. Some of the men who have gone to the towns in recent years may soon be willing to sign a contract for a year's employment on the farm.

The municipal elections are again drawing near, and as usual many are aspiring to office. Electors might advisedly take more interest in their township or county affairs and make an effort to bring out and elect the best all-round men possible. The man of sound judgment who has made a success of his own business is more likely to do good work for the municipality than the wind-jammer.

If farmers would get together and each donate one-half day to the municipality they could make the roads throughout rural districts fifty per cent. better during the late fall and spring. In this democracy of which we boast we hold the state responsible and endeavor to clear ourselves of all responsibility possible. The individual is not lawfully responsible for the condition of the highway, even in front of his own home; that is a matter for the township and the path-master to look after. However, the best work is always done where some community effort is put into the scheme and donations of time and money are freely given. With a good deal of fall plowing yet to do, and the cleaning up work on the farm still behind, farmers will not feel like leaving their own places and taking their teams to work on the road. However, they will benefit most by it, and in the end will not regret a little time spent in the public good. Get together on the side-roads and concessions and arrange to give a few hours or half a day each in the interest of better roads.

A Good Barometer.

Before coming to any conclusion regarding future prospects in the pure-bred live stock business, breeders should study carefully the reports of what has been going on in Britain. A full account appeared in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" of the live stock sales in Britain. During Shorthorn Week 842 head of pedigreed Shorthorns, male and female, young and old, were placed on the market and made an average of £332. These were all bred and sold in Scotland, the great breeding ground of good cattle. William Duthie made an average of £791 for 25 bull calves, and his nephew, Duthie Webster, had an average of £865 for 5 bull calves. Collynie Masterpiece, from the Duthie herd, sold for 2,600 guineas, and Royal Mandate brought Duthie Webster 3,200 guineas. James Durno's average at Uppermill was £368 10s. for 21 head. F. L. Wallace, Balcairn Farm, made the splendid average of £780 14s. 4d. for 43 head, and received 5,100 guineas for Balcairn Dazzler, a November calf sired by Earl of Kingston. These are only a few of the good sales, and they all go to indicate that the Shorthorn breeders of Britain are not downhearted.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were the feature of a two-day event at Aberdeen, where 341 head averaged £86 11s. 7d., and where 1,000 guineas was paid for a yearling heifer.

Rams have been selling at unheard-of prices, and naturally enough these high-priced sheep at the present time are the descendants of those which fetched the high prices only a few years back. British live stock men are a people with keen business foresight, and their confidence in the future of cattle breeding may be taken as a pretty reliable guide.

A False Guardianship.

There are a good many live stock organizations in Canada, but few of them are ever heard of except when they hold their annual meetings, and then there is little of real value to report. During the last year and a half the swine industry in Canada has been handicapped by severe and unjust restrictions, but the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, which should be interested, and those alleged guardians of the industry, the Eastern and Western Canada Live Stock Unions have maintained a death-like silence. For the past eighteen months the Canadian packers have labored under severe difficulties, and the Dominion Government has been deeply concerned with the problem of swine marketing; but the live stock organizations, which should constitute the great headquarters for a rally of producers to the cause of better marketing arrangements, have been asleep at the switch. The result is that Western Canada, which went hogless almost two years ago, has not come back, and the producers of Eastern Canada, without the steadying influence which should be exerted by the organizations to which they look for guidance, are gradually yet surely ceasing to breed hogs.

The situation, at present, is a complicated one. A continuance of partial food control in Britain is seriously affecting the hog industry here, and the astuteness of the purchasing agents for the British Ministry of Food is not helping the matter any. Canadian packers are told how much the British Ministry will pay, and they can take it or leave it as they so elect. The purchasing price is based on Chicago quotations for market hogs, the sellers of bacon being allowed a differential varying from 1½ to 2 cents per pound. Payment is made in such a way that the British Ministry of Food, by taking advantage of the rate of exchange against her in both Canada and the United States and of the rate of exchange against Canada in the United States, is able to lay down Canadian bacon in England at the same or even a lower price than they actually pay for the much

inferior United States product. In other words, the British Ministry of Food is making a profit on Canadian bacon which is used to make up losses on their purchases in the United States, and this handicap is now being borne by the Canadian packer and producer. If given the opportunity, the consumer in Britain would quickly show his appreciation of Canadian bacon by paying the premium to which it is entitled, as happened in connection with Irish and English bacon when de-controlled.

The conditions governing the marketing of hogs are only temporary, and there is no reason why Canadian farmers should not be steadily building up the industry and providing a steady and appreciable volume of product. Our live stock organizations should be working energetically with producers, packers and Government to open and keep open the channels of trade that our product may flow unrestrictedly into consumption. Equally important, too, is the function of an organization in keeping producers informed and guided along the right pathway. The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association and the two Unions have a duty to perform at the present time; will they rally and help put the industry on a sure and steady foundation, or will they continue to slumber and allow the industry to wane? We sincerely hope there will be an awakening and that Canada may soon get back into her normal stride.

A Word About Subscription Rates.

After what has occurred in the publishing field during the past three or four years, we know our subscribers will not be surprised on reading the announcement in last week's issue that "The Farmer's Advocate" has been obliged to increase its subscription rates. Owing to the enormous increase in costs from which there is no escape, many publications have suspended, others have amalgamated, and practically all have raised their subscription rates. The subscription price of "The Farmer's Advocate" has not been increased for the past seventeen years, and the publishers regret, as much as anyone, that a raise is necessary. It was thought that perhaps the years of abnormal conditions could be lived through and that the cost of producing the paper could be again restored to normal; such, however, seems hopeless. The last supply of paper purchased—and which has not yet arrived—is costing more than was ever paid in the history of this publication, and owing to the growing scarcity of pulp it is not likely that the price of paper will be appreciably reduced. Postage rates will be increased 200 per cent. at the beginning of the new year, and a still further 300 per cent. postal increase is called for by the Government in 1922, which will mean an added expense of \$8,000 annually to us. Salaries, travelling expenses, wages, printing, mailing, postage and every item involved in the production of a paper have soared so outrageously that former advertising and subscription rates do not suffice to adequately meet the ever-growing expense.

Many subscribers have repeatedly expressed surprise that The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine could maintain its high standard of excellence and retain its old subscription price, when everything else had doubled and trebled in value. This has been possible only on account of the high standing of the paper, and a determined effort on the part of its publishers to keep the cost to subscribers as low as possible, and yet produce a journal that would meet their every need. With the same object in view, The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is being offered for two years for \$3.00 paid in advance, which is no increase to those who take advantage of this special generous offer. More than that, our subscribers are given the opportunity up to January 1, 1921, of renewing at the old figure, namely, \$1.50 per year, and we especially urge our readers to send in their renewals direct to this office, and to take

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 Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$3.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—30 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising given on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

advantage of this special two-year offer, at once. After January 1, 1921, the subscription price will be \$2.00 per year, payable in advance, or \$3.00 for two years. We are certain that all those who are acquainted with the quality and standing of "The Farmer's Advocate" will readily understand why such an advance is necessary.

If we were willing to use a poor quality of paper, omit the expensive engravings which appear in every issue, publish cheap agricultural clap-trap (which comes through every mail in great volume) and call it editorial matter, the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine might be continued at the old subscription rate. However, that is contrary to our policy. We take the stand that farmers want and are entitled to the very best, latest, and most reliable information that can be obtained. We do not go on hearsay; we go and see for ourselves. No distance is too great to travel if there is a truth to be learned; no expense is too great if an investigation made by our editors will reveal a substantial fact. The reliability of every statement made in this paper is vouched for by the fact that it appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," and it is this service which we are asking our subscribers to help us maintain.

How to Enjoy the Winter Evenings.

By SANDY FRASER.

It just seems like it was day-before-yesterday that the snow was takin' its departure, and the grass was startin' tae grow on the south side o' the rail fences, and we were thinkin' o' buyin' a new point for the auld plow, and a few bolts an' ither repairs for the seeder. Spring had come and we were lookin' ahead to a lang spell o' hard work and worryin' about how we were ever gaein' to get through wi' the seedin' an' hoein' an' hayin' an' harvestin' an' threshin' an' silo-filling an' fall-plowin'.

Weel, its all been done, some way or ither and we have been sae interested in the job that we never noticed the time passin', like we would if we were laid up wi' the rheumatism or serving a six-months jail sentence.

And noo the question is, what's the program for the next half-year? Have we got oor work all laid out an' planned frae noo till next spring, or are we juist counting on takin' things hit-and-miss as they come and wearin' through the dull months o' the year as best we can?

Some people find Sunday an unco' lang an' tiresome day, and it's these same people that ye will hear talkin' about how they hate the winter. I never felt that way about it. Sunday is my busy day and the winter is the one time o' the year that I get a chance to catch up on the important part o' the work that I find waitin' for

me when that auld chap they call Fate sent me intae this part o' the country.

I'm no' sic a whirl-wind at wark as the above might lead ye to believe. In fact I'll have tae admit that there was always mair or less o' a lazy streak in me. I dinna think I'll ever find gettin' oot o' bed in the mornin' onything less than genuine hardship. As a wee laddie I used to pit one foot oot and tramp on the floor, when my mither wad call me, tae mak' her believe that I was up and would be doon-stairs in a meenute.

But I found oot later that there was little use in tryin' tae slip oot o' a fair share o' wark in this world, and about the only way o' gettin' along was to get right at the job, whatever it was, an' get it oot o' the way. It was off my mind then and I could rest wi' some degree o' comfort.

It's vera easy to gae to an extreme in this direction, however. Some chaps seem tae get ower conscientious about finishing up the job they're at and ye'll find them working oot in the field till ten o'clock at night, sometimes. I vera nearly got the habit at one time, but I found oot that I was gaein' to put myself on the junk-pile in a year or twa, sae I quit it.

Ye can depend on it, if yer conscience won't let ye knock off wark at six or seven o'clock, ony day in the year, the trouble is with yer conscience. There's a screw loose in it, or somethin' like that.

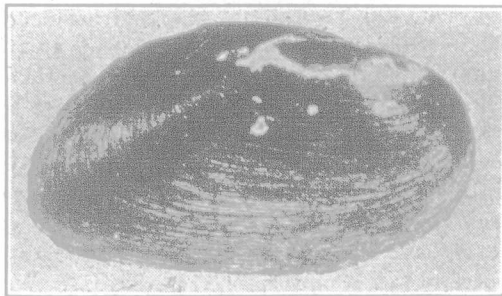


Fig. 1. Common Fresh-Water Clam.

But the man that has the habit o' work generally feels the necessity o' doing something or ither every hour he is awake. He canna sit doon an' fold his hands and go intae a lang meditation, like a Hindoo priest. He thinks that life is too short to not be making every meenute he is awake count for something. And the consequence is, wi' some people, that they keep on warkin' their hands and let their heads tak' a holiday o' indefinite length.

If a wee bit o' advice was ever of ony account it ought tae be in a case o' this kind, where a guid man is gaein' tae the bad wi' hard labor. Noo is the time tae stretch oot a hand to save him from gaein' tae the everlastin' dogs, gin ye like tae pit it sae strong as that.

And all he needs is juist to have his energy turned intae anither channel for part o' the time. Call it a change o' work, but it will have the effect o' a rest, juist the same. And the result will be that, in place o' a man wi' a big muscle and an empty mind, we may have an individual wi' body and mind developing and growing strong together, the one helping to tak' care o' the ither.

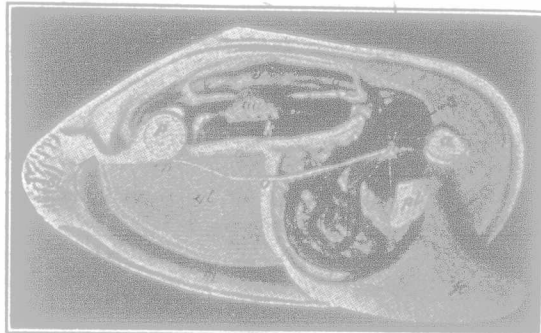


Fig. 2. Internal Organs of the Fresh-Water Clam. See Article.

A man's education should never be finished while the Lord lets him stay on the earth. And it's his ain fault if it is. This is an age o' Books, if ever there was such an age in history. And we would all have them if we were convinced o' the fact that food for the mind was of juist as much importance as food for the body. The latter is a necessity, I ken. So is the former. We're flightin' awa' oor time gin we're not gettin' some kind o' an education oot o' life. And one o' the important means tae this end is the right kind o' books. I ken there are ither things, of coorse, but we can talk about them later. The lang evenings are comin', and the stormy days, when all the time ye have keeps rinnin' away into yesterday, as usual. When spring comes we can talk about ploos and harrows and seed-corn again.

Gin ye won't tak it frae me, listen tae what Lord Morley says about the right use o' the right books. He says, "they help us to be, as well as to know. They awaken within us the diviner mind. They rouse in us a thirst for the best of all God's gifts, which is a desire to know the best that has been thought and said, in the world."

When Gladstone was in his eighty-eighth year he said: "My power to read for a considerable number of hours, every day, continues. This is a great privilege." "To fall in love with a great author, and to remain in love with him, is one of life's chief blessings," is the way anither man puts it.

William Thackeray says, "I own to have said my grace

at the table and to have thanked heaven for this, my English birthright, freely to partake of the bountiful books, and to speak the truth I found there."

John Newton, the great English preacher, said that two things kept him out of hell. One was, as he puts it, "my early and lifelong love for the woman who became my wife, and the other was my early and lifelong love for good books."

If all the young people on oor farms had a love for books that would keep them occupied in their otherwise idle hours there would be na danger o' too many o' them rinnin' awa' tae the city for amusement and a mair cheerful life.

Good books are man's best friend in whatever situation in life he may be placed, but if it has fallen to his lot to be a farmer he juist can't be what he might be wi'oot them. For they'll help tae bring him almost everything that's really worth having, I'll gie ye my word on that.

Nature's Diary.

By A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

Fresh-water clams are abundant in many of our lakes and streams, and we have a good many species, ranging from the large, heavy-shelled forms of the Lake Erie drainage system to the small, thinner-shelled species which are very generally distributed. A very common and widely-distributed species is *Unio complanatus* shown in Fig. 1.

If we open the shell of a fresh-water clam we find a mass of soft tissue which at first sight appears to have but little structure, but careful dissection shows that the anatomy of this animal is really quite complex. In order to understand the mode of life of any animal it is necessary to know something of its anatomy, and it may be of interest to look at Fig. 2 and notice some of the main internal organs of the fresh-water clam. In this figure *p* and *a* are the adductor muscles which hold the valves of the shell together when the clam is "closed." There are also three other muscles, not shown in the figure, which control the foot. The shell of a clam is normally slightly open, being thus kept "ajar" by the elasticity of a ligament at the hinge, and is only closed when the action of the adductor muscles compresses this ligament. *f* is the foot, the muscular organ by which the clam creeps along. In locomotion the foot is extended forwards and forced into the sand or fine gravel of the bottom, the tip is expanded to give anchorage, then the body and shell are pulled up to the foot. In *Unio complanatus* this series of movements is repeated at intervals of about 20 seconds, and this species travels at the rate of about an inch in 15 minutes. When clams are "walking" their shells are in a more oblique position than when they are at rest (when they are more vertical) and they leave behind them the characteristic V-shaped furrow, by which the extent of their recent peregrinations can be traced. *m* is the mantle which lines the shell and encloses all the other internal organs; *g* are the gills of which there are two pairs, *p* are the palps which lie on either side of the mouth and which are covered with vibratile hairs (cilia) which create a current to carry the minute organisms, upon which the clam feeds, into the mouth. *s* is the siphon, which really consists of two short tubes, the lower of which, by the action of cilia, takes in water to pass over the gills while the upper passes the water out again. *v* is the ventricle of the heart, and *cu* is one of the two auricles. The mouth is situated just between *a* and *p*. *s* is the stomach, which is surrounded by a large digestive gland, and *i* is the intestine which is coiled in the region above the foot and empties just above *p*. *k* is known as the kidney and functions as an excretory organ.

The eggs and sperms of the fresh-water clams are produced in the visceral mass, that is in the portion through which the intestine coils. The eggs are extruded and come to rest in the gills of the female, where they are fertilized, by the sperms which are ejected through the siphon of the male into the water. In some species both gills, in some the outer gill, and in others only the posterior portion of the outer gill, are used for holding the eggs. The eggs develop into a larval form known as a glochidium, which consists of two minute valves, an adductor muscle, a mantle, a long, coiled thread (the byssus) and bears tufts of sensory hairs. In *Unio* the glochidia are carried in the gills during the summer and are extruded in September, while in some other species they are carried through the winter and extruded in the spring.

The glochidia, after extrusion, float in the water and when a suitable object, such as the fin or tail, or the gill-filament of a fish, comes in contact with the sensory hairs the valves of the shell close upon it with a snap. If it happens to be the proper host fish which is thus clasped the glochidium remains attached, the skin of the fish grows over it, forming a cyst, and in this cyst the glochidium remains for some weeks, getting its nourishment from the tissues of the host. During this period it develops gills, a digestive system and a foot, then the cyst breaks and the young clam drops out. Each species of fresh-water clam has a particular host or hosts, some species becoming encysted only on a single species of fish, others on fish of certain families. If a glochidium snaps on to the wrong kind of fish it soon falls off again. A fish can carry from 1,000 to 2,000 glochidia without being affected injuriously. This peculiar parasitic stage of the young of the fresh-water clams, which is not found among marine species, is undoubtedly an adaptation to their environment, for if the young of clams inhabiting streams simply floated in the water they would float down stream, with the result that the beds of clams would be formed further and further down stream until they were all at the mouth of the stream.

THE HORSE.

Wounds and Their Results—IX.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas occasionally occurs as a complication, or result of wounds. It may be defined as an inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, characterized by a diffused swelling of the parts involved, which have a remarkable tendency to swell, and is dependent upon some unascertained alteration in the blood.

Symptoms.—In an indefinite period, but usually about the third or fourth day after the infliction of any injury, the skin in the immediate vicinity of the wound is swollen, smooth, shining, hot, tender and painful. The swelling is liable to extend quickly in all directions. If a limb be effected its whole circumference becomes involved in the swelling in a few hours. The swollen surface pits on pressure; that is, when pressed it presents a doughy feel, the finger sinks into the tissues, and the indentation does not disappear quickly when pressure is relieved where muscular tissue is involved. Where the tissue under the skin is hard and firm, the pitting is not so well marked.

In rare cases little vesicles are formed, which are followed by some amount of sloughing. This is more liable to occur on the flexure surface of a joint when a limb is the seat of trouble. Besides local symptoms, we notice more or less well-marked constitutional disturbance. The pulse becomes frequent and strong, shivering fits are generally noticed; the temperature becomes increased; loss of appetite more or less marked, and lameness, if a limb be effected.

The degree of constitutional disturbance is in proportion to the severity of the attack. The tendons and ligaments, the fibrous coverings of adjacent muscles, as well as the skin and subcutaneous tissues, become involved. The pain is usually excessive, the swelling hard and tense, and occupies a large extent of surface. In a variable time purulent collections form in the muscles, or more deeply between the tendons and ligaments, which on being lanced, discharge a watery pus; which, in some cases, contains shreds or masses of gangrenous tissue.

The general systemic disturbance becomes severe, rigors are frequent and pain acute. The pulse, at first full and strong, becomes frequent, small and feeble; the respirations are short and hurried; the bowels generally constipated, and the faeces covered with mucus; the urine generally scanty and highly colored. The appetite is lost, but thirst is usually excessive. Occasionally the inflammation extends to the articulations nearest the injury, and the case becomes complicated with open joint.

Treatment.—A brisk purgative of 6 to 9 drams of aloes and 3 drams of ginger, or 1½ to 2 pints of raw linseed oil should be given in the early stages, the size of the dose being governed by the size of the patient. The swollen parts should be well bathed frequently with hot water, or better poultices of hot linseed meal kept to the parts. If poulticing be adopted the material must be kept hot, as if allowed to become cool the reaction will retard recovery.

After the purgative has operated, diuretics, as nitrate of potassium, (saltpetre) in three to four dram doses should be given twice or three times daily for about 3 days, and also tincture of iron should be given in six to eight-dram doses in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily. The feed should be of first-class quality, of the best kind, and given in liberal quantities. If the appetite continues poor it can be increased by giving a tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda.

In very severe cases treatment must be more energetic. A purgative must be given, and the excitement and fever combated with fifteen to eighteen drops of Fleming's tincture of aconite in one-half pint of cold water, given as a drench every three or four hours until the pulse loses its frequency, after which aconite must not be given. After the purgative has acted, the tincture of iron should be given in four to five-dram doses every three or four hours. Heat should be kept to the swollen parts. If abscesses form they must be opened, but it is advisable to abstain from the use of the knife unless pus be present, as the admission of air into the tissues is apt to cause sloughing. **WHIP.**

Blankets and Blanketing.

BY GEO. W. MUIR.

In summer and while at work horses do not require blanketing because they are usually warm enough. However, we are now approaching the time of the year when blanketing will, under certain conditions, become necessary. Young or idle horses that are gradually accustomed to the change from field to stable conditions do not require any blanketing, as their coats become heavier as the temperature goes lower. It is the horse that is at work in all kinds of weather, in one day and out the next, that requires close attention. When a horse comes in wet from perspiration or rain he should be dried off as much and as quickly as possible. If soaking wet a scraper may be used, this to be followed by a brisk rub with a wisp of hay. The horse should then be blanketed until such time as his coat becomes dry again.

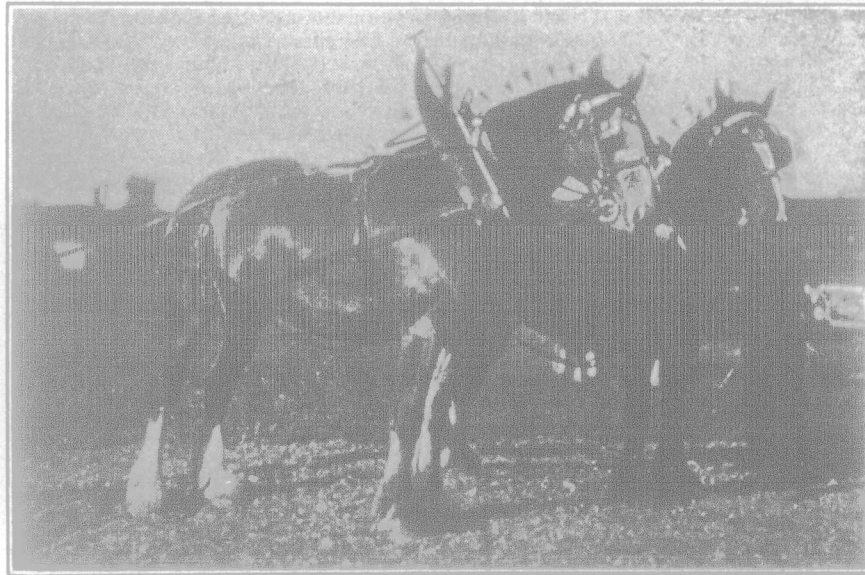
The advisability of blanketing the working horse continually throughout the winter, when not out at work, depends on conditions in the stable. Generally speaking, it is more healthful to keep the stable cool enough to make a blanket necessary all the time, hot

stables being very unhealthful. If the stable is warm at all times it will only be necessary to blanket the horse when it comes in warm. In the former case, too heavy blankets should not be used for the horse will then feel the cold much worse and will require extra heavy blanketing if obliged to stand for any length of time outside.

When the horse is obliged to stand idle outdoors in cold weather for any length of time, it should be well blanketed. This is particularly true of clipped horses. Some horses are blanketed continually to keep them clean and to make their coats glossy. This is wrong practice for, in the first place, the dirt in a horse's coat originates, for the most part, in his skin, hence the blanket cannot keep it out; in the second place the blanket does not make a true gloss on the coat but only a temporary one which is soon lost when the horse goes out in the cold. Liberal use of the curry comb and brush are the best means of obtaining a clean and glossy coat.

In practically all cases of sickness, blanketing is to be recommended, the idea being not to keep the animals unduly warm but to keep them warm and at the same time be able to provide plenty of pure, fresh air. This is particularly true in cases of pneumonia or other lung trouble. When an animal is seen standing trembling and with its back up it is safe to throw a blanket or two over it as the first remedial measure. Often a good warming up at this stage will check worse sickness.

The best blankets are made of cotton or canvas with wool or flannel linings. The wool and flannel serve to absorb the moisture, and thus help to dry out the animal's coat, besides being warmer in winter than the all-cotton blanket. A light, water-proofed canvas blanket with little or no lining is serviceable for outdoor use in wet weather. All blankets should have good strong fasteners for very often an otherwise good blanket is ruined through becoming unfastened, trampled upon and torn. A good strap and buckle at the breast is a necessity, the same being fastened to the blanket in such a way that the strain is exerted on a considerable portion of the blanket and not just in one small spot, for in the latter case the fastener will soon pull off. With th



A Winning Team of Clydesdales at the Western Fair, 1920.

blanket a surcingle is generally used. This should be fairly wide and padded on either side of the spine to relieve the pressure on the latter. In some cases also it will be found necessary to use thigh straps, these being fastened to the rear of the blanket about the height of the breeching and passed around the inside of the thigh and fastened to the blanket again at the flank. It is advisable to have these straps fairly loose to allow a little play or they will be easily broken.

As most blankets are rather expensive they should be given a little care. After using on a sweating horse or when damp from other cause see that they are aired and dried at the first opportunity. At the end of the season they should be soaked and then washed, thoroughly dried, and packed away in a box with cedar or moth balls.—Experimental Farms Note.

LIVE STOCK.

Stock will not thrive with dirty mangers.

Remember that salt is an essential, not a luxury.

What have you done to boost your particular breed of stock?

A little sweet oil and iodine applied to that ringworm will remove it.

Fill the cattle on roughages. They are the cheapest part of the ration.

It is easier to prevent lice than to rid the cattle of them once they become infested.

Give the flock dry quarters. The cold doesn't matter so much, provided the pen is dry.

That barren cow is a liability rather than an asset to the farm. Send her to the shambles.

The stockman who is not straight-forward and square in his dealings is likely to find a diminishing market for his products.

It is much easier to put an animal off its feed than to get it back to a thriving condition. It takes an experienced feeder to grain an animal to the maximum.

The success or failure of the herd depends upon the man doing the feeding. Both ends of the cattle must be watched, and the feed of the right quality given in the proper quantity.

Every stable medicine chest should contain a few pounds of Epsom salts, two or three quarts of raw oil, a little sweet nitre, ginger, turpentine, etc. One never knows how soon these, especially oil and salts, will be needed, and a dose in time saves complications.

The cold spell the middle of November found much of the stock still on pasture. Once the weather becomes disagreeable the cattle do not do much in the field. With our weather conditions, stock needs to be stable fed more than half the year, which is a disadvantage compared with countries where there is grazing the year round.

Live Stock is the Key-Stone of Permanent Agriculture.

The readjustment period has apparently arrived, and the effect has been reflected in the price of farm products and live stock. If one thinks back two or three years he is apt to cry blue ruin as he reads market reports in his weekly or daily paper, but when the mind travels back ten or twelve years the present prices are still high, although not commensurate with the present cost of production. The wonder is that the slump didn't come long before this; it did after other wars. We have been living in abnormal times. The dollar has been decreasing in value, but let us hope that it has reached rock bottom and is about to be worth more nearly its face value again. Many in every line of life are puzzled as to what to do. With the farmer it is whether to sell or feed. Some are tempted to unload their stock and dispose of the grain and hay. Others, more optimistic, prefer to winter their regular number of cattle on the abundant crop of straw and corn and then finish on grass. No one is in a position to foretell the future conditions. Market stock may be high or it may be low next spring and summer. The present easiness of the market has come at the season when prices nearly always have reached low ebb, but with the coming of the new year have materially strengthened in the past. Let us hope it may be so this coming year. In normal times it would be a safe supposition that hogs and cattle would strengthen by late January and February; to-day it is but a guess. If

people become panicky and start unloading, the prices are sure to drop, owing to a glutted market. It is advisable to steer a steady course and keep the head level. Hay is a big price, but cattle can be wintered without it if there is a supply of silage or corn stover and straw. These latter feeds have not the same cash value, but they keep the cattle growing and in condition to put on flesh when turned on grass. It is possible that instead of putting half-fat steers on a bearish market, it will pay to carry them on home-grown feeds and make them prime for next spring. This entails labor and one may have only the manure pile for his toil, but even at that it requires fertilizer to keep up the productivity of the soil. There are a great many factors which will determine the price of live stock and grain the next six months.

The pure-bred trade likewise feels the depression. Prices are not what they were, but at that well-bred, carefully-fitted animals bring a fair price. It is the breeder of plain individuals who is feeling the pinch, and is apt to dampen the enthusiasm of anyone thinking of improving their herds. The bidding at sales of pedigreed cattle during the past month has been slow, but this must not be taken as the barometer of the live-stock business. True, some of the animals sold away below their value, if others brought what they were worth. The fact of the matter is that the poorly-fitted cull pure-breds in these sales brought the average away down, with the result that a bad taste was left in the mouths of some breeders. The man raising well-bred stuff and who feeds them well gets wages and good interest on his investment, but it is not a good day for the speculator in live stock. Instead of being depressed by the low average reported for some sales, the breeder would be better guided by remembering that 43 head made an average of £730 in Scotland; or the £791 average on 25 bull calves at Wm. Duthie's; or Hartnell's \$1,663.29 average on 79 imported cattle that had just landed from a 4,000-mile journey, and were in thin condition. It must be remembered that these animals had the blood and breed character that ear-marked them

as good ones. There is and always will be a substantial market for the top-notch pedigreed stock—and commercial stuff too, but the feed must supplement the breeding. Too many have been gambling in live stock rather than keeping their ear to the ground to ascertain the trend of the times.

Constructive agriculture depends upon keeping live stock on the farm. To raise and breed live stock is essential to success on the farm, if the future of the land is given any consideration. There is no use getting upset over low prices. The sooner things get on a sound basis the better it will be for everyone, and if there must

be a loss it is well to get the suspense over with. To cease operations because things are not exactly to one's liking would be very unwise. Stay with the game; the man who steers a steady course comes out on top in the end.

How the Union Stock Yards are Operated.



When "Billy" and His "Kid" Assistant Lead the Death March.



"Judas" in the Cattle Department Takes Charge of a Carload as Guide.

THERE are probably thousands of farmers in Eastern Canada and particularly in Ontario who have never yet visited the stock yards, either at Montreal or Toronto, through which the majority of the live stock produced on our farms passes on its way to market. Most of the live stock produced in Ontario and marketed through stock yards, finds its way to the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, while stock from Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces passes through the Montreal Yards. Articles have previously appeared in these columns with reference to the way in which stock is landed on the yards, but the opportunity was recently accorded a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" of going through the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on the occasion of a trip through the Yards by the students of the Ontario Veterinary College and the manner in which the yards are operated is again presented to readers who should know how this stock is handled on its way to market.

The Stock Yards are owned practically entirely by the packing companies whose interest demanded that some place easily accessible from their own plants should be provided whereby as much of the live stock offered as possible could be brought together and a "market" established. The establishment of yards close to the packing plants is not contrary to the interests of the producer who must sell much of his stock to these companies anyway, as they are his chief purchasers. His interests are, moreover, best served by competition in buying. The packing companies do not operate the yards directly, but they are operated as a separate company. Formerly there was not much control exercised by the Government over the yards, but within the last year or two, they have been brought under control of regulations enforced by the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, while the Health of Animals Branch has for some years exercised control over some features of stock yard operation. For some time it was a matter of suspicion to farmers that the company operating the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, was controlled by Chicago packing companies, but whether or not this suspicion was justified at that time, a proper system of Government regulation should make it absolutely immaterial who operates the yards.

LAY-OUT OF THE YARDS.

The Union Stock Yards cover an area of 22 acres, and are situated in West Toronto, in the centre of the packing-house district. Excellent shipping facilities are provided by connection with both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, while the fact that the packing houses are so close at hand enables them to maintain large numbers of buyers in the yards on all market days. The yards proper are merely one large system of pens, arranged in blocks for different kinds of live stock and divided by alley-ways so that a

car of stock located in any portion of the yard can be moved to any other pen in the yard with the least amount of trouble. The alley-ways can be shut off or made into temporary pens by a system of gates, which also facilitate the movement of stock. A large section of the yards is roofed over, so as to provide protection for the stock in stormy weather; in fact, the most of the yard is roofed except for cattle pens which it is not always necessary to use. Underneath, the surface of the yard is practically all paved with brick, except in the section where the hogs are penned, in which case cement is used because the hogs would root up the bricks.

On one side of the yard stock coming in via the Canadian Pacific Railway is unloaded. Here there are unloading facilities for twenty-eight cars, while on the other side of the yards live stock shipped on the Grand Trunk Railway is unloaded, and there are facilities here for unloading thirty-five cars at one time. As a matter of fact, we were informed that about sixty per cent. of the live stock reaching the yards comes over the Grand Trunk Railway system, a fact which seems to indicate that what is now the people's railroad taps the live-stock producing sections of Ontario with better effect than does the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE COMMISSION FIRMS.

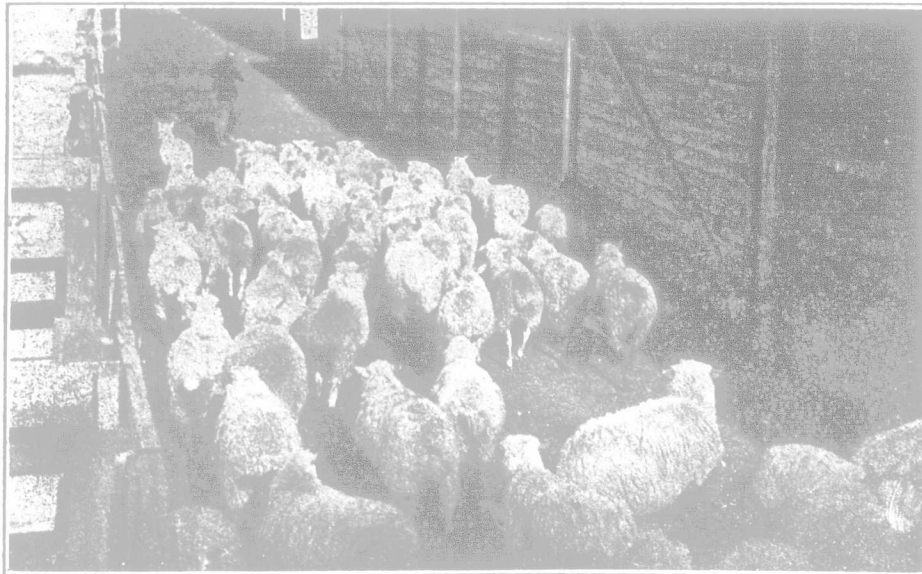
The actual selling of live stock on the yards is not done, as a rule, by the shipper, or the owner; neither is it done by the Union Stock Yards Company. This business is practically all in the hands of a dozen or more live-stock commission firms, who specialize in the selling of live stock just as the produce merchants and commission houses on the produce markets specialize in the sale of fruit and other farm products. These commission men have joined together and organized what is known as the Live Stock Exchange, an organization which determines the policy according to which the business of selling live stock on the yards is done. It has been determined, for instance, that a fair charge for selling a carload of live stock is \$17 per car, and no commission man may charge either more or less than \$17 per car for this service. These firms make a specialty of handling carloads of live stock or smaller quantities that are sent to them by distant shippers, and they maintain a staff of expert salesmen whose duty it is to know the market and to sell this stock to the best advantage. Thus the live stock department of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, which handles at least a quarter of all the live stock sold on the yards, is in the position of a live stock commission firm, and can charge no more nor no less than any other commission firm for the same service.

It is not generally known, either, that in the transactions on the yards there is a business code of honor, so to speak, that may not be broken. Thus, if a packing house buyer approaches John Smith, commission man,

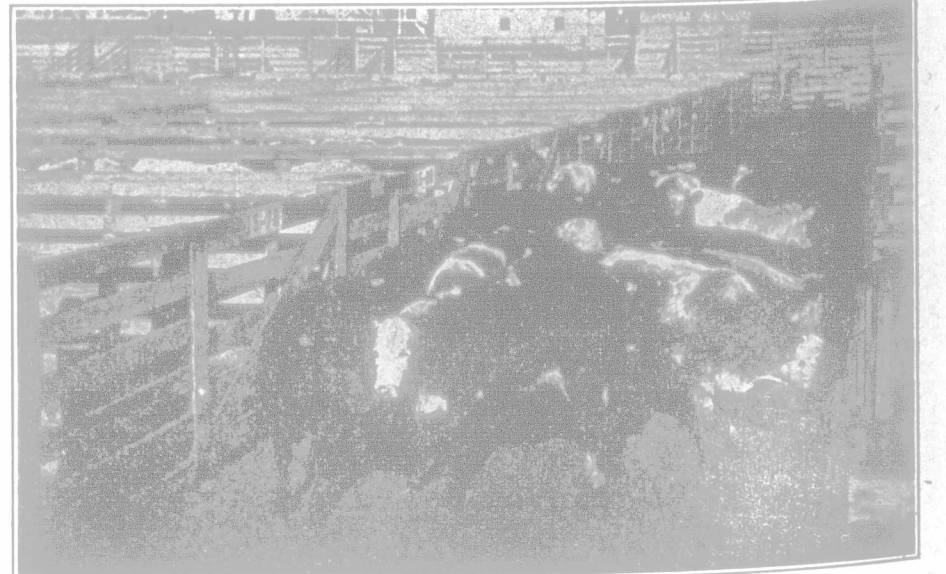
with regard to the purchase of a carload of prime steers, and the latter asks 14 cents per pound, the buyer may refuse to pay this price, but offer 13 cents. The conversation will take place in the pen, in all probability, where the cattle are located. After they have bargained and the commission man has agreed to take say 13 1/2 cents, all that is necessary for the buyer to say is "they're sold," to make the bargain absolutely binding. It would take too long for sales to be made by written agreement, and every man is faced with the necessity of living up to his word, or being expelled from the Live Stock Exchange. It must not be concluded, however, that the owner or shipper of live stock may not sell his own stock on the yard. He can do so if he wishes, but the commission men are experts in the business of dealing with the packing-house buyers. Moreover, they know market conditions and the charge of \$17 per car has never been deemed unreasonable, so far as we are aware. But there is nothing to prevent a shipper from going to the yards with his carload of stock and selling it himself.

HOW A CARLOAD IS HANDLED.

It may be of interest to follow a carload of live stock from the time it reaches the yards until it is taken to the packing house, or sold out of the yards again. When a car is placed at the unloading platform of the Stock Yards Company, it is taken care of by the Company who places it in a pen where the commission man to whom it is consigned will be able to locate it. The first thing that is done is to check up the number of cars that are delivered and then go to the railway office for the purpose of establishing the ownership of the various cars. So far as the Stock Yards Company is concerned, the commission man owns the car of stock, unless the shipper consigns it to himself and is selling it himself. After ownership has been established, the stock must be unloaded and distributed throughout the yards. Each of the commission firms have a certain amount of space allotted to them in the yards for live stock consigned to them. The amount of this space depends upon the amount of business they are doing. Thus, if it has been determined that ten cars have been consigned to Smith & Jones, the Stock Yards Company immediately knows in what section of the yards those ten cars are going. As they are unloaded a stock yard employee goes ahead with a list of the cars for Smith & Jones. The cars are then unloaded in the order in which they appear on this list. When one carload has been unloaded, a runner goes with it who carries a red ticket, attached to which is a white ticket. Both of these carry the name of the shipper, the name of the commission firm to which the shipment is consigned, and the number of head of stock. When the stock has been placed in the proper pen, the pen is locked and the red ticket left on the gate. The runner brings back the white ticket to the unloading



Billy Takes Charge of a Flock of Sheep on the Way Through the Yards to the Slaughter House.



A Carload of Bullocks Being Transferred From One Pen to Another in the Yards.

suspense over with. To
s are not exactly to one's
Stay with the game; the
rse comes out on top in

rated.

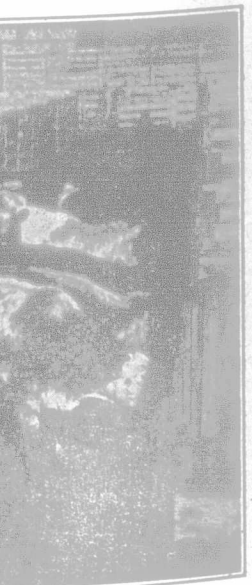


of a Carload as Guide.

a carload of prime steers,
er pound, the buyer may
er 13 cents. The conver-
pen, in all probability,
After they have bargained
agreed to take say 13 1/4
for the buyer to say is
argain absolutely binding.
es to be made by written
faced with the necessity
ng expelled from the Live
t be concluded, however,
ve stock may not sell his
can do so if he wishes,
xperts in the business of
buyers. Moreover, they
he charge of \$17 per car
onable, so far as we are
o prevent a shipper from
rload of stock and selling

IS HANDLED.

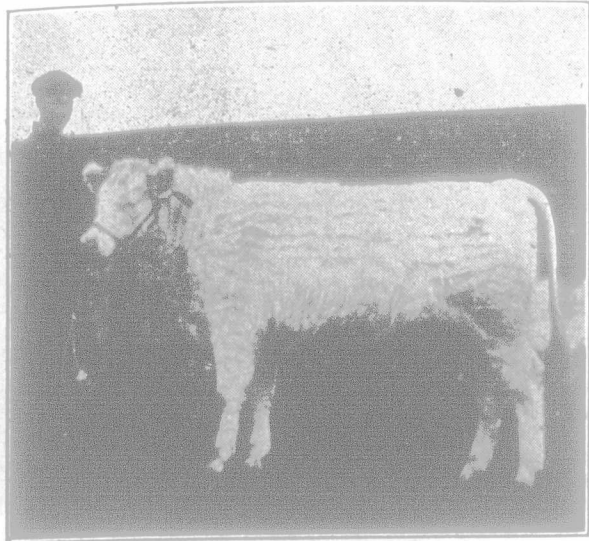
ow a carload of live stock
ds until it is taken to the
he yards again. When a
platform of the Stock
of by the Company who
ommission man to whom
ocate it. The first thing
number of cars that are
way office for the purpose
of the various cars. So
ny is concerned, the com-
stock, unless the shipper
selling it himself. After
ed, the stock must be
hought the yards. Each
ertain amount of space
for live stock consigned
space depends upon the
ing. Thus, if it has been
been consigned to Smith
pany immediately knows
hose ten cars are going.
ard employee goes ahead
& Jones. The cars are
hich they appear on this
een unloaded, a runner
ticket, attached to which
se carry the name of the
ission firm to which the
number of head of stock,
ced in the proper pen,
ticket left on the gate,
te ticket to the unloading



Pen to Another in

foreman, who thus is able to give the company a record of all the stock left in its charge.

Cattle go into empty pens which are already bedded and fed. That is to say, the first feed of hay is supplied by the Stock Yards Company, and the pens are made clean and fit for the cattle. Any further feed that is used must be paid for by the commission firm, or by whoever is selling the stock. Hay is sold at the rate of \$2.25 per hundred pounds, and is the only feed that is fed on the market to cattle, sheep and calves. Barley



Zoe of Spring Grove.

Consigned to the London sale by H. C. Robson, and purchased by J. Redmond, Kerwood, at \$625.

chop is fed to hogs, and there is a limit of 5 pounds per head of hogs, beyond which amount feed cannot be given. This, by the way, is a matter of protection to the buyer, who does not want to pay 15 cents per pound for an altogether unnecessary amount of chop or other feed, which the hog may be carrying at the time it is weighed. As a rule, live stock does not stay in the yards more than twenty-four hours, so that not a great deal of feed needs to be purchased for each carload of stock. But if it is necessary, on account of a slow market, or because the stock has been sent to market a day early, to purchase feed, a ticket is presented to the Company by a representative of the commission firm requisitioning a certain amount of feed. The commission firms are then held responsible for every pound of feed purchased in this way.

STORING AND WEIGHING.

The cattle have now arrived at what is known as the sale section of the yards, where most of the pens are large enough to accommodate carload lots. There may, however, be odd animals in the carload which are likely to affect the price. These, as a rule, are separated and put in what are known as "cut out" pens, where they are sold as individuals or as small lots. After the cattle or other stock have been sorted and graded, so as to appear best on the market, they are ready for the buyer. Monday morning, of course, is the best market of the week, and although the market continues throughout the whole week, most of the business is done on Monday. After a lot of live stock has been sold, and is going, we will say, to a certain packing company it then becomes necessary to weigh the lot that has been purchased. It will be remembered that the pens are locked by the Stock Yard Company as soon as a carload of stock was delivered to them. The commission man may obtain the release of a carload from a certain pen by signing the ticket held by the Stock Yards Company. This signature relieves the Company of further responsibility, and the commission firm is at liberty to move the stock to the scales and have it weighed whenever it wishes. There are six large automatic scales on the yards, and a carload of stock can be weighed at one time on each of these scales. One of the regulations enforced by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is to the effect that when a carload of stock is weighed, the weight certificate must also carry the name of the commission firm, the name of the buyer, and the price at which the sale was made. This makes the market open and above board, and is the means of establishing a straight market price. After weighing, the stock must again be penned before it is driven to the packing house by the buyer. Before it leaves the scales an employee of the Stock Yards Company again makes out a ticket for a certain pen assigned to the packing firm, and the delivery is made to this pen by the Company in exactly the same manner that it was delivered to the first pen at the time of unloading. The packing companies have what are called "pot pens" that hold from three to four hundred hogs, or large lots of other stock, and are especially constructed to take care of the packers' "buy." The packing firms usually drive their "buy" once a day, although if the run has been heavy they may not drive all of the purchase the same day.

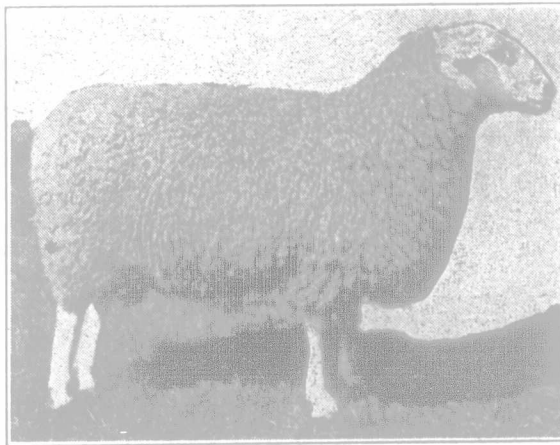
Of more than ordinary interest in this connection is the treacherous work of "Billy" and his "kid" assistant shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. Billy's job is to play upon the unsuspecting confidence of sheep and lambs as any one of their kind will who play the part of the leader. It is easy enough to move sheep if they know where they are going, and Billy is maintained solely for the purpose of playing upon their innocence, and leading the various lots of sheep and lambs to the packing houses and their ultimate execution. Undoubtedly, this is plain treachery on the part of Billy, but neither he nor his kid assistant, who is being trained

to follow in the footsteps of the old man, seem to recognize that such actions on their part constitute anything but the exercise of sterling integrity and moral uprightness. His brazen wickedness and nefarious tactics are further illustrated by a procession of innocents winding its way along "Death Alley" under his guidance. The work of "Judas," the twelve-year-old Holstein who performs a similar function in the cattle department to that exercised by Billy among the more innocent sheep and lambs is also depicted in another illustration, where Judas can be seen guiding a bunch of bullocks across the railroad tracks to the packing house and their timely death. No realization of his real purpose seems to show in the actions of this Black and White scoundrel; and those behind him whose nature it is to follow a leader do so apparently with the utmost placidity and fearlessness.

HANDLING THE MANURE.

Practically the same system of handling stock is followed with cattle, sheep and swine. The hog pens are never cleaned out in the ordinary manner. They are, however, cleaned daily by means of water and a hose, and the refuse is flushed down into the sewer. The cattle pens are cleaned with a large number of small, one-horse dump carts which are able to drive into the pens and turn around. The manure is then carted out to the rear end of the yards and taken up on an elevated platform, from whence it is dumped into manure cars. The Stock Yards Company sells about one car of manure per day, the most of which goes to fruit growers in the Niagara district at a price which at the present time, we understand to be \$1.25 per ton, loaded on the car. A car will hold from 30 to 50 tons, depending upon the weather and the amount of moisture in the manure. Ninety per cent. of this manure is shipped out on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Every car that comes to the yards must be cleaned before it can be loaded again, and an inspector of the Health of Animals Branch is present to see that this is done. The railways pay a contractor 75 cents per car to clean it and take care of the manure, while this charge is eventually paid by the shipper to the railroad. As a matter of fact, the Health of Animals Branch will not allow a car to be moved after it has been unloaded until it is cleaned, unless it is merely for switching purposes. It may be well to say that the cars are bedded



Leicester Ram.

Winner at London for J. Packham & Sons, Caistor Centre, Ont.

again with either shavings, sand or straw. It costs about \$1.50 per car to bed with shavings, and according to the amount required, if straw is used. The alleys of the stock yards are swept clean by a sweeper, somewhat similar to a street sweeper, so that every reasonable precaution is taken to make the surroundings sanitary and wholesome.

CAPACITY AND CHARGES OF THE YARD.

Some idea of the quantity of stock handled on the yards may be indicated from the fact that the hog house has a capacity of 7,500 hogs when full. Ordinarily there may be 4,000 or 5,000 hogs on the yards on a good market day. The heaviest run that the yard has known is about 10,000. Each carload carries from 50 to 80 hogs, with an average of probably 70. Nearly all cars are single-deckers, most of the double-deckers which carry from 150 to 200 hogs going direct to the packing houses. About 8,000 cattle can be put away comfortably in the yards, although as many as 11,000 or 12,000 have been handled. The sheep capacity is about 5,000. Seventy-five per cent. of the receipts of the yards are taken in at night, and as many as 5,000 cattle have been handled during a Saturday night between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. the business done on the yards amounts to about \$1,000,000 weekly.

In addition to the charge made by the commission firms for selling the stock, the Stock Yards Company must, of course, charge for the service it renders. There is a charge of one dollar per car for unloading; in addition to this there is an insurance charge of twenty-five cents per head for cattle, ten cents for calves, six cents for hogs, and five cents for sheep and lambs. This charge covers the whole storage charge during the time the stock stays in the yards, whether it is one day or one week. If it should happen that the stock is purchased again to go back to the country, as "light" hogs, or stocker and feeder cattle, the Company will load the cattle free of charge but make a charge for any straw necessary.

IMMATURE CALVES AND DEHORNING.

Two points further might be of interest. One is with reference to the way sales are made. It is rare

that hogs or any other class of stock, except, perhaps, inferior grades of cattle, are "dollared"; that is to say, they are all bought by the pound, so that guess-work, except as regards the dressing percentages of the stock, is eliminated as far as possible. A large number of the light hogs, as well as stockers and feeders, are picked up by speculators, who re-sell them to farmers to go back to the country for further feeding. It is of interest to note that according to a comparatively recent regulation of the Federal Government it is unlawful to market immature calves; calves that may have been born on the market, or that are less than ten days old are not considered fit for human food. Formerly, these used to be purchased by Jews, but it is now compulsory to send them to the packing houses where they are "tanked."

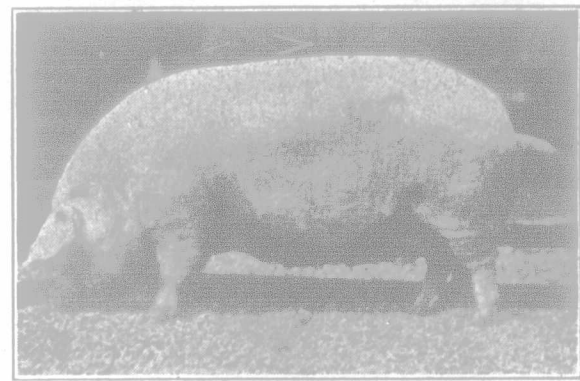
The quality of live stock reaching the market is not nearly as good as it might be. There is far too much unfinished stock marketed that is otherwise good. Ordinarily, there is a market for any quantity of stock on the market, provided it is well finished, and invariably the better finished stock will be sold before the owner of inferior stock has found a market. It would be better if more of the stock was dehorned before feeding and marketing. As a matter of fact, the Stock Yards Company has a dehorning chute, through which 45 to 50 head of cattle per hour can be passed and dehorned. This service will be given to any shipper or commission firm requesting it, but there is not nearly so much demand for its use now as there was some years ago. This is largely due to the fact that many feeders dehorn cattle at home or when they are calves.

Preparing Bulls for the Sale Ring.

In a previous issue the question of rearing and feeding bulls was discussed; in the following paragraphs the preparing of the animal for the sale-ring is gone into more in detail. While bull sales are more common in early fall and spring than now, one must bear in mind that keeping the animal in condition and form during the winter makes it easier to make it appear to best advantage for the sale. The points discussed are applicable to the breeder fitting for private sale as well as for public auction.

The care of the horns should begin early in the year, by putting weights on those that appear to be going up higher than the desired level. The treatment of the horns proceeds in the three stages—removing the rough covering and taking a little off the ends if necessary, smoothing off, and polishing. The coarse outer covering may be removed with a rasp, and the horn may be shortened up a little with a small saw, or, in the case of young bulls, chipped off with a sharp knife, afterwards rounding off with the rasp. The smoothing should be done by scraping with a piece of glass, taking care to scrape with a long stroke right out from the base to the tip of the horn; this may be followed by coarse and then finer sandpaper cut into strips and worked back and forth around the horn. A good polish may be made by mixing raw linseed oil and whiting to a creamy consistency. This should be applied with a rag rubbing over the horn; the whiting fills up the small holes in the horn, and the oil puts on the polish. The polish is made with a strip of dry flannel cloth, rubbing back and forth as a shoe shiner polishes shoes. It is marvelous the difference that can be made in the appearance of a head by putting a fine polish on a horn that has been trimmed down to a nice amber shade.

The bulls should be well washed before leaving home, and well washed at the sale. If bulls have been stalled, and have not been washed regularly and curried often, there is apt to be more or less manure on the hips. It will pay to take considerable time and wash this off rather than "peeling" it off and having the bull come into the ring spotted like a leopard. It looks



Chester White Sow.

Champion at Toronto for W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

bad, and further, there is no hair left to dress on the hips; there never was a bull yet whose thighs and twist couldn't be "helped" by waving the hair. Plenty of warm water and soap, and a good stiff brush, will soon wear off a coating of manure. In the washing, start along the back, working up a good lather, using a stiff brush and the hand, and wash until the lather comes off white and free from dirt. Work gradually down the sides, taking one strip at a time, finishing that before working farther down. When the washing is completed, the whole body should be rinsed to remove the soap and prevent blistering. The Shorthorn is generally shown with the hair waved; this should be done after the washing and while the hair is still wet. The hair is combed straight down with a curry comb having one row of teeth. Then, with this comb, or with a six-row

curry comb, in which every other row of teeth have been flattened down, run lines parallel along the body from the neck to rear, lines to be about two inches or less apart. Start these lines just low enough to give the appearance of plenty of width of back. With the same comb, then comb back against the hair, that is, from the underline to the top. This operation curls the hair in lines across the body. The hair along the back and loin is combed down flat to bring out the width along these parts. The same thing is done behind on the hams to bring out the width behind. This style of treatment applies more particularly to Shorthorns. The hair of the Hereford is waved also, but not in the parallel lines across the body as a rule, although that is sometimes done. With the Hereford, a spiral comb is generally used, working from top to underline in a zig-zag manner, giving a wavy effect along the side, which is very pleasing. As a rule, the Angus is shown with hair flat, and with the head clipped to behind the poll. This gives a clean-cut appearance to the polled head, and adds quality to the animal throughout. One thing is left to be done, and that is, clipping the tail. It should be close clipped from a little below the twist to right up to the tail head. If a tail head is high it may be clipped well back in order to give the appearance of smoothness at this part, whereas if there is a tendency to droop there, the hair should not be clipped off. The scissors should be used at the tail head in order to blend the hair off smoothly. A rough job at this point is worse than not trying to trim the tail at all, because it only serves to draw the judge's or buyer's attention to a defect.

With proper feed the bull has been given a chance to put on flesh to show off his body conformation to the best advantage, and with proper fitting, he is ready to go into the sale or judging-ring to give the best possible account of himself. While we realize that the method of feeding outlined early in this talk might not fit a calf for the larger show, on account of the nurse cow not having been strongly emphasized, yet we know that it will bring out a bull which no man need feel ashamed of so far as condition is concerned. Feeding and fitting will not give more depth of body, spring of rib, nor smooth off a rough head, but it will do a great deal towards improving the general appearance nevertheless.

Make the Auction Sale Snappy.

Selling by auction is the general way of disposing of surplus stock, and the way in which the sale is conducted largely determines its success. Considerable has been written in these columns regarding the handling of a sale, but so important is this that a few requirements will bear repeating. The farmer intending to dispose of his live stock and farm effects will find it in his own interests to take extra pains to condition the animals. Most men will pay more for individuals in good fit than for those that are thin, even though equal to others in breed, character, type, etc. Then it is important that there be a spacious sale-ring. Allowing spectators to crowd in on the animals being offered results in loss of interest on the part of the bidders, with the resultant dragginess of bidding. Vendors of common cattle are not the only transgressors in this point—it occurs in sales of pure-bred stock where much more is at stake. By all means have a ring roped off and make the people stay outside the rope and keep their seats so that those behind can see and hear. The sale manager and the auctioneer are in reality responsible for order around the sale-ring. To allow men to do about as they please is not fair to either the consignors of the animals or to the bidders. Then, too, when an animal is knocked down to a bidder the auctioneer should abide by his own decision. When an animal is sold lead it out and bring in another. To put an animal up again because some one thought

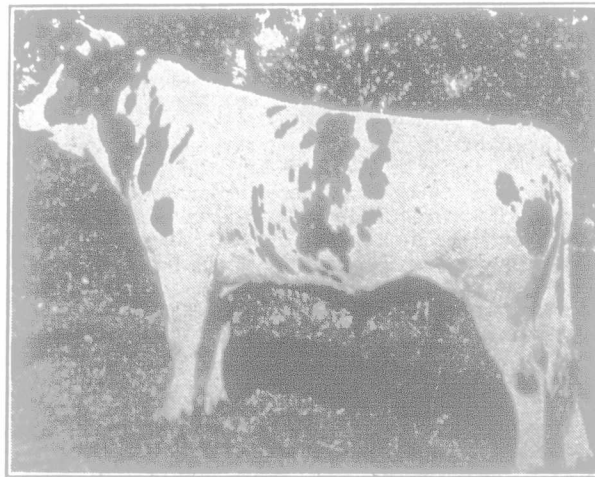
he made a bid before the auctioneer had let the hammer drop, tends to encourage tardiness in bidding. At a recent sale this practice was indulged in altogether too much. If a sale is to be snappy the auctioneer must sell the animals quickly. If bidders see that they must bid quickly or someone else gets the animal, they wake up and the sale goes lively.

THE FARM.

Storage of Plant Food.

Plants, like hibernating animals, may live for a considerable time on themselves. In this case they use up a supply of food material laid up in some part of the plant. The stored food was taken in by the roots and leaves in the regular way, but instead of being used immediately to build up the tissue of the plant it is set aside in either the root, stem or leaves.

There is a special advantage to the plant in thus storing up a supply of food which it can use at a time when it cannot conveniently take very much from the



Sovereign Alcartra Joseph.

Three-year-old Holstein sire. Owned by R. Honey & Sons, Dartford, Ont.

soil. The onion and the potato are good examples of this. The onion stores up food in its bulb which consists largely of the thickened bases of the leaves, and since the upper parts of the leaves die off in the fall the plant is able to start again early in the spring by using the food stored up in the bulb. The potato does likewise by storing up starch in its tubers. The tops die off each year, and the food supply of the tubers gives the plant a strong start in the spring. This was true of the potato in its wild state, and it is true still, but in this climate the tubers will not as a rule live in the ground over winter. They must be protected from the severity of our winter frost.

The farmer takes advantage of the storage of plant food in dozens of ways. The potato tuber he eats and thus uses the very food that the potato plant had stored up for itself. He is also able to increase his supply of this form of human food by taking a potato tuber and making as many "sets" as there are "eyes", and each set has enough food to give the new plant a good start. Most of our vegetables are used because of the food stored up in some part of the plant. Turnips, beets, carrots and all such plants store surplus food in their roots. This is accumulated during the growing season of one summer and is used up in the production of seed the next year. Potatoes store in an underground stem or tuber, while cabbage and onions use the fleshy bases of the leaves.

There is still another side to the storage of plant food. All seeds are made up of a living germ plant and a supply of food sufficient to keep this little plant growing until it gets firmly rooted and able to take food from the soil in the regular way. The stored-up starch of seeds forms perhaps the most important source of human food, and is the basis for the demand for the product of all the cereal crops. The storage of food in seeds is the plan Nature uses to enable this plant to tide over a period of rest or a period of climatic severity such as would destroy the plant completely. It is true that winter wheat will live through a great degree of cold, but the little germ plant enclosed in the wheat grain will stand a cold ten times as great as the green plant. In fact, we never hear of the wheat germ being frozen once it has matured in the regular way and has become thoroughly dry. Dry wheat never freezes.

Plants also seem to store up food which they themselves do not appear to use but which is very acceptable to animals. The fleshy part of most fruits is of this nature. The apple, for instance, has sufficient food stored in the seed proper to give the young plant a start while all the material outside the core is apparently not used by the new sprout, but this is the part which attracts the animal. Man usually eats the pulp and throws away all inside the bony core. Thus nature has provided an inducement for the animal to help the plant by distributing the seeds in return for a supply of food. This is also true of plums, peaches, pears, berries and, in fact, all fleshy fruits.

Hence the feeding of the plant becomes a very important function. Upon this depends all future results, not only as to the growth of root, stem and leaves, but the supply of stored food will also depend upon how the plant is able to feed during its life time, and it is the plumpness of the seed or the size of the bulb that determines largely the nature of the crop that grows as a continuation of the older plant which often disappears before the second generation is mature. Sound, well-filled seed will give sound, vigorous and prolific plants.

It has been shown that the root-hairs formed an important means of entrance into the plant. There is only one other way by which building material may enter. The leaves of all plants have an enormous number of very small openings through their surface into the inside. These pores or stomata are sometimes called "breathing pores." Animals take in gas, mostly air, into their lungs and after using a part of the oxygen they breathe it out again. The oxygen of the air in the lungs unites with the waste carbon of the body and forms carbon dioxide gas which passes out with the breath.

It is this carbon dioxide which plants breathe in from the air. Carbon dioxide is formed largely too when wood or coal is burning. The black carbon of the coal or wood unites with the oxygen of the air and the resulting carbon dioxide passes off in the smoke. The carbon dioxide gas taken in by the leaves meets the food material brought up from the roots, and they are digested or united in the leaves. The leaves form the stomach or digestive organs of the plant, as it were. Thus it is seen that the roots take in liquid food and the leaves take in gaseous food. The breathing of plants is merely a second method of taking in building material from which the tissues of the plant are formed.

THE DAIRY.

Control By Producers Favored.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Allow me to congratulate you on the excellent article in November 11th issue, on the subject of Milk Marketing. We hope the milk-producers will consider your suggestions very carefully and act along the lines indicated. One large central organization is needed to look after the marketing of milk in the various channels which flow from the farm to the market. Since a number of dairy manufacturing firms are closing, or are offering the use of their plant to farmers, now would seem to be an opportune time to acquire control of these plants by lease or purchase. Surely the farmers of the Province of Ontario have sufficient capital and business sense to carry through successfully such an enterprise. Such a favorable opportunity to secure manufacturing machinery and control of marketing systems may never occur again, in the history of Ontario dairying. Already the U. F. O. have purchased a large creamery in the City of Toronto, and have secured the services of the former owner as manager. This insures good management, and practically means an assurance of financial success. No doubt other businesses could be acquired in a similar way by the U. F. O., or, what would be better, as you suggest, an extension of the functions of the O. M. P. A. with branches covering all phases of the dairy business. The only drawback mentioned by you is lack of funds. If the 100,000 milk producers of the Province were to subscribe \$100 each, this would provide ten million dollars capital which would make the Milk-Producers a strong organization financially. With a backing of ten million dollars there is hardly any limit to the business which could be swung by such a company. The other concerns would be "small potatoes" in the game, comparatively. All this, however, requires good organization and good managing ability. I believe the men are available for such a move. Several exceptionally good men, and a large number of men above the average in skill and ability to look after local plants, have been thrown out of employment by the recent disorganization of some large dairy concerns. Why not utilize the services of these men in promoting the new scheme of control by the producers of milk, for manufacturing and marketing?

O. A. C., Guelph.

H. H. DEAN.



A Well-graded Road Which is Good in Fall and Spring.

A Place to Store the Ice.

There is still time to think about the erection of a building of some nature suitable for the storage of ice for next summer if the farm does not already possess an ice house. This is a matter that is too frequently neglected until the season for gathering ice is right at hand, and the result is that the securing of an ice supply is put off until another year.

No elaborate buildings are necessary in order to store a few blocks of ice for summer use. Where ice is readily available, any unoccupied corner of a shed may be sufficiently protected, with a little extra care, to serve the purpose. It has been estimated that a rough board enclosure, 10 feet square and 8 feet high, will hold enough ice to provide 50 pounds per day for 130 days, after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. The larger the quantity stored the smaller is the proportion of waste. If a shed already available is to be used for this purpose, it would be well to insure adequate drainage, especially on heavy clay soil, by putting a few inches of gravel on the floor of the enclosure. On top of this there should be about a foot of sawdust, and one should plan to put about a foot of sawdust between the blocks of ice and the outside of the enclosure. Dry sawdust should be provided if it is at all possible.

Sometimes it is desirable to erect a special ice house in which case either one of the accompanying two plans may be deemed suitable. The one is a plan of an ordinary ice house, constructed with 2 by 4-inch studding, lined with rough lumber inside and a space of three-eighths of an inch left between each board. The outside of the studs might be clap-boarded to improve the appearance, so long as ample ventilation is allowed above the ice. It is a good plan to leave a two-inch space below and at the top of the clap-boards, so as to provide a circulation of air between the studs and to help keep the sawdust dry. Planer mill shavings may be used if sawdust cannot be obtained for packing the ice, or marsh hay, or any other fine, wild hay will give good results if the other two materials are not available. Where hay is used, the space around the outside of the ice should be at least two feet instead of one foot, a fact which should be taken into consideration when erecting the building.

Perhaps an insulated ice house is desired, in which case plan No. 2 may prove of advantage as a guide. This plan is discussed in Bulletin No. 57 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Series, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and specifications are given for it as follows:

Drainage.—If the ground is dry and porous, or of a gravel or sand formation, no special drainage need be provided, but if it is impervious clay or heavy soil, the area of the floor should be excavated and filled to a depth of six to twelve inches with small stone, coarse gravel or cinders, first laying drain tile to ensure proper drainage. **Framing.**—Bed 4 by 12-inch sills in cinders or other filling and set on proper foundations. Half the sills at the corners and spike or bolt together. Erect two rows of 2 by 4-inch studding, staggered, as shown in plan, spaced at 24-inch centres. Lay a 2 by 6-inch plate with joints broken over outside row of studs. **Roof.**—The roof rafters should be 2 by 6-inch set at 24-inch centres and heeled over plate and spike. Cover the rafters with one-inch lumber dressed on one side, and shingles laid four and one-half inches to the weather, or other roofing material. **Walls.**—Cover the studs on the inside with one ply of heavy waterproof paper with joints well lapped, and one course of rough lumber. Cover the outside with one course hemlock lumber dressed on one side, two-ply building paper, and finish with either clap-boards, shingles, metal or frame siding. **Filling for spaces and floor.**—Fill spaces in the wall and

cover the floor area with 12 inches planer-mill shavings or dry sawdust. The sawdust or shavings to be well packed so that there will be no possibility of settling. **Ceiling or covering for the ice.**—An insulated ceiling may be constructed with 6 or 8-inch joists lined underneath with two-ply of damp-proof paper and one course of matched lumber. The space between and over the joists should then be filled with not less than one foot of sawdust or planer shavings. The ceiling may be dispensed with and the ice simply covered with about two feet of marsh or "slough" hay, or any fine wild hay grown in low places. In filling the ice house, pack the ice close to the walls. **Ventilation.**—The gable ends of the building should have louvre openings about two feet square, to ventilate the space above the ice, or above the ceiling. **Doors.**—Doors to be made in sections of 3 by 4 feet with double lumber and two-ply paper between the lumber, and extend from the floor to the roof. The door frames to be fitted with two sets of removable boards inside the doors, allowing a space of about eight inches to be filled with sawdust or shavings after the ice is stowed. **Size of icehouse.**—In estimating the size of the icehouse required, allow 40 cubic feet of space for each ton of ice to be stored, and at least 25 per cent. for wastage."

The Butter Supply of Great Britain

The following excellent review of the present conditions of the butter market in Great Britain is from the "Market Reporter," published by the U. S. Government. Dairymen should note the tremendous increase in the consumption of margarine in Britain.

Traders in England have experienced great difficulty since the termination of the war in procuring supplies of butter in quantities sufficient to satisfy the demands of the consuming population. This circumstance is being attributed to the policy of the Ministry of Food in maintaining maximum prices and prohibiting private importations. Although many of the essential foodstuffs imported into England have been released from Government control, imported butter is still rigidly controlled in every direction. In spite of this measure the English Ministry of Food has not relieved the acute butter shortage which that country is experiencing. The consuming population is now accepting substitutes owing to the scanty rations and indifferent quality of much of the Government butter. The demand for high-class margarine has become a permanent feature of the provision trade.

The American agricultural trade commissioner at London recently reported that the imports of butter into England during the first eight months of 1920 amounted to 138,977,104 lbs. It is estimated that the total imports of butter from all sources for the year ending March 31, 1921, will be approximately 201,000,000 lbs. In pre-war days the annual imports were about 480,000,000 lbs. If these estimates are correct, the decrease in England's butter importation for the year ending March 31, 1921, will amount to 247,000,000 lbs. This amount, as the accompanying table will show, not only represents a large decrease in the normal butter imports of that country but it also indicates a startling shortage in many of the sources from which England formerly received its butter.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES INACCESSIBLE.

This shortage is only partially met by the purchases which the Government has been able to negotiate abroad. English traders assert that less than one-half of the normal world supply is now available for export to England. There seem to be no large stores from which the Government may draw at prices that are acceptable

to the Ministry of Food. Arrangements have been concluded for securing some supplies from Denmark, Australia and New Zealand. England's importation of 113,960,784 lbs. of butter from the abundant supplies of Siberia and Russia in 1915 is almost equal to her total imports of 138,977,104 lbs. from all countries during the first eight months of 1920.

The convenient supplies which formerly came from Denmark are now being shipped to other markets. Although the English Government has succeeded in negotiating for small deliveries of Danish butter up to Nov. 30, 1920, the prices secured are not agreeable to the Danish producers, who can obtain better quotations in Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and other markets. As a result of a slight improvement in the industrial conditions of Germany, that country has recently been able to negotiate some credits. England, Belgium and Germany have, therefore, come to an agreement which limits their purchases in such a way as to prevent one country from outbidding the other in competition on the open markets.

The imports of butter by England during 1914 as compared with the imports during the first eight months of 1920 were as follows:

Sources of supply.	1914	First 8 months of 1920
	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	69,034,560	2,060,800
Sweden.....	30,255,456	
Norway.....	2,757,216	
Denmark (including Faroe Islands).....	195,896,064	63,434,560
Iceland and Greenland.....	59,808	
Germany.....	30,576	
Netherlands.....	20,607,888	5,125,680
France.....	30,667,728	596,624
Italy.....	168,560	
United States.....	878,528	5,688,928
Argentine Republic.....	6,238,848	7,345,296
Other foreign countries.....	44,016	4,535,216
Total (foreign countries).....	356,639,248	88,787,104
British India.....	85,792	
Australia.....	49,066,528	18,358,928
New Zealand.....	40,087,040	28,977,984
Canada.....	350,336	2,853,088
Other British possessions.....	1,904	
Total British possessions.....	89,591,600	50,190,000
Total from all countries.....	446,230,848	138,977,104

The purchase and sale of all butter in England, with the exception of that produced in England and Ireland, is directly controlled by the Government. The marketing of English and Irish butter has been left entirely free in order to encourage production. Supplies of English and Irish butter are so limited that in most stores nothing but Government controlled butter can be found, and no one can purchase more than the rationed amount. The production of British and Irish butter during the winter months, moreover, is practically negligible, and for that reason it is commanding much higher prices than foreign butter. The best Irish butter is retailed at 4s. 6d. (77 cents per lb.), while imported butter is selling at the controlled price of 3s. 4d. (57 cents per lb., exchange of Nov. 4, when one shilling was worth \$0.171).

to the storage of plant of a living germ plant and to keep this little plant and able to take food. The stored-up starch most important source of for the demand for the. The storage of food to enable this plant to period of climatic severity completely. It is true through a great degree of enclosed in the wheat as great as the green of the wheat germ being the regular way and has wheat never freezes. hood which they them- which is very acceptable of most fruits is of this has sufficient food stored the young plant a start the core is apparently ut this is the part which ally eats the pulp and core. Thus nature has animal to help the plant urn for a supply of food. nes, pears, berries and, in

ant becomes a very im- depends all future results, ot, stem and leaves, but also depend upon how the s life time, and it is the e of the bulb that deter- e crop that grows as a which often disappears s mature. Sound, well- ous and prolific plants, root-hairs formed an im- to the plant. There is building material may have an enormous num- rough their surface into ata are sometimes called ake in gas, mostly air, g a part of the oxygen ygen of the air in the on of the body and forms s out with the breath. ch plants breathe in from ed largely too when wood carbon of the coal or the air and the resulting he smoke. The carbon eets the food water- and they are digested or aves form the stomach nt, as it were. Thus it uid food and the leaves hing of plants is merely building material from re formed.

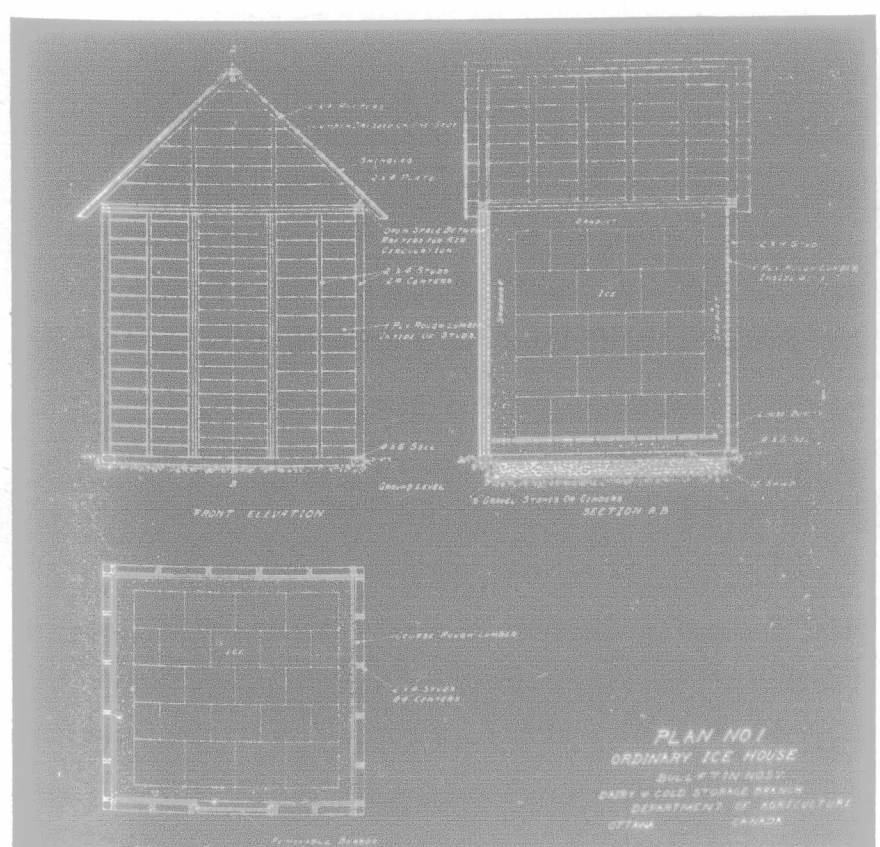
DAIRY.

Producers Favored.

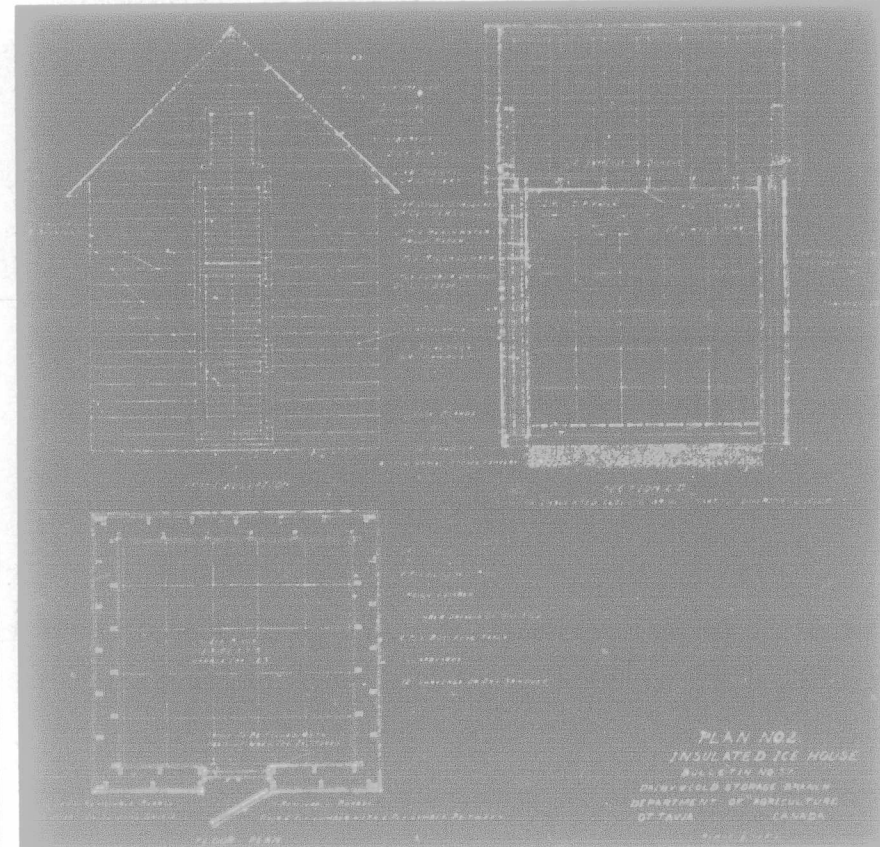
ATE":

you on the excellent on the subject of Milk k-producers will consider and act along the lines organization is needed to k in the various channels e market. Since a num- s are closing, or are offer- mers, now would seem to re control of these plants e farmers of the Province ital and business sense y such an enterprise. to secure manufacturing eting systems may never f Ontario dairying. Al- chased a large creamery ave secured the services ger. This insures good means an assurance of other businesses could be e U. F. O., or, what would extension of the functions es covering all phases of ly drawback mentioned e 100,000 milk producers e \$100 each, this would ital which would make organization financially. dollars there is hardly could be swung by such erns would be "small ratively. All this, how- ion and good managing available for such a move, and a large number of and ability to look after out of employment by me large dairy concerns. these men in promoting the producers of milk, ng?

H. H. DEAN.



Plan No. 1 Shows the Construction of an Ordinary Ice-house.



Plan No. 2 Shows the Construction of an Insulated Ice-house.

The direct importation of butter from foreign countries or from the colonies by private firms is prohibited. This prohibitive measure was passed to insure an equal distribution of the available supplies to all persons throughout England, Scotland and Wales. The Government has resorted to a comprehensive rationing scheme whereby distribution is made to retailers on a basis of 1 oz. per capita per week calculated on the number of their registered customers.

The British Ministry of Food has not only allowed large quantities of foreign butter to drift into new channels of sale, but it has actually taken steps to prevent private importations in its effort to buy at less than the world's market price. It is difficult to understand why the Ministry of Food permits this discrimination against butter in view of the fact that for this article, alone among foodstuffs, an acceptable substitute is available—margarine.

MARGARINE DISPLACES BUTTER.

Margarine now represents 75 per cent. of the country's consumption of edible fats and might well be recognized as the public's main source of supply, according to Weddel's Dairy Produce Review for the year ended June 30, 1920. In 1914 the British margarine factories were producing 1,500 tons of margarine per week, while importations, principally from Holland, varied from 1,000 to 2,000 tons per week or about 82,000 tons per annum. Imports gradually fell off during the war until in 1918 they had stopped almost entirely. By 1917, however, British manufacturers were supplying the entire margarine requirements of the country, 5,000 tons weekly. The consumption has now increased to about 7,000 tons per week, of which nearly 6,000 are British made and only 750 to 1,000 tons are imported.

According to estimates in Weddel's Produce Review, the combined supplies of butter and margarine on hand during the year 1914-15 amounted to 437,000 tons, as compared with 490,000 tons for the year 1919-20. The increase is accounted for by the fact that the stocks of margarine on hand for the 1914-15 period amounted to only 197,000 tons, as compared with 360,000 tons for 1919-20.

These estimates not only reveal the extent to which the people of England are relying upon margarine to make up for the shortage in butter, but they also show that the people are actually consuming more edible fats than under pre-war conditions. Notwithstanding the increased demand for margarine, prices for that commodity have not advanced to the same extent as those of butter. Before the war margarine was selling from 6d. to 1s. (12 to 24 cents at par) per lb. retail, according to quality, while prices now range between 1s. and 2s. (24 and 48 cents at par) per lb. Danish butter, which was selling around 127s. 3d. per 112 lbs. (28 cents per lb. at par) before the war, is now selling at the controlled retail price of 3s. 4d. (81 cents per lb. at par). These price variations represent an increase of 100 per cent. in the case of margarine as compared with an increase of 189 per cent. in the case of butter.

Where is the Profit?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Two things with regard to our small dairy bother me; first, that my cows now, October 30, are giving as much milk as at any time all summer though (spring-calved) six to seven months in October, and on pasture only, with no meal; and secondly that even with making milk so cheaply I am no more than breaking even in the sale of the butter. "Poor cows," you will say! By no means. For when milking this very morning they averaged 10 pounds each, and that's pretty good for cows six and seven months milking. They will probably average 7½ pounds this evening, or 17½ pounds of milk a day, which is about what they are doing. This is a lot better than any of our neighbors' cows are now doing, in all stages of lactation, and they cannot all be poor herds in this neighborhood. In actual practice, at the churn, I find that 17½ pounds of this milk yields .66 pounds of butter, or ⅔ of a pound (10¾ ounces), worth 33 cents. That is to say, the average return from each cow is 33 cents per day. As there is no expense for feed or housing, one would imagine this all profit and the skim-milk to the good, but I find that the labor bill alone eats up most of the profits. The fact has not been given prominent distinction in these discussions that dairy labor is of a high order, and does not rank with ordinary farm labor. For instance, the regular man we now have at present big wages is not competent to care for the cows and their milk, separate, etc., would cost, and does, at least twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. more wages than this man. Farm labor costs me about 30 cents an hour now; a competent man to care for cows, milk and separate in addition, is worth 40 cents an hour and cannot be obtained for less, at least not in these parts. I figure it takes an average of three-quarters of an hour of a man's time to look after the cows and care for milk and cream each day for one cow or in my small herd, 30 cents a day for the labor alone, not to mention the cost, if any, of pasture, interest, depreciation, use of

utensils, etc., which may, however, be offset by the value of the skim-milk. With a large herd the cost per cow would be less.

If my daily yield of butter per cow is worth 33 cents and if it costs me 30 cents per day per cow, my profit per cow per day is thus only 3 cents. So long, therefore, as our cows continue to yield 17½ pounds of milk a day, I make 3 cents a day per cow profit. It costs a dollar a day to feed oneself these times, three square meals a day and lodging, on the farm; as to the towns, I do not know, but one couldn't get a meal in town now for less than 75 cents, at a farmer's boarding house. To feed myself, then, I would need to keep thirty-three (33) cows. Here's a question: I only can clear 3 cents a day on a fairly good cow, in the pasture season; how much would my loss be per day in the winter season, seeing that at a farm sale here this week straw (oat) sold like hot cakes at \$20 a ton? I do not know that it is good policy to lay the truth bare in these matters, but it seems cow owners themselves appear to be camouflaged, let alone the consumer in the towns. Not even the producers of butter or milk appear to know where they are at. My cows are by no means poor cows. They get good attention and care, are fed grain every day in the stable and up to June on pasture, until they refuse to eat meal any longer. They have fair pasture and plenty of water, and are above the average.

Regarding query No. 1, that cows seven months after calving are giving as much milk as at any time all summer, on pasture alone, one answer is that there are no flies now, which pestered the cows so terribly all summer. It would appear, too, that fall calving and winter milking, so popular a few years ago, are about played out. One does not hear so much about "winter dairying" in the farm paper, nor from the farm bureau agent, as formerly. They are all easy on this point.

Kings Co., P. E. I.

J. A. M.

Editor's Note.—The queries of our correspondent are, no doubt, the same ones that are causing a great deal of concern to many other dairymen. We believe he is quite right when he says that cows milking 17½ pounds daily, after having been six or seven months milking,



The Borden Condensery at Norwich, Ont., Which Ceased Manufacture of Condensed Milk on November 1.

are doing much better than the average. He does not say anything as to the actual size of his herd except that it is small. Certainly if his calculations are correct, three cents daily profit per cow is nothing worth speaking of, and dairying must inevitably decline if there are many herds which return no more than this above the cost of production.

At the same time, however, we cannot exactly agree with J. A. M.'s reasoning. Take the matter of labor cost; we are much inclined to doubt whether it costs 30 cents per day to look after each individual cow in the herd. It would seem to us that 20 cents would be nearer the mark, while the idea, which is apparent in the above letter, that it is only the three-cent profit per cow which goes into the pocket of the owner, is certainly not correct, at least in most cases. Usually where a small dairy only is kept, the owner looks after the cows himself, and thus he himself earns the cost of labor which is charged against the cow. Let us suppose, for instance, that the owner does do the dairy work on the farm, in which case he would receive all of the 33 cents placed to the credit of the cows from the sale of butter. Of course, some hired help must be kept, and it is unusual for the owner to do all the work on the farm the year around, but the point we wish to make is that it is not logical to assume that profit is the only thing that can be credited to the owner at the end of the year. In the case of almost every farmer the labor income is a much more important item than his actual profits, because by the time a fair labor income has been deducted from the surplus shown by carefully kept books, the remainder, which may be fairly regarded as profits, is usually a negligible amount.

J. A. M. is probably a little high when he says that it costs a dollar a day to feed oneself these times, three square meals a day and lodging, on the farm. It must be remembered, however, that this amount should be sufficient to make due allowance not only for the cost of food, but also for the labor involved on the part of the women folk and for washing and lodging. During the past two years at Weldwood Farm we have had a splendid opportunity of estimating the cost of boarding hired help, and, as nearly as our figures show it, the cost of food alone, where a good table is set and where "three square meals a day" are given, has not averaged more than 50 cents per day. Under average farm conditions it is probably fair to estimate that the other factors

contingent upon board and lodging may be fairly valued at 25 cents per day.

We must express our strong disagreement with our correspondent on the question of winter dairying which he believes to be "about played out," and we must take issue with him when he says that the farm papers have not been emphasizing this matter. As a matter of fact, it is becoming more imperative than ever that a larger proportion of the milk supply be produced during the winter months. Not only is it more necessary but it is also more profitable under average conditions. We are not fully acquainted with the local conditions under which J. A. M. is operating, but certainly it is not untrue to say that the surplus milk produced when winter dairying is the exception rather than the rule is one of the greatest problems facing the dairy industry of Eastern Canada at the present time. Undoubtedly, it costs more to feed during the winter months than during the summer, but milk also sells for a higher price, and while we do not advise absolute winter dairying unless under certain peculiar conditions, it certainly is advisable that a good percentage of the total milk production be produced during the period from October to April.

As a matter of fact, the results obtained from a survey of 300 Oxford County dairy farms in 1918 clearly show that where winter dairying was practiced the labor income was decidedly greater than where the farmers were summer dairymen. For instance, on 14 farms where more than two-thirds of the year's milk was sold from April 1 to September 30 the milk sold per cows amounted to \$101, the feed per cow to \$77, and the income over feed per cow \$24. This method of dairying yielded a labor income on the average of \$1,111. On 102 other farms, where more than one-third but less than one-half of the year's milk production was sold from October 1 to March 31, the labor income on each farm was \$385. The milk sold per cow on these farms rose to \$121, the feed per cow rose to \$85, but the income over feed also rose to \$36. There were also 31 farms where more than 50 per cent. of the year's milk was sold from October 1 to March 31. On these 31 farms the labor income for the year averaged \$1,722. The milk sold per cow rose still further to \$132; the feed per cow amounted to \$84, while the income over feed per cow was exactly 100 per cent. greater than in the case of the summer dairyman, or \$48.

Among the Pure-Bred Record Cows.

A new world's senior four-year-old record for milk in the thirty-day division was recently announced by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, on behalf of Hollywood Lilith Palmyra Evelina. This cow produced 3,663.6 lbs. of milk, with a butter production of 141.316 lbs. Later she broke the seven-day milk record with a production of 870.1 lbs. of milk, and a butter production of 33.85 lbs. Earlier, however, she had in another seven days made 35.51 lbs. butter from 808.2 lbs. milk. This milk record in seven days displaces the Canadian heifer, Mildred Pietertje Abbekerk, that had 865.9 lbs., and the American champion, O. K. L. Royal Beets with 802.9 lbs. During her first ninety days she produced 10,423.2 lbs. of milk, which is also claimed as a world's record.

The junior two-year-old heifer, Carnation Pioneer Segis, was also recently reported to have broken the record for fat production in her class of the seven-day division by producing 415.6 lbs. of milk containing 24.877 lbs. fat. This heifer freshened at the age of two years, five months and twenty days. The following note from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is significant with regard to this record. "Three supervisors took part in the test, the last two taking over the cow from the first for verification. They report that this cow was always within sight of the supervisor on duty; that the milker was searched before beginning to milk; that the cow was quartered in a light, roomy box-stall; that the supervisors were always on the opposite side of the cow from the milker; and that the sample box was double locked, each supervisor retaining his own key. They add that the temperature of the cow rose to 106.2 degrees the day following the two-day verification, and that she went entirely off feed."

During a recent quarter of the Ayrshire Advanced Registry, 118 yearly records were completed that averaged 10,779 lbs. milk, 432.01 lbs. fat, and with an average test of 4.01 per cent. Forty-six were mature records, averaging 11,897 lbs. milk and 472.72 lbs. fat, the highest being the record of Voca 5th, of Avon, and in New York State, that had a yearly record of 21,123 lbs. milk and 741.91 lbs. of fat. This record put her in seventh place among the mature cows of the breed. It is interesting to note that among these Advanced Registry Records were 18 junior two-year-old records averaging 9,968 lbs. milk, 407.51 lbs. fat, and the butter-fat that was 4.09 per cent.

Another 20,000-lb. Ayrshire cow is claimed by the State of Massachusetts. Seven-year-old Nancy Whitehall was recently reported to have completed a 365-day mature record of 22,075 lbs. of milk and 858.77 lbs. of fat. This record places her in sixth place among the mature animals of the breed, both in milk and butter-fat. She finished in splendid condition and her two completed records, the first of which was made as a junior four-year-old, averaged 20,436 lbs. of milk, and 806.52 lbs. of fat. Her junior four-year-old record made her the junior four-year-old champion in milk production.

lodging may be fairly valued
 strong disagreement with our
 question of winter dairying
 about played out," and we
 when he says that the farm
 hasizing this matter. As a
 g more imperative than ever
 the milk supply be produced
 Not only is it more necessary
 e under average conditions.
 d with the local conditions
 operating, but certainly it is
 surplus milk produced when
 ration rather than the rule is
 his facing the dairy industry
 present time. Undoubtedly,
 the winter months than dur-
 also sells for a higher price,
 se absolute winter dairying
 iar conditions, it certainly
 percentage of the total milk
 ing the period from October

he results obtained from a
 unty dairy farms in 1918
 nter dairying was practiced
 edly greater than where the
 men. For instance, on 14
 o-thirds of the year's milk
 umber 30 the milk sold per
 feed per cow to \$77, and the
 4. This method of dairying
 the average of \$1,111. On
 ore than one-third but less
 milk production was sold
 l, the labor income on each
 lk sold per cow on these
 per cow rose to \$85, but the
 o \$36. There were also 34
 er cent. of the year's milk
 o March 31. On these 34
 the year averaged \$1,722,
 e still further to \$132; the
 \$84, while the income over
 0 per cent. greater than in
 an, or \$48.

Bred Record Cows.
 ur-year-old record for milk
 as recently announced by
 ation of America, on behalf
 a Evelina. This cow pro-
 with a butter production of
 e the seven-day milk record
 lbs. of milk, and a butter
 ller, however, she had in
 51 lbs. butter from 808.2
 in seven days displaces
 d Pietertje Abbecker, that
 ican champion, O. K. L.
 s. During her first ninety
 lbs. of milk, which is also

heifer, Carnation Pioneer
 orted to have broken the
 her class of the seven-day
 s. of milk containing 24.877
 ed at the age of two years.
 The following note from
 tion of America is signifi-
 record. "Three supervisors
 at two taking over the cow
 e. They report that this cow
 e supervisor on duty; that
 ore beginning to milk; that
 a light, roomy box-stall;
 ways on the opposite side
 and that the sample box
 ervisor retaining his own
 mperature of the cow rose
 owing the two-day verifica-
 ly off feed."

of the Ayrshire Advanced
 ds were completed that
 2,01 lbs. fat, and with an
 t. Forty-six were mature
 milk and 472.72 lbs. fat,
 d of Voca 5th, of Avon,
 made a yearly record of
 lbs. of fat. This record
 ong the mature cows of the
 note that among these Ad-
 ere 18 junior two-year-old
 milk, 407.51 lbs. fat, and
 per cent.

ire cow is claimed by the
 en-year-old Nancy White-
 have completed a 365-day
 of milk and 858.77 lbs. of
 in sixth place among the
 both in milk and butter-
 d condition and her two
 which was made as a junior
 6 lbs. of milk, and 806.52
 ur-year-old record made
 ampion in milk production

It is also announced that the Jersey cow, Sophie's Deborah, a granddaughter of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, has recently completed her third consecutive yearly record with a production of 14,310 lbs. milk, and 815.89 lbs. of fat at the age of five years and three months. Her average for three year's work is 12,757 lbs. milk and 736.89 lbs. fat.

Pearl's Dot, among the Guerneys, has the distinction of having accomplished in a trifle more than three years, without a single day's rest period, a production of three Advanced Register records and three living calves. Her three records averaged 12,053.5 lbs. of milk, and 632.36 lbs. of butter-fat. Her last record was 14,644 lbs. of milk and 753.12 lbs. of butter-fat.

The American Jersey Cattle Club announce that Duke's Rachel Interested, bred by the founder of the Owl-Interest family, and now owned in New York State, has completed her fifth official year's record with a production of 13,175.4 lbs. of milk and 729.99 lbs. of fat at the age of seven years and five months. Her five records averaged 10,752.4 lbs. milk and 584.25 lbs. fat.

HORTICULTURE.

Boxed Apple Grades in North-Western States.

The State of Washington and Idaho, as well as some organizations in the State of Oregon, have adopted uniform grades for boxed apples which, according to "The Market Reporter" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, differ in certain important items from the Washington grades in effect last year. Thus, in the extra fancy grade, the color requirement for McIntosh Red has been raised from fifty per cent. to sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. In the fancy grade the color requirements for Jonathan, McIntosh Red, Delicious, Stayman and Black Twig are raised from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The color requirement on Ben Davis, Hubbardston, Ralls, Fameuse, Limber Twig, Missouri Pippin, Northern Spy, Ontario, Red Astrachan, Rainier, Rome Beauty, Salome, Stark, Sutton, Willow Twig, Wagener, Wealth and York Imperial is raised to fifteen per cent., except that Rome Beauty, sizes 96 and larger, has no color requirement. Scab spots not larger than one-quarter inch in diameter in the aggregate are permitted.

Grade C is changed in such a way that to meet the requirements of this grade in 1920, apples must be sound, mature, hand-picked, practically free from bruises or punctures and broken skin, and shall not be badly misshapen nor show more than two healed worm stings, but slight sun scald and scab up to a total of one-half inch in diameter shall be permitted. An unclassified grade is provided in order to classify apples that are not wormy, but which may be bruised or punctured and suitable for quick consumption. This grade is intended particularly for use in disposing of off-grade fruit for local use, and it is not anticipated that inspectors will find any of this grade in shipments for Eastern markets. A combination grade also permits the inclusion of apples from two or more distinct grades, but in such case at least twenty-five per cent. of the apples in any combination grade shall meet the requirements of the higher grades.

Storing Fruit for Winter.

Much more satisfaction could often be had from the use of fruit during the winter months if a little more care and attention were paid to proper storage. Though fruits can be grown in abundance and in great variety throughout Eastern Canada, apples, grapes and pears are about the only ones that can be stored over winter with any degree of satisfaction. It is, therefore, advisable to make the greatest use possible of these winter fruits, and to endeavor to save them in such a way that they can be kept at their best. It is possible with a little extra care to store an abundant supply so that it will come out of storage in good condition, at least until the middle of winter and often much later.

There are three important factors to bear in mind when storing a supply of fruit for winter use. The first is the selection of long-keeping varieties; the second is the storage of only sound, firm specimens; and the third is the actual condition under which it is practicable to store fruits for home use. The best storage conditions for all fruits demand a cold, moderately moist room. Dry, warm cellars are not suitable for fruit storage, and for this reason a temperature as near freezing as possible, but without allowing the tempera-

Such a temperature will ensure the maximum quality and condition of the fruit for the greatest length of time.

The question of storage is, as a matter of fact, to a large extent a matter of maturity. When fruit is harvested it is not fully matured, but if allowed to hang on the tree during warm, bright weather in late fall it will ripen rapidly and become fully matured before frost. Of course, some of our varieties in Eastern Canada are being grown past their northerly limit for full maturity on the tree; that is to say, they will develop good color and good size, and will reach the stage when they can be picked to advantage for shipment or for storage, but if they were allowed to hang on the tree they would, in very many cases, be frozen before they would naturally reach a condition of full maturity. When a fruit reaches full maturity the process of decay sets in, and this is just as natural a process as is the ripening of maturing of the fruit. The object of storing is to take fruit which is fairly well matured and store it under conditions that will slow up the natural process of ripening or maturing that is carried on inside the fruit.

When cold storage is used the fruit is subjected to exceptionally low temperatures, and the process of ripening is thus almost stopped, if not quite. This effect of cold upon ripening fruit is made use of to store such short-lived fruit as strawberries and raspberries

apple but likely to shrivel somewhat if kept in a cellar that is too dry and warm.

Grapes can be kept for a surprising length of time if they are wrapped in paper and stored in small six-quart baskets that are kept covered. It is said that if grapes can be obtained with a large piece of vine attached to the bunch, and a few leaves also before they are killed by frost, the cut-end of the vine may be inserted in a bottle of water throughout a hole in the stopper and the fresh, sprightliness of the fruit be retained for many months if stored in a cold place.

M. B. Davis, Pomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gives the following list of well-known apples, pears and grapes, which will keep well on into winter if carefully put away. Following each variety is given its natural period of storage. APPLES.—McIntosh, November to January; Fameuse, October to January 1; Rhode Island Greening, December to February; King, November to February; Wagener, November to February; Northern Spy, January to May; Golden Russet, January to May. PEARS.—Josephine, mid-winter; Kieffer, October to January; Lawrence, December; Winter Nelis, mid-winter. GRAPES.—Herbert, Barry, Vergennes, Agawam and Lindley may under good conditions be kept until the last of February, although the grape is not normally a winter fruit.

	Owner	Address	Breed	No. of Eggs
1	Vale P. Farm	Montreal, P. Q.	White Leghorns	1729
2	L. R. Guild	Rockwood, Ont.	White Wyandottes	1655
3	J. E. Rhoades	Ottawa, Ont.	Barred Rocks	1634
4	W. M. Alcorn	Hammond, B. C.	White Leghorns	1630
5	F. J. French	Newmarket, Ont.	Barred Rocks	1610
6	O'Brien P. Farm	Barrydale, Ont.	White Leghorns	1599
7	W. J. Johnston	Meaford, Ont.	Barred Rocks	1590
8	E. C. Powell	Ottawa, Ont.	Rhode Island Reds	1583
9	J. R. McMullen	Truro, N. S.	Barred Rocks	1582
10	Vale P. Farm	Montreal, P. Q.	Barred Rocks	1580
11	Laurel P. Farm	Rougemont, P. Q.	Barred Rocks	1560
12	B. W. Linscott	Brantford, Ont.	White Leghorns	1539



A Farm Orchard Showing More Than the Usual Amount of Care.

POULTRY.

Finals in the Canadian Egg-Laying Contest.

Friday, the 29th October, brought to a close the first Canadian Egg-Laying Contest, and the year's work passes to history. In many cases very disappointing results have been obtained, and a lot of birds have fallen a long way short of what was expected from them. One bird for instance, has an entirely blank record, and proved herself to be a non-starter. This bird's first egg (if ever she lays one) will undoubtedly be an expensive one. On the other hand, many birds have made excellent records, and have thoroughly upheld the theory that, given the right material, the "hen business" is not to be scoffed at, but that it certainly has to be reckoned with, as a lucrative proposition.

Up to and including the last week of the contest, whole pens of birds can be found still hard at work in spite of their natural handicap of moulting. The White Wyandottes, owned by L. R. Guild, with only nine birds, gave the useful number of 33 eggs, and so head the weekly list, and in the case of all the breeds, at least one pen was found upholding the reputation of its own kind. The first twelve pens in order of merit are shown above.

	Owner	Address	Breed	No. of Eggs
1	W. H. Howe	Winnipeg	S. C. Anconas	2041
2	Thos. Lund	Stonewall	White Wyandottes	1842
3	W. H. Simington	Brandon	Rhode Island Reds	1830
4	G. F. Thompson	Minnedosa	White Wyandottes	1765
5	Arthur Howell	Brandon	White Leghorns	1722
6	J. N. Scott	Moore Park	S. L. Wyandottes	1482
7	G. F. Windsor	Crystal City	S. C. B. Leghorns	1479
8	E. S. Kay	Karnac	White Leghorns	1367
9	W. Gregg	Desford	White Wyandottes	1361
10	F. E. Merritt	Melita	Barred Rocks	1317
11	Jos. Woods	Brandon	Barred Rocks	1243
12	Peerless Company	Brandon	Partridge Rocks	966

Egg-Laying Contest at Brandon.

The end of October brought to a close the first Egg-Laying Contest held at Brandon Experimental Farm. W. H. Howe, of Winnipeg, has the satisfaction of owning the pen of Single Comb Anconas which laid a total of 2041 eggs in the 52 weeks of the contest. This pen, as previously reported, also leads all pens throughout the Dominion. The pens owned by Thos. Lund and W. H. Simington were respectively second and third at Brandon, and have the honor of occupying the same position in relation to all contests held in the Dominion. Each pen in these contests consisted of ten birds. Final standing of Manitoba contest shown above.

United Farmers Win in East Elgin.

At the end of one of the most strenuously fought political battles ever waged in Western Ontario the voters of East Elgin went quietly to the polls, on Monday last, and elected Sidney Smith McDermand, the U. F. O. candidate, by a majority of 208 over J. L. Stansell, the Government candidate, and by a majority of 1,134 over W. G. Charlton, the Liberal standard bearer. In view of the fact that the constituency is largely rural and was entertained to a three cornered fight the verdict

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Comment on week ending November 18.
Quotations on last Monday's markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live
Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

	CATTLE						CALVES						
	Week Ending	Sales Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Steers	Week Ending	Sales Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Calves	Week Ending		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	Nov. 18	8,941	13,036	7,953	\$12.50	\$13.00	\$11.50	753	839	854	\$18.50	\$18.00	\$18.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)		1,836	3,130	1,693	10.00	11.75	10.00	839	754	822	15.00	16.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)		2,812	4,415	2,043	10.00	11.75	10.00	1,128	1,322	703	15.00	16.00	15.00
Winnipeg		17,331	13,800	21,434	10.50	11.50	10.00	1,460	1,207	1,611	7.50	9.50	8.00
Calgary		2,665	4,338	3,005	8.00	10.25	8.00	370	484	385	7.60	7.75	8.00
Edmonton		1,274	2,239	2,114	8.00	10.00	8.00	262	258	166	8.00	7.00	8.00

	HOGS						SHEEP						
	Week Ending	Sales Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Selects	Week Ending	Sales Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Lambs	Week Ending		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	Nov. 18	5,639	9,946	7,299	\$16.75	\$17.75	\$17.50	12,581	16,625	12,085	\$14.00	\$14.25	\$12.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)		1,486	2,629	1,464	17.00	17.00	17.25	3,085	2,910	4,455	13.00	14.00	13.25
Montreal (East End)		1,642	1,402	2,074	17.00	17.00	17.25	4,638	3,815	3,385	13.00	14.00	13.25
Winnipeg		2,917	3,486	2,230	15.75	16.00	16.50	2,128	2,279	3,087	9.50	13.25	9.50
Calgary		271	341	403	17.00	16.00	18.25	2,790	712	2,584	10.50	11.25	10.50
Edmonton		194	331	247	16.25	16.00	16.25	341	619	233	10.00	11.25	9.75

Market Comments.

(Toronto Union Stock Yards.)

The total sales during the week amounted to 8,951 cattle, 753 calves, 5,639 hogs, and 12,581 sheep, while 1,910 cattle and 388 hogs were received on through billing. Approximately 6,000 cattle were on sale on Monday, when all classes were off from 25 cents to 50 cents. Choice heavy steers sold up to \$12, and good kinds from \$10 to \$11. Choice handyweight butchers moved from \$10 to \$10.50, good from \$9 to \$10, medium from \$8 to \$9, and common from \$6 to \$7. A few choice cows brought \$9, but the majority sold around \$8. Medium cows were weighed up from \$6 to \$7 and canners at \$3.50. Good bulls were off 25c. to 50 cents, very few selling as high as \$9. Common bulls moved from \$5 to \$6, and light from \$4 to \$4.50. Milkers and springers were lower by about \$10 per head. A few loads of good feeders were sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$11, and one load at \$12; the enquiry for this class was not as good as expected. For the balance of the week trading was very dull, as packers being well stocked were indifferent about buying. On Thursday, all grades were easier by 50 cents to \$1. Feeders were off \$1 to \$1.50. The market closed with about fifteen hundred cattle left over and a heavy run of cattle expected for Monday. There was a light run of calves during the week. Choice veal sold on a steady market from \$17 to \$18.50, medium from \$15 to \$16, common from \$12 to \$15, and grassers from \$6 to \$10. There was a good demand for choice veal, but very few were at hand.

The lamb market opened strong on Monday, choice lambs being quoted up to \$13.50. Prices, however, fell off about 50 cents per hundred during the week, closing from \$12 to \$12.75. Handy-weight sheep were in demand from \$7 to \$8, heavy fat sheep from \$6 to \$7, and culls from \$3 to \$5.

The hog market opened steady on Monday with a range of \$16.50 to \$16.95, fed and watered, and remained at that level until Wednesday, when the packers tried to cut all values \$1 and were partly successful. On Thursday, however, prices recovered to the week's opening level. The market for next week is very uncertain.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 11, inclusive, were: 255,497 cattle, 71,845 calves, 263,183 hogs and 208,344 sheep; compared with 313,816 cattle, 60,820 calves, 336,100 hogs and 233,804 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

In view of the comparatively high cost of cattle at country points, the high freight rates and other charges, sales of cattle throughout the week were disappointing to shippers. On the other hand local packers apparently considered the market rather high, in view of the bargain prices in effect on Western markets. Receipts were very light for the season of the year, besides being nearly of common quality. One fairly good load of steers averaging 1,070 pounds, was purchased at \$9.75 per hundred to be shipped to the country for feeding and two lighter loads were also shipped out for a similar purpose. The majority of the better grades of heifers

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO				MONTREAL			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	216	\$10.82	\$10.25-\$12.00	\$12.00					
STEERS									
1,000-1,200 good	361	10.29	8.50-11.00	12.59	34	\$9.75	\$9.75	\$10.00	
common	71	8.25	7.75-9.75	9.75					
STEERS									
700-1,000 good	831	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.00	84	9.00	9.00	9.50	
common	1,043	6.24	3.75-8.00	9.00	324	7.50	6.00-8.50	8.75	
HEIFERS									
good	290	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.00	14	9.00	9.00	9.50	
fair	355	8.42	6.50-9.00	10.00	39	7.50	7.00-8.50	8.50	
common	461	6.42	5.00-7.00	7.00	327	6.00	5.00-7.00	7.00	
COWS									
good	191	7.88	6.50-9.00	9.00	38	7.75	7.50-8.00	9.00	
common	543	5.69	4.00-7.00	7.00	276	6.00	5.00-7.00	7.00	
BULLS									
good	26	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00					
common	230	5.87	4.00-7.00	7.50	339	4.50	4.50	5.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,320	4.63	3.25-5.50	5.50	352	3.50	3.00-4.00	4.00	
OXEN					9				
CALVES									
veal	753	16.97	12.00-18.00	18.50	139	13.50	12.00-14.00	15.00	
grass					700	6.60	6.50-6.75	7.00	
STOCKERS									
450-800 good	1,803	8.30	7.25-9.00	9.75					
fair	840	7.63	7.00-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS									
800-1,100 good	360	9.55	8.00-11.00	12.00					
fair									
HOGS									
(fed and watered)									
selects	5,486	16.41	16.25-16.75	16.75	1,250	16.65	16.50-17.00	17.00	
heavies	4			15.75					
lights	16	14.31	14.25-14.75	14.75	212				
sows	133	12.93	12.25-13.75	13.75	24	12.65	12.50-13.00	14.00	
stags									
LAMBS									
good	9,921	12.82	12.00-13.50	14.00	1,311	12.75	12.50-13.00	13.00	
common	661	9.04	8.00-10.00	10.00	1,215	11.25	10.00-11.75	12.00	
SHEEP									
yearlings	138	8.41	7.00-9.00	10.00					
light	1,326	6.08	5.50-7.00	7.00	284	6.50	6.50	6.50	
common	535	4.07	3.00-5.00	5.00	275	5.50	5.00-6.00	6.00	

Montreal hogs quoted on basis of off-car weights.

and steers were sold at \$9 or under; one of the best loads in that class averaged nine hundred and fifty pounds and included a pair of really fat cows; this lot brought \$9 per hundred. Big bodied cows of dairy breeding and fair in flesh were weighed up with healthy little heifers weighing six hundred pounds and up, from \$6 to \$7 per hundred. Light common heifers and steers and common grades of cows were generally sold from \$5.25 to \$5.75. Packers offered \$2.75 for canners but were unable to purchase below \$3. Bologna bulls weighing up to eight hundred pounds, or sometimes heavier, brought \$4.50. Bulls weighing around twelve hundred pounds and thirteen hundred pounds were sold up to \$5 with an odd bull fit for the butcher trade, up to \$5.50. Grass calves were in good demand. A few loads were shipped to American points at \$6.50 and \$6.75 per hundred. There were very few good veal calves offered and prices were practically unchanged. The most common price for the better grades was \$14.

The price of lambs were lowered on Monday afternoon to \$12.50, when advices from other markets were not favorable. On Tuesday however, good lambs were selling up to \$13, lots of fairly good average quality brought \$12.50 and good lots \$13 for the balance of the

week. Selected lots of ewes brought \$7. Sheep were not graded very closely and most of the medium good lots were sold at \$6.50; thin old ewes went as low as \$4.

Packers caused considerable consternation by offering \$15.00 for select hogs on Monday. The price was however, established at \$16.50, for selects and was increased to \$17 on Tuesday. Hogs were not plentiful and the demand was good. Sows were \$4 less than selects except in a few isolated cases; sales were made at \$14 per hundred.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to November 11, inclusive were: 38,251 cattle, 63,233 calves, 66,031 hogs and 96,578 sheep, compared with 54,732 cattle, 68,482 calves, 75,302 hogs and 94,091 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to November 11, inclusive, were: 43,354 cattle, 53,611 calves, 56,638 hogs and 62,817 sheep; compared with 59,848 cattle, 53,662 calves, 54,238 hogs and 63,593 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Wool Market Report.

The London wool sales have re-opened and prices for fine wools have advanced 10 to 15 per cent. with a drop of 10 to 15 per cent. for average lots and a decline of 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. for inferior

offerings. The Ohio wool pool reports a sale of 250,000 lbs. of fine delaine. The price was not made public, but the best opinion places it at 52c. to 53c. The Bradford market is reported to be quiet with prices tending downwards. The Boston market is showing very little interest in the New Zealand sales which opened at Christ Church on November 15. There was little or no trading in Canadian wools during the week; a few bids were made on seedy and off-lots at reduced prices. The Canadian trade if undoubtedly suffering a period of inactivity as a result of the recent lowering of the British Government reserve on medium crossbred wools, and the decline in prices at the Adelaide sale.

Cheese Markets.

At the Belleville Cheese Board, on Saturday, November 20, 140 boxes of cheese were offered; 22 1/4 cents was bid but there were no sales. At Cornwall, on the same day, 837 boxes of colored cheese sold at 21 1/4 cents. Finest eastern cheese sold on the Montreal market at from 21 to 22 cents. At New York, whole-milk flats, held average run, sold at 24 1/2 to 26 1/2 cents; whole-milk flats, current make, average run, 23c. to 24c.

FOUNDED 1866

Markets.

Department of Agriculture, Live Markets Intelligence Division

Top Price	Good Calves
18	1919
50	18.00
00	16.00
50	16.00
60	9.50
00	7.75
00	7.00

Top Price	Good Lambs
18	1919
00	14.25
00	14.00
00	14.00
50	13.25
00	13.25
50	11.25
00	11.25

Price Range	Top Price
9.75	10.00

9.00	9.50
6.00	8.50

9.00	9.50
7.00	8.50
5.00	7.00

7.50	9.00
5.00	7.00

4.50	5.50
------	------

3.00	4.00
------	------

12.00	14.00
6.50	7.00

12.50	13.00
-------	-------

16.50	17.00
-------	-------

12.50	13.00
-------	-------

12.50	13.00
10.00	11.75

6.50	6.50
5.00	6.00

Ohio wool pool reports a lbs. of fine delaine. The trade public, but the best at 52c. to 53c. The is reported to be quiet the week; a few bids is showing very little New Zealand sales which Church on November 15, or no trading in Canada; a few bids seedy and off-lots at The Canadian trade suffering a period of Government reserve on and wools, and the decline Adelaide sale.

Markets.

ville Cheese Board, on 20, 140 boxes of red; 22 1/4 cents was bid no sales. At Cornwall, 837 boxes of colored 1/4 cents. Finest eastern the Montreal market at cents. At New York, held average run, sold cents; whole-milk flats, average run, 23c. to 24c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade at Buffalo last week showed very heavy declines, shipping steers selling from a half to a dollar lower than for the previous week, placing the market from \$2 to \$2.50 below the price list a couple to three weeks back. Western markets broke heavily, prices being the lowest since 1916. About the best in the shipping steer line sold at \$12.50, being natives averaging around 1,250 lbs., while the best Canadians generally landed from \$11 to \$11.65, some common and fair grades running as low as \$10 to \$10.50. On handy butchering steers around \$11 to \$11.50 took the best grades, some light common kinds ranging down to \$9 to \$10. Heifers generally ranged from \$6 to \$9.50. Fat cows went from \$6 to \$8, canners and cutters from \$2.50 to \$4. Stockers and feeders ranged from \$6 to \$9, milk cows and springers from \$50 to \$110. Industrial conditions are getting rather bad, quite a number of workmen being out of employment, by-products are at very low prices and these reasons are among others given for the heavy break in values. Canadians made up about half of the week's receipts, which totaled around 6,800 for the week.

Hogs.—Hog market showed a dollar break in prices from Monday to Friday, the week opening with \$13.50 hogs and on Friday it was generally a \$12.50 price. Values broke heavily in the west, under heavy receipts and a generally weak pork feeling. Besides, corn is down in the states to around sixty cents per bushel and the killers figure that corn at this price should produce cheaper hogs. Pigs and lights are selling around a half dollar above good hogs, by reason of the demand for fresh pork and the fact that pigs are running very scarce at this time. Roughs are selling from \$10.75 to \$11. Stags from \$8 to \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.—There were good runs of sheep and lambs all of last week. Values showed a marked decline during the close of the week, top lambs dropping to \$11.50 to \$11.75, with culls from \$7 to \$9. Sheep also showed a heavy decline, wether sheep being quoted from \$6.50 to \$6.75; mixed sheep from \$5.50 to \$6; ewes from \$5 to \$5.50; cull sheep from \$2 to \$3.50; bucks \$3 to \$5. Reports from the east were to the effect that the dressed mutton trade was bad. Quite a few loads of Canadians were included in the week's supply, these ranging from \$9 to \$11 for lambs, which run heavy and are a little coarse.

Calves.—Calf prices acted on the erratic order the past week, opening Monday at \$18.50, and closing up for the week at \$16.50 to \$17 for tops, with culls ranging from \$10 to \$12. Top Canadians landed at \$16. Several decks of Canadians were included in the week's supply, but for the most part were on the heavy and grassy order.

Toronto Produce.

Cereals and Millfeeds.

Prices of grains came tumbling downward last week, and Saturday saw serious drops. The market is bearish and unsettled.

(CASH QUOTATIONS.)

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$1.98; No. 2 northern, \$1.97; No. 3 northern, \$1.94; No. 4 wheat, \$1.89.

Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 54 1/2c.; No. 3 C. W., 51 3/4c.; extra No. 1 feed, 50 3/4c.; No. 1 feed, 47 3/4c.; No. 2 feed, 44 3/4c.

Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C. W., 67 1/2c.; No. 4 C. W., 75c.; rejected, 67 1/2c.; feed, 67 1/2c.

All above in store, Fort William. Ontario Wheat.—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 2 winter, \$1.95 to \$2; No. 2 spring, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

American Corn.—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.19.

Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 55c. to 57c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Malting, 95c. to \$1, according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment. Straight run bulk seaboard, \$8.70, nominal.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, \$1.10. Peas.—No. 2, \$2 to \$2.10; Canadian Beauties, \$2.25.

Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto, cash prices: First patents, \$11.80; second patents, \$11.30; first clears, \$10.70; according to freights outside. Market nominal.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.65.

Millfeed.—Car lots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$42 to \$45.25; white middlings, \$50; feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.

Farm Produce.

(PRICES AT COUNTRY POINTS.)

Eggs.—New-laid, cases returnable, 70c. to 72c.

Butter.—Creamery, solids, 52c. to 55c.; creamery, prints, 55c. to 57c.

Live Poultry.—Buying prices delivered Toronto: Hens over 5 lbs., live, 27c.; dressed, 30c. Hens under 4 lbs., live, 16c.; dressed, 20c. Spring chickens, live, 25c.; dressed, 30c. Roosters, live, 16c.; dressed, 20c. Ducklings, spring, live, 28c.; dressed, 30c. Turkeys, live, 35c.; dressed, 45c. Geese, dressed, 28c.

Honey.—New crop white clover strained, 60, 30 and 10-lb. tins, Toronto, 21c. to 22c.; 5-lb. Lith. pails, 22 1/2c.; 2 1/2-lb. Lith. pails, 22 1/2c.

Hides and Wool.

Dealers are quoting the following prices delivered, Toronto:

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 8c.; calf skins, green flats, 10c.; veal kip, 8c.; sheep skins, 40c. to 65c.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flats, cured, 8c.; green, 7c.; deacons and bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Deer skins, 8c. to 10c.

Wool.—Unwashed, per lb., coarse, 12c.; medium, 17c.; fine, 22c.

fat sheep and lambs, 50c. to 75c. lower; yearlings, 75c. to \$1 lower; feeders, 50c. to 75c. lower.

Montreal.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. were quoted at \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; light horses, \$175 to \$225 each; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$300 each.

Dressed Hogs.—A fair demand continued for dressed hogs and the undertone of the market was firm. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 25 to 25 1/2c. per lb., and country dressed 21c. to 23c., according to quality and weight.

Potatoes.—An excellent demand is reported for good potatoes and offerings of car lots are quickly absorbed at \$1.75 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track. Green Mountains were quoted at \$1.90. In a wholesale way Quebec stock was selling at \$2 to \$2.25 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store.

Poultry.—The demand for poultry is such that notwithstanding the liberal supplies prices were firm. Turkeys were quoted at 55c.; milk-fed chickens, 40c. to 42c.; fowl, 32c.; roosters, 28c. and ducks, 36c. to 37c.

Maple Products and Honey.—Maple syrup was quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon in wood and \$2.10 to \$2.20 per tin of one gallon. Maple sugar was 26c. to 28c. per lb., according to quality.

Subscribers, Attention!

Read Editorial on first page, November 25th, "A Word to our Subscribers."

Please send us \$3.00 direct, without delay, and if your subscription is not in arrears we will advance the date on your label two years.

There is no paper in Canada that gives its subscribers anything like the same service, at any price, as the "Farmer's Advocate."

Secure all the new subscribers you can this month for two years at the special \$3.00 rate.

After January 1st, 1921, the price will be \$2.00 per year.

For every new subscription you send us, we will advance your own subscription six months.

Hay.

Loose Hay.—Prices of loose hay on the St. Lawrence market were as follows: Hay, loose, No. 1, per ton, new, \$38 to \$40; hay, No. 2, mixed, \$32 to \$35.

Baled Hay.—Dealers are offering for new baled hay, track, Toronto, \$32 to \$33 per ton.

Seeds.

Dealers are quoting the following prices on seeds, per bushel:

Alsike.—No. 1 fancy, \$14 to \$15; No. 1, \$13 to \$14; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$10 to \$11; rejected, \$6.20 to \$9.50. Clover.—Red, No. 1, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$11 to \$12; No. 3, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, \$11.50 to \$12; medium weights, \$11.65 to \$12; light weights, \$11.50 to \$11.90; light lights \$11.40 to \$11.80; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$11 to \$11.40; packing sows, rough, \$10.75 to \$11; pigs, \$11 to \$12.25; with desirable, 100 to 130 pound pigs, \$11.50 to \$11.75.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, choice prime corn-fed beef steers, 50c. to 75c. lower; other beef and butcher cattle steers, 50c. to 75c. lower; other beef and butcher cattle unevenly \$1 to \$2 lower; canners and cutters, 25c. to 50c. lower; light veal calves, 25c. lower; heavy calves average \$1.50 lower; stockers and feeders mostly 75c. to \$1 lower.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago

The price of white clover comb honey was steady under a moderate demand at 25c. per section for No. 1 grade, 23c. for No. 2 grade and 18c. for buckwheat.

Eggs.—The demand for eggs for home consumption is showing no signs of abatement and the market was firm. Strictly new-laid eggs were quoted at 85c. to 90c.; selected C. S. stock at 68c. to 70c.; No. 1 C. S. stock, 60c. to 62c., and No. 2 C. S. stock, 50c. to 52c. per dozen.

Butter.—No great demand was reported for butter, buyers evidently having sufficient supplies on hand to meet requirements at the present time. Prices, however, were steady with finest creamery quoted at 55c. per lb. in solid packages and at 56c. in one-lb. blocks.

Cheese.—A better feeling is noted in the cheese market, as a result of the improvement in foreign exchange. A good enquiry was reported and some fair-sized orders have been booked over the cable.

Grain.—The export trade in grain is said to be quiet and as the demand for supplies for domestic requirements is also quiet, the market was rather dull. Prices continued steady, however, with No. 2 Canadian Western oats quoted at 83 1/2c.; No. 3 Canadian Western at 77 1/2c.; No. 1 feed at 75 1/2c. and No. 2 feed at 72c. per bushel, ex-store. Ontario No. 3 white, in transit, was quoted at 75c. per bushel, ex-track.

Flour.—The market for flour was without any feature of note. First

patents of spring wheat flour were quoted at \$12.20; second patents at \$11.70, and strong bakers at \$11.50 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, less 10c. per barrel for spot cash.

The demand for winter wheat flour was moderately good. Car lots of choice grades were quoted at \$9.75 to \$10 per barrel in second-hand jute bags, ex-track. Winter wheat patents were \$11 to \$11.25 per barrel in new cotton bags, ex-track.

White corn flour was quiet and steady at \$9.60 per barrel for shipment to country points and at \$9.70 to city buyers, in jute bags, delivered to the trade.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was quite active and the tone was firm. Car lots of Manitoba bran were quoted at \$40.25, and shorts at \$45.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash.

Pure barley meal was quoted at \$58 to \$60; dairy feed at \$50, and mixed mouille at \$45 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Rolled oats were selling at \$4.05 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered, and car lots at \$3.95 ex-track.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$30 per ton; No. 3 at \$28 and lower grades at \$24 to \$26 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—No improvement was reported in the market for hides and skins. Demand was negligible and prices unchanged. Steer and cow hides were quoted at 10c. per lb.; bull hides, 7c.; calfskins, 14c.; kips, 10c. Lambskins, were 50c. each, and horsehides \$2.50 to \$3 each.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, November 22. Cattle.—Receipts, 4,833. With the packers expecting a heavy run for to-day, and a light run on hand, all prices held about steady with Thursday's close. The bulk of the run was of common quality. Canners were cut a quarter, selling at 3 cents. There were no decent loads of feeders, offered and trade in this line was dull. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium, \$7 to \$9.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6. Butcher heifers, choice, \$9.50 to \$11; medium, \$6.25 to \$9.50; common, \$5.25 to \$6.25. Butcher cows, choice, \$7 to \$8; medium, \$5.50 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$5. Butcher bulls, good, \$7 to \$8; common, \$4.25 to \$6. Feeding steers, good, \$9 to \$10; fair, \$8 to \$9. Stockers, good, \$8 to \$9; fair, \$6 to \$7.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 217. With a light run of calves, choice veal sold steady at 18 cents; the majority of the run was common, selling weaker. Quotations: Choice, \$16 to \$18; medium, \$12 to \$16; common, \$6 to \$11. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$150; springers, choice, \$110 to \$155.

Sheep.—Receipts, 6,380. There was a fairly heavy run of lambs. Packers bid a dollar lower than Thursday's close. Quotations: Lambs, \$11.50 to \$12.

Hogs.—Receipts, 2,352. The light run of hogs held prices steady with last week; \$16.25 to \$16.50 for fed and watered selects. Quotations, fed and watered basis: Selects, \$16.25; lights, \$14.25 to \$14.50; heavies, \$15.25 to \$15.50; sows, \$12.25 to \$13.50.

Buffalo, November 22. Cattle.—Receipts, 5,000. The market was 25 cents to 50 cents lower; \$12.25 was offered for best native steers, and \$9 to \$10.75 for Canadians. Good heifers were \$9 to \$9.25; best feeders were \$9.

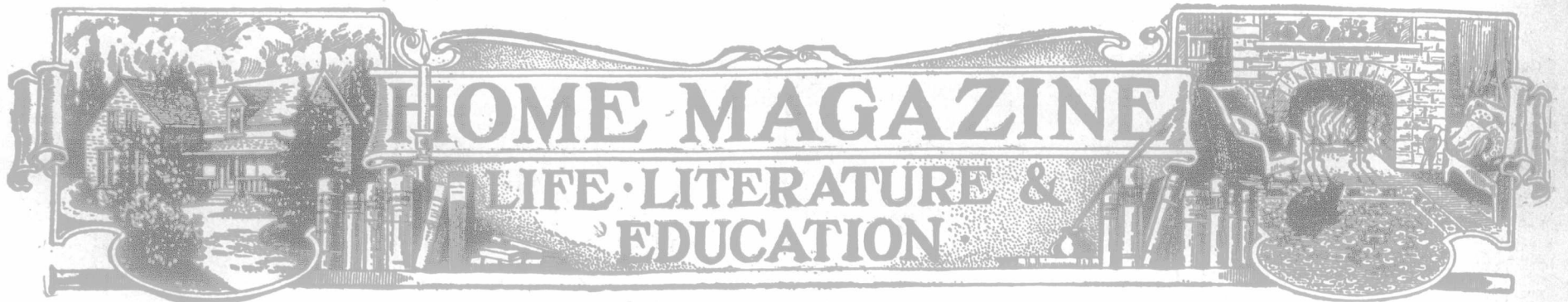
Hogs.—Receipts, 19,200. The market was generally \$11.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 12,000. Top lambs, \$11; Canadians, \$9 to \$10; best ewes, \$5.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,700. Tops, \$16.

Montreal, Quebec, November 22. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,496. There were 1,200 fewer cattle for sale on the two markets than last Monday. Trade on the better grades of butchers' cattle was fairly active at prices slightly higher. Prices for bulls were about steady, but canners sold slowly. There were no good cattle offered; \$9 was about the top. Light steers of medium to good quality brought \$8. The majority of the medium grades of butchers' cattle were weighed up at \$7 to \$8. Packers offered \$2.75 for canners. Quotations: Butcher steers, medium, \$8 to \$9; common, \$5.50 to \$8. Heifers, medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$4.50 to \$7. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50; medium, \$4.50 to \$7. Cutters, \$3 to \$4. Butcher bulls, common, \$4 to \$5.

Continued on page 2035.



Reflected Flowers.

Idly from wicker chair I watch the fire-light,
With eyes that wander for a moment's space

To where I know will be reflected flowers
Within your mirror, in accustomed place.

Caught as a star, with tints like bits of sunset,
And centre softly set in black and gold,
I see the mystery of a single cosmos,
And straightway lose my dreams in pathways old.

Down half-remembered haunts of cherished childhood,
Where chubby fingers chase gold butterflies,
I see the swaying cosmos in a garden,
Half shadows from the moods of cloud-swept skies.

And then a night moonsheened with silver glory
Beckons my memories where a promise waits,
And fingers trifle with the silken flowers—
A story old itself again relates.

AMY E. CAMPBELL.

A Legend of the Chrysanthemum.

THE Chrysanthemums are now in bloom, white, golden, pink, bronze, in all sizes from the tiny "button" varieties that bloom in clusters, to the great greenhouse beauties 30 inches in circumference, coaxed and pampered into their present splendor.

Chrysanthemums always suggest Japan associated as they are with that quaint island kingdom, and so the following legend, told by Williams Haynes, in *Craftsman*, may be interesting at this time.

"They would be everything," I said, as I watched the ragged, tangled flowers nodding in the clear, cool autumnal sunlight, "if they but had fragrance."

"Many have wished so," replied the little Japanese gardener, and then he told me this strange flower-fable of Old Japan:

Centuries ago, a kind and strong Emperor, Kytoshii by name, ruled over Nippon. Under his gentle hand the country flourished. Peace and plenty filled the Island, and in the Old Records his reign is called the Reign of Great Contentment.

The samurai, after generations of strife, were at peace among themselves; and their vassals harvested their rice and millet in uninterrupted quiet. Both noble and peasant waxed wealthy, and weavers, sandal makers, potters, ivory workers—indeed, all artisans, save only the sword makers—were busy and happy. All the most clever inventions, the pride of Nippon, were skilfully devised by happy hands at this time, and then too, the workers in precious metals and bright enamels wrought their most priceless treasures. In those days, too, the poet first began to weave words as the embroiderer of Kyoto works his threads of gold and rainbow-colored silks into curious and beautiful images, and the artist with his cunning brush first imitated the feathers of the gray heron, the pink petals of the cherry blossoms, and the olive shadows of the pine trees against the silver waters. In the days of Emperor Kytoshii, peace and contentment, like a great Tibetan cloak, enwrapped all Nippon, and every one, from the great Emperor himself to the river coolies, was happy.

But Warui, the Emperor's relentless enemy, lived way up on the very ridge of the backbone of Nippon. Exiled

from men, he had built his hut on the topmost crag of the towering volcano, and there, with only the vultures as companions, he filled the years of his solitary life with schemes of revenge upon Kytoshii, who never gave him so much as a passing thought. Year after year he feverishly delved in mysterious arts and with trembling hands concocted new hate potions.

Warui would never murder the Emperor. He lacked the courage, and besides he had not plotted and planned all these sleepless, nervous years in vain. He knew well that the bountiful and happy peace that blessed Nippon was the ruler's dearest possession, and that only by destroying it could he be tortured into acknowledging the powers of his enemy.

When Emperor Kytoshii's son died, Warui knew this was the time to stab at the wounded heart, and so, one day in the Month of Cherry Blossoms, he dressed himself in the yellow robes of a holy man and descended to the Imperial City. He took his stand outside the Palace and to the passing throngs he called in a loud voice:

"Good people of the Imperial City, faithful subjects of the great Kytoshii, may he reign till the tiny pebble grows to the mighty, lichen-covered rock! the gods have spoken to me, even to me who am as the vile dust under your illustrious feet. The Great God himself has spoken to me, the most unworthy of his slaves, and has told me of his thoughts concerning you."

These strange, authoritative words uttered by this bold stranger soon gathered a great crowd, and Warui continued:

"The Great God is well pleased with you and for your reward sends you a wonderful flower, a flower that is softer than the lotus, more stately than the lily; it is sturdy as the young pine, and more delicate than the plum blossom—but it is without scent. The first, so the gods have ordained, the first who brings sweet odor to this flower, the one quality it lacks, may wish three wishes which will come to pass even exactly as he has wished."

Then, by the aid of his magic, Warui caused dozens of strange flowers to spring up in the hard-packed clay of the street. With eager exclamations the people dug up the plants and carried them triumphantly home. News of the heaven-sent flower spread like fire in the time of drought, and by the thousand, pilgrims came from all parts seeking plants.

Now a great change came over Nippon. Weeds sprang up in the peasants' untilled fields; red rust collected undisturbed on the bright tools of the carpenter; and dust settled, thick and gray, on the work-bench of the ivory carver. The whirl of the silk looms was not heard; the trading and fishing craft rotted on the shores; the jinrikishas no longer hurried up and down the streets. The brushes of the painter lay idle; the writer's ink dried in his pot; the scrolls of the student were untouched. Even the Emperor, wishing to bring back his dead son, forsook the duties of government. Everyone was mad, and all digged feverishly from the first gray of dawn till the deepest evening dusk, and then tossed all the night in nervous wakefulness, planning new wishes or eagerly awaiting the morrow to try new experiments in the garden. A thousand different shapes, and sizes, and colors of the new flower were produced but none succeeded in bringing to the blossoms the faintest suggestion of a perfume.

Bitter jealousies now arose. Son turned against father, mother against child, friend against neighbor. Soon dissensions and quarrels were followed by brawls and blows. Bloodshed, famine and plague imperiled the Empire. Yet no odor came to the flower.

At last the Emperor awoke, and, seeing

the state of affairs, passed a law forbidding under penalty of death, the cultivation of the baneful blossoms. The people, however, had forgotten the wisdom and justice of their gentle ruler, and now civil war was added to the other horrors without restoring the bountiful happy peace. So the Reign of Great Contentment was ended. Our tangled, scentless blossoms have survived Emperor Kytoshii's edict. . . .

"Will the Reign of Great Contentment ever come again," I asked eagerly.

"Oh, very, very many have wished that," he answered. "I also wish it; but it is as hard to root out discontent as to bring scent to the chrysanthemum."

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS".

Please enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, if an immediate reply is required.

Fat Indigestion.

"A Mother of Three."—"My baby is 9 months old and only weighs 13¼ pounds. At 3 months I weaned her and gave her a milk and barley water mixture. She continued to vomit and did not gain in weight for over two months. I put her on Horlick's Malted milk and the first week she gained a half a pound, then the effect seemed to wear off and she has gained slowly since. For the past couple of months I have been giving her a couple of teaspoonfuls of orange juice every other day, and occasionally tomato juice. Two weeks ago a friend advised me to try giving warm milk from the cow night and morning. She has no teeth yet. Is Virol good to give to babies?"

Ans.—There are two possibilities, Fat Indigestion or Tuberculosis. If your little girl is suffering from fat indigestion, I would suggest that you give her a mixture of skim-milk 21 oz. (1½ oz. per pound of body weight) and water 15 oz. making 36 oz., or 6 feeds of 6 oz. To this add 1 oz. of Mead's Dextrin Maltose (to be bought in the drug stores) or two tablespoonfuls of the core of a flour ball (fill a Windsor salt sack with flour—boil 4 hours—dry in the oven and use the center or core). This will give her a food that is easily digested and has sufficient calories or heat units. I would continue that for one to two weeks and then gradually increase the Dextrin Maltose or flour ball to 1½ oz. or 3 tablespoonfuls. Then as her digestion improves, don't skim the milk so much. How can you tell about the amount of Dextrin Maltose or flour ball to add? It tends to cause a looseness of the bowels. If the bowels move too freely you have reached the limit. If your baby vomits you are giving too much cream. Cream and fat are hard to digest. You know how fat pork and rich gravies and fried onions all tend to "repeat" on yourself.

Pasteurize the milk. Don't take the chances of tuberculosis. Your baby is too precious to take any chances with.

The fact that your baby hasn't any teeth indicates you have not fed her properly. Give her 1½ oz. of orange juice daily or if she cares for tomato juice give that. As her stomach gets stronger, give her ½ teaspoonful of cod liver oil twice a day. Buy the best grade of pure oil and avoid any extracts or emulsions. If she is pale, spinach is strongly recommended because it is rich in iron.

Neither Virol nor any of the patent baby foods are as good as a modified cow's milk mixture.

Weigh your baby every week at the same time of day. Mark the weights on the calendar and let us hear from you in a month's time.

Post Partum Hemorrhage.

FOR "Reader", Frontenac Co., Ont. One of the most likely causes of a severe hemorrhage following labor is the retention of a small piece of the placenta or "after-birth." Occasionally when the contractions of the uterus (pains) are severe, a piece is separated from the placenta and is not expelled. Then Nature tries to get rid of it by pouring out blood, hoping in that way to wash it out. This blood usually clots. It is possible the large clots that came away for several days might contain the small piece of the placenta.

It is not likely to happen again. If it should, the nurse should elevate the foot of the bed say the height of four bricks, remove the pillow from under your head, apply dry clean napkins fairly snug, and then keep her hand continuously on the uterus (womb) until the doctor comes. She should sit on the patient's right side and press the edge of her left hand backwards above the top of the uterus, and then keep up a steady pressure downward partly grasping the uterus in her hand. That will bring on "pains" or contractions and will keep the uterus contracted down. The smaller the uterus gets the less it can bleed.

It has no relation to kidney diseases.

The Home of Queens.

A contributor to Scribner's Magazine who visited King Nicholas, of Montenegro, at his quarters in Paris, and who remembers with pleasure the ex-King's ready wit, tells the story of an English visitor to the Montenegrin capital who had been invited to lunch at the palace. As is generally known, King Nicholas was remarkably successful in arranging the marriage of his daughters. Two of them married kings, two grand dukes, and a fifth, a prince. During the meal the king asked his guest what he thought of the country.

"The scenery is magnificent," was the answer. "The women are as beautiful and the men as handsome as any I have ever seen. Their costumes are marvellously picturesque. But the country seems to have no exports, your majesty."

"Ah, my friend," replied the king, his eyes twinkling, "you forget my daughters!"

After School.

BY STRICKLAND GILLILAN.

When home from school's long day he drifts

And to my gaze his fresh face lifts,
I read the tale of all the joys
And sorrows that are every boy's—
I knew them once. I feel them yet,
Through later living's deeper fret.
But still I hold him close, and say,
"Son, tell me all about your day."
He tells me—whimpering o'er each grief,
And laughing next in swift relief:
The big, bad boy who hid his hat;
The girl who slipped from where she sat,
To meet the teacher's well-earned frown;
And how the littlest boy fell down!
I list—not that I do not know,
But only that I love him so.
When, at life's troublous school day's close,

Each world-worn pupil homeward goes,
Straight to the Father's eyes we'll raise
Our own, prepared for blame or praise.
He'll slip an arm around, and say:
"Child, tell me all about your day."
Not that Our Father does not know,
But only that He loves us so.
—Northwest Journal of Education.



The Puppies Test.

(The first of a series of children's stories written specially for "The Farmer's Advocate.")

THEY were five pointer puppies. This was their birthday. A puppy has a birthday once a month, you know, and this day they were three months old.

"Now children," said Mrs. Pointer, the puppies' kind old mother, "Line up until I look you over."

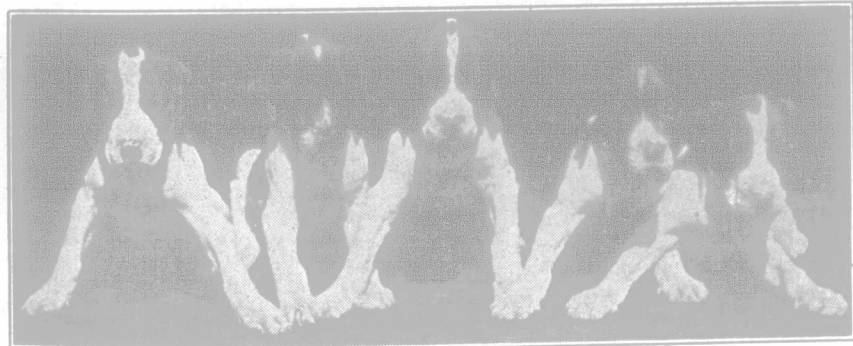
The puppies lined up in a row and their mother looked them over carefully. There was Spot, with the round white spot right in the centre of his head. Beside him was Black Face, with an all black face; black ears and just the tiniest white spot on the top of his head. Then came Long Legs whose legs were the longest of all the legs in the little family; next to Long Legs was Tiny Long Ears, the smallest of Mrs. Pointer's puppies, but the one with the longest ears. Last but not least was Fatty, the greedy member of the household, whose fat little sides said plainer than words that he was a great glutton.

"You are growing into fine puppies," Mrs. Pointer said approvingly. "It is time you came down out of the loft and were educated in the ways of the world."

How eager the puppies were to get out of the loft. One by one Mrs. Pointer carried them by the backs of their necks down the ladder, and she did not stop until the last puppy was safe on the ground outside the barn. What fun they had

smaller than the others and such a delicate little fellow, it is a wonder his mother hadn't cautioned him to stay at home. He didn't know what he could do to prove his usefulness, in fact in the face of such great dogs he felt his brothers were, he felt very useless indeed. He would do his best and trust to luck for something to turn up, he thought, and off he started. Alas for Poor Tiny Long Ears! Misfortune was to happen right at the beginning, for he just had his front paw through the barnyard gate when a gust of wind slammed the heavy gate shut and his poor little front paw was badly jammed. How he did cry with the pain. He tried his best to walk on all four legs but he couldn't and the pain was so bad he felt too weak to go on. He limped back to the barn and threw himself down in a sunny spot to lick his sore paw. It was such a nice, sunny spot it was not long before the paw stopped hurting but by this time Tiny Long Ears had become tired and went sound asleep. He was wakened suddenly by a shrill cry. Up he got just in time to see Mrs. Speckled Hen squat down and her tiny chickens running for shelter under her wings. A big shadow appeared over the barnyard, and Tiny Long Ears looked up just in time to see a cruel hawk just about to pounce down on one of Mrs. Speckled Hen's tiny chicks.

"Bow, wow, roof!" Tiny Long Ears barked at the top of his shrill little voice. The cruel hawk quite startled by such a bark, flew high up in the air. A hawk is not so easily fooled, however, and when it looked down Tiny looked quite a small puppy and so the hawk started down toward Mrs. Speckled Hen again. But Mrs. Speckled Hen had gathered her family to safety in the



Spot, Black Face, Long Legs, Tiny Long Ears, and Fatty.

then, chasing about the farmyard and stealing into the meadows when their mother was not looking.

A week later Mrs. Pointer called all the puppies around her again. "Come children," she said. "It is time you set to work and did something. Now I am going away with my master for a hunt, and I will be gone all afternoon. While I am gone you can wander all about the farm. Each puppy must go by himself. By the time I come home I want you to show me something you have done to be useful. To the one that has the best proof of his usefulness I will give as a reward a large meaty bone that I have hidden for just such an occasion as this." Without any further instructions Mrs. Pointer departed, and the puppies were left to think it over by themselves.

"I know," said Spot, "our mother wants us to learn to hunt by ourselves. I shall go and look for birds." "And so shall I" agreed Black Face. They departed in opposite directions.

"Our mother wants us to show how far we can run," said Long Legs. "I shall be back with the proof of how much better I can run than any of my brothers," and he was off.

Fatty sat still thinking the matter over for a while, and then with a lazy groan and a sly look at Tiny Long Ears he started away too. Poor wee Tiny Ears was left all by himself. He was so much

barn, and the cruel hawk was cheated of his prey.

"Well done Tiny Long Ears," cried an approving voice close by. It was Mrs. Pointer. She had been in hiding and had watched it all. When Tiny Long Ears' brothers all came home, they told their stories one by one.

Spot and Black Face had failed in their attempt to find a bird. Long Legs had run so far he had tired himself out, but he had nothing to show for all his work. Fatty, the naughty fellow that he was, confessed that he had spent the afternoon hunting for the meaty bone his mother had promised as a reward.

"The prize goes to Tiny Long Ears," Mrs. Pointer announced. "By guarding his master's hen yard he has done the most useful thing of all. A dog doesn't have to go to look for things to do to be useful. He can make himself of use right at home;" and so saying she went to get the promised bone, that had not been hidden in a hard place to find at all, so Fatty was doubly fooled.

Tiny Long Ears was not a selfish dog, and after he had eaten all he could of the bone, he divided the rest up among his brothers—all except Fatty, for that naughty fellow had been sent to bed without his supper because he hadn't played fair—and he deserved the punishment, don't you think?

(Rights reserved by the Vincent G. Perry Canadian Syndicate.)

Christmas Gifts That Boys and Girls Can Make.

HAVE you ever thought of it?—that the gift you make means twice as much as the one you buy? Anyone who has the cash can go to a store and buy something, but the gift you make takes care and kindly thought with every moment of the time.

So if you want to give gifts to brothers and sisters, father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, "cousins and aunts," why not make them? It's good practice, too, for you can't make one thing, and make it well, without being being more capable for the next one.

Gifts Girls Can Make.

Girls first.—isn't that right boys? You know if you want to be chivalrous you always put the less sturdy first. So now, girls, we shall talk for a while just to you.

Candy.—Among the gifts you can make, what about candy? Almost every girl can make candy of some sort, but here are three kinds that perhaps you don't know. (1) *Dandy Potato Candy*—Put a cupful of mashed potato into a bowl, add gradually 1/2 cup sugar, then stir in a teaspoonful of lemon extract, 1 cup cornflakes, and 1 cup chopped peanuts. Press into a greased tin and leave in a cool place 24 hours, then cut into squares.

Another way is to mix together 3 tablespoons mashed potatoes, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract, and enough powdered sugar to make a stiff dough. You may add some chopped figs or dates if you like. Make into balls and press a nutmeat into the top of each. (2) *Carrot Delight*—Mix 2 1/2 tablespoons powdered gelatine with 4 tablespoons water. Pour 1 cup corn syrup into a saucepan, add 1/2 cup sugar and 1 cup milk, let boil until a little dropped in cold water makes a soft ball. Remove from the fire, add 1/2 cup cooked and mashed carrots, 1 cup coconut, the soaked gelatin, 1/2 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon lemon extract. Beat stiff and turn into a well-greased pan; keep in a cool place over night.

(3) *Bean Yum-yums*—Boil 1/2 cup corn syrup, 1/2 cup maple syrup, 1 cup cooked and mashed beans, 1 cup sugar, and 3/4 cup water for 5 minutes. Add 2 1/2 tablespoons powdered gelatin dissolved in 1/2 cup lukewarm water and cook, stirring all the time, until it threads from the spoon. Take at once from the fire and flavor with peppermint extract. Pour into wet tins, leave in a cool place over night, then cut in squares and roll in sugar.

All of the above candies should be very fresh when eaten, so do not make them until the day before Christmas.

A little gift that any girl can make is an *embroidered handkerchief*. Buy those with narrow hems, and work an initial in one corner, surrounding it with a little vine in the form of a circle. The embroidery may be white, pale pink, or pale blue. . . A *crocheted face cloth* makes a gift that anyone will like. An easy way is to make it in plain file. The center square is made first a thick row of blue is crocheted all around it, then the border is put on. If liked the whole square may be done in plain file, with a blue edge all around the outside. . . Your girl friends will be delighted with a set of pretty suspenders made of gathered ribbon casing with elastic between and safety pins at each end. Finish the lower ends with rosettes. . . For grandpa nothing can be nicer than a slipper case, and for grandma a bag to hold her yarn when she is knitting. It is made of flowered ribbon of cretonne tucked and featherstitched to form a "handle," and she will like it all the better if you write out very neatly on a card (pinned to the bag) the following verse, or some other one which you "make up" yourself.

Dear grandma, when at work you're sitting
With your fine darning or your knitting,
This little bag will hold your ball,
And keep it from full many a fall.
Just hang the bag upon your arm;
This keeps the ball from any harm
And when with knitting you are through
The bag will hold your needles too.

Lastly, what could please little sister better than a raffia hat for her doll? You can get the raffia for a few cents at Woolworth's. First make a little wire frame for the hat, then braid the raffia and sew it together to fit, trimming the hat with anything you like.

Gifts Boys Can Make.

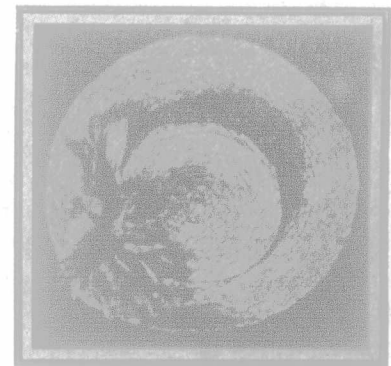
Spool Rack.—Take three small shelves of the same size (the sides of small wooden boxes will do) and bore holes at each corner. Also hammer wire nails right through near the front edges to slip the spools of thread on when the rack is completed. Through the holes run very stout cords upon which empty spools are strung to keep the shelves apart. Fasten the cords firmly underneath the lowest shelf and let them be knotted at the top at each hole, then produced to hang the rack up by. Last of all enamel the whole with black or brown Jap-a-lac or other shiny paint.



A Bag to Hang on Grandma's Arm to Carry Her Knitting.

Kitchen Rack.—Take a piece of planed board about 3 feet long and a foot or more wide. Near the upper edge fasten two small bits of board for brackets, hollowed out at the top to receive the handles of the rolling pin, and just the right distance apart. Beneath screw hooks and pegs at intervals upon which to hang baking-spoons, egg-beater, grater, etc. This rack hung above the baking table is a great convenience for baking day. A small cotton slip should be made to slip over the rolling pin when not in use.

Ottoman.—Take a large round old cheese-box. Strengthen it with slats of wood. Pad the top very thickly and cover with cretonne or chintz. Also cover the outside of the box with the



A Little Raffia Doll's Hat.

Braided tissue paper will do if you haven't any raffia.

same, neatly pleated on and fastened with brass-headed tacks. This "ottoman," besides serving for a seat if strong enough, may be used for holding stockings or shoes. If you give it to your mother she will likely use it for a patch-box.

Footstools.—(1) Paid the outside of a stout wooden box of the right size thickly with old cloth, tacking it on smoothly. Cover with thick cretonne, or with a clean bit, of carpet, fastening all down smoothly and neatly. Wherever an edge needs covering tack a row of braid along with brass-headed tacks. (2) Make square solid legs and about the top of them nail slats of wood through which a row of holes have been bored near the upper edge (about an inch apart). Lace fine rope back and forth to form a basket-work top, and, when done, enamel the whole black or dark brown.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

With Christ in Service.

I am in the midst of you as he that serveth.—S. Luke, 22:27 (R. V.).
Ourselves as your bond-servants for Jesus' sake.—2 Cor. 4:5 (R. V. margin.)

"Do thy little; God has made
Million leaves for forest shade;
Smallest stars their glory bring;
God employeth everything."

THE Master had gathered His friends around Him for a farewell supper. For years He had tried to inspire them with high ideals, and yet—when He was preparing to lay down His life for them—they were arguing foolishly about the question of greatness. Which of that little band of men had the right to the best seat at the table—the seat of honor—which would naturally be nearest their revered Master; Perhaps it was in order to answer that question that their Lord took the basin of water and bowed in lowly service before each of His servants, washing their feet and giving them an example the world will never forget. Probably it was immediately before or after this gentle rebuke that He made the declaration of our text. They supposed that a "gentleman", who sat at his ease and was waited on by slaves, was a "great" man; but He—their Master and Lord—stood in the midst of the world's servants. Jesus in the midst! What an inspiration the thought of His ever-present Comradeship has been in all the ages since! We see Him at twelve years old in the midst of the teachers, asking questions with eager interest, as every intelligent child does. He is the Comrade of the children one of themselves. We hardly expect to find the Master of the world in the midst of hard-pressed slaves, but He claims Comradeship with those who serve. We gather in prayer before our Father, and He kneels invisibly in our midst, giving us courage to approach the All-Holy. We feel our utter unworthiness, as we confess our many sins of thought, word and deed; and, to our amazement, we find the Holy One of God is the Friend of sinners, seeking them out, eating with them as a self-invited Guest, suffering in the midst of robbers and thieves, offering a Kingly welcome to a man who owned that he deserved the awful punishment of crucifixion.

Even after His earthly battle was fought and won, He still claimed the right to stand close to each soul on earth. No closed doors could shut the Living Lord from a company of His disciples. When they were gathered together He was in the midst. St. John saw Him in the midst of the Throne, exalted over all; and yet He kept His place in the midst of the sinful, suffering church on earth.—Rev. 1:13. He reminded the Ephesian Christians that He walked in their midst.—Rev. 2:1. And the great hope of His continued Comradeship, in the life after death, fills us with expectation. Those who have come out of great tribulation are fed and guided still by Him Who died and lives for ever; and in the midst of the City of God—in the very middle of the street—stands the Tree of Life. Christ, the True Vine, is to be our strength-giving food throughout eternity.

And so St. Paul, forgetting his old importance as a Pharisee and a member of the Jewish Sanhedrim, gets down on his knees and helps the Master in His self-imposed task as a slave. His great delight was to spend his life in service, and his eager ambition was expressed in the words: "ourselves as your bond-servants for Jesus' sake."

One who is forced to work for others is not enslaved in spirit, unless he chooses to be so. "No power on earth can enslave a soul except the soul itself." When the Germans forced the Belgians to work for them, the servitude was a glory, for it was the outward sign of their unconquerable spirit. If they had submitted to Germany's demands, and had stood aside to leave the way into France open, they would not have been robbed and crushed under the mailed fist of a tyrant. The King was their Comrade, for they like Him—saved others by the sacrifice of themselves.

The Great Companion identifies Himself with the commonest things on the

earth He loves. Each vine and tree claims relationship with the True Vine, the Tree of Life. The bread on our tables is sacred because He took it in His hands and said: "This is My body." The wheat has a new significance since He compared Himself to a grain of wheat dying in order to bring forth much fruit. He offers His Spirit as the water of life, and so every little rain-drop is a missionary preaching of Him Who is with us always and everywhere.

We are apt to shrink away in disgust from those we name disdainfully "The Great Unwashed." The other day I was sitting beside a very "smelly" individual in the street car. I wanted to change my seat, but was afraid of hurting his feelings; for an inner voice whispered: "Your Master is not trying to keep His distance from that man who seems to you to be very objectionable. He wants to get near to him. Are you greater than your Lord?"

We are apt to pride ourselves on our aloofness, and we don't want to demean ourselves by associating with people we consider beneath us. Of course it is of vital importance to our own souls' purity to be careful in our choice of associates. Our Master could seek out the company of the degraded, and uplift them, without any danger of being dragged to their level. We are very liable to be infected if we inhale germs of disease. We have been warned by St. Paul to think of things that are "pure and lovely and of good report." If we associate much with people whose thoughts and words are far from pure and lovely, we may be defiled and may also spread infection. It is especially important to guard children from contamination. But, while we guard with jealous care the little ones who are especially dear to us, let us tenderly remember the untrained children and try to help them, too. They are very dear to the Friend of little children. In serving them we are working in closest touch with Him. We must be careful lest we grow to imagine that their souls are of small importance.

Margaret Widdemar's words are full of warning:

"The stranger's children laugh along the street:
They know not, or forget the sweeping
of the net
Swift to ensnare such little careless feet.

"And we—we smile and watch them pass
along,
And those who walk beside, soft-smiling,
cruel-eyed,
We guard our own—not ours to right the
wrong!
"We do not care—we shall not heed or
mark,
Till we shall hear one day, too late to
strive or pray,
Our daughters' voices crying from the
dark!"

When Christ reached out to help that sinful woman at the well, the apostles marvelled to see Him talking earnestly and kindly to a Samaritan outcast. She was, in their opinion, a worthless person. But every soul is of infinite worth in His eyes. He stooped, in willing helpfulness, to wash the dusty feet of Judas! Shall we venture to think that any honest work is beneath us? Are we above our Master—the King of kings?

We try to stand on a pedestal and look down on the vulgar crowd. He was in the midst of the workers, and gladly claimed as His brother, sister or mother those who were trying to do the Will of God.

The highest calling any of us can have is to be with Christ in service. It is a real "vocation," or calling. We are chosen, called and sent to do our special work; but He is always willing to work with and through us. Gideon was called to free his nation from overwhelming oppression and a village maiden was called to the higher work of motherhood, yet the promise to each was the same: "The Lord is with thee."

Our vocation is our splendid opportunity. It is a chance to share our good things with others. Little Jack Horner withdrew to a solitary corner to enjoy his Christmas pie. He thought that all the plums were for his own selfish satisfaction; but that kind of pleasure soon grows stale. I suspect that the rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and lived sumptuously every day did not find life worth

living; even before death swept all the things he considered "good" out of his reach.

Doctor Cabot, of Boston (who certainly has made a real success of life) writes jubilantly about the joy of social work. He says: "We give not as people who find the world so pitiable, so miserable that we want to diminish its misery. We give as people who find the world so glorious, so overflowing, in what it has done for us, that we want to even up, to pay out." He declares that his greatest experience in war service was the discovery of the French art of finding joy in little things. For instance, on one occasion a waitress, who had just finished serving an enormous crowd, turned to some new arrivals with a welcoming look and said eagerly: "Now I shall have the pleasure of serving you!"

What happy lives we should have if we met each day and each hour in that spirit. The Carpenter of Nazareth has invited me to share His work. My daily duty is a glad opportunity of service.

"I know that Christ is my Captain,
And I take my orders from Him."

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

Afterthoughts.

ONCE more the W. I. Conventions are over, and, looking back over the programs and thinking over the speeches, we can recognize the topics that were most outstanding, and so get a very good idea of what people all over the country are thinking and wanting.—For the conventions of the various organizations—Women's Institutes, United Farm Women, etc., do reflect that.

It seems to me, in glancing back over those held during the past six weeks, that two subjects towered far above all others, and that one of these overshadowed, somewhat, the other. These two subjects were: (1) The welfare of the child, and (2) General work in the community.—*The Welfare of the Child.*—Perhaps it is natural that in a meeting of women, chiefly mothers, this subject should occupy the first and foremost place, and yet, to save my life, I never can imagine why it is that, if you go into a women's meeting you are likely to find the women talking about something that affects the child (schools, medical inspection, etc.), and if you go into a men's meeting you are likely to find the talk all of cattle, hogs, crops or good roads. You would think the children all belonged to the women and the men had nothing to do with them at all.

I suppose the reason of the difference is the old fogey notion that the man's business is to make the living and the woman's to look after the children. Schopenhauer, were he here to-day, would say that it proved what he once said: that woman (although perhaps unconsciously) thinks more of the race and the future, while man concerns himself more with the present. Well, I don't agree with Schopenhauer, because I happen to know some men who have vision and are looking to the good of the race, both present and future, just as much as any woman can. Since there are a few men like that within my little horizon, there must be very many within the big horizon of the world, and so I have concluded that if numbers of men talk about cattle and hogs in their meetings and forget all about the children, it is simply because of the old fogey notion that the children are especially the province of the women.

But we should get rid of old fogey notions—unless they have something very good to recommend them—and so I hope the time will not be long until in men's meetings there will be lectures on such subjects as "Improvement of the Race," or "What constitutes the best human," or "How to make the community healthy and wise, for the children's sake." I am sure Jack's and Dorothy's "points" (mentally as well as physically) should be as interesting—and quite as important—as the points of a Shorthorn steer or a Yorkshire hog, and it really

seems too bad to let the Women's Institute and the United Farm Women have the very best thing of all exclusively for their meetings. Besides the men will help better if their interest is aroused more deeply in the human animal, either small or grown-up; we are always most interested in those things of which we know a good deal.

—Yes, I know the father has his hands full attending to the farm and the stock, and I know that it isn't any joke to keep things going these days. But the mother has her hands full too—with sweeping, and scrubbing, and washing and cooking, etc., etc., etc.—so why can't the two of them come to a real partnership in deciding upon and directing the welfare of the child? There's no other work about the place half so important. I don't mean trying to make Jack and Dorothy copies of Daddy and Mother—they may have capabilities that will enable them to go far further (and wouldn't that be fine?), but simply that the parents should come together on seeing to it that Jack and Dorothy will have a chance to develop their capabilities to the highest that is in them. One should not be satisfied with anything short of that. A hundred years from now it won't matter much whether Jack and Dorothy had a lot of money now, but it may matter a whole lot whether they were enabled to use their talents.

What a fascinating thing, too, to watch the wonderful expanding personality of Jack and Dorothy, if given half a chance! Why laying slabs of beef on the roan steer or slabs of bacon on the Yorkshire hogs is nothing to it. Why not see to both? That is what the very best fathers and mothers are doing right now.

And that means?—Just the things that are being advocated in the conventions: Establishing Child Welfare Clinics; Medical Inspection of Schools; Dental Inspection of Schools; Better Schools—the best Education that can be provided, even to University Extension; Community Recreation; the best kind of Home Atmosphere (kindliness, music, books)—and many other things, all of which can be carried on without letting the farm work slump. . . . Letting it slump? No, but improving it, for a community cannot advance in health and mental growth without improving the farming. That's as sure as that "two and two make four."

It struck me as rather odd that, at the conventions the subject of Child Welfare is not carried right along to "Grown-ups' Welfare." Why stop with the child? Why not go on to the adult?—since healthy adults are required, not only for efficient general work in the world, but also for the production of strong, healthy children. Of course, something is said, in a general way, about the necessity for combating tuberculosis and venereal diseases; but might it not be possible to work in on the programs a few lectures from public health experts on such subjects as "The Art of Keeping Well," or on just what to do if certain common diseases—epidemic or otherwise—should break out in the home or the community? It seems that the public on the whole needs more definite instruction on these things. Why not, in short, establish "Health Lectures" and yearly "Health Clinics" in every locality? (and be willing to pay for them).—Or are we not ready for such things yet?

I wanted to talk to-day about something else that came up at the conventions, which pleased myself, at least, mightily, but as usual I have used up all my space, so that will have to wait for another time.

—JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"It is more dangerous and daring for a baby to be born in America than it was for our boys in France to enter the first-line trenches. . . . We ought to teach our children health in terms of strength."—F. C. Lockwood, Dean of the University of Arizona.

Books of Plays, Etc.

For Mrs. N. H., Grenville Co., Ont.
If you read the report of the Women's Institute Convention at London, published last week in these pages, you would find the address of a company that makes a specialty of plays suitable for amateur

to let the Women's In United Farm Women have thing of all exclusively for. Besides the men will their interest is aroused the human animal, either up; we are always most those things of which we

w the father has his hands o the farm and the stock, at it isn't any joke to keep ese days. But the mother full too—with sweeping, and washing and cooking, why can't the two of eal partnership in d-d directing the welfare of ere's no other work about important. I don't mean Jack and Dorothy copies of Mother—they may have t would enable them to go d wouldn't that be fine? t the parents should come eing to it that Jack and ave a chance to develop es to the highest that is in ould not be satisfied with of that. A hundred years on't matter much whether thly had a lot of money ay matter a whole lot ere enabled to use their

scinating thing, too, to nderful expanding person- d Dorothy, if given half a laying slabs of beef on the York- nothing to it. Why not That is what the very best hers are doing right now. ns?—Just the things that eated in the conventions: Child Welfare Clinics; tion of Schools; Dental Schools; Better Schools— tion that can be provided, ity Extension; Community e best kind of Home indliness, music, books)— r things, all of which can without letting the farm . Letting it slump? ing it, for a community in health and mental d improving the farming. s that "two and two make

as rather odd that, at the e subject of Child Welfare ight along to "Grown-ups" Why stop with the child? on to the adult?—since are required, not only for l work in the world, but duction of strong, healthy ourse, something is said, y, about the necessity for erculosis and venereal ight it not be possible to e programs a few lectures alth experts on such sub- Art of Keeping Well," or o do if certain common mic or otherwise—should e home or the community? e public on the whole inite instruction on these not, in short, establish res" and yearly "Health y locality? (and be willing n).—Or are we not ready yet?

talk to-day about some- t came up at the con- pleased myself, at least, s usual I have used up all hat will have to wait for

—JUNIA.

Thinking Over.

dangerous and daring o be born in America or our boys in France first-line trenches. . . o teach our children ns of strength."—F. C. n of the University of Ari-

of Plays, Etc.

H., Grenville Co., Ont. e report of the Women's entation at London, pub- in these pages, you would s of a company that makes plays suitable for amateur

production, but of course it takes some time to send to England for them. Very good plays are published by Samuel French, Publisher of Dramatics, Etc., 28 West 38th St., New York, but on some of the very best you have to pay a fee of about \$25 to get permission to put it on. That was what our Women's Press Club here had to pay for permission to put on "Liberty Hall" here last spring.

Doubtless you could get all sorts of books of plays and dialogues by sending to Eatons, or "The McAlinsh Bookstore," College St., Toronto, or Tyrell's Bookstore, King St., Toronto, or you might find suitable books in your nearest home bookshop, but of course I do not know anything of the quality. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, also make a specialty of books of this kind.

Three plays, which I can recommend heartily are Sheridan's "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," and "The School for Shaming," and "Liberty Hall," referred to above. Of course, these all require a great deal of preparation.

Some of Lady Gregory's plays are delightful little glimpses into real Irish life.

Write to Whaley, Royce & Co., Yonge St., Toronto, (music store), for suggestions re Song Books.

"Marian Keith's" address is Mrs. (Rev.) D. C. MacGregor, 356 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Care of Chrysanthemums.

For "S. S. S.," Victoria Co., Ont. I will quote you what Eben Rexford says in "Home Floriculture": "In the first place, it must be understood that the Chrysanthemum is a plant requiring a great deal of nutriment. It is a plant fond of rich food, therefore, the soil you give it should be very rich. As it begins to get ready for flowering it will be well to give a liquid fertilizer often.

In the second place, it must be remembered that it is a plant that likes a great deal of water while making active growth. It should never be allowed to get dry at the roots. Also, it likes a good deal of root room. It is advisable to start young plants off in 3-inch pots, but as soon as they have filled this size with roots they should be shifted to 6-inch ones, and about the middle of July another shift should be given—to 9 or 10-inch pots. Let them have all the air possible during the growing season, and shower them all over daily. If the aphid attacks them apply an infusion of fir-tree oil soap. If you want large flowers take off all the buds except those that show most vigor. "After the flowering season is over cut away the entire top of the plant, and put the pot in the cellar. Give no water during the entire winter, unless the soil seems to be getting dust-dry. In March the pots can be brought up, the soil moistened, light and warmth given, and in a short time young shoots will appear. When these have made a growth of 3 or 4 inches, they can be cut away from the old plant, with a small piece of root attached, and put into small pots. It will be found more satisfactory, however, to get young plants each season from the florist, as these will be likely to give the finest flowers.

Identification of Plant.

Mrs. Jas. C., Cape Breton. The pretty leaf enclosed in your letter, with pink centre and margin of rounded scallops, is one of the coleus family, whose number is legion.

Making Coffee.

An expert in coffee-making gives the following method for making it: Put the coffee in cold water and bring it to boil slowly until it gets the golden brown tinge, or else put it in furiously boiling water and let it simmer until it has the desired color. Clear by adding egg or a very little cold water, and be sure to use plenty of rich cream. Coffee should be freshly ground; the very best coffee-makers have a little coffee mill of their own and buy the beans, which are ground in the mill just as required.

The Scrap Bag.

Jerusalem Cherry.

If when the plant is apparently dead the shoots are cut down, the little tree will put forth new leaves and burst into bloom with pretty little white star blossoms with orange clusters. I have tried this with several plants for succeed-

ing winters, and my friends have admired my little trees very much.—L. D. Milner.

Children's Shoes.

To make children's shoes wear longer, put a little melted beeswax around the sole where it joins the upper part of the shoe. A thin coating applied to the tips will save the toes from wear considerably, and at the same time help to make the shoes waterproof.

Chopping Hint.

When chopping dates, citron, or raisins for cake or other pastry, mix in with the ingredients a portion of the flour which is

to be used in the baking. This prevents the fruit from sticking to the chopper. It is an especially commendable precaution to take when making fruit cake.

Use for Skirt Board.

A skirt board will be found to be a great help when cleaning a woollen skirt. Slip the skirt on the board, hooking the band around the smaller end. Stand in a good light, and clean in the usual way.

It may be also used to great advantage in hanging a skirt.

Put the unfinished one with one of the desired length on the board together, and it is easy to find the line at which the new hem may be turned.

Our New Serial Story.

"THE MONEY MOON."

BY JEFFERY FARNOL.

Serial rights secured from Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

CHAPTER V.

HOW BELLEW CAME TO ARCADIA.

SO, they set out together, Big Porges and Small Porges, walking side by side over sun-kissed field and meadow, slowly and thoughtfully, to be sure, for Bellew disliked hurry; often pausing to listen to the music of running waters, or to stare away across the purple valley, for the sun was getting low. And, ever as they went, they talked to one another whole-heartedly as good friends should.

And, from the boy's eager lips, Bellew heard much of "Auntie Anthea," and learned, little by little, something of the brave fight she had made, lonely and unaided, and burdened with ancient debt, to make the farm of Dapplemere pay. Likewise Small Porges spoke learnedly of the condition of the markets, and of the distressing fall in prices in regard to hay, and wheat.

"Old Adam,—he's our man, you know, he says that farming isn't what it was in his young days, 'specially if you happen to be a woman, like my Auntie Anthea, an' he told me yesterday that if he were Auntie he'd give up trying, an' take Mr. Cassilis at his word."

"Cassilis, ah!—And who is Mr. Cassilis?"

"He lives at 'Brampton Court'—a great, big house 'bout a mile from Dapplemere; an' he's always asking my Auntie to marry him, but 'course she won't you know."

"Why not?"

"Well, I think it's 'cause he's got such big, white teeth when he smiles,—an' he's always smiling, you know; but Old Adam says that if he'd been born a woman he'd marry a man all teeth, or no teeth at all, if he had as much money as Mr. Cassilis."

The sun was low in the West as, skirting a wood, they came out upon a grassy lane that presently led them into the great, broad highway.

Now, as they trudged along together, Small Porges with one hand clasped in Bellew's, and the other supporting the bundle on his shoulder, there appeared galloping towards them a man on a fine black horse, at sight of whom, Porges' clasp tightened, and he drew nearer to Bellew's side.

When he was nearly abreast of them, the horse-man checked his career so suddenly that his animal was thrown back on his haunches.

"Why—Georgy!" he exclaimed.

"Good evening, Mr. Cassilis!" said Small Porges, lifting his cap.

Mr. Cassilis was tall, handsome, well built, and very particular as to dress. Bellew noticed that his teeth were, indeed, very large and white, beneath the small, carefully trained moustache; also his eyes seemed just a trifle too close together, perhaps.

"Why—what in the world have you been up to, boy?" he enquired, regarding Bellew with no very friendly eye. "Your Aunt is worrying herself ill on your account,—what have you been doing with yourself all day?"

Again Bellew felt the small fingers tighten round his, and the small figure shrink a little closer to him, as Small Porges answered,

"I've been with Uncle Porges, Mr. Cassilis."

"With whom?" demanded Mr. Cassilis, more sharply.

"With his Uncle Porges, sir," Bellew rejoined, "a trustworthy person, and very much at your service."

Mr. Cassilis stared, his hand began to stroke and caress his small, black moustache, and he viewed Bellew from his dusty boots up to the crown of his dusty hat, and down again, with supercilious eyes.

"Uncle?" he repeated incredulously.

"Porges," nodded Bellew.

"I wasn't aware," began Mr. Cassilis, "that—er—George was so very fortunate—"

"Baptismal name—George," continued Bellew, "lately of New York, Newport, and—er—other places in America, U. S. A., at present of Nowhere-in-Particular."

"Ah!" said Mr. Cassilis, his eyes seeming to grow a trifle nearer together, "an American Uncle? Still, I was not aware of even that relationship."

"It is a singularly pleasing thought," smiled Bellew, "to know that we may learn something every day,—that one never knows what the day may bring forth; to-morrow, for instance, you also may find yourself a nephew—somewhere or other, though, personally, I—er doubt it, yes, I greatly doubt it; still, one never knows, you know, and while there's life, there's hope. A very good afternoon to you, sir. Come, nephew mine, the evening falls apace, and I grow weary,—let us on—Excelsior!"

Mr. Cassilis' cheek grew suddenly red, he twirled his moustache angrily, and seemed about to speak, then he smiled instead, and turning his horse, spurred him savagely, and galloped back down the road in a cloud of dust.

"Did you see his teeth, Uncle Porges?"

"I did."

"He only smiles like that when he's awful angry," said Small Porges shaking his head as the galloping hoof-strokes died away in the distance, "An' what do you s'pose he went back for?"

"Well, Porges, it's in my mind that he has gone back to warn our Auntie Anthea of our coming."

Small Porges sighed, and his feet dragged in the dust.

"Tired, my Porges?"

"Just a bit, you know,—but it isn't that. I was thinking that the day has almost gone, an' I haven't found a bit of the fortune yet."

"Why there's always to-morrow to live for, my Porges."

"Yes, 'course — there's always to-morrow; an' then,—I did find you, you know, Uncle Porges."

"To be sure you did, and an uncle is better than nothing at all, isn't he,—even if he is rather dusty and disreputable of exterior. One doesn't find an uncle every day of one's life, my Porges, no sir!"

"An' you are so nice an' big, you know!" said Porges, viewing Bellew with a bright, approving eye.

"Long, would be a better word, perhaps," suggested Bellew, smiling down at him.

"An' wide, too!" nodded Small Porges. And, from these two facts he seemed to derive a deal of solid comfort, and satisfaction for he strode on manfully once more.

Leaving the high-road, he guided

Bellew by divers winding paths, through corn-fields and over stiles, until, at length, they were come to an orchard. Such an orchard as surely may only be found in Kent,—where great apple-trees, gnarled and knotted, shot out huge branches that seemed to twist, and writhe; where were stately pear trees; where peaches, and apricots, ripened against time-worn walls whose red-bricks still glowed rosily for all their years; where the air was sweet with the scent of fruit, and fragrant with thyme, and sage, and marjoram; and where the black-birds, bold marauders that they are, piped gloriously all day long. In the midst of this orchard they stopped, and Small Porges rested one hand against the rugged bole of a great, old apple-tree.

"This," said he, "is my very owa tree, because he's so very big, an' so very, very old,—Adam says he's the oldest tree in the orchard. I call him 'King Arthur' 'cause he is so big, an' strong,—just like a king should be; you know,—an' all the other trees are his Knights of the Round Table."

But Bellew was not looking at "King Arthur" just then; his eyes were turned to where one came towards them through the green,—one surely as tall, and gracious, as proud and beautiful, as Enid, or Guinevere or any of those lovely ladies, for all her simple gown of blue, and the sunbonnet that shaded the beauty of her face. Yes, as he gazed, Bellew was sure and certain that she who, all unconscious of their presence, came slowly toward them with the red glow of the sunset about her, was handsomer, lovelier, stater, and altogether more desirable than all the beautiful ladies of King Arthur's court,—or any other court so ever.

But now Small Porges finding him so silent, and seeing where he looked, must needs behold her too, and gave a sudden, glad cry, and ran out from behind the great bulk of "King Arthur", and she, hearing his voice, turned and ran to meet him, and sank upon her knees before him, and clasped him against her heart, and rejoiced, and wept, and scolded him, all in a breath. Wherefore Bellew, unobserved as yet in "King Arthur's" shadow, watching the proud head with its wayward curls, (for the sunbonnet had been tossed back upon her shoulders), watching the quick, passionate caress of those slender, brown hands, and listening to the thrilling tenderness of that low, soft voice, felt, all at once, strangely lonely, and friendless, and out of place, very rough and awkward, and very much aware of his dusty person,—felt, indeed, as any other ordinary human might, who had tumbled unexpectedly into Arcadia; therefore he turned, thinking to steal quietly away.

"You see, Auntie, I went out to try an' find a fortune for you," Small Porges was explaining, "an' I looked, an' looked but I didn't find a bit—"

"My dear, dear, brave Georgy!" said Anthea, and would have kissed him again, but he put her off:

"Wait a minute, please Auntie," he said excitedly, "'cause I did find—something,—just as I was growing very tired an' disappointed, I found Uncle Porges—under a hedge, you know."

"Uncle Porges!" said Anthea, starting, "Oh! that must be the man Mr. Cassilis mentioned—"

"So I brought him with me," pursued Small Porges, "an' there he is!" and he pointed triumphantly towards "King Arthur."

Glancing thither, Anthea beheld a tall, dusty figure moving off among the trees.

"Oh,—wait please!" she called, rising to her feet, and, with Small Porges' hand in hers, approached Bellew who had stopped with his dusty back to them.

"I—I want to thank you for—taking care of my nephew. If you will come up to the house cook shall give you a good meal, and, if you are in need of work, I—I—" her voice faltered uncertainly, and she stopped.

"Thank you!" said Bellew, turning and lifting his hat.

"Oh!—I beg your pardon!" said Anthea. Now as their eyes met, it seemed to Bellew as though he had lived all his life in expectation of this moment, and he knew that all his life he should never forget this moment. But now, even while he looked at her, he saw her cheeks flush painfully, and her dark eyes grow troubled.

"I beg your pardon!" said she again, "I—I thought—Mr. Cassilis gave me to understand that you were—"

SEND TO London, Eng., FOR YOUR SUIT & SAVE MONEY



The WELL-DRESSED MAN

inspires confidence. To be well-dressed is not to be over-dressed, but to be attired in suitable clothing.

THIS is where we specialise. We are practical tailors, who have given years of study to the question of men's clothes. That is why our business is so large to-day. We make friends and customers; which is not very difficult, but we do even more—we keep them.

SUIT or OVERCOAT TO MEASURE \$22.50

OUR CLOTHING to Measure has gained for us a world-wide reputation. This is not altogether surprising, because the value is marvellous. Every garment produced by us is an embodiment of grace. Our garments are really tailored. Apart from the quality of the fabric, the "Curzon" tailoring alone imparts an air of distinction to a man's clothes. It is something to be "CURZON" CLAD.

WRITE FOR FREE PATTERNS

We invite you to write us at once for free patterns, when by return you will receive a collection which, for beauty and variety, are unequalled by any selection in any tailor's shop or store. These patterns are sent carriage paid free of cost.

Together with patterns you will receive Latest Fashion-plates and an interesting Booklet explaining our methods of business. Included in this Booklet is a Self-Measurement Form, cleverly arranged, whereby you may take your own measurements in your own home with the certitude of accuracy. We will also send you a testimonial Booklet, incorporating letters of appreciation from clients all over the world.

Gentlemen requiring Urgent delivery of a London Made Suit can have same despatched in 10 to 14 days after order reaches us, on giving us particulars of shade and kind of cloth desired and enclosing remittance for the value.

READ



THIS

Hotel Griswold, Detroit, Mich. September, 1928.
To THE EDITOR,—As a subscriber and a close reader of your daily, and noting the tilt you are having with profifiers of many varieties, let me give you an experience in the purchase of clothing. To a London firm on July 3rd I sent a draft for six pounds sterling, for which I paid my bank \$24.50. I sent my measure for clothes in detail as my local tailor would have them, describing about the pattern as best I could, and left the balance to them, realising that for that money I could not lose much at the most. Every clothing expert to whom I have submitted the goods placed the cost at \$45 to \$65. Wife declares I will never wear the suit out, its quality is so good; and for a fit there can be no criticism. The London tailors are CURZON BROS. LTD., and anyone can get their samples and prices on application, and prove what I have stated for themselves.

HENRY VINCENT.

OUR GUARANTEE If our garments fail to give absolute and unqualified satisfaction, we undertake to refund money in full. This is our guarantee.

SUIT or OVERCOAT To Measure CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID, \$22.50, \$25.50, \$28.00, \$31.00.

Write to CURZON BROS. LTD., THE WORLD'S MEASURE TAILORS, 61-64 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1, ENGLAND.

A. K. CO.

The Richness of Tone And Delicacy of Touch

so noticeable in every Sherlock-Manning piano is the result of interested work on the part of master piano builders. A piano, or in fact, anything else made by the hand of man, is only as good as the maker wants it to be.



Made in Canada

Our employees are all treated with every consideration and in turn we know that they give us and the Canadian public the very best piano it is possible to make with first class materials. That is why the

SHERLOCK-MANNING
20th Century Piano
The Piano worthy of your home

is the piano you should purchase. You know when you buy one that you are getting a piano conscientiously built, one possessing a richness of tone and delicacy of touch that has made it famous all over Canada.

There is a Sherlock-Manning dealer in nearly every community. Write us direct for the name of the one nearest to you.

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.

London :: Canada

Write to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for instructions on how to make money by securing NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"A very dusty, hungry-looking fellow, perhaps," smiled Bellew, "and he was quite right, you know; the dust you can see for yourself, but the hunger you must take my word for. As for the work, I assure you exercise is precisely what I am looking for."

"But—" said Anthea, and stopped, and tapped the grass nervously with her foot, and twisted one of her bonnet-strings, and meeting Bellew's steady gaze, flushed again, "but you—you are—"

"My Uncle Porges," her nephew chimed in, "an' I brought him home home with me 'cause he's going to help me to find a fortune, an' he hasn't got any place to go to 'cause his home's far, far beyond the 'bounding billow,'—so you will let him stay, won't you, Auntie Anthea?"

"Why—Georgy—" she began, but seeing her distressed look, Bellew came to her rescue.

"Pray do, Miss Anthea," said he in his quiet, easy manner. "My name is Bellew," he went on to explain, "I am an American, without family or friends, here, there or anywhere, and with nothing in the world to do but follow the path of the winds. Indeed, I am rather a solitary fellow, at least—I was, until I met my nephew Porges here. Since then, I've been wondering if there would be—er—room for such as I, at Dapplemere?"

"Oh, there would be plenty of room," said Anthea, hesitating, and wrinkling her white brow, for a lodger was something entirely new in her experience.

"As to my character," pursued Bellew, "though something of a vagabond, I am not a rogue,—at least, I hope not, and could pay—er—four or five pounds a week—"

"Oh!" exclaimed Anthea, with a little gasp.

"If that would be sufficient—" "It is—a great deal too much!" said Anthea who would have scarcely dared to ask three.

"Pardon me!—but I think not," said Bellew, shaking his head, "you see, I am—er—rather extravagant in my eating,—eggs, you know, lots of 'em, and ham, and beef, and—er—a duck quacked loudly from the vicinity of a neighboring pond,—certainly,—an occasional duck! Indeed, five pounds a week would scarcely—"

"Three would be ample!" said Anthea with a little nod of finality.

"Very well," said Bellew, "we'll make it four and have done with it."

Anthea Devine, being absolute mistress of Dapplemere, was in the habit of exerting her authority, and having her own way in most things; therefore, she glanced up, in some surprise, at this tall, dusty, rather lazy looking personage; and she noticed, even as had Small Porges, that he was indeed very big and wide; she noticed also that, despite the easy courtesy of his manner, and the quizzical light of his gray eyes, his chin was very square, and that, despite his gentle voice, he had the air of one who meant exactly what he said. Nevertheless she was much inclined to take issue with him upon the matter; plainly observing which, Bellew smiled, and shook his head.

"Pray be reasonable," he said in his gentle voice, "if you send me away to some horrible inn or other, it will cost me—being an American,—more than that every week, in tips and things—so let's shake hands on it, and call it settled," and he held out his hand to her.

"Four pounds a week! It would be a veritable God-send just at present, while she was so hard put to it to make both ends meet. Four pounds a week!" So Anthea stood, lost in frowning thought until meeting his frank smiles, she laughed.

"You are dreadfully persistent!" she said, "and I know it is too much,—but—we'll try to make you as comfortable as we can," and she laid her hand in his.

And thus it was that George Bellew came to Dapplemere in the glory of the after-glow of an August afternoon, breathing the magic air of Arcadia which is, and always has been, of that rare quality warranted to go to the head, sooner, or later.

And thus it was that Small Porges with his bundle on his shoulder, viewed this tall, dusty Uncle with the eye of possession which is oftentimes an eye of rapture.

And Anthea? She was busy calculating to a scrupulous nicety the very vexed question as to exactly how far four pounds per week might be made to go to the best possible advantage of all concerned.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SAD CONDITION OF THE HAUNTING SPECTRE OF THE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

DAPPLEMERE Farm House, or "The Manor," as it was still called by many, had been built when Henry the Eighth was King, as the carved inscription above the door testified.

The House of Dapplemere was a place of many gables, and latticed windows, and with tall, slender chimneys shaped, and wrought into things of beauty and delight. It possessed a great, old hall; there were spacious chambers, and broad stairways; there were panelled corridors; sudden flights of steps that led up, or down again, for no apparent reason; there were broad, and generous hearths, and deep window-seats; and everywhere, within, and without, there lurked an indefinable, old-world charm that was the heritage of years.

Storms had buffeted, and tempests had beaten upon it, but all in vain, for, save that the bricks glowed a deeper red where they peeped out beneath the clinging ivy, the old house stood as it had upon that far day when it was fashioned,—in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-four.

In England many such houses are yet to be found, monuments of the "Bad Old Times"—memorials of the "Dark Ages"—when lath and stucco existed not, and the "Jerry-builder" had no being. But where, among them all, might be found such another parlour as this at Dapplemere, with its low, raftered ceiling, its great, carved mantel, its panelled walls whence old portraits looked down at one like dream faces, from dim, and nebulous backgrounds. And where might be found two such bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, quick-footed, deft-handed Phyllises as the two buxom maids who fitted here and there, obedient to their mistress's word, or gesture. And, lastly, where, in all this wide world, could there ever be found just such another hostess as Miss Anthea, herself? Something of all this was in Bellew's mind as he sat with Small Porges beside him, watching Miss Anthea dispense tea,—brewed as it should be, in an earthen tea-pot.

"Milk and sugar, Mr. Bellew?" "Thank you!"

"This is blackberry, an' this is raspberry an' red currant—but the blackberry jam's the best, Uncle Porges!" "Thank you, nephew."

"Now aren't you awful glad I found you—under the hedge, Uncle Porges?"

"Nephew—I am!"

"Nephew?" repeated Anthea, glancing at him with raised brows.

"Oh yes!" nodded Bellew, "we adopted each other—at about four o'clock, this afternoon."

"Under a hedge, you know!" added Small Porges.

"Wasn't it a very sudden, and altogether—unheard of proceeding?" Anthea enquired.

"Well, it might have been if it had happened anywhere but in Arcadia."

"What do you mean by Arcadia, Uncle Porges?"

"A place I've been looking for—nearly all my life, nephew. I'll trouble you for the blackberry jam, my Porges."

"Yes, try the blackberry,—Aunt Priscilla made it her very own self."

"You know it's perfectly—ridiculous!" said Anthea, frowning and laughing, both at the same time.

"What is, Miss Anthea?"

"Why that you should be sitting here calling Georgy your nephew, and that I should be pouring out tea for you, quite as a matter of course."

"It seems to me the most delightfully natural thing in the world," said Bellew, in his slow, grave manner.

"But—I've only known you—half an hour!"

"But then, friendships ripen quickly—in Arcadia."

"I wonder what Aunt Priscilla will have to say about it!"

"Aunt Priscilla?"

"She is our housekeeper,—the dearest, busiest, gentlest little housekeeper in all the world; but with—very sharp eyes, Mr. Bellew. She will either like you very much—oh—not at all! there are no no half measures about Aunt Priscilla."

"Now I wonder which it will be," said Bellew, helping himself to more jam.

"Oh, she'll like you, a course!" nodded Small Porges, "I know she'll like you 'cause you're so different to Mr. Cassilis,—he's got black hair, an' a moustache, you know, an' your hair's gold, like mine,

ER VI.
 N OF THE HAUNTING
 GHT HAVE BEEN.
 Farm House, or
 as it was still called
 been built when
 was King, as the
 ove the door testi-

le mere was a place
 latticed windows,
 chimneys shaped,
 ings of beauty and
 great, old hall;
 ambers, and broad
 anelled corridors;
 ps that led up, or
 parent reason; there
 erous hearths, and
 d everywhere, with-
 er lurked an in-
 harm that was the

l, and tempests had
 ll in vain, for, save
 a deeper red where
 th the clinging ivy,
 s it had upon that
 fashioned,—in the
 ne Thousand Five
 -four.

uch houses are yet
 ents of the "Bad
 als of the "Dark
 stucco existed not,
 er" had no being.
 hem all, might be
 parlour as this at
 w, raftered ceiling,
 antel, its panelled
 traits looked down
 ces, from dim, and
 ls. And where
 such bright-eyed,
 ooted, deft-handed
 buxom maids who
 , obedient to their
 sture. And, lastly,
 world, could there
 ch another hostess
 self? Something of
 's mind as he sat
 side him, watching
 tea,—brewed as it
 tea-pot.
 r. Bellew?"

, an' this is rasp-
 t—but the black-
 Uncle Porges!"

w."
 ul' glad I found you
 Uncle Porges?"

d Anthea, glancing
 ws.
 ellew, "we adopted
 four o'clock, this
 you know!" added

sudden, and alto-
 ceeding?" Anthea

ve been if he had
 out in Arcadia."
 by Arcadia, Uncle

looking for—nearly
 I'll trouble you for
 ny Porges."
 blackberry,—Aunt
 very own self.
 fectly—ridiculous!"
 ng and laughing,

nea?"

uld be sitting here
 nephew, and that I
 tea for you, quite

,
 e most delightfully
 world," said Bellew,
 ner.
 own you—half an
 hips ripen quickly

Aunt Priscilla will

eeper,—the dearest,
 housekeeper in all
 —very sharp eyes,
 ll either like you
 at all! there are no
 t Aunt Priscilla."
 ch it will be," said
 lf to more jam.
 a course!" nodded
 ow she'll like you
 ent to Mr. Cassilis,
 , an' a mestache,
 ir's gold, like mine,

—an' your mestache—isn't there, is it?
 An' I know she doesn't like Mr. Cassilis,
 an' I don't, either, 'cause—"
 "She will be back to-morrow," said
 Anthea, silencing Small Porges with a
 gentle touch of her hand, "and we shall
 be glad, sha'n't we, Georgy? The house
 is not the same place without her. You
 see, I am off in the fields all day, as a
 rule, a farm,—even such a small one as
 Dapplemere, is a great responsibility,
 and takes up all one's time—if it is to be
 made to pay—"
 "An' sometimes it doesn't pay at all,
 you know!" added Small Porges, "an'
 then Auntie Anthea worries, an' I worry
 too. Farming isn't what it was in
 Adam's young days—so that's why I
 must find a fortune—early to-morrow
 morning, you know,—so my Auntie won't
 have to worry any more—"
 Now when he had got thus far, Anthea
 leaned over, and, taking him by surprise,
 kissed Small Porges suddenly.
 "It was very good, and brave of you,
 dear," said she in her soft, thrilling voice,
 "to go out all alone into this big world to
 try and find a fortune for me!" and here
 she would have kissed him again but that
 he reminded her that they were not
 alone.
 "But, Georgy dear,—fortunes are very
 hard to find, especially round Dapple-
 mere, I'm afraid!" said she, with a rueful
 little laugh.
 "Yes, that's why I was going to Africa,
 you know."
 "Africa!" she repeated, "Africa!"
 "Oh yes," nodded Bellew, "when I
 met him he was on his way there to bring
 back gold for you—in a sack."
 "Only Uncle Porges said it was a good-
 ish way off, you know, so I 'cided to stay
 an' find the fortune nearer home."
 And thus they talked unaffectedly
 together until, tea being over Anthea
 volunteered to show Bellew over her small
 domain, and they went out, all three, into
 an evening that breathed of roses, and
 honeysuckle.
 And, as they went, slow-footed through
 the deepening twilight, Small Porges
 directed Bellew's attention to certain
 nooks and corners that might be well
 calculated to conceal the fortune they
 were to find; while Anthea pointed out
 to him the beauties of shady wood, of
 rolling meadow, and winding stream.
 But there were other beauties that
 neither of them thought to call to his
 attention, but which Bellew noted with
 observing eyes, none the less,—such,
 for instance, as the way Anthea had of
 drooping her shadowy lashes at sudden
 and unexpected moments; the wistful
 droop of her warm, red lips, and the sweet,
 round column of her throat. These,
 and much beside, Bellew noticed for himself
 as they walked on together through this
 midsummer evening. . . . And so, betimes,
 Bellew got him to bed, and, though the
 hour was ridiculously early, yet he fell
 into a profound slumber, and dreamed of
 —nothing at all. But, far away upon
 the road, forgotten, and out of mind,—
 with futile writhing and grimaces, the
 Haunting Shadow of the Might Have
 Been jibbered in the shadows.

To be continued.]

Current Events

Single tax will be an issue in the January municipal elections at Sault Ste. Marie.

Organized Labor, at Montreal, presented a plea to the Tariff Commission asking for a permanent "advisory" tariff board to maintain sufficient protection to keep Canadian labor always busy, while at the same time, keeping the tariff low enough to prevent unnecessary raising of the cost of living to the consumer.

Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, special license inspector of Windsor, is to stand trial at the next court of jurisdiction at Sandwich in connection with the recent shooting tragedy at the Chappell House, Windsor.

The first United States expedition for the relief of Chinese famine sufferers is on its way to the heart of the famine area. It is believed that 20,000,000 people must die before relief can reach them.

The ashes of Mary Campbell, Burns' "Highland Mary", were removed last week, with impressive ceremony and in

Surpassing
 all others in Delicacy and Fragrance
"SALADA"
 TEA
 Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto.

Liberty Washer

THE WASHER THAT REALLY AND TRULY DOES THE WORK—and does it well, too. Hand-rubbing is a thing of the past. No woman will submit to old-fashioned wash-day slavery any more. The LIBERTY WASHER does all that drudgery now. The Liberty washes delicate fabrics without injury; affords convenience for soaking, washing and rinsing; up-to-date wringer swings to position. White cedar tubs, better than metal, can't rust clothes; steam-tight cover. Whole outfit made strong to stand hard work. Perfect action; cannot be equalled by any other Washer for the price. A Liberty Washer does away with the uncertainty and expense of hiring washing done, and will pay for itself many times over. Women who own a Liberty Washer would not be without it. Write for full description. Price \$70 for belt drive, or \$135 fitted with electric motor.

\$70

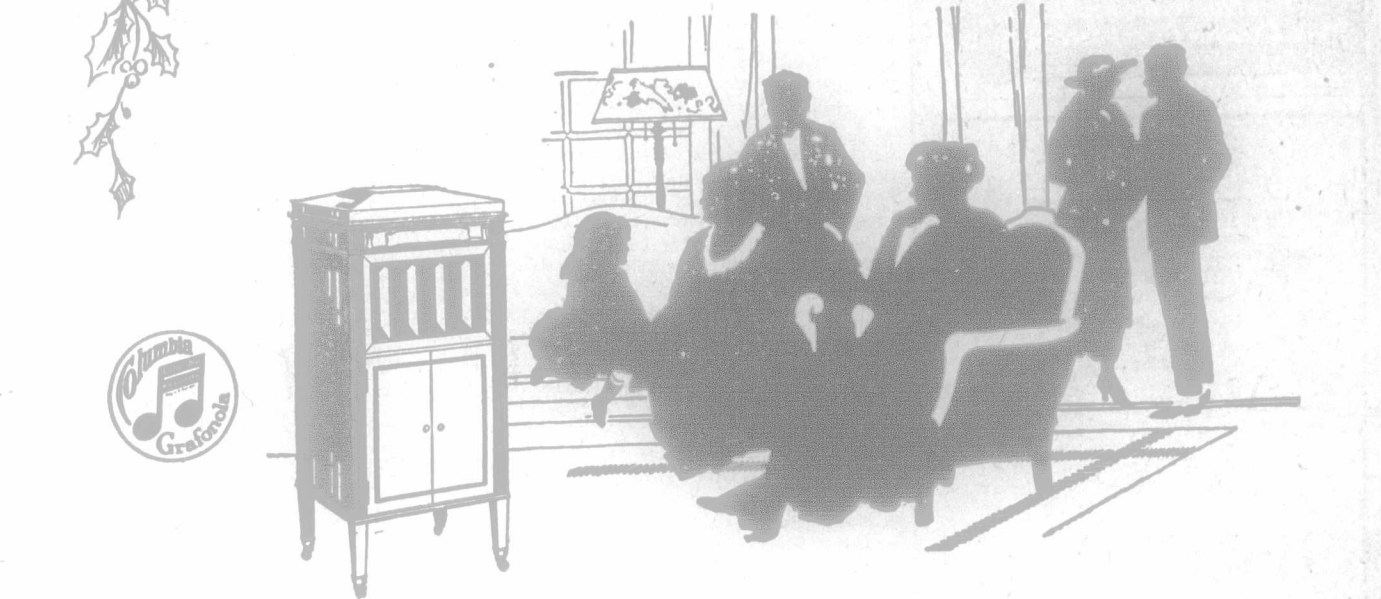
A.R. LUNDY, Mfr.
 257 KING ST. W., TORONTO

the presence of a large number of representatives of Burns Clubs all over Britain, from the grave in Greenock old West Kirk burying ground to another resting place. Industrial expansion made necessary the removal of the old church and a part of the burying-ground. Mary Campbell was the dairy maid to whom Burns plighted troth by holding a Bible over a stream and to whose memory, after her death, he wrote the beautiful poem "To Mary in Heaven."

The French and the Conservative block, under the generalship of M. Viviani, have won the first round at the League of Nations Assembly, by obtaining a majority of the Committee of 12 who are to assist President Paul Hymans (Belgian) in directing the affairs of the Assembly. Sir George Foster is one of the six Vice-Presidents. The Assembly was opened in the old Reformation Hall, Geneva, Switz., on Nov. 15th, amid the ringing of all the bells in Geneva. Forty-two nations in all are represented. The British delegation numbers 100, and Canada is represented by Sir George Foster, Hon. N. W. Rowell and Hon. C. J. Doherty. Although, by virtue of his office in the League, President Wilson called the meeting, the United States has no delegate in the field. Trotsky's emissaries were debarred, and one of the questions to be settled will be whether Germany and Russia shall be permitted to enter the League. Two-thirds of the assembly favor admitting Germany, but France is bitterly opposed.

Venezelos was defeated in the elections in Greece held last week, and has gone

Columbia Grafonola



A Columbia Grafonola as a Christmas Gift is an All-Year-Round Delight

Is the question of the Christmas Gift still unsettled in your home? A Columbia Grafonola is undoubtedly the answer. It means more fun and musical merriment all through the year for many years to come than anything else your money can buy. You can add just that little festive note when company calls; that happy touch of pleasure and delight if you play your favorite records on the Columbia Grafonola.

- Here are a few selections from the Columbia's varied list of Christmas music
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Christmas Bells and Christmas Melodies— | A-2112 |
| Violin, Flute and Harp | \$1.00 |
| Christmas Joy—Violin, Flute and Harp, and | A-1416 |
| Around the Christmas Tree | Orchestra and Quartette \$1.00 |
| Christmas Morning with the Kiddies and | A-1844 |
| Toy Shop Symphony | Prince's Orchestra \$1.00 |
| Adeste Fideles (O, Come, All Ye Faithful)— | A-1078 |
| Chimes and Organ and | \$1.00 |
| On a Christmas Morning | Prince's Orchestra |

**COLUMBIA
 GRAFONOLAS
 \$37.50 to \$360.**


COOKERY COLUMN

Cocoa Caramels

3 cups brown sugar
½ cup milk
1 tablespoon molasses
¼ cup butter
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
9 tablespoons Cowan's Cocoa
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup chopped nuts
¼ cup sultana raisins

Method:—Put all ingredients in a saucepan except vanilla, stir over gentle heat till sugar is dissolved. Boil until a soft ball may be formed when tried in cold water. Cool slightly, beat until creamy, add nuts, vanilla and raisins. Pour on to greased plates and mark in squares before it hardens.

6109



Send for recipe booklet to
THE COWAN COMPANY LIMITED
 TORONTO

"I'll tell the World"



Baby's Own Soap

The fragrant creamy lather of "Baby's Own Soap" and its absolute purity have won a great popularity.

It's best for Baby and best for You.



ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED,
 Manufacturers,
 MONTREAL.
 E. 7-20

Opportunity for Young Women
The Homeopathic Hospital of Buffalo, N. Y.,
 offers a complete course to young women wishing to enter the nursing field. Pleasant surroundings. Allowance \$12.00 monthly. Write for illustrated prospectus to Superintendent of Nurses.

"Advocate" Advts. Pay.

to France. A new Greek Government has been formed.

The Crimea has been abandoned to the Bolsheviki. On Nov. 14th Gen. Wrangel, with the remains of his guard, set sail from Sebastopol on board the cruiser Kornilov, followed by a great number of French, British and United States warships and merchant ships carrying the Foreign Mission and 20,000 Russian refugees, wounded officers and soldiers, women and children. It is now made known that Wrangel was in reality the instrument of a powerful business organization, with headquarters on the Avenue Marceau, Paris, formed by a group of Franco-Russian financiers for exploitation of Southern Russia and the Crimea. Everywhere in the Crimea, the people destitute and terrified are fleeing from the advance of the Bolshevists.

Fiume, under direction of Gabriele D'Annunzio, refuses recognition of the Rapallo peace pact between Italy and Jugo-Slavia.

Working Together for Good.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A minister was guest at a banquet of business men and manufacturers. During and after the dinner there was much discussion of industrial and economic problems. In this the minister joined. Presently a gentleman, a manufacturer, asked the minister a question.

"Can you give me one verse of the Bible which is specially appropriate for me to use as a sort of keynote in my relations with my men?"

The minister was thoughtful for a few moments and then replied:

"Will not this serve—'All things work together for good?'"

Just at first, it may be, the application is not very apparent, but let us give it some consideration.

First of all there is the big building with its foundations laid deep and strong. It has been especially designed to house the machinery—Then there is the machinery very cleverly designed to shape and fashion, and put together the parts of the manufactured article. There are machines of various kinds for doing the different parts of the process. Then there is the immense furnace, and the boiler room where the power is generated to run the machinery. Again, there is the fuel to be consumed in the furnace, and the water to be turned into steam. Finally there is the raw material, brought perhaps from afar, which is to be cut, and bent and twisted and shaped until it becomes a finished product. The whistle blows, the workmen take their places, the machinery starts, the day's work goes on, and all those things work together for good in transforming the iron, or wood brought from distant mine or forest into articles useful and beautiful.

Or we may consider the human rather than the material elements. We see the manager in his office thinking and planning for the success of the business. We see the office staff busy at their desks attending to correspondence and keeping the accounts. We see the stokers heaping fuel with much sweaty labor on the fires. We see the engineer controlling the monstrous engine which runs all the machinery. We see the factory superintendent, the foreman, the men, those who stand at their lathes, and those who unload the raw material from the trucks or cars, and those who box up and ship the finished articles; we see these many people busy at their various tasks, and all working together for good.

Is there not here a great and helpful lesson for us? If, in every factory every one from the general manager to office boy realized that he had a definite and indispensable part to play and work to do for the common good, it would go a long way toward solving the questions which so frequently cause friction between employers and workmen. It is when selfishness enters in, and some cease to work for the good of all, that strife results.

If, also, in the nation, we could learn the same lesson, and every one, from the Prime Minister to the street cleaner, feel that his job was a necessary part of the whole, and do his work for the good of all, there would be no danger of Bolshevism or red revolution.

And indeed, just as in a factory every

part of the plant and machinery is essential to the whole, and every workman's work is needed to make the completed product, so farmers, and artisans, and merchants, and professional men, are all necessary to the social state, and the prosperity of each makes for the prosperity of all.

I would like to see those words from the wonderful old Book used as a sort of national motto. I would like to see the time when, from the least to the greatest, every citizen would lay aside every selfish consideration an "all work together for good."

Is this Utopian? No, it is both practical and Christian.

Dufferin Co., Ont. FRED MARLETTE.

The Watcher on the Threshold.

While driving past a farm house, my attention was called to a large collie dog lying beside a gate, in a driving hail storm. I called to him but met no response save a friendly wag of the tail. "He won't budge from there," said my driver; "the kid told him to wait there for him." "Why doesn't he come release him?" I asked, indignantly. "He was one of the first to fall at Argonne Forest," was the reply.

Collie is never restless any more,

But lies contented in the same old place,
 With wistful eyes upon the gate and door,
 Waiting to see a face,

That made his world a heaven, and to hear
 The merry whistle and the gay young voice

That used to fall like music in his ear,
 And make his heart rejoice!

"Collie is growing old," the neighbors say,
 Who see him dreaming in the morning sun;

"He lies upon the threshold all the day
 He used to romp and run."

A gray-haired mother smiles and shakes
 her head,
 (But, oh, the anguish in the smile that
 lies!)

"He's waiting for the Lad to come," she
 said,
 And lifts her tearless eyes!

The neighbors turn away with pitying
 glance,

Nor dare to voice a grief for one so brave
 They know that on the blood-soaked hills
 of France

A white cross marks his grave.
 The sad-eyed mother knows that Heaven's
 gates

Have swung behind the Man whose
 worth was proved

But Collie does not know, and so he waits
 Upon the threshold for the Lad he loved.
 —Our Dumb Animals.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Misrepresentation.

A held an auction sale of farm stock and implements last April. B bought a horse at A's sale and age given as 8 years old. B. gets a veterinary to examine his teeth and he believes the horse is 14 or 15 years old. Can B come on A for damages now.

A. I.

Ans.—Assuming that the representation of the age of the animal was made, at the sale, either by the owner, himself, direct to bidders, or by the auctioneer to them, when offering the animal, at the auction, or in the sale posters or other advertisements, and that the fact is that instead of the age being 8 years, it was, at least, considerably more, even if not 14 or 15 years, as the veterinary has put it. B would have an action for damages against A for misrepresentation or breach of warranty and could begin proceedings now, accordingly. If he intends to enter action at all, he ought not to delay it longer.



The Happy Baby

The air of perfect happiness and contentment of babies brought up on Savory & Moore's Food is constantly a subject of remark. This is simply because it is so easily digested, so nourishing and satisfying, in fact an ideal food for babies in every way.

Get a tin of Savory & Moore's Food to-day from your Stores, and note how eagerly baby will take it, and what marked improvement and steady progress will follow its use.

MOTHER'S GUIDE FREE

Savory & Moore's little Book, "The Baby," is full of useful and reliable information on Infant Management. It is just what a young mother requires, and will prove invaluable in the home. A Free Copy may be obtained on application to Savory & Moore, P.O. Box 1161, Montreal.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
 Of all Druggists and Stores.

Banking Service for Farmers

Our banking facilities for farmers are as complete as eighty-eight years' experience in the agricultural sections of Canada can make them.

We make advances to responsible farmers, cash produce cheques, collect sale notes when due and deposit the money to your credit.

In the savings department we allow interest on deposits.

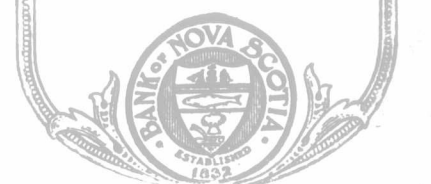
Your business may be conducted by mail.

SB

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
 Reserve 18,000,000
 Resources 230,000,000

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

We invite your account. Special facilities for Banking by Mail. 326 Branches. General Office, Toronto, Ont.



When writing advertisers please mention The Farmer's Advocate.



Happy Baby

perfect happiness and babies brought up on our Food is constantly remark. This is simply so easily digested, so satisfying, in fact an babies in every way. Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

GUIDE FREE
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD
Savory & Moore's Food is sold in all Groceries, and note how will take it, and what element and steady pro- its use.

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000
Over 130 Branches

We invite a call from farmers seeking a good banking connection giving courteous and efficient service.

Savings Departments at all Branches

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS Beautifully barred, bred off my Guelph champions. Excellent laying strain. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

FOR SALE—PURE - BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Toms fine specimens. C. Lorne Liddle, R. R. No. 2, Leamington, Ont.

FOR SALE—WELL - BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$8 to \$10. Hens \$5 to \$6. Fine birds. L. W. Russell, Coldwater, P. O., R.R. 3.

FOR SALE—BRED - TO - LAY ROSE COMB brown Leghorn cockerels at most reasonable prices. William English, Ingersoll, Ont.

FOR SALE—LARGE TOULOUSE GEESSE AND Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Frank Weekes, Varna, Ont.

MY BARRED ROCK WON THE CANADIAN Laying Contest, Ottawa, laying 272 eggs. Cockerels and hens for sale. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

S.-C. BLACK MINORCAS OF SIZE AND quality; cockerels for sale, prices right. Clifford Woolcott, Bright, Ont.

Superior Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels For Sale—From 12 best bred-to-lay families in both countries.

Pen No. 1.—Park's Supreme Ringlets, imp., laying record 313 eggs in 1 year.

Pen No. 2.—Thompson's Imperial Ringlets, imp., record 312.

Pen No. 3.—Holderman's Aristocrats, imp., record 311.

Pen No. 4.—Riley's Delights, imp., record 309.

Pen No. 5.—Taylor's Regals, imp., record 308.

Pen No. 6.—Bryant's Standard, imp., record 307.

Pen No. 7.—O. A. C., Guelph, record 310.

Pen No. 8.—Guild's, record 283.

Pen No. 9.—Coldham's Canadian Ringlets, record 260.

Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.

Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.

Pen No. 12.—Jameson's, record 255 eggs.

Price—First 6 pens \$9.00 each; remaining 6 pens \$5.00 each.

It is a many times proven fact that the cockerel transmits the laying qualities to his pullets which he receives from his dam.

A. H. CROZIER, Box 16, Meadowvale, Ont.

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

TERMS—Five 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 75 cents.

C. P. R. FARM LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA—The rich prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are especially suited for mixed farming. Land that will produce big crops of grain and fodder, and well adapted for dairying or live-stock raising, can still be had at prices averaging about \$18.00 per acre, with twenty years to pay if you wish. Only 10 per cent. down. No further payment on the principal until the end of the fourth year; then sixteen payments. Interest 6 per cent. Write for illustrated booklet to D. A. La Due Norwood, C. P. R. Land Agent, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec.

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, BLACK AND white, bred from excellent heifers. Males \$4, females \$3. T. W. Campbell, Alliston, Ont.

FOR SALE—PERSIAN KITTENS, BEAUTIFUL orange males. Lovely Xmas gift, \$15.00 each, also white wyandotte cockerels. Miss R. Pinhey, Dunrobin, Ont.

WANTED—A WORKING FARMER FOR A farm of about eighty acres, located near Derby, N.Y., on Lake Erie about twenty miles from Buffalo. Must be a man of wide farm experience, and understand live stock, poultry, grain, grapes, etc. Liberal pay for right person. State your age, experience, references, habits and size of family. Address: H. J. Aldrich, 98 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

\$5.00 EACH—"O. A. C. BRED - TO - LAY" Barred Rock Cockerels for sale from our School Fair Breeding Stations. These are from culled flocks which are each year mated with O.A.C. males. They are growthy and good. Smaller ones at \$3.00. Cash with order, money refunded on return of bird if not as advertised. R. Schuyler, Dept. of Agriculture, Paris, Ont.



Sell Your Poultry to the Best Market
We can handle any quantity of good poultry, either live or dressed, at good prices. It will pay you to sell to
C. A. MANN & CO.
78 King Street London, Ontario

Markets
Continued from page 2027.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,525. Grass calves were about \$1 lower, selling from \$5.50 to \$6. Veal calves, steady. Quotations: Good veal, \$13 to \$15; grass, \$5.50 to \$6.

Sheep.—Receipts, 5,393. The average quality of lambs was lower than at any time during this fall. Price was also lower; top loads brought \$12. A few selected small lots went up to \$12.50. Quotations: Ewes \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, good, \$12; common, \$8 to \$11.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,210. Receipts were comparatively light. Packers were not offering more than \$16.50. Local butchers bid \$17, with some prospects of even higher figures. Quotations, off-car weights: Selects, \$16.50 to \$17; sows \$13.50 to \$14.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Vendor and Purchaser.

1. I purchased a farm from a certain man on September 23, 1919. Drew up an agreement to take possession and make full settlement on March 20, 1920. During the wind storm on the night of November 29, 1919, the windmill on this farm was damaged to an extent of \$42. The vendor of farm received this amount from wind insurance, in effect at time of purchase. Would I not be entitled to recover this amount, and what procedure would you recommend?
G. B. Ontario.

Ans.—We think that the vendor ought to turn the insurance money over to you, but we doubt very much his being legally compellable to do so.

Gossip.
Mercer Shorthorn Sale at Orangeville.
Thos. L. Mercer, of Markdale, is holding an auction sale of Scotch Shorthorns at the Grand Central Hotel stables, Orangeville, on Wednesday, December 1, when young cows and heifers from such noted families as Stamford, Village Girl, Claret, Marr Beauty, Crimson Flower, etc., will be sold to the highest bidder. Most of the cows have calves at foot, which will give the purchaser an opportunity of noting the stock produced by these females. On account of there being very little time between the north and southbound trains in Markdale, the sale is being held at Orangeville, which will give those attending the sale a much better opportunity of seeing the stock, making purchases, and returning home the same night. Most of the stock is in first-class condition, and it will be noticed by the advertisement that only females and young calves are being sold. There will be no opportunity of securing bulls. It will pay Shorthorn breeders to attend this sale. Write H. A. Dorrance, Orangeville, or T. L. Mercer, Markdale, for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Sale Dates Claimed.

Nov. 30, 1920—Wentworth Holstein Breeders, Dundas, Ont.

Nov. 30, 1920.—Ula Flanders, Mohawk, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Dec. 1, 1920.—Thos. L. Mercer, Orangeville, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Dec. 3, 1920.—Marshall-Russell & Watt, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Ont. Shorthorns.

Dec. 3, 1920.—Frank Brown, R. R. 2 Dundas, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Dec. 10, 1920.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association at Guelph. Jas. Page, Wallacetown, Sec'y.

Dec. 11, 1920.—Mooite-Shaver Combination Holstein Sale, Canboro, Ont.

Dec. 14, 1920.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.

Dec. 15.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 16.—Perth District Holstein Breeders, Stratford, Ont.

Dec. 21, 1920.—Elgin Pure-bred Holstein Breeders', St. Thomas, Ont.

Jan. 26-27, 1921.—Peninsular Live Stock Breeders' Association, Chatham, Ont.—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, etc.

Feb. 2, 1921.—Dryden-Miller Sale, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Feb. 3, 1921.—Robt. Miller, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Markets
Continued from page 2027.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,525. Grass calves were about \$1 lower, selling from \$5.50 to \$6. Veal calves, steady. Quotations: Good veal, \$13 to \$15; grass, \$5.50 to \$6.

Sheep.—Receipts, 5,393. The average quality of lambs was lower than at any time during this fall. Price was also lower; top loads brought \$12. A few selected small lots went up to \$12.50. Quotations: Ewes \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, good, \$12; common, \$8 to \$11.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,210. Receipts were comparatively light. Packers were not offering more than \$16.50. Local butchers bid \$17, with some prospects of even higher figures. Quotations, off-car weights: Selects, \$16.50 to \$17; sows \$13.50 to \$14.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Vendor and Purchaser.

1. I purchased a farm from a certain man on September 23, 1919. Drew up an agreement to take possession and make full settlement on March 20, 1920. During the wind storm on the night of November 29, 1919, the windmill on this farm was damaged to an extent of \$42. The vendor of farm received this amount from wind insurance, in effect at time of purchase. Would I not be entitled to recover this amount, and what procedure would you recommend?
G. B. Ontario.

Ans.—We think that the vendor ought to turn the insurance money over to you, but we doubt very much his being legally compellable to do so.



Cuticura Shampoos Mean Healthy Hair
Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

Farm For Sale
300 ACRES
In the fertile Eastern Townships
One-third heavily timbered; 3 miles from Lennoxville. Good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation.
PRICE \$21,000
Apply to:—**F. M. PASSOW**
EUSTIS - - P. Q.

Brant District Breeders' Sale
55 Registered Holsteins 55
AT HUNT & COLTER'S LIVERY BARN
Brantford, Tuesday, Dec. 14th, at 1 o'clock
The offering consists of **FIFTY FEMALES** and **FIVE YOUNG BULLS** ready for service.

The females are a choice lot of young cows and heifers, fresh or due about sale time, with records up to twenty-four lbs. for mature cows and twenty lbs. two-year-olds. The young bulls are an exceptionally choice lot, one has nearly a 30-lb. dam, another a son of a 20-lb. junior 2-year-old.

The offering at this sale, without doubt, is the best ever offered by the Brant Breeders, and as it is the first Consignment Sale this Fall, buyers should plan to attend and secure their wants, as everything will be sold.

The cattle will be stabled at the Old Commercial stables.

For Catalogues address
N. P. SAGER, Secretary, St. George, Ontario
R. J. KELLY Culloden, Ont., Sale Manager
R. THOMAS Burford, Auctioneer

Twentieth Annual Ottawa Winter Fair and Pure-bred Bull Sale
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
January 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 1921
\$25,000 in cash prizes. Augmented prizes in all departments.
Entries close January 3rd, 1921
For Prize Lists, Entry Forms and information address:
B. PHELAN, Assistant Secretary, OTTAWA
President, WM. SMITH, M.P. Columbus, Ont. Manager, W. D. JACKSON, ESQ. Ottawa, Ont.

Our Own Opinion backed by results
shows us that the farmer who uses paint and varnish on his buildings, wagons and implements is prosperous.
Save The Surface and You Save All
We can give you a special paint or varnish for any purpose.
Write for information
SCOTT PAINT-VARNISH CO.,
398 Clarence St. :: London, Ontario

YOU CAN SHIP LIVE POULTRY C. O. D.
at these prices by writing first; Hens, ducks, geese, 20 cents a pound, any size; cockerels, 17 cents a pound, over 4 pounds each; large pullets, 90 cents each; small pullets, 60 cents each; turkeys, 30 cents a pound, any size. I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto. Ship in boxes made of any rough boards if you don't have crates. This offer good for 3 weeks from date of this "Advocate". Crates loaned. **ALBERT LEWIS (Canadian)** 666 Dundas Street West TORONTO

WANTED
Crate-fed Chickens (Dressed) Large Hens (Alive)
Poultry of all kinds. Write for price list.
WALLER'S
704 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ontario
You can earn a lot of money by securing new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Write for instructions.

ing advertisers tion The Farm- te.

Better Bull Bulletin No. 13

ONTARIO CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
TORONTO CANADA



The Answer to Good Breeding

The steers shown here are from small inferior grade heifers. They were sired by a good purebred bull, 'Gainsford Matchless.'

Mr. John Kopas, of Elora, Ontario, is the owner and he paid a service fee of \$10.00 each.

At an average age of 20 months, these steers averaged 1,374 pounds, and Mr. Kopas received an offer of 30 cents per pound.

That's the answer to good breeding!



Use Better Bulls

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

The Royal Bank of Canada



Farmers' Sons and Daughters
have great opportunities
to-day.

They never had better chances to make and to save money. Now is the time to lay the foundation of future prosperity by cultivating the habit of thrift.

There is a Savings Department at every branch of this bank. The staff will be glad to show you how to make the first deposit.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$33,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES - \$470,000,000

You can earn a lot of money by securing New Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Write for instructions.

War Bond Coupons Cashed Free



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

143

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta and 11 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.



"Goes Like Sixty"

This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "Feeling

of Security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine. Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd., 259 York St., Guelph, Ont.

Gossip.

Oxford County Holsteins at Woodstock.

In presenting their annual fall offering in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue the Oxford County Holstein Club have advertised 43 high-class females, and 22 young bulls, all of which are to be sold at Woodstock, Ontario, on Wednesday, December 15th. The cattle include a number of the best bred things which can be found in Oxford County and in many instances the females which are listed are selling in their heifer form and are, therefore, still untested. These, however, have been drawn from herds which have all done their share in making Oxford County one of the greatest Holstein centres in America and naturally they are descendants from many of the Champions which have been bred and owned in Oxford County in the past. With a large entry list this year it is almost impossible to give individual mention here of all the good things which are selling, but the short references of a few individual lots which follow will help the reader to form some idea of the quality of the offering in general. There is for instance a 25-lb. daughter of that great producing cow, Baroness Madaline and this daughter made her 7-day record as a three-year-old and came back in the four-year-old form on yearly work with 14,173 lbs. of milk and 621 lbs. of butter. Baroness Madaline it will be remembered has 34.48 lbs. of butter and 686 lbs. of milk in 7 days and 21,170 lbs. of milk and 1,043 lbs. of butter in the year. Her good record daughter is one of several good things consigned by Wm. Stock & Sons, Walburn Rivers, another consignor, is putting in with others a two-year-old daughter of Mechthilde Christmas Gift a 29.88-lb. cow who is just finishing on yearly test now with about 1,200 lbs. of butter and 24,000 lbs. of milk. This two-year-old heifer will be fresh and possibly tested before sale time. From the same stable also comes another two-year-old whose dam Calamity Snow Wayne made as a two-year-old 15,000 lbs. of milk and 700 lbs. of butter and is a full sister to Calamity Snow Mechthilde that has produced 71,000 lbs. of milk and 3,100 lbs. of butter in three consecutive years. M. L. Haley & Son have 3 young cows including a 22.61-lb. cow, and Haley & Lee with 6 head are consigning a 26.6-lb. cow that was third in the mature class at Guelph last year. The latter breeders are also selling a three-quarter sister to the 35-lb. cow, Riverdale Rose, who topped the Canadian National Sale at \$6,000 last spring and she is described as one of the best things ever consigned by these well-known breeders. She will be fresh and if time permits will be tested before sale day. A. E. Cornwell & Sons with two females listed have an 18.69-lb. three-year-old and T. H. Dent & Son are selling a young cow that made 11,331 lbs. of milk in the R. O. P. as a two-year-old. While this information regarding the female offering is very incomplete it will give outside breeders an idea of the sort of females which are selling but at this writing it is unfortunate that we have not more information regarding the bulls which are listed. Mr. Currie, the secretary, had forwarded all information regarding the bulls to the printer the day before we called at his office and was, therefore, unable to furnish this information. A late entry, however, had just come from Martin McDowell, and this was a twelve-months bull whose two nearest dams made an average of 31.60 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Full information, however can be obtained from the catalogue which may be had by writing Geo. C. Currie of Ingersoll, Ontario, and mentioning this paper.

Kindliness.

Blest be the tongue that speaks no ill
Whose words are always true,
That keeps the law of kindness still
Whatever others do.
Blest be the hands that toil to aid
The great world's ceaseless need,
The hands that never are afraid
To do a kindly deed.

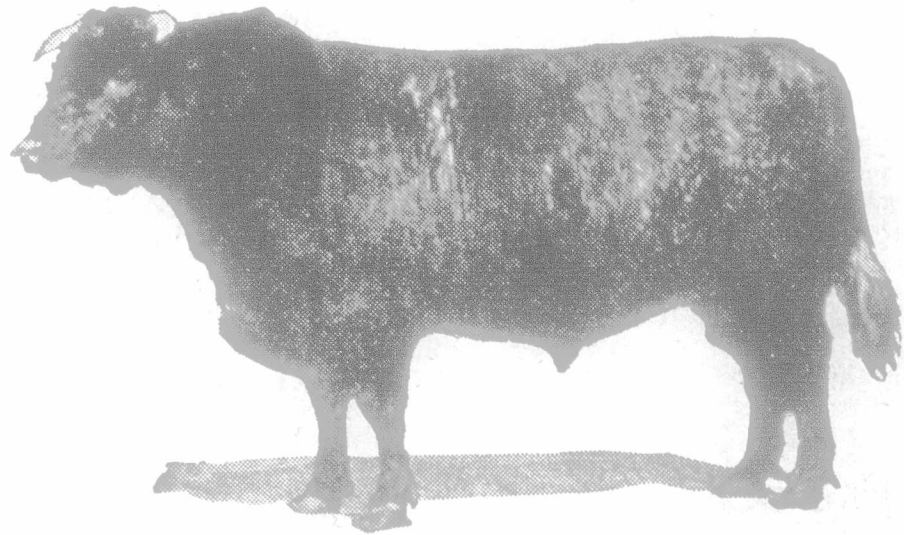
Gossip.

County Holsteins at Woodstock. Their annual fall offering was held elsewhere in this County Holstein Club on November 15th. The cattle were of the best bred things found in Oxford County. In some instances the females are selling in their heifer form, still untested. They have been drawn from the best done their share in the county one of the greatest in America and naturally plants from many of the best have been bred and sold in the past. The try list this year it is possible to give individual references of the good things which are short references of a few lots which follow will form some idea of the offering in general. There is a 25-lb. daughter of that cow, Baroness Madaline, who made her 7-day record and came back in form on yearly work of milk and 621 lbs. of butter. Madaline it will be 34.48 lbs. of butter and in 7 days and 21,170 1,043 lbs. of butter in good record daughter is good things consigned by Sons, Walburn Rivers, is putting in with others daughter of Mechthilde 29.88-lb. cow who is yearly test now with of butter and 24,000 this two-year-old heifer possibly tested before in the same stable also two-year-old whose dam Wayne made as a two-lbs. of milk and 700 lbs. a full sister to Calamity that has produced and 3,100 lbs. of butter five years. M. L. Haley young cows including a and Haley & Lee with 6 ing a 26.6-lb. cow that mature class at Guelph latter breeders are also sister to the 35-lb. Rose, who topped the Sale at \$6,000 last described as one of the consigned by these ers. She will be fresh its will be tested before Cornwell & Sons with ed have an 18.69-lb. and T. H. Dent & Son g cow that made 11,331 R. O. P. as a two-year- information regarding ing is very incomplete e breeders an idea of the which are selling but at unfortunate that we have tion regarding the bulls Mr. Currie, the secre- arded all information is to the printer the day at his office and was, to furnish this informa- try, however, had just in McDowell, and this onths bull whose two de an average of 31.60 days. Full information, obtained from the cata- y be had by writing of Ingersoll, Ontario, his paper.

The Marshall-Russell-Watt Importation

OF BREEDING

Shorthorns



Newton Grand Duke, the celebrated stock bull, bred by A. T. Gordon. A number of the calves are sired by him, and a number of the females are also bred to him.

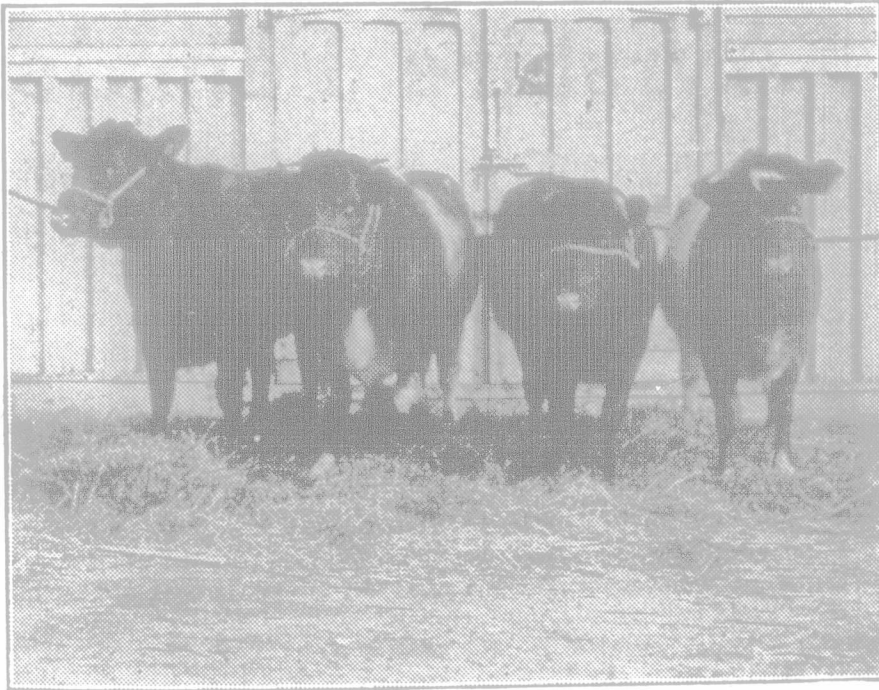
For your own appraisal in the public sale-ring at

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Toronto, Friday, Dec. 3rd

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 53 Imported Cattle | 17 Canadian-bred Cattle |
| 48 Imported Females | 12 Canadian-bred Heifers |
| 5 Imported Bulls | 5 Canadian-bred Bulls |

Messrs. Marshall, Russell and Watt spent several months in Britain during the past summer selecting these cattle, with a view of adding to and strengthening their own herds, and it was not until the destruction of Mr. Russell's barns in October that the decision was made to dispose of the importation by auction. It is for this reason only that they, with the seventeen Canadian-bred cattle, are selling in a public sale-ring on December 3rd.



A quartet of choice heifers, as they appeared at the Exhibition Grounds shortly after arriving from quarantine.

Fifteen young imported cows, either with calves at foot or due shortly after sale time to some one of Britain's best herd sires.

Twenty-eight imported one and two-year-old heifers, including a number of prominent show winners at the 1920 summer shows. About a third of this number are as yet unbred.

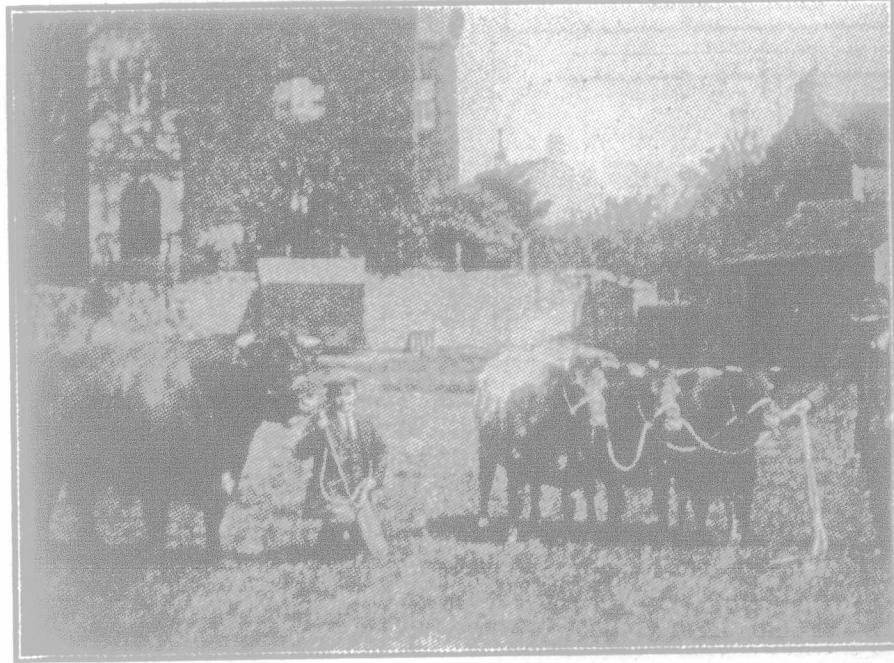
Twelve Canadian-bred Scotch heifers, several of which were included in Mr. Russell's exhibit of home-bred heifers at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

Five imported bulls, which bring forward more herd sire material than has passed through a Canadian sale-ring in years.

Five Canadian-bred bulls, any one of which should do to head a high-class herd of Scotch cattle.

SEVENTY LOTS OF SUPERIOR CATTLE

Selling in ideal sale condition, at values the Canadian breeder cares to name.



The Great Gainford Hall herd sire, Ruler, and three of his get, which won the "get of sire" group at the Royal Agricultural Show this year. All three heifers are in this sale.

ATTRACTIONS:

Gainford Marigold 4th, one of the three daughters of Ruler, shown above, and selling with an October heifer calf at foot which is sired by Collynie Mandarin, a first-prize winner at the "Royal."

Snowdrift 2nd, undoubtedly one of the greatest cows ever imported—a Miss Ramsden and dam of one of the good bulls in the sale. She is due again in March to Lothian Brigadier.

Inverness Princess Augusta, with a real Augusta pedigree and a real heifer. Due before sale to Newton Grand Duke.

Heather, a roan 20 months' heifer, by Baron's Pride that fills the score-card in every particular. A winner at Belfast in July, and bred in August to a son of the \$10,000 Edgecote Hero.

Bonnie Belle, a real attractive Cruickshank Julia heifer, by Spicy Beau, with a roan heifer calf at foot and re-bred to Rachan Matador.

Golden Bud, a red Brawith Bud cow direct from the Cruickshank family, and mother of one of the good bulls listed. Due again in April.

Lady Lancaster 5th, one of the outstanding breeding cows of the importation, low and thick. Due in January to a full brother of the great Argentine bull D. S. O.

Congallon Rosemary, a 23-months' Shepherd Rosemary heifer, attractive from every angle, and one of the real features of the year-old heifers.

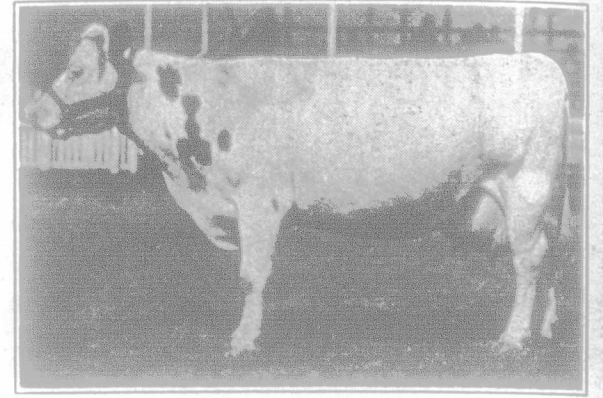
For Catalogues address: **T. A. RUSSELL, 1209 King St., Toronto** Sent only on request
 Auctioneers: JONES-MILNE-ROBSON
T. A. RUSSELL
HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL
J. A. WATT

Buy Your Holsteins

IN OXFORD COUNTY, ONTARIO

"THE HOLLAND OF AMERICA"

We have selected this year for our annual fall sale seventy-five of the choicest things we have ever offered at any of our thirteen semi-annual club sales. These are consigned by the same breeders that have made the Oxford sale the outstanding club sale in all Canada. At the recent Canadian National Exhibition, Oxford County herds won 75 per cent. of all prizes awarded to the breed, and at London, the week following, only two ribbons in the whole show went to herds outside Oxford County. These herds produce show individuals, and also combine production. Oxford County herds at present hold the Canadian championship for yearly production in both the three-year-old and the four-year-old class; second place in the two-year-old class, and fourth place in the mature class. The first 33-lb. cow in Canada was also Oxford bred and owned. The 22 young bulls include a number of real herd sire prospects. If you want Holsteins bred for type and production come to



Francy Maid 2nd

An Oxford County cow. Senior and Grand Champion Holstein female at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1920.

Woodstock, Ontario, Wednesday, December 15, 1920

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS:

Auctioneers:
MOORE, DEAN, PULLIN

President:
A. DUNN, Ingersoll

GEORGE C. CURRIE, Sec., Ingersoll, Ont.

Clean Your Stables with a Superior
The Carrier that Boys Love to Operate



MY SUPERIOR CARRIERS are rendering efficient and satisfactory service beyond expectation to thousands of Canadian Stock and Dairy men.

THE IMPORTANT PART IS the money, time and drudgery a Litter Carrier will save you—for maximum results the SUPERIOR has no parallel.

In every type of machine the name of some one make always stands forth, establishing a standard of quality by which all rivals are measured. In Litter Carriers that name is "SUPERIOR."

You will be interested in my SUPERIOR Carriers—write me personally for descriptive folder.

GEO. P. MAUDE, President

SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT CO., LIMITED

Fergus, Ontario



America's
Pioneer
Dog
Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES,
And How to Feed

Mailed free to any
address by the
Author,

H. Clay Glover Co.
Inc.
118 West 31st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

Near Lake Ontario
Fruit and Poultry Ranch

37 acres in fine tillage and 15-cow trout-stream pasture, well fenced; 1½ mi. RR town, near city; 50 bbl. apple orchard; warm 6-room house, spring water; 2 good barns; owner alone, makes price for quick sale only \$2,000, part cash, balance easy terms. Details this and farm 100 acres \$1,000 down, page 94, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains, Canada and 33 States. Copy free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY
306 S. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ontario

Gossip.

An auction sale of interest to Shorthorn breeders will be held on the farm of Frank Brown, Dundas, on Friday, December 3. Trains will be met at Dundas station, and visitors will have an opportunity of bidding on choice Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. King Rosewood Imp. is the herd sire, and his dams are straight Rosewoods. He has proven himself to be an excellent stock getter and many of his get are in the sale. All animals, except the herd sire, have been bred on the farm, so that it is a straight breeder's sale. If in need of well-bred Shorthorns, attend Mr. Brown's sale on December 3. Write him for fuller particulars regarding the individual breeding, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Records of Manor Farm.

When sending in a change of advertisement Gordon S. Gooderham of Manor Farms, Clarkson, Ontario, informs us that they have recently completed several nice records with Holsteins of their own breeding and begins with two daughters of his old herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. While both heifers have made their records with their first calves the older of the two Manor Keyes Lady was three years one month, and eight days old at the beginning of the test. Her production, however, reached 32.72 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 83.49 lbs., in 21 days, while her milk production 477.8 lbs. of milk in 7 days and 1,382.10 for 21 days. The other heifer Manor Keyes Ingals, making her record at 2 years and 8 months made 26.28 lbs. of butter and 367.1 lbs. of milk in 7 days. The dam of this heifer is a 22-lb. three-year old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Posch. The best record reported, however, was made on the six-year-old cow, Edith Segis Korndyke, that is got by a grandson of King of the Pontiacs and from a 32-lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke. This cow has just finished with 35.71 lbs. of butter and 528.9 lbs. of milk in 7 days and 67.55 lbs. of butter and 1,015.4 lbs. of milk in 14 days. The smallest record reported in the list is on the mature cow, Occola Pauline DeKol. The figures for her production being 26.8 lbs. of butter and 544 lbs., of milk in 7 days. Mr. Gooderham writes that there will be several more that will be going on test before the end of the year including two more daughters of King Korndyke Lulu Keyes. The daughters of this bull are showing up exceptionally well in not only their figures for production, but are probably the best individually of anything yet grown at Manor Farm.

Ayrshire Females

SEVEN COWS—One 8 years old, due Feb. 4; two 7 years old, due Jan. 16-19; one 6 years old, due May 15; one 5 years old, due Dec. 18; one 4 years old, fresh; one 3 years old, due Feb. 6.

FIVE HEIFERS—Three 2-year-olds, one due in March, one in June and one open. One 1-year-old, one 11 months and one heifer calf.

BULLS—The 20 months herd sire.

This is a select small herd in every way—good individuals and good producers. This comprises our entire herd, and we guarantee them right in every way—no bad udders, no slack quarters, and nearly all winners at the local show—one heifer won championship over all breeds. One of the most select small herds in Ontario, and will sell at a sacrifice.

Ballmenagh Farm :: Oakville, Ontario

T. CUSSION, Supt. Farm on Toronto-Hamilton Highway

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards

December 9th & 10th, 1920

ENTRIES
CLOSE
NOVEMBER
25th

Send your entry in now.
Don't wait until the last day.
Premium list and entry forms on application to Secretary, Box 635, West Toronto.

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

FOUNDED 1866



and Champion Hol-
exhibitions, 1920.

strongly repre-
e time. The
come to

1920

soll, Ont.

males

. 4; two 7 years
15; one 5 years
3 years old, due

due in March,
e 11 months and

good individuals
e herd, and we
bad udders, no
local show—one
One of the most
sacrifice.

le, Ontario
nilton Highway

FAT
OW

h, 1920

ry in now.
the last day.
and entry
lication to
635, West

Farmer's Advocate.

Most ACCIDENTS are Due to Carelessness



STATISTICS prove that the ma-
jority of accidents could have
been prevented by a little fore-
thought.

There is no longer any excuse for
a horse floundering or falling on
icy streets, sustaining sprains and
bruises, perhaps becoming perma-
nently or even fatally injured.

Red Tip Calks

present a safe, easy way of sharpening
that assures absolute safety to horse and
driver. They are easily and quickly ad-
justed and once in will stay in, wearing
sharper with use.
Do not confuse RED TIP calks with imi-
tations. Look for and insist upon the RED
TIP and you will get the best. Booklet
tells why. Send for it.

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
MONTREAL, CANADA

A Halter for Every Horse

—the colt—the steady work team—the
driver, or for show purposes.

Griffith

Guaranteed Halters

are carefully made of choice material in
the strength required to hold every
animal. Sold by better dealers every-
where or direct.

Write for Halter Booklet.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SONS
Limited
STRATFORD - ONTARIO



The four essential points are here
Strength and Looks—Price and Wear
Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Sarnia, Ontario

TWEED

SANITARY ODORLESS CLOSET

A SENSIBLE SANITARY CONVENIENCE
FOR EVERY HOME WITHOUT A
WATER SYSTEM.

Put a Tweed Odorless Closet in any room
in your home and enjoy comfort and
convenience. Easily installed—sanitary,
durable, economical.

Write for fuller information.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Ltd.
117 St. James Street
TWEED, Ont.

Commission Men Pay More

Dealers pay more for cattle that
have been dehorned. The hides are
worth more and the flesh has less
bruises. Write for booklet telling
about the

Keystone Dehorner
R. H. MCKENNA
219 Robert St. TORONTO

MAPLE LEAF FARM
Shorthorns, both sexes, for sale. Shropshires, ram
and ewe lambs. Also a few shearing
and two-shaft ewes.
J. BAKER, HAMPTON, GNT.

Berkshires—Bacon tyne, registered boars
and sows four months old;
also one in pig; sow. Prize winning stock.
J. P. SIMS
Ozenden P.O. Warton Station

Gossip.

Imported Shorthorns at Toronto,
December 3.

When reviewing the cattle in the
Shorthorn offering to be sold at Toronto
Exhibition Grounds on Friday, December
3, by Messrs Marshall-Russell & Watt,
Canadian breeders will do well to keep
in mind the several features which dis-
tinguishes this from the majority of
imported Shorthorn offerings that have
been sold in Canada in the past. First
and outstanding of these is probably
the individuality of the cattle themselves.
It is certain that no importation has ever
before brought to Canada so many cattle
that have won prominent positions in
the strong competition of Old Country
Shows and to make them doubly at-
tractive these winners are in every instance
carrying pedigrees that every breeder in
this country will recognize as the best
of standard families. Still another feature
and probably one equally as important
is the thrifty condition of the animals
which are selling. In no case are they
showing extraordinary flesh, but contrary
to those importations which came out
during the war time restrictions in Britain
this importation is showing evidence of
having been well fed and are carrying
just the proper amount of flesh to make
them attractive breeding cattle. Con-
sidering the number of good herd sires
which this country is needing to-day
probably the next of interest should be the
bulls which are selling. In all there are
ten of these catalogued, five of which
are imported and five Canadian-bred.
With one exception the dams of the five
imported calves are all listed in the sale,
and breeders will, therefore, have an
opportunity of seeing the mother of the
calf they are bidding on which should,
when added to the splendid individuality
of the youngsters themselves, eliminate
the elements of risk as to their worth
as herd sires. These young bulls are got
by such sires as the Duthie-bred bulls
Collynie Golden Sun and Collynie Non-
pareil Knight; the good breeding bull,
Lothian Brigadier, and Edgescote Clarion
2nd, sire of the 3,000-guinea Royal Show
winner Edgescote Marshall Law. The
Canadian-bred bulls furnish equally as
many herd sire prospects. Three of the
five were bred by Mr. Russell, and all are
got by his Bruce-Mayflower herd sire
Lavender Light, while the other two are
both Matchless-bred youngsters, one
by Dale Viscount and one by Craven
Knight. In summarizing the females
lack of space here makes our list very
incomplete. We have already referred to
four in mentioning the imported bulls
above, and while they will not be sold
with their bull calves these four cows will
be again heavy in service by sale time
to the same sires with which they were
mated last year. Reference was also
made above to a number of prominent
show winners which are included in the
offering and of these probably none are
more worthy of note than are the three
great heifers sired by Ruler and winners
of the "get of sire" award at the Royal
Agricultural Show this year. These heif-
ers are Gainford Mary Gold 4th; Gain-
ford Broadhooks and Gainford Fairy
Queen all two-year-olds, and all bred in
the herd of George Harrison of Gainford
Hall, and from which Mr. Watt selected
the great Gainford Marquis as a calf
some eight or nine years ago. As would
be expected of Royal Show winners these
heifers are deep, thick heifers carrying
plenty of style and finish and Gainford
Mary Gold 4th the older of the three now
has an October heifer-calf at foot which
is sired by Collynie Mandarin, a Duthie-
bred bull got by Max of Cluny and first
at the Royal this year. In mentioning
these heifers individually readers will
well understand that it is difficult to
select for special mention from this
importation without doing an injustice to
the others which through lack of space
we are unable to mention. Reference
was made to the above heifers only be-
cause they were winners of first in what is
probably the most coveted class which
comes out at the great Royal Show al-
though several others in the importation
which were placed well up in strong classes
at several of the smaller shows in Britain
will be found to be almost equally worthy
when they come into the ring on sale day.
The mature cows too, are well deserving
of more space. Although none have
been at any of the shows this year there

FARMERS' SALES NOTES

Place your sales notes with this bank for collec-
tion. We can save you trouble in their collec-
tion. Payments, as received, are deposited
promptly to your account.

This bank is desirous of assisting progressive
farmers in every possible manner.

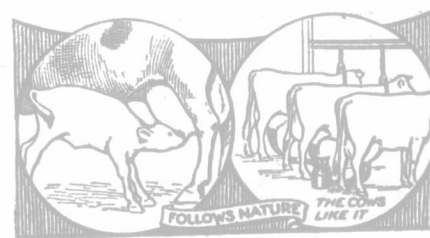
Our managers will be glad to discuss business
questions with you. 251

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

212 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

Good Old British "RELIABILITY"

The Practical Milker for the Practical Farmer



LISTER MILKER

LISTER MILKER

Decidedly, any machine
that will positively enable
you to increase your herd,
have more dairy products to
sell, and do this without in-
creasing your labor, is worth
your while to enquire about.
Write to-day for our hand-
some booklet explaining the

This machine does every-
thing you could desire in a
perfected milker. While of
the simplest construction, it
has every modern feature
that safeguards the health
and contentment of the cows.
Always dependable, 100%
efficient, and a money-maker
forevery farmer who owns one.

Any one can quickly learn
to operate the Lister. We
employ experts to give
prompt and efficient service
to customers. Write for your
booklet to-day.

R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Limited
58-60 Stewart Street, Toronto

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We
pay all express charges.
We supply cans. We re-
mit daily. We guarantee
highest market price.

ONTARIO CREAMERIES
Limited
LONDON ONTARIO

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS



SIZES to suit your
openings. Fitted
with glass. Safe de-
livery guaranteed.

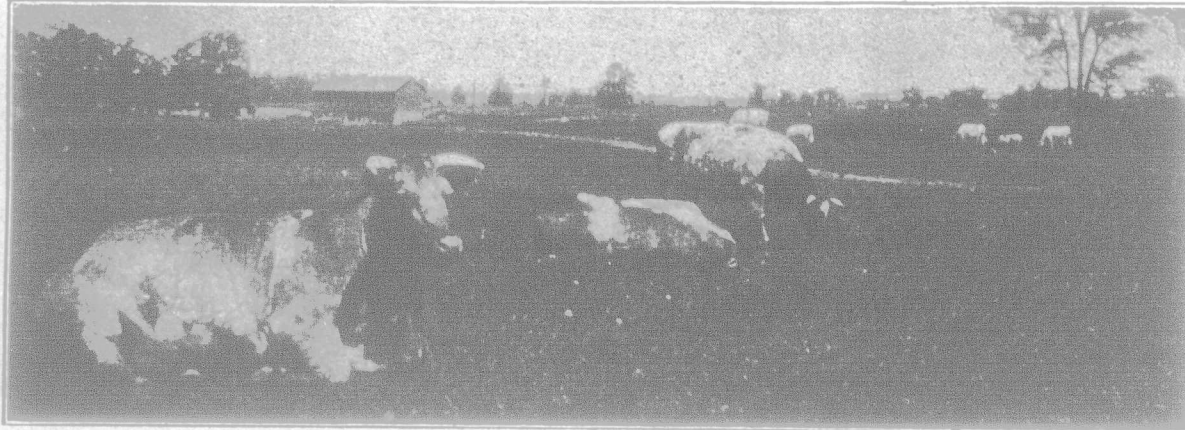
Write for Price List
(E). Cut down fuel
bills. Insure winter
comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

are a number among them which are
excellent individuals especially if they
are viewed from the point of highly
desirable, breeding females. At least a
dozen of these will have calves at foot by
sale day and there will be five more
calving from sale time on until early
spring. These are bred to good sires
including many of the most prominent
herd sires in Scotland and England and
the families they represent are the stand-
ard ones which are always in demand.
As regards the Canadian-bred females
these will also include a number of show
heifers which will be found carrying as
attractive pedigrees as any of imported
cattle which are in the sale. Practically
all the Canadian-bred females will be
selling as open heifers. With the import-
ed cattle they combine to make up one
of the most valuable offerings ever cata-
logued for a Canadian sale and the
reliability of the men which are selling
them should insure a successful sale.
All requests for catalogues which gives
full information regarding the cattle and
the sale should be addressed to T. A.
Russell, 1209 King Street W. Toronto,
Ontario.

Forty-five Head of Pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT



The Grand Central Hotel Stables
ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1920

At 1 o'clock

Young cows and heifers

Cows nearly all with calves at foot

Such noted families as: Tulip, Stamford, Village Girl, Meadowsweet, Flora, Claret, Marr Beauty, Crimson Flower, Charming Gem and other real, reliable, fashionable families.

Auctioneers: CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont. GEO. McALLISTER, Shelburne, Ont.

For Catalogues apply to: H. A. DORRANCE, Orangeville, Ont. THOS. L. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

THOS. L. MERCER, Prop.

Markdale, Ontario

Aberdeen - Angus

A few typey young bulls and females to offer, of choice breeding and individuality.

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep

* Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding purposes or fitted for the show ring.

Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

Sunny Acres

Aberdeen - Angus

Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay,
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm
Forest, Ontario

Alonzo Mathews, Manager
H. Fraleigh, Proprietor

Red Polled Cattle

Dual-Purpose, milk, beef, hornlessness, uniform red color. The practical breed for the farmer. Less work, more profit. For bull calves, also Oxford Down ewes and rams, write to

RED ARROW FARMS
Canoto, Frontenac Co. Ontario

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus—Southdown—Collies

Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maise more as junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes, all of superior merit, priced to sell. No Collies at present.

ROBT. McEWEN, R. R. 4, London, Ont

It's Hard to Keep Cows Clean

when stabled, but clipping flanks and udder makes it easy. Only a few minutes a month for each cow—makes cleaning an easy job. Keeps filth out of the pail. The Stewart No. 1 is the guaranteed machine—has satisfied Canadian farmers over 15 years—beware of cheap imitations. Clips horses also. Made in Canada. At your dealer's. Eastern Canada, \$14; Western Canada, \$14.50.

FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, LIMITED
Dept. A161, 349 Carlaw Ave., Toronto

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

Young cows and heifers due this fall; choice heifer and bull calves. Can place you in quality and price. Special prices on Shropshires, both sexes.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Denfield, Ont., R. No. 2
Phone 27-12 Granton

Gossip.

The Moote-Shaver Sale.

Elsewhere in this issue will be noted the advertisement of John W. Moote and M. B. Shaver, both of Canboro, Ontario, who will sell at Mr. Shaver's Farview Farm, 40 head of pure-bred Holsteins on Saturday, December 11th. This will comprise all of the saleable stock in Mr. Shaver's herd, and about 18 lots carefully selected from Mr. Moote's herd. Many people will regard the day as somewhat unusual but Mr. Moote who has the management of the sale under his charge advises us that the trains will not only be met at Dunnville, but he will also guarantee to have the sale over with and return those from a distance in plenty of time to get the return train from Dunnville that evening. This train makes connections for all points in Western Ontario, so that all those attending the sale from Toronto west to the border will have no difficulty in getting home Saturday evening. Of the forty lots catalogued 8 only are under breeding age, and of these five are 1920 daughters of the noted young bull, Elmcree Pontiac Sylvius. This bull is probably one of the best individual sons of Avondale Pontiac Echo, and is, therefore, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. On the dam's side he is from the noted 29-lb. eleven-year-old cow, Maud Snowball, which gives an average of 35 lbs. of butter in 7 days for his two nearest dams. With the exception of eight or ten cows which will have calves by sale time all the females of breeding age will be bred to Elmcree Pontiac Sylvius. In fact those cows freshening between now and sale time are also bred to him but the calves from these will be retained. As a number of other cows, however, are due shortly after sale time there will be several opportunities of buying cows that will present their owners with a son or a daughter of this famous grandson of May Echo Sylvia within a few days after their purchase. As there has been little or no testing done in either of these herds only one cow has had the opportunity to be tested, this being a 22.24-lb. daughter of Sir Riverside Aaggie DeKol and her dam again is a 21.51-lb. daughter of Sir Admiral Ormsby. The balance of the breeding females are made up principally of daughters of King Johanna Netherland, and Arvilla Helbon Prince. The former is got by a son of King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, while his dam was a 28-lb. daughter of Axie Johanna Lad, Arvilla Helbon Prince, the other sire, is a son of Dutchland Colantha Sir Alberkerk and Helbon DeKol one of Canada's first 30-lb. cows. In addition to the Holsteins there will also be sold a span of registered Shire mares which are a choice pair rising 5 and 6 years old. Catalogue giving full particulars may be had by writing Mr. Moote and mentioning this paper.

SOLD THE FARM

Auction Sale of Farm Stock

and implements, at the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mohawk, Ont., on

Tuesday, November 30th

including my entire flock of Registered Southdown Sheep, consisting of mature ewes, 3 shear ewes, shearing ewes, ewe lambs, also rams.

ULA. FLANDERS - - MOHAWK, ONT.

Premium Clydesdales—Premium Horses for Sale or Hire—We invite you to inspect our Clydesdale stud before purchasing a stallion or hiring a premium horse for next spring. Give us a chance to show or tell you what we have. Watch this space in future issues.

BRANDON BROS., Forest, Ont.

BROOKDALE HEREFORD FARM

Herd headed by Real Ace by Fred Real. We offer some choice heifers bred to him also a few young bulls.

Telephone - W. READHEAD, - Milton, Ontario

TWO BULLS

eleven and twelve months old, a Rosemary and a Wimple, a red, and a roan, priced to sell. Also Lincoln Ewes. Could be bred before shipping.

J. T. GIBSON :: Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale—One three-year-old herd sire imp. in dam; one good yearling bull, imp. in dam, his breeding and individuality is extra; one yearling bull, imp. sire and dam; two choice red 10-months bull calves. Also offer for sale number of good dual-purpose cows, 2-year-olds and heifer calves, and one yearling bull from extra milking dams.

R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

Hillview Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Two bulls for sale from high-testing R.O.P. dams and sired by a heavy, thick-set bull with officially tested milking ancestry.

D. Z. GIBSON, Caledonia, Ont.

Plaster Hill Herd Shorthorns DANADAS OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD ESTABLISHED 1859

Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12,112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farms SCOTCH SHORTHORNS OF MERIT Herd headed by Imp. Newton Grand Champion and New Year's Gift—two of the greatest bulls of the breed. Our females comprise the best families obtainable. Young bulls of herd heading type. Also farmers bulls and females bred to above herd sires. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

Welland River Shorthorn Offering—We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, more young cows or heifers bred to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshank or Lovely-bred son of Right Sort (Imp.). The families are Kilblean Beauty, Missies, Rosemarys, Seawad, Rosebud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. Fifty head to select from.

W. H. CROWTHER, Fonthill, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars.

Telephone and Telegraph by Avr. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

Shorthorns—Meadow Lawn Farms offer splendid young bulls sired by our own good herd bull Escana. Ringleader by Right Sort imp. These bulls carry the best blood of the breed and are superior individuals. Inspection invited.

F. W. EWING, - R. R. 1, - Elora, Ont.

LONG-DISTANCE RECORD HOLSTEIN SIRE

If you need a herd sire who not get a long-distance one? We have several choice 12 month's old youngsters from dams whose yearly records run as high as 25,598 lbs. of milk and 1,108.7 lbs. of butter in the year and 32.70 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also have a bull calf from each of the three sires that went to Carnation Farms and are now on yearly test. Join up with the yearly procession now and be prepared. Prices reasonable. WALBURN RIVERS & SON (Oxford Co.) Ingersoll, Ont.

horns

tel Stables

ONT.

st, 1920

fers

es at foot

ip, Stamford,

Flora, Claret,

er, Charming

e, fashionable

e, Ont.

ntario

Stock

awk, Ont., on

Both

rep, consisting of

also rams.

WK, ONT.

r Hire—We invite you to

ore purchasing a stallion

next spring. Give us a

ROS., Forest, Ont.

RM

s bred to him also a few

Milton, Ontario

an, priced to sell. Also

eld, Ont.

d sire imp. in dam; one

his breeding and indi-

bull, imp. sire and dam;

ial-purpose cows. 2-year-

l, Freeman, Ont.

orthorns

ck-set bull with officially

N, Caledonia, Ont.

AL-PURPOSE HERD

ED 1859

h breeding. Commodore

lbs. Seven young bulls

R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.

ORNS OF MERIT

ewton Grand Champion

o of the greatest bulls of

is of herd heading type.

ONS, Moffat, Ont.

young bulls in the stable,

w weeks a half dozen or

. This is a Cruickshank

ey, Missies, Rosemarys,

ER, Fonthill, Ont.

Gem's Pride 96365. We

bulls for sale, including

e 122760, and his full

S., Drumbo, Ont.

young bulls sired by our

der by Right Sort imp.

breed and are superior

Elora, Ont.

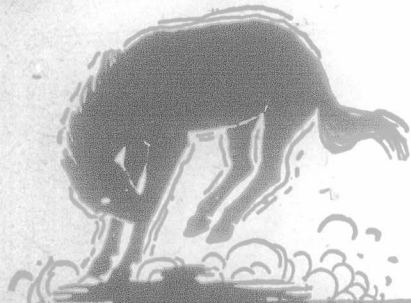
12 m mth's old young-

08.7 lbs. of butter in the

three heifers that went

procession now and be

Ingersoll, Ont.



DON'T BLAME THE HORSE!

It's YOUR Fault!

Don't blame the horse if he kicks, balks, shies, or runs away. It's the fault of the one who trained him. If your horse shies on the road, it is because, nine times out of ten, you have taught him to by the improper use of the whip. Bad habits reduce a horse's value and usefulness. Wrong training caused them—right training will correct them.

Train Your Horse RIGHT
No matter how vicious or wicked-tempered your horse may be, no matter what bad habits he may have, you can easily and quickly subdue him and make him gentle, willing and dependable. The 30 years' experience of Prof. Jesse Beery, America's foremost horseman, has enabled him to teach others efficient methods making the mastery of any horse easy. No horse can resist Beery methods. They GUARANTEE satisfactory results. Bad habits, kicking, biting, rearing, shying, balking, running away, etc., are soon broken forever, and the value of the horse is increased by many dollars.

FREE BOOK!
Send for our amazing book "How to Break and Train Horses." Fully illustrated and chock-full of valuable pointers on horse training. Tells all about Beery System, and shows you how our students are making big money by training and breaking green or "orner" horses. Course is for spare-time home reading and is easy and interesting. Simply fill out attached coupon. We send you this wonderful book absolutely free. No obligation whatever. It's yours, FREE! Mail coupon NOW!

4911A BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
Main Street, Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Prof. JESSE BEERY
18 Main Street, Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Dear Sir: Please send me free and postpaid your book, "How to Break and Train Horses."
Name _____
Street or R.F.D. _____
Post Office _____ State _____

Scotch Shorthorns

The most fashionable families only
Herd Bulls—Escana Right For'd (Right Sort—Favorite Missie).
Browdale Banner—Grand Champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1920.
Families—Nonpareil, Lancaster, Brawith Bud Jilt, Kinellar Rosebud.
Four Young Bulls for Sale—all winners, Toronto, 1920, at reasonable prices.

W. P. FRASER, Meadowvale, Ont.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

Herd sire: Escana Champion—a Broad-hooks-bred son of the great Right Sort (imp.).
We now have several sons of the above sire that are show calves and just ready for service. See these if you are looking for a real herd bull.
Can also spare a few Scotch-bred heifers, safely settled in service to herd sire.

GEO. GIER & SON
Waldemar :: Ontario
(L. D. Phone, C.P.R. Shipping Station)

Lochabar Stock Farm

Has for sale two PURE SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS and one Dual-Purpose. Bull out of a 60-lb.-a-day cow. Right good ones, and priced to sell.
R. R. No. 4 D. A. GRAHAM Parkhill, Ont.

Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: A number of 1 and 2-year-old heifers; also 1 and 2-shear rams and ewes and ram ewe lambs, which have been fitted for showing; all from imported stock.
W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

TRAPPING

Fox Trapping.
BY ROBT. G. HODGSON.

Outside the wolf and coyote, the fox is the hardest of all animals to take. Prof. E. T. Brewster, well known in the United States for his laboratory study on the mental ability of animals, comes to the following conclusion:

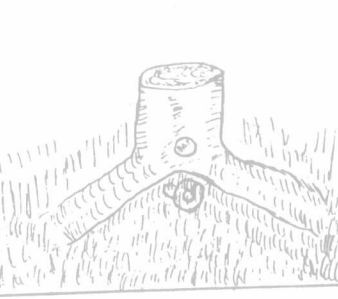
"On the intellectual side, alas, the more we come to know of the minds of animals, the more monumental appears the ignorance and stupidity of the best of them.—One more drop of the same sort and we reach the level of children of four, of weak-minded men and idiots, of dogs, and cats and monkeys and animals. Still lower comes the general ruck of animals. It is a hard saying, but what does any actual animal ever do that is beyond the mental power of a human idiot?"



Barricade Set for Fox.
This is on a cow path followed by foxes and wolves.

This, of course, may be all quite well for a professor, but if he will get out and trap, or at least attempt to trap, a few of these so-called idiotic animals, especially the fox, wolf or coyote, his opinion of these animals, mentally, will quickly change, and he will henceforth advocate that some animals are superior in some ways to even that animal of super-intelligence—man. I do not wish to go into details here as space is too valuable; but I do wish to say that in no animal will we find such mental ability and great reasoning power as we find in some of our wild animals.

The red fox is the commonest of all the many species, and is proverbial for his cunning. His ability in fooling dogs and hunters alike has secured for him a reputation for cunning that he certainly has earned.



The Stump Set for Fox.
Get a stump with a V-shaped crotch.

In form all species resemble the dog, as they belong to the dog family; their ears are erect and pointed, their hair long, their tail long, thick and bushy, and their muzzle small and pointed. They live almost entirely on flesh, which when food is scarce may be carrion. They prefer rabbits or muskrat flesh, partridge or poultry, and these should be used for bait. A good prepared bait is made by putting the carcasses of two muskrats, a skunk and several mice, with the scent of a skunk (the oil glands) and the musk from several spring muskrats. This bait should be placed in a jar and buried or hung in the sun for a couple of weeks, then the liquid thus formed, strained off and used. This is a bait much in use by old fox trappers. It is really a bait and does not take the place of a scent.

Fox hunt at all hours, but the times they prefer are at about sunrise and sundown, when they are most apt to make an informal call at the farmer's poultry house.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC
The undisputed Conditioner and Worm Expeller
Quickly puts ill-conditioned horses into fine fettle. Increases the quantity of milk and lengthens the milking period in cows. Builds chunky, healthy hogs, free from worms and disease, and brings them to a marketable condition in a shorter period.
Good digestion in stock means good health, and good health is the dollars and cents value your live stock represent to you. INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC promotes good health by assisting digestion and proper assimilation of food. Its gentle action on the kidneys helps them to throw off all poisonous wastes from the system, purifying and enriching the blood and thoroughly building up the system in run-down stock. The use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC will keep your stock in the highest state of productiveness the year round at a trifling cost.
THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT
Convince yourself by trying it on the worst conditioned animal you own — the results will amaze you.
Dealers from coast to coast sell INTERNATIONAL in 40c., 75c., \$1.35, \$1.75 packages, and in 25 lb. pails at \$3.75. If yours has none write INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited TORONTO

Braeburn Scotch Shorthorns

150 Head 100 Breeding Females
Herd Headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.)
I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).
CHARLES McINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario
L.E.N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.
Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile.

Glenburn Farms Shorthorns

Over fifty head of Imported Scotch bred and Canadian bred Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rex Augustus—128232—. Breeding cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. One fine Canadian bred 14-months-old bull, Sittyton Chief—138011— Dam, Emeline—83239— Sire, Sittyton Saltan Dale—108651—. Prices reasonable.
GLENBURN FARMS 45 minutes from Toronto by rail or motor. UNIONVILLE, ONT. Col. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifer in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan—93002—, one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.
ROBERT MILLER :: STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Imported and Canadian-bred Scotch Shorthorns

We now have a number of eight and ten months old calves from imported cows, several of which are imported-in-dam. Write us also for bred heifers. We have a choice lot bred to one or the other of our three imported herd sires. Prices right and inspection invited.
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (Burlington Station) FREEMAN, ONT.

Fairholm Scotch Shorthorns

Our herd is headed by a three-year-old son of the great "Avondale." We are offering his sons, and also have one son of Gainford Marquis (imp.), one son of Edgocot Broadhooks (imp.), and one by Secret Light. These calves are all ready for service and are show individuals. Can also spare a few bred heifers of Scotch breeding.
Visitors welcome at all times. PERCY DeKAY (Elmira, C.P.R. and G.T.R.) Elmira, Ont. St. Jacob's, G.T.R.

Scotch—Scotch-Topped Shorthorn Females

Sire in service—Sittyton Sultan Dale 108651—466391.
Got by Avondale and dam by the great White Hall Sultan.
I have at present a number of bred heifers and also a very limited number of young bulls which I am pricing easy, quality considered. Some of the heifers are Scotch-topped, while the others are of straight Scotch breeding. Write me also for breeding cows. I have 15 now with calves at foot.
A. J. HOWDEN, (Myrtle, C.P.R.—G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.) COLUMBUS, ONT.

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

Seven choice well bred, thick, deep, mellow, young bulls, from 14 to 22 months; also heifers in calf to Nonpareil Ramsden—101081—, a show bull, and a good one.
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths

FOR SALE—Seven dandy bulls from 10 to 13 months old, of Scotch breeding, and choice females of the deep-milking strain. Also choice Tamworths of both sexes from prizewinning and champion stock.
CHARLES CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Pear Lawn Farm

Offers Three Beautiful Black Percherons For Sale. One Stallion rising three, inspected and enrolled in Form 1; one Stallion rising two years; one Imp. mare rising three, a winner of six first prizes; one Hackney rising two years. These are A1 show horses. A choice lot of Shorthorn heifers in calf and calves at foot.
HERBERT J. MILLER, Peterboro' Co., Keene P.O.

Fairview Pure Scotch Shorthorns

Our herd is headed by "Royalist" who sired the \$3,100 top-priced bull in the Dryden-Miller Feb. sale and we now have several more of his sons which are ready for service. Our females are all Scotch and comprise the following families: Augustas, Lavenders, Mary Anne of Lancasters, Miss Ramsdens, Duchess of Gloucester, Village Girls, Minas, Missies, etc. We are also offering females and a few choice Clydesdale show mares. ROBERT DUFF & SON (C.P.R.—G.T.R.) Myrtle, Ont.

Irvingdale Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

For the present we are all sold out of bulls of serviceable age, but we have the largest and strongest offering of Scotch-bred heifers and young cows we have ever had on the farm. Call and let us show you our breeding herd of cows, headed by Marquis Supreme, that great son of Gainford Marquis (imp.).
JNO. WATT & SON, Elora, Ontario.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Perfect Liniment For External Use on The Human Body

It is astonishing how quickly Caustic Balsam relieves Stiffness and Lameness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Strains, Sprains, Lumbago, Backache, Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Stiff Joints, etc.

Serious results through Blood Poisoning are liable from scratches, cuts or wounds from rusty nails or other metal. This great remedy applied at once will prove a preventive, is a perfect antiseptic, soothes while it heals. *What it has done for others it will do for you.*

Write us for any information desired. \$1.75 per bottle at druggists or sent parcel post on receipt of price.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

Maple Shade

25 Bulls—6 to 18 months of age.
Half imported

Shorthorns

The price won't stop you
write
W. A. DRYDEN,
BROOKLIN - ONTARIO

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

We have some Grand Bulls, different ages.
English bred. Ideal individuality.
Combining milk and beef.
Reasonable prices.

English Large Black Pigs
a breed of merit, hardy and thrifty. Write
or call.

F. W. COCKSHUTT
Lynnore Stock Farm
Brantford, Ont.

Shorthorns

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans; also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding, from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ontario

MARDELLA DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,589 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.
Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ontario

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

A number of females, some with heifer calves by their side. Also Dorset Horned sheep.
VALMER BARTLETT - Canfield, Ontario

Holstein Bull Special, \$100

This is a February calf, a good individual and sired by a 32-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. We guarantee him right, and the first cheque for \$100 takes him—if you are interested, don't delay.
We are in the market for a few bred heifers.

Cedar Brook Farms, Inglewood, Ontario

24,687 lbs. Milk—Butter 1,016 lbs.

Record of sire's dam. Write for extended pedigree and particulars of 1920 Holstein Bulls from him and R. O. P. cows.
R. HONEY & SONS - Dartford, Ontario

In February, which is their mating season, they lose some of their natural caution, and are more easily taken than at other seasons of the year. Their young are born in April in a burrow or among some rocks, and the mother fox remains here with them for some time.

In trapping the fox and wolf it is best not to handle your traps any more than is absolutely necessary, and then only with gloves on. These gloves, which should be specially treated with blood or tallow, should be used for no other purpose. The traps can be treated by putting them in an oven to warm, and when thoroughly warm, rub well with tallow or beeswax, which will kill all iron or other smells at which the animals might become suspicious.

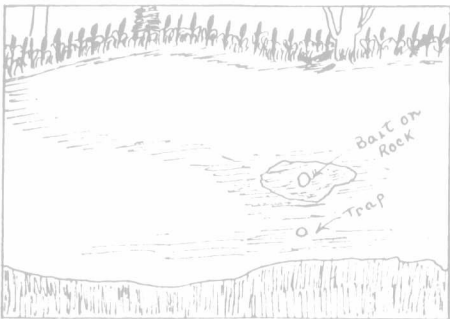
The traps in most common use are the No. 1 Giant, 9 1/2 Newhouse, Victor or Jump, or the No. 2 Victor.

It is quite a controversy among trappers whether or not foxes are most susceptible to bait or scent. From personal experience and from that of others I believe a good scent is of great use in taking them. A scent for fox certainly has to be good to be of value, for it must be proof against freezing and all other difficulties of this kind must be overcome. By all means use a good scent and you will find your chances, for securing foxes, increased. In using it never put it on the bait; rather put it on a stump or bough or some other object, above the bait. In this way the odor of the scent will carry further; the fox will be attracted by it; and on arriving at the set will see the bait and try and secure it.

Where you find signs of foxes around a woods, secure a chicken and kill it on a stump, allowing the blood to run freely and pull a few feathers and scatter them around. Set several traps around the foot of the stump.

Traps that have been set before a rain are more apt to secure a fox than those set when no rain falls after the set has been made. The reason is that the rain washes out any odors of human presence.

They delight to roll and play in the sand, and sets can be made to advantage in sand banks or in any sand near which the animals pass. Up against a bank, a tree trunk, or a stone half bury a hen or a rabbit, having part of it project above the sand as if it had been carelessly buried by some animal. Directly in front of this bait set your trap in an excavation, but the trap must be set in a paper bag to keep the sand out of the action of the trap. The bag should be an old one that has been well worn; not a stiff one which will hinder the action of the trap.



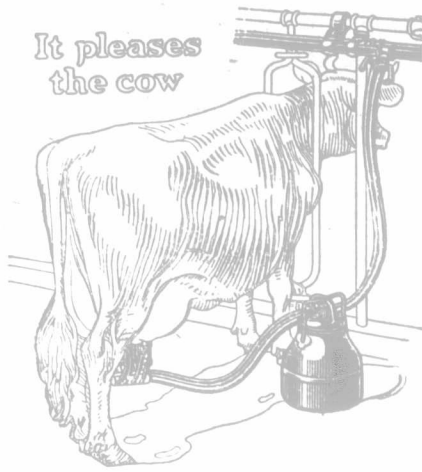
Water Set for Fox.

Put the bait on a rock, and a small sod on the pan of the trap, having only sod showing.

Foxes like to travel sheep and cattle paths and will go considerably out of their road to do so, in preference to going a route through or across fields. Go along this path to see if you can find a place where the path narrows down and the fox is compelled to follow it closely—this by reason of a rock, or tree or steep bank being on each side of the path. If no such place can be found during July or August build a barricade of sticks in a sort of fence shape, up to the path from each side. Now make an excavation in the path where the fence comes up, and set your trap, covering it very carefully with dirt, with a stick or brush. Any dirt that is over should be carried away in a bag or basket, taken along for this purpose. Before setting the trap it goes without saying that the bottom of the excavation should be lined with dead grass or leaves—and in addition a piece of batting should be placed under the pan to prevent dirt getting in.

For some reason foxes are fond of house cat flesh; at least they are at-

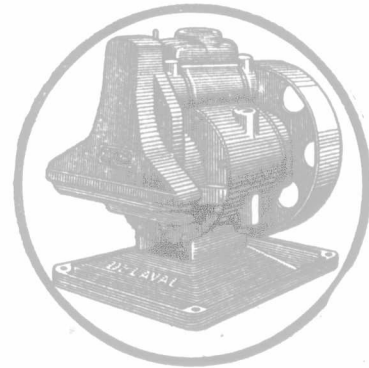
It pleases
the cow



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Pulso-Pump

(The Pulso-Pump is not shown in the part of the Milker installation pictured here. It is placed with the power in any convenient part of the barn.)



The De Laval Pulso-Pump produces the vacuum which draws the milk from the cows, and it also controls the action of every Udder Pulsator.

This combination in one unit of the vacuum-producing and the pulsation-controlling features of the Pulso-Pump is a decided forward step in milking machine construction.

The mechanism of the Pulso-Pump is entirely housed in to keep the oil in and the dirt out; it runs in oil, evenly and quietly.

The De Laval Milker is a distinctly different type of milking machine. It is alternating, positive, uniform and gentle in action—and requires no adjustment of any kind. It is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker
Catalogue, mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

Herd headed by Victor 3rd, Imp., Grand Champion at Erie Show and Congress. Herd average over 9,500 lbs. milk per cow.
Choice cows, heifers and herd-heading sires for sale.

R. R. WHEATON :: THORNDALE, ONTARIO
Long-distance 'phone and telegraph.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.
WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate LONDON, ONTARIO

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires.
G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

English Milking Shorthorns—I am now offering a number of choice heifers from good milking dams and sired by Gipsy King. The half dozen young bulls we have now on hand are also of this breeding and good prospects for real sires. The dams of these bulls are all good milkers.
DAVID A. PUGH, Claremont, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited.
R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R., PORT PERRY ONT.

Holstein Herd Sire, \$150—Pontiac Hermes Cornucopia, a choice, well-grown youngster just ready for heavy service—good individual and guaranteed right. Sire, Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, a 30-lb. son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. Dam, a 21.19-lb. 3-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. We are also listing five younger calves, all sired by Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia.
JOS. PEEL, Elmsdale Farm, Port Perry, Ont.

Quality HALEY & LEE, Springford, Ont. Production

HOLSTEINS—If in need of a better herd sire, speak early for a son of one of our great show cows and by our 35-lb. bull, a son of Susie Abbecker Colantha, with world's record for 5 months' milk and butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

Summer Hill Holstein Females—We are at present crowded for room, and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.
D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Do You Need a Holstein Bull?—I now have in my stables three young bulls which are ready for service, and all are choice individuals. Their dams hold good 7-day records, and their sire is a son of Victoria Burke (31.30 lbs.) and Ormsby Jane King. This being a son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 46.33 lbs. The breeding is the best, and as I need the room some one else is going to own them soon. Write quick.
GEORGE SMITH (Myrtle Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R.) PORT PERRY, ONT.

18 MONTHS' HOLSTEIN HERD SIRE

I have just this one bull of serviceable age left and he is a good individual. He is sired by Lyons Hengerveld Champion whose 5 nearest dams average 31.38 lbs. of butter in 7 days while his dam is a 19.8 lb. daughter of Lewis Prilly Rouble Hartog. He is a grand bull in every way but I need the room and the first cheque for \$200 takes him. T. W. McQUEEN, (Oxford Co.) Tilsonburg, Ont.

The Laval Milker

Pump

Pump is not shown the Milker installed here. It is placed in any convenient place in the barn.

Laval Pulso-Pump is the vacuum milk pump and it also connects with every other vacuum-producing pump. The Pulso-Pump is of simple construction.

It is easily housed in to any building and is only and quietly.

It is the best type of milk pump and gentle in use. It is faster, more efficient and method of milking.

Milker is milked

NEW YORK, Ltd. VANCOUVER

Northhorns

erie Show and other cow sale.

DALE, ONTARIO

horns

ion of herd solicited.

LONDON, ONTARIO

horns

Imported sires. LEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

a number of choice heifers dams and sired by Gipsy breeding and good prospects

GH, Claremont, Ont.

DAMS

ce my present offering. I also e. Correspondence solicited. RT PERRY, ONT.

well-grown youngster just and guaranteed right. Sire. a. Dam, a 21.19-lb. 3-year-younger calves, all sired by

rm, Port Perry, Ont.

Ont. Production

one of our great show cows record for 5 months' milk and

d for room, and are pricing 1 two-year-old heifers of our pay for this sort of quality. w calf.

No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

young bulls which are ready individuals. Their dams hold and Ormsby Jane King. This best, and as I need the room

PORT PERRY, ONT.

D SIRE

l. He is sired by Lyons in 7 days while his dam is a very way but I need the room (o.) Tillsonburg, Ont.

40 HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS

IN UNRESERVED BREEDERS' SALE

A Real Choice Offering of Well-bred, Untested Holstein Females. Selling at FAIRVIEW FARM, near

Dunnville, Ont., Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1920

We are cataloguing for this sale forty of the very best females we have, and in three or four instances only are there cows above five years of age. At least twelve will be fresh or near freshening by sale date; others are bred to freshen in early spring, and the remaining numbers are made up of unbred youngsters. Five of these are daughters of the great young herd sire, Elmcrest Pontiac Sylvius, who is owned jointly by Mr. Shaver and Mr. Moote.



Avondale Pontiac Echo, one of May Echo Sylvia's most noted sons, while he is a son of the great old 29-lb. cow, Maud Snowball. The daughters of this bull will speak for themselves on sale day, and there will be in the neighborhood of twenty females selling that are bred to him, which means that practically every female that is bred is carrying a calf which will be sired by a 29-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia. There are also 14 daughters of King Johanna Netherland and 4 daughters of Orvilla Helbon Prince listed.

Elmcrest Pontiac Sylvius, the sire of these heifers, is got by In addition to the Holsteins there will also be sold a matched span of Registered Shire Mares (4 and 5 years old), and a Sharples two-unit milking machine.

NOTE.—The cattle will be sold subject to the tuberculin test if purchaser so desires. Those attending the sale are also assured that the sale will be over in plenty of time to allow every one to catch the evening train at Dunnville, where it is possible to make close connections for almost any point in Western Ontario, and arrive there that evening.

All requests for catalogues should be addressed to JOHN. W. MOOTE, Canboro, Ont.

All trains met at Dunnville on morning of sale. Owners, JNO. W. MOOTE, M. B. SHAVER Auctioneers, MOORE, MONTAGUE. Sales Manager, C. T. HOUCK

26 WENTWORTH 26 HOLSTEINS HEAD

To be sold at the Melbourne Hotel Stables, DUNDAS, ONTARIO, on

Tuesday, November 30th, 1920

At 1 p.m. sharp

The offering consists of a number of Record of Merit cows, with daughters and granddaughters got by better than 33-lb. bulls, a number of granddaughters of Lulu Keyes, three heifers got by a 25,000-lb. bull, a 1917 two-year-old champion over all breeds at the Winter Fair Dairy test at Guelph. A choice selection of 4 bulls, two fit for service, one having the dam and sire's two nearest dams averaging 31.34 lbs. butter in 7 days.

CONSIGNORS:

Dyment Bros., Dundas W. R. Flatt, Waterdown W. H. Drummond, Waterdown R. Flatt & Son, Hamilton John Smith, Millgrove

Catalogues on application.

C. M. FLATT, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone Waterdown, 2132

Silver Stream Holstein Herd Sires

WE BREED FOR YEARLY PRODUCTION

We have at present several choice young bulls, nearly all of which are sired by our own herd sire, King Lyons Colantha, whose six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter for 7 days. These youngsters are all from good yearly record dams and great individuals—probably as strong a lot as we have ever bred. Come and see; us also for females.

JACOB MOGK & SON TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination records for both milk and butter. Several are up to 700 lbs. of milk and 81 lbs. of butter for 7 days. If you are interested in a good calf, write or see them now—they can be purchased at considerably less than we will be pricing them next winter.

D. B. TRACY All Railways Bell Phone COBOURG, ONT.

tracted by it. It may be there is a sort of enmity between the two families, and the fox is attracted simply to gloat over its ancient enemy. At any rate a good set, using the carcass of a cat as bait, can be made in the following manner:

Find a hill knoll, near where foxes are wont to frequent, and about ten or twelve feet from this knoll put your tame feline. Directly on top of this knoll set your trap. The fox in coming along sees the bait, and being instantly suspicious, promptly mounts the mound or rather knoll to find out more.

On level ground, such as prairies, take a hen or partridge out in a field and place it on a stake about seven or eight feet above ground. At the bottom of this stake dump some chaff in bunches, and in this chaff set your traps—several of them. As it is unlikely that there will be any higher object on which animal bait could be placed here, you can scatter some in the chaff. If you can secure chaff that has been used by mice to work in, you insure chances of their being taken, for fox are fond of mice and will come along way to investigate a "mousey" odor.

Gossip.

In commenting on recent sales of pedigreed stock, H. D. Smith, of Ancaster, writes as follows:

"That the supporters of all beef breeds have suddenly become very cautious in their buying has been clearly shown at all sales so far this month (Nov.). The lack of 'snap' has been very apparent to any one attending recent sales, particularly so with regards to buying bulls, for, notwithstanding the 'Better Bull Campaign,' even farmers badly needing good bulls show no disposition to pick up really well-bred, useful bulls, at little over beef prices. Does it not look as if stock raisers, and breeders with herds to improve, are taking the decline in other lines too seriously? Choice feeding cattle are particularly scarce in Canada, the markets are calling for better quality, prices show this; world's supply of beef is short and will take considerable time to make up, prospects are for cheaper

Manor Farm Holsteins

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

I have at present just the bull calf you need for your next herd sire. Visit Manor Farm yourself and select him from the choice lot of youngsters now in the pens—all are sired by our great son of Lulu Keyes, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. The records of the dams of these calves we would like to show you run from 20-lb. two-year-olds to almost 35 lbs. for matured cows—quality and production considered, they are priced exceptionally low.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ontario

RAYMONDALE FARMS

Our Junior Herd Sire, King Korndyke Raymondale

"One of the best bred bulls of the great Holstein breed."

His sire, Avon Pontiac Echo, is one of the most noted sons of the world's greatest cows, May Echo Sylvia; while his dam, Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, is three times a 30-lb. cow, and twice a 35-lb. cow—her best 7-day record being 37.26 lbs. of butter and 731 lbs. of milk. She has 3,101 lbs. of milk and 150.9 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 10,125 lbs. of milk in 100 days. The dam and sire's milk, 160.35 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 137.30 lbs. of milk for one day. He is a splendid individual, and is proving himself a great sire. Let us send you particulars regarding the few bull calves we have by this young sire. All are from good record dams in our own herd.

RAYMONDALE FARMS Vandreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Junior is grandson of the noted May Echo Sylvia, by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

HIGHLAND LAKE HOLSTEINS

I have at present thirty-five young bulls, all under 13 months, and nearly all sired by May Echo Champion—full brother to May Echo Sylvia. Also have a few young calves by my junior herd sire whose two nearest dams 7 day milk records average higher than those of any other bull of the breed.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Take Electric Cars from North Toronto) Jefferson, Ontario

Sylvius Walker Raymondale is the sire of the majority of our young bulls now listed. If you see these calves you will appreciate them. Their dams are mostly daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Don't delay if you want a good bull at a right price. We are also offering females. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Port Perry, Ont.

"Premier Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with 110 lbs. milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves." H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, PARIS, ONT.

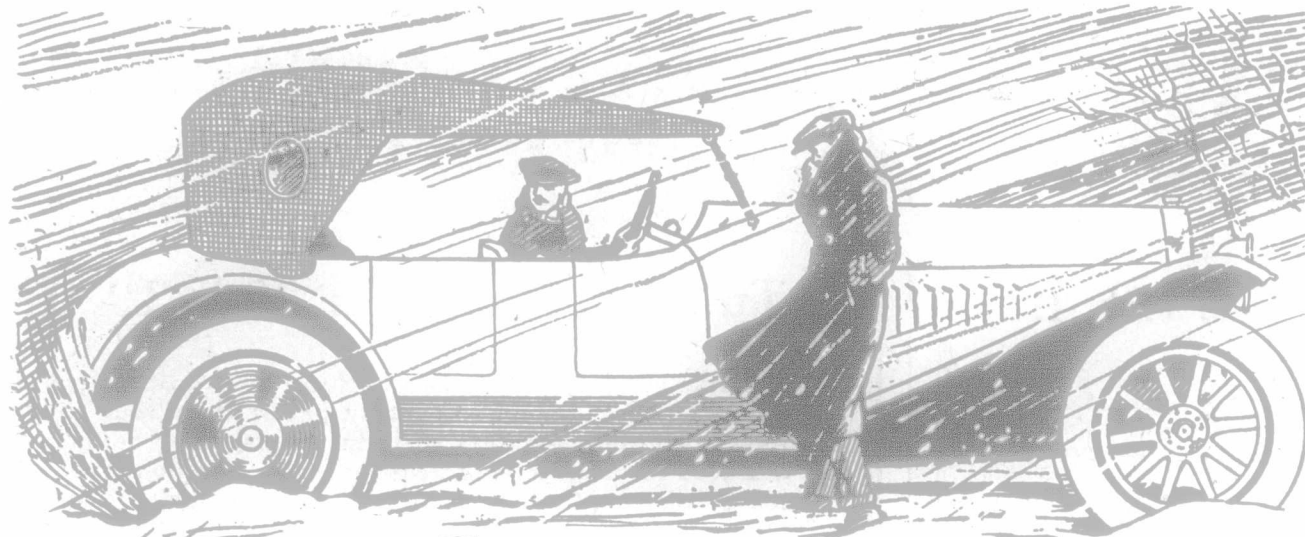
feeds. Does such a combination of facts warrant the present indifference of the buyer? We doubt it very much."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Landlord and Tenant.

A buys a farm from B, who lives in another province. The farm has been leased to C, and A's possession is subject to lease, which lasts some years and has no provision whereby it can be ended by giving of notice. A, by terms of sale, collects all rent to come due. C is forbidden to lease, to rent, or sublet without leave, but has done so at a higher rate of rent to D. No lease was drawn between C and D, but D paid this rent. C claims that B gave verbal leave, which B denies. During D's tenancy damage was done the place contrary to a clause in C's lease. C has been notified to repair this damage and not sublet, but D continues in possession, saying that he is working the place on shares for C.

1. Has any legislation made provision for ending such leases after sale where no provision is in them for it?
 2. Would subletting without leave break C's lease?
 3. Would subletting by B's verbal leave continue legal after B sold to A?
 4. Can A end C's lease because he does not repair damage according to lease, or must A take action against C for damage, or should A have the damage to barn repaired and charge it up to C, as D, who did this damage, has no property?
- Ontario. H. J. N.
- Ans.—1. No.
2. It might be so treated, unless the leave was requested and unreasonably withheld.
3. No.
4. A should take the proceedings provided for by The Landlord and Tenant Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 155). See more especially sections 20 and 21.



"Never again!"

There is no need for you to go through this or a similar experience. Dreadnaught Chains will prevent it.



Tire chains are a necessity for every motorist. Dreadnaughts are the best value for every motorist.

The "Just as Good" argument will not get by, if you want service and efficiency. Insist on Dreadnaught—The Master Chain.

Made in Canada

McKinnon-Columbus Chain Ltd.

St. Catharines, Ontario

International Live Stock Exposition
November 27 to December 4
UNION STOCK YARDS,
CHICAGO

Clearing House for Agricultural Information The Criterion of All Stock Shows

DAILY SALES OF PURE BRED STOCK

Polled Hereford Sale

Tuesday, Nov. 30th, 1 p.m.

For catalog write B. O. Gammon, 324

Valley National Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Polled Shorthorn Sale

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 10 a.m.

For catalog write J. H. Martz, Greenville, Ohio.

Hereford Sale

Friday, Dec. 3rd, 1 p.m.

For particulars write R. J. Kinzer, 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City.

Clydesdale Sale

Friday, Dec. 3rd, 10 a.m.

For information write R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 p.m.

For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Shorthorn Sale

Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p.m.

For catalog write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A Season of Instruction in the Art of Breeding and Feeding Live Stock Economically.

The International Grain and Hay Show for Chicago Board of Trade Premiums.

Brilliant Evening Horse Shows and
A TRIP TO CHICAGO



GROFAST CALF MEAL

Successfully raises Calves at less than one-third the cost of milk. Used and recommended by thousands everywhere.

Sold by dealers from Coast to Coast—or write
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD., TORONTO

PICKERING FARMS JERSEYS

WHITBY :: ONTARIO

He Was Sold By Long Distance Telephone---

The Jersey bull Glitters Raleigh 13300, advertised by us in the Farmer's Advocate, issue of Nov. 4th. The lucky purchaser was Mr. F. A. C. Darling, Almonte, Ontario. We got many inquiries for this bull. Some were by wire; others wrote immediately. Mr. Darling got us directly by long distance telephone first, so we sold him the bull, and take this opportunity of congratulating him on his purchase. Make no mistake about it—Raleigh Meadowgrass is the greatest sire we ever owned and that is SAYING SOMETHING. Next week we will offer another son of Raleigh Meadowgrass. There are only a half-dozen of them left. We would like to see these bulls go to head the best herds in the country.

R. J. FLEMING :: 92 King St., East, :: TORONTO

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS :: Brampton, Ontario

All Bulls of Serviceable Age Sold

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00

Financial Beauty King, for sale, from R.O.P. dams. (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

JAS. BAGG & SONS CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

The Woodview Farm Herd headed by Imported Champion Rowser, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 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 of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

London, Ontario JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR JERSEY BULL

They have sold that high alright but we are not asking that money for ours. We now have ten youngsters, half of which are of serviceable age and all from good record R.O.P. dams, including one from our Canadian Champion, 3-year-old. They run from \$125 up. We guarantee the price and guarantee the bull. Write us also for females. PAPPLE BROS., Brantford, Ont., R.R. No. 1 (Cainsville G.T.R., T. H. & B. Stop 27, Brantford-Hamilton Radial).

MORRISON'S R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

We are at present offering a number of bred two-year-old heifers bred from R.O.P. sires and dams. We also have several choice young bulls of the same sort—good individuals and ready for service. JOHN MORRISON, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRE HERD SIRE

We have a few young bulls from R.O.P. dams and sired by Humshaugh Invincible Peter, our show herd sire. We would also sell this sire guaranteed right in every way. Our herd holds more championship records for production than any other herd in Canada. We would be pleased to send the list. We can also spare a few females—cows and heifers.

A. S. TURNER & SON (3 miles south of Hamilton) Ryckmans Corners, Ont.

The Young Citizen.

A few years ago one of the questions appearing on the history paper set by the Department of Education was thus: "He is a good citizen! How do you interpret this term?" Considerable discussion arose that was not confined to the examiners. Many citizens throughout the province began thinking anew and talking about this perennial question. A question asked is sometimes a good thing; it may provoke discussion and thinking. The question to-day is a very live one indeed. It appeals with a more than usual personal tone. People realize through events of the past few months that citizenship means much more than having one's name on the voter's list. The emphasis now being put upon the teaching of history and civics in our schools and the wide prominence being accorded the involved problems should have an important influence upon citizenship in general.

We rarely think of the boy as anything but an undeveloped, immature specimen of humanity, in which the evolutionary process is incomplete—partly animal unformed, but with latent capacities which may lead to the best, or to the worst, or to the medium of manhood. From another point of view we see the boy as the latent citizen, the child of destiny, the incarnate future, the shaper and moulder of great occasions. With this in view he becomes the most important factor of humanity and in the progress of civilization, because he is to carry on and perpetuate all the precious heritage of our race.

How pathetic it is to think what the young citizen may be and how poorly fitted in the aggregate he is to meet the demands that ultimately will be made upon him! One would think that the first thing to teach him would be what good citizenship means, and how vastly it differs from noise, boastfulness and hurrahing for this man or that (who may be a trickster or a servile party servant) simply because he belongs to his own party. Right thinking and just judgment should be, but are not, always, one of the main ends in schooling. Too often he goes out of school with a smattering of this and that and afterwards has to be moulded, shaped, made over, by the wear and tear of life into the useful, active citizen. It all depends upon how he regards his country and the Government in which he will be a factor. If he regards citizenship as the highest honor that can be given him, then something of the significance and responsibility of the position he occupies will be impressed upon his character, and will do much in shaping his course in life.

It is indisputable that the ideals of high probity have been shaken since the period of enormous fortunes which tended to set new standards and create new ambitions. Our boys have felt these impulses more powerfully than those of maturer years because the doctrines of the "main chance" and "how to get on" have been preached to them on every hand, in and out of school and church. We know how eagerly these teachings have been absorbed by the youth of our land and we also know where they have brought us. Before we scarcely knew it, this evil influence had become an octopus strangling, not only human lives, but throttling, nay, trading in the souls of men. Fortunately it is not too late. The noble response of our young Canadian manhood during the war shows us that honor and self-sacrifice are not unusual phenomena.

Our affections, our fears, our hopes, all go out to the young citizen. Upon him our country relies. To him we entrust our most valuable assets and our most sacred traditions. If he loses the impulse that the best teaching have given us then as a nation we shall be poor indeed. If our politics are corrupt the boy should be so taught that his first impulses as a citizen will be to help purify them and to give his best powers to public service and his best thoughts and ideas to our common welfare. If he has only a vote to cast, he should know that in the exercise of that power for righteousness and honor and justice, he is a king among men.

The boy is early shaped by influences from the outside that subtly feel the strength and weakness of his character, that stimulate or stifle, that awaken or deaden his qualities, and that have a dominant impulse in shaping his future. All growth and betterment and progress

Young Citizen.

ago one of the questions the history paper set by t of Education was thus: citizen! How do you inter- Considerable discussion not confined to the ex- y citizens throughout the thinking anew and talking nial question. A question mes a good thing: it may sion and thinking. The is a very live one indeed. more than usual personal realize through events of nths that citizenship means an having one's name on The emphasis now being teaching of history and mools and the wide promia- rded the involved problems an important influence p in general. ink of the boy as anything eloped, immature speci- ty, in which the evolution- mcomplete—partly animal with latent capacities d to the best, or to the he medium of manhood. point of view we see the tent citizen, the child of carnate future, the shaper of great occasions. With e becomes the most im- of humanity and in-the- ization, because he is to perpetuate all the precious ur race.

c it is to think what the may be and how poorly aggregate he is to meet the ultimately will be made up- would think that the first him would be what good ans, and how vastly it noise, boastfulness and this man or that (who ter or a servile party ser- because he belongs to his ight thinking and just d be, but are not, always, ends in schooling. Too

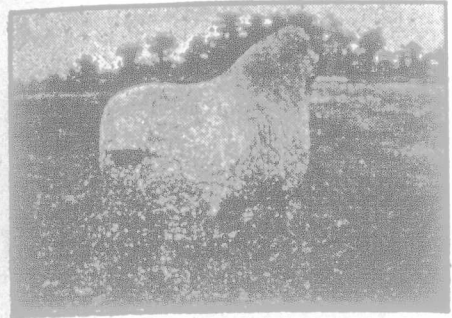
of school with a smatter- hat and afterwards has to aped, made over, by the e life into the useful, active depends upon how he ountry and the Govern- he will be a factor. If he ship as the highest honor ven him, then something cance and responsibility he occupies will be im- his character, and will ping his course in life

ntable that the ideals of ave been shaken since the ormous fortunes which new standards and create Our boys have felt these powerfully than those of because the doctrines of nce" and "how to get on" ached to them on every out of school and church- eagerly these teachings rbed by the youth of our so know where they have efore we scarcely knew it, ce had become an octopus only human lives, but trading in the souls of tely it is not too late. nse of our young Canadian g the war shows us that sacrifice are not unusual

as, our fears, our hopes, the young citizen. Upon y relies. To him we en- valuable assets and our aditions. If he loses the ne best teaching and the es of history have given on we shall be poor indeed. re corrupt the boy should at his first impulses as a o help purify them and to wers to public service and s and ideas to our common has only a vote to cast, y that in the exercise of ighteousness and honor s a king among men.

arly shaped by influences de that subtly feel the eakness of his character, or stifled, that awaken o- lities, and that have a se in shaping his future. betterment and progress

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS
They Hold an Unbeaten Record for America



We are now offering a number of ram and ewe lambs sired by Lord Milton at very reasonable prices, quality considered. This ram went to the Western Stock Ranches, Ltd., at \$500 immediately after the Chicago show. We also have shearing ewes and rams as well as a few two-shear rams. Can supply ram and ewes not related. We guarantee satisfaction. Follow our exhibit at the shows and get our prices.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

Your choice of 50 large, well-wooled ram lambs for \$30. Recorded in your name and express paid to your station. Also a few good yearling and two-shear rams at a low price.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

Blaigowrie Shropshires and Cotswolds

I have at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearing rams and ewes of both breeds. Will price these sheep reasonable, and guarantee the best of both breeds.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Choice Oxfords and Shorthorns

We offer choice, big ram lambs of show quality and ideal covering; also ewes any age. Write for prices before buying. Herd sire, Master Marquis =123326=, full brother to grand champion female at Toronto. Bulls and cows for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. No. 1
L.-D. phone. Erin C.P.R.

HIGH-CLASS Dorsets and Oxfords

I have a choice lot of yearling and two-shear ewes in both breeds; also some good ram lambs that have been winning at the fairs. Prices reasonable.

STUART J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ontario
(Formerly of Jas. Robertson & Sons)

Oxford Ewes

Choice bred ewes, bred to lamb in March. Also an extra fine bunch of ewe lambs. Write today for prices.

JOHN M. ROSS, Embro, Ont.

Dunnet Bros. Liecesters—Three shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs; also some breeding ewes bred from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
Dunnet Bros., Lythmore, R.R. 3, Hagersville

Shropshires and Shorthorns

Choice ram and ewe lambs, sired by Imp. Berry ram. Also five Shorthorn bulls, and few females for sale. Grant Christie, Manchester, Ont.

Cotswolds

Special offering: Ram lambs and ewes, all ages. Write:
R. HONEY & SONS - Dartford, Ontario

Chester Whites—Young boars, fit for service; also fall pigs, both sexes; all good type and bred from our Imp. boar Tawua Callaway Edd 19821. Priced to sell.
GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. No. 1, Tilbury, Ont.

in Canadian public life depend upon these immature boys and girls of ours, the undeveloped men and women. How great, then, is the responsibility and how holy is the privilege of our schools and other organizations and institutions having to do with the youth of our land!

We talk much of the pitfalls and snares that beset the pathway of girls, and yet the young citizen, corrupted and debased by low ideals and regrettable examples is not less tragic. Through neglect and misdirection, the bloom may be rubbed off, the unsuspecting ardent nature may be corrupted, the young citizen with good ideals may become a worlding. On the other hand, the complete education the broad, all-embracing religion, will see to it that the making and moulding of the young citizen is the highest, the noblest and the most important work of the state. In this work, not the least of the formative agencies will be found in the schoolroom, even if it is only a tiny country school, and not the least powerful factor will be the teacher, even if she is laboring under disadvantages and amid discouragements. An ideal and the will to work toward the attainment of that ideal is what is most to be desired.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Marriage.

Is it convenient for a man in Ontario to marry his sister-in-law? Are special regulations necessary? C. K.

Ans.—We presume that what you wish to know is really whether it is legal in Ontario for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, and whether, in such cases, there are any special regulations. It is legal and there are no regulations such as suggested.

Bitter Milk.

A twelve-year-old cow dropped about 4 quarts in her milk one day, and, after standing twelve hours, the milk took on a bitter flavor. This continued for a week, when it gradually became normal again, both in quantity and quality. This week the trouble became even more pronounced. She appears healthy in every way. What is the cause of the trouble? J. B.

Ans.—It is possible that the trouble is due to the cow having eaten certain weeds in the hay. It is evident that some constitutional disorder developed or the milk yield would not drop so much. There may be a little garget or inflammation of the udder. There are a number of different kinds of bacteria which may produce bitterness of the milk. These may develop just within the teat opening. There is little that can be done unless the exact seat of the trouble is ascertained.

Sick Birds.

Would like you to tell me what is wrong with our hens; they are dull for a couple of days and then die. They have been fed whole wheat and boiled potatoes for some time, and the pullets have been fed whole wheat since they were a few weeks old, and have always been real smart and have had free run all summer. The comb turns black on top, and droppings are a pale yellow with sometimes whole wheat not digested. The pullets are real fat, and I cannot ascertain what is wrong, that they die off so fast. About two days is all they are sick. I have given them salts in mash since I noticed them. W. E. H.

Ans.—It is impossible to say for certain what is the matter with the chickens. They are evidently eating something that is causing the trouble, and what you are feeding them should not produce any results like what you mention. If they have access to barnyard water this may be the cause of the trouble. We note that you have given them salts. I would suggest that you give them twice weekly Epsom salts in their drinking water at the rate of a pound per hundred birds. The birds that are sick, either give them a teaspoonful of castor oil or about the same dosage of salts. If you want to be sure what is the trouble, send two of the sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory at the O. A. C., and they will examine them free of charge, providing you pay express charges on the birds. W. R. G.



-A Canadian Industry
built on the good-will of Poultrymen and Stock-raisers

THE success of this big industrial plant is closely linked to the success of the poultrymen and farmers of Canada. For, only in so far as Pratts benefits poultry and stock, and makes larger profits for the farmers and poultrymen, can the business of Pratts Canadian plant increase. This big plant shows our faith in Canada, and in the value of our service to Canadians. Here, are made the tonics, remedies and foods, supplied to the Canadian trade.

CONSULT PRATTS EXPERTS.

At this office we daily receive letters from all parts of Canada, asking advice on the care of poultry and stock. We gladly give to any one in trouble the benefit of our years of experiment, and study of poultry and stock diseases. We advise how to get the best results from feeding. How to improve housing conditions—in short, how to make the most profit from poultry and stock. Write for this Free service. Booklets, also sent to those interested.

THE PRATT LINE

- | | |
|---|--|
| FOR POULTRY—
Pratts Poultry Regulator
Pratts Dip and Disinfectant
Pratts Buttermilk
Baby Chick Food
Pratts Roup Remedy
and many other specifics. | FOR STOCK—
Pratts Animal Regulator
Pratts Cow Remedy
Pratts Hog Tonic
Pratts Healing Ointment
and a full line of specialties for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. |
|---|--|

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited
325 E. Carlaw Ave., Toronto Ad No. 1



SHROPSHIRE RAMS

I have several extra choice ram lambs still on hand, all of which are sired by an imported Bibby ram also two shearlings of same breeding. Write me also for ewe lambs.

W. H. PUGH

Myrtle Station, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep—Pioneer Flock

Special offer of 30 bred yearling ewes; also a number of good shearing rams and a first-class lot of ram and ewe lambs by our Imported Hobbs ram. Prices reasonable.

Phone Garfield, 3172-W HENRY ARKELL, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ontario

Berkshires—Boars ready for service and bear pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.
HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.
Halse Grange - Brackley, England
Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Litter Stock.

Send for an illustrated catalogue and see what we can do for you. Whether you want show or breeding stock, buy direct from England and save money.

BERKSHIRES—My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prices at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont.
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

FEATHERSTON'S YORKSHIRES
If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trios not related.
J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.

TAUWA FARM
Big Type Chester Whites

Won all Championships, save one, Toronto and London, 1919, and Toronto and Ottawa, 1920. Boars ready for service. Pigs ready to wean. Sired by our 1,005-lb. Champion boar.

JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ontario

YORKSHIRES

Young pigs, both sexes, from large litters.

WELDWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

The Tamworth of To-day—The Tamworth hog of to-day, if he is the correct type of Tamworth, is the greatest hog on earth. They carry the size and market early. Let me send you a bred sow, or two young sows and a young boar which are not akin. My prices are right, and they will be sent on approval. Write to-day.
JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario

BERKSHIRES

Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains. Can supply pairs not akin.

G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm

MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages.

LESLIE HADDEN, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.

Springbank Yorkshires—Young boars fit for service, sows bred, pigs ready to wean; both sexes; all ages; with choice breeding.
Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontario

Maple Grove Yorkshires

all registered stock, combine size with quality and are splendid doers. We have both male and female—young stock and of breeding age. Choice sows, safe, and boars fit to use. Priced for quick sale.
H. S. McDIARMID,
R. R. 3, Shedden, Ont.

Long distance phone via St. Thomas.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns—For Sale: 50 choice boars and sows from 6 weeks to 6 months old; 2 sows carrying their second litters; ancestors noted prizewinners at many of the leading Ontario exhibitions for years. Several young bulls from 6 to 10 months old, and a few females. Write me to-day. Prices right.
Long-distance phone. A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

Earn and Save—You can do it by securing NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. You can work in your spare time or give all your time to the work. Write for instructions.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO

You Save Middlemen's Profits

when you order

Hallam's Guaranteed Furs

By Mail "Direct from Trapper to Wearer"

Because we buy the Raw Furs direct from the trappers for cash. Then we select the best and make them up into beautiful Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments, which we sell direct by mail to you.

This does away with all middlemen's profits and expenses, so that Hallam's prices are very low.

No matter where you live in Canada you can take advantage of our mail order service, the prices are the same to everybody—everywhere. You are sure of satisfaction, for Hallam's guarantee is to satisfy or refund the money. No questions are asked. You are the only judge.

FREE Hallam's 1921 Book of Fur Fashions. In this beautifully illustrated book you will find what leading people will be wearing this season. The articles are illustrated from genuine photographs of Hallam Furs, Coats and Sets as they really appear on live people. The book contains 48 pages and is crammed full with bargains from cover to cover. Send for your copy to-day. It will be gladly mailed free on request.

The coat or muff illustrated here will be promptly sent you on receipt of money—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Address in full as below

John Hallam Limited

Department No. 651 TORONTO

The Largest in our Line in Canada



Handsome coat of Hudson-Conney, trimmed with finest Natural Australian Opossum. It is 38 ins. long, lined with silk poplin and finished with sailor shawl collar and full belt. The Opossum trimmings contrast beautifully with rich black fur and makes a lovely garment. M230. Delivered to you \$247.50

Australian Opossum Muff to match, melon shape, lined with velvet and a soft down bed. Complete with cord and ring. M241. Delivered to you \$49.50

Our School Department.

How Apples are Prepared for Market.

Apples and other fruits are foodstuffs that spoil very easily, and for this reason must be prepared with considerable care for market. Apples, particularly, require much care in packing, because they are frequently shipped fairly long distances and the greater the care taken in preparing them for market the longer they can be stored without spoiling. A great many apples grown in Canada are marketed in England, while others go to many other countries, including New Zealand and Ceylon. Canadian laws have been passed compelling all apple packers to use the same sized barrel, and other laws compel the packers to stamp on the outside of each package the grade or quality of the fruit that is inside. Thus, the Canadian apple barrel is the same as the United States apple barrel, and contains 7,056 cubic inches. The head of the barrel must have a diameter of 17 1/8 inches, and the distance between the two heads must be 26 inches. At the bulge, or the biggest part of the barrel, the outside circumference must be 64 inches.

little distance above the top of the barrel, usually from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. Then the contents of the barrel are "pressed" so that the head can be inserted and the barrel nailed up for shipment. When this has been done, and if the barrel has been properly racked, filled and pressed, it will carry for very long distances without injuring the fruit.

Fancy apples are packed in boxes, and the law also prescribed that all apples packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the box shall be packed in boxes, of which the following are the inside dimensions: Length, 18 inches; width, 11 1/2 inches; depth, 10 1/2 inches, and containing as nearly as possible 2,174 cubic inches. Box packing is quite different from barrel packing, inasmuch as each apple is placed in the box separately, and sometimes every apple is wrapped with thin, absorbent paper. Apples are also carefully graded as to size for box packing, and only the best specimens are used because very often boxed apples are retailed at so much per dozen, for eating out of hand. Therefore, packing is so carefully done that apples of a certain size, and packed in a certain way, always have exactly the same number in each box.

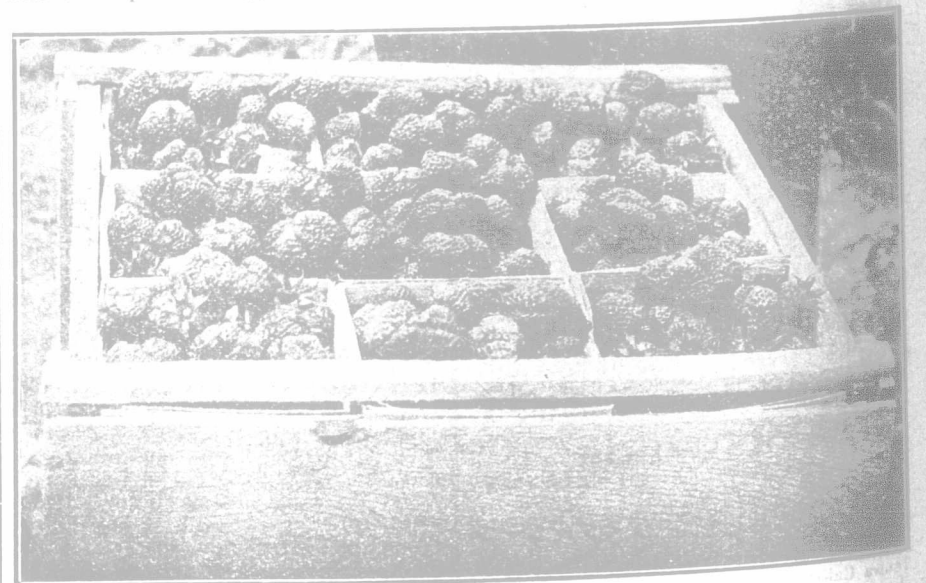


Apples Properly Packed in Boxes.

One of the great troubles that apple packers have in packing apples to ship long distances is to have the apples arrive without being loose in the barrel, and yet not bruised so as to spoil the appearance of them. A layer of apples is very carefully placed first in the bottom of the barrel, with sometimes a second layer placed in the holes left between apples of the first layer. These apples in the bottom will eventually be the top, or the "face" of the barrel, so that only nice apples are selected. Then the barrel is filled up, a basketful at a time, accompanied by what is known as "racking" or jerking as each basket is emptied. If this is well done the apples will settle without bruising, and when the barrel arrives at the market it will not be "slack" or loose. When the barrel is nearly full it is levelled off as well as possible and the "tail" is put on. This is a layer of apples arranged as level as possible so that the top of the apples project some

The sides and two ends of the box are quite solid, but the top and bottom are made of thinner wood, so that when the top layer of apples is put on it is exactly level with the top of the box at the ends, but in the centre of the box it "bulges" as much as three-quarters of an inch. Then when the top is nailed on some of this bulge is distributed to the bottom of the box, and both together hold the fruit carefully in place without exerting sufficient pressure to bruise it.

Those who are interested in the packing of apples in barrels or boxes can get a great deal of useful information by writing to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, for Bulletin 216, entitled "Box Packing of Apples," and also to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a circular entitled, "Fruit and Fruit Packages, 1920," and Bulletin No. 34, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Series, entitled "Modern Methods of Packing Apples and Pears."



How Strawberries are Prepared for Market.

THE ingredients entering into our soda biscuits are the purest and best obtainable, regardless of cost. This accounts for the rich, tasty goodness and pleasing flavor of—

McCORMICK'S

Jersey Cream SODA BISCUITS

STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
KITCHENER, CANADA

KEATING'S
Kills Bugs, Flies, Fleas, Roaches
KEATING'S POWDER

ment.

above the top of the from one-half to three-inch. Then the contents are "pressed" so that the inserted and the barrel shipment. When this has if the barrel has been filled and pressed, it will long distances without it.

are packed in boxes, and prescribed that all apples ada for sale in Canada by packed in boxes, of which are the inside dimensions: ches; width, 11 1/2 inches; inches, and containing as sible 2,174 cubic inches, quite different from barrel ch as each apple is placed ately, and sometimes every ped with thin, absorbent are also carefully graded oox packing, and only the s are used because very oles are retained at so much ating out of hand. There is so carefully done that ain size, and packed in a always have exactly the n each box.



and two ends of the box are ut the top and bottom are er wood, so that when the ples is put on it is exactly top of the box at the ends, ntre of the box it "bulges" three-quarters of an inch. he top is nailed on some of distributed to the bottom of l both together hold the y in place without exerting essure to bruise it. are interested in the packing barrels or boxes can get a useful information by writing o Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 216, entitled "Box Apples," and also to the Branch, Department of Agri- wa, for a circular entitled, Fruit Packages, 1920," and 34, Dairy and Cold Storage r's Series, entitled "Modern Packing Apples and Pears."



Market.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Regular Subscribers to

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

For the name of each New Subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate that you send, accompanied by the sum of \$1.50, to pay the subscription for one year, we will advance the date to which your own subscription is paid.

Six Months Free of Charge

If you send us the names of Two New Subscribers, with the sum of \$3.00, paying their subscriptions for one year, we will advance the date to which your own subscription is paid.

One Year Free of Charge

The number of farmers who read and support The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is increasing every year, and our old friends who have been reading the paper for years, and appreciate the work "The Farmer's Advocate" has done, and is doing for the farmers of the country, steadily send in the names of new readers, and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their support, and we want every reader to take the same interest in the paper. We make the above offer to our subscribers in appreciation of the assistance they have given The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine in its work, and we want every Canadian farmer to become a subscriber.

Publishing The Farmer's Advocate costs double what it used to do, but you old friends of the paper will agree that in every way it has been better this year than ever before. We have tried to make it so, and no expense has been spared to accomplish that purpose.

WHEN SENDING NEW NAMES, USE THIS COUPON

The Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ontario

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed is a Postal Note of \$1.50 value \$3.00 to pay for one year's subscription to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for the following new subscribers. Please advance the date on my label months in accordance with your advertisement.

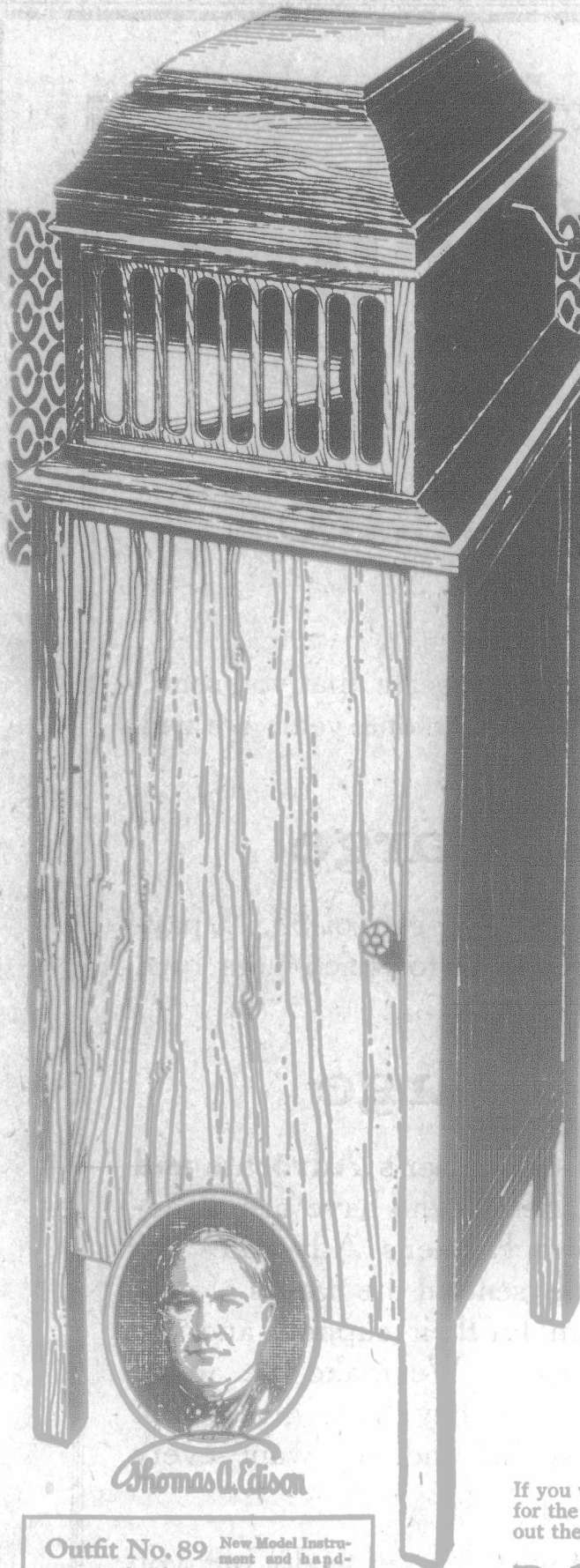
Name of Sender.....

Name of New Subscriber.....

Name of New Subscriber.....

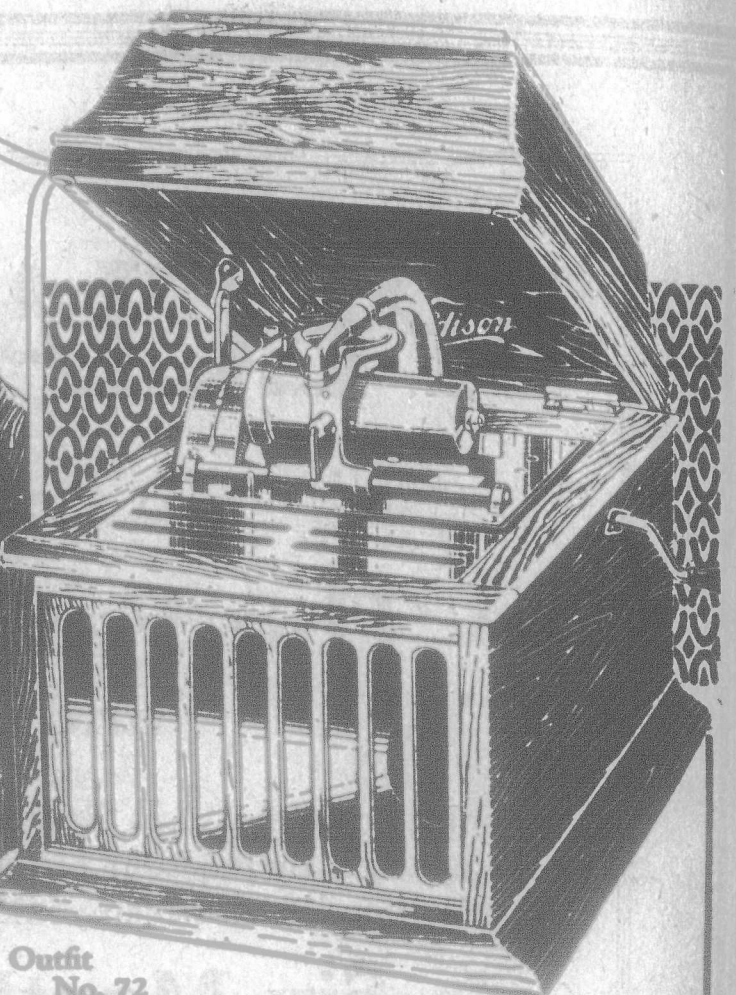
Address.....

Address.....



Thomas A. Edison

Outfit No. 89 New Model Instrument and handsome record cabinet complete—two pieces. An entire phonograph outfit, just like the very highest priced instruments, and at one-fifth the price. Cabinet finished in dull brown oak to match the instrument. Capacity 80 records. Height of outfit complete, 62½ inches, width 18½ inches, length 17 inches. Price complete, with 12 Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records, \$89.00. (See terms in coupon.)



Outfit No. 72

Latest model concealed horn instrument. Finished in beautiful golden oak—elegantly polished. 15½ inches high, 12½ inches wide, 11 inches long. Price, with 12 Blue Amberol Indestructible 4-Minute Records, only \$72.50. (See terms in coupon.)

Free Trial First—Then Only \$1⁰⁰ Down

THESE wonderful New Edison Diamond Amberolas—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus Reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records sent to you on absolutely free trial. These records are included—your choice of either outfit. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities, side-splitting minstrel shows, Grand Opera and Comic Vaudeville. Try it first and convince yourself of the superiority of Mr. Edison's great masterpiece.

An Astounding Offer!

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon below.) Send no money—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us at once. We will send either of these complete outfits immediately.

Balance in Small Monthly Payments

Think of it—a \$1 payment and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new Amberola. The finest and best that money can buy at much less than the price at which imitations are offered. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down, no C. O. D. You pay us nothing on the instrument or records unless you decide to keep the outfit.

Order From This Page

Of course, we do not want to ship an outfit to a person who can not afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must understood that you can afford to keep it.) Yes, no one is under any obligations to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not just what you want for your home, return it at our expense; yes, not we, must judge what the Edison phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully and without question. ACT NOW.

Complete Stock of Foreign Records: Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Finnish, Bohemian, Russian, Hungarian, German
No obligation to buy in sending this coupon; this is just an application for a Free Trial

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors

311 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario

Dept. 198,
U. S. Offices: Edison Block, Chicago, Illinois

338 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada

Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. Send me the outfit I have checked below. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price direct from you on special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make the monthly payments thereafter of (check the square below to the left of outfit which you wish to have on ship). The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

Outfit No. 72 \$6.00 for 11 months and \$6.50 for the 12th month. Complete price with 12 records \$71.50.

Outfit No. 89 \$7.00 for 12 months and \$4.00 for the 12th month. Complete price with 12 records \$89.00.

My name..... Address or R. F. D. No.....
 City..... State..... Ship by..... Express
 Shipping Point..... Ship by..... Occupation.....
 Age..... Married or single..... If steadily employed at a salary please state.....
 How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity..... If there is any possibility of changing your address during the next year, what will be your next address..... \$.....