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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920.

No. 1459



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for the little ones
must be nutritious as
well as appetizing.

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PURITY FLOUR

will supply in appetizing form, the nutriment so necessary to the growing child, will tempt the most fastidious appetite. A hungry child well fed is a healthy child.

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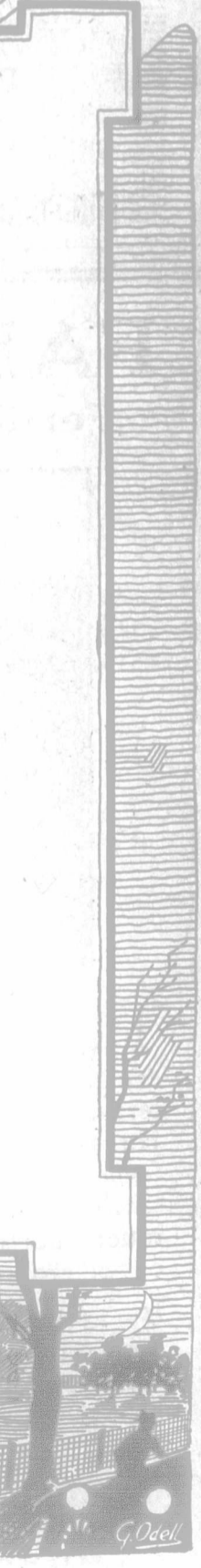
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"Own Your Own"



"Goes Like Sixty"

Fill Your Silo Full—with Corn Cut at the Right Stage of Maturity for Greatest Feeding Value

CONSIDER that all winter long your production depends upon the feeding value of your silage; that it has taken the entire summer to grow the corn to make this silage; that the reward for your year's work actually hinges on the few autumn days required for putting this corn into the silo.

When you "own your own" Gilson, you cut your corn at just the right stage of maturity for greatest feeding value; you refill your silo after the corn has settled; you go into the winter with a silo four-fourths full instead of one-fourth empty—and the gain in your winter production may even pay for your Gilson in a single season.

Your gasoline engine, though only three horse-power, will operate at least one size of the Gilson. The Gilson requires one-fifth to one-third less power than any other blower

cutter. And the fact that the Gilson operates with less power means much more than the mere saving of that power—it proves the efficiency of the Gilson throughout.

For years "The Wonderful Gilson" has been built upon the same principles of construction. These principles—always faithfully combined with high quality of material—explain why "The Wonderful Gilson" stands supreme in the eyes of men who know and use silage cutters. "No farmer who knows machinery will hesitate to order a Gilson."

The information contained in our new book, "The Silo Filling Problem," is essential to a wise selection of an ensilage cutter. Send for a copy to-day.

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
429 York St., Guelph

The Wonderful

GILSON



"Took Less Power"

"I purchased one of your N-13 Gilson Ensilage Cutters last year, and an extra well pleased with it. I never had a choke of the pipes the whole season, and ran it with less power than any box I have had yet. This is the best corn cutter I have had—all different makes—and I like the Gilson the best of them all."

ROBERT FIFE, Laurel, Ont.

"Put in 8 ft. in One Hour"

"We filled a 14-foot x 30-foot silo in ten hours with our 16-inch Gilson Silo Filler. The corn was green and heavy. We filled another in 8 hours; size 14 feet x 33 feet, and one 18 feet x 40 feet in 8 hours. In one instance, 8 feet were put in a 18-foot silo in one hour. The box runs lighter by at least one-quarter than a neighbor's, which we had last year on our engine."

EDWIN LAND, Thomasford, Ont.

"A Great Machine"

"I filled a 18 x 30-ft. silo in 8 hours run with my 13-inch Gilson Silo Filler and a 6 1/2 x 10 engine, supposed to be a 10 h.p., never a sign of a plugged pipe even when belt came off. It is certainly a great machine."

E. GILBERT, Brant, Ont.

"A Surprise to All"

"Your Y-10 Silo Filler is a wonderful machine. Everybody laughed when they heard I was getting a blower box to fill my silo with the 6 h.p. engine I purchased from you in 1918. I commenced to fill my 14 x 22-ft. silo at 8 a.m., and by 3 p.m., taking one hour all at once, had 19 feet of well-tramped ensilage in the silo. It was a surprise to all."

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Helps the horse by preventing friction between the wheel and the hub. It coats the hub with a smooth hard surface—lubricates thoroughly. Takes the strain off harness and horse.



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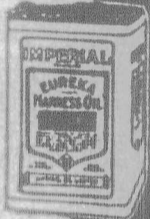
Horses can only do so much work—make the loads as easy as you can.

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the horse by prefriction between l and the hub. It coats the hub with a smooth hard surface—lubricates thoroughly. Takes the strain off harness and horse.

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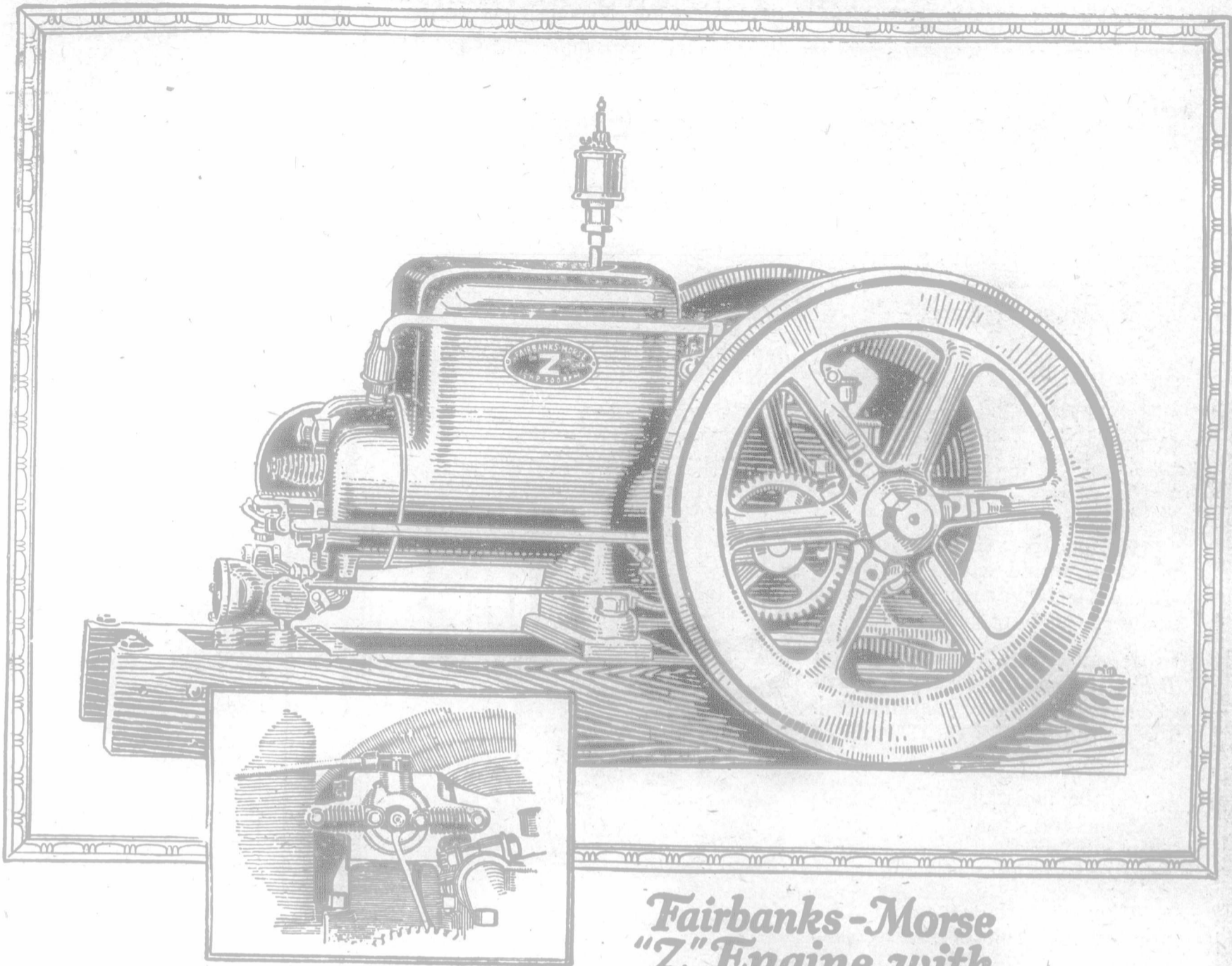
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The cheapest furnaces cost more than the Hecla



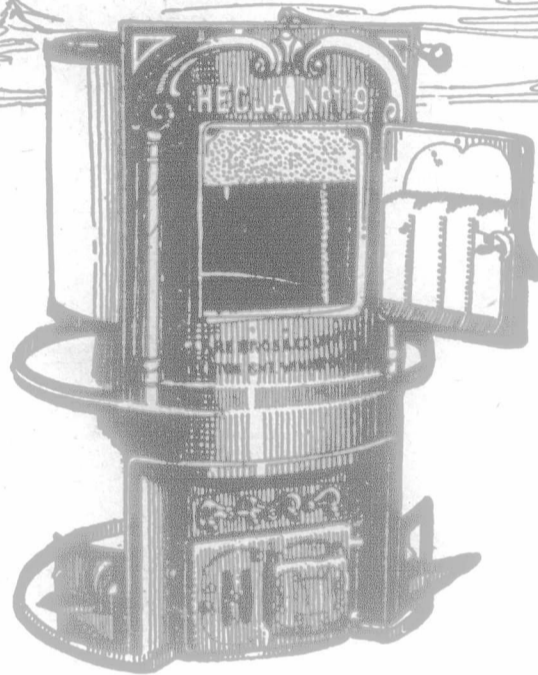
THE cheapest furnace you can buy would cost you more than a Hecla Furnace, even if it could last as long.

Because the exclusive *Steel Ribbed Firepot* of the Hecla Furnace saves one ton of coal in seven. Figure that out for the lifetime of a furnace.

So the moist, healthful, dust-free, gas-free, heat of the Hecla costs you less than poorer heating systems.

Cheaper furnaces cannot give you the *moist* air of the Hecla—because the Hecla has the *Circular Water-pan*, which ensures ample moisture in *every* room.

Cheaper furnaces cannot leave your house absolutely free of gas and dust. The Hecla Furnace has *Fused Joints*—an exclusive patented feature guaranteed for the *lifetime of the furnace* never to separate, never to leak and annoy you with gas and dust.



Expert Heating Advice--FREE

Our heating engineers will be glad to advise you on a heating system for your home without charge. Just send us a rough plan of the house. Reliable furnace men will install a Hecla Furnace in a home already built. Good builders will put Hecla Furnaces in new homes.

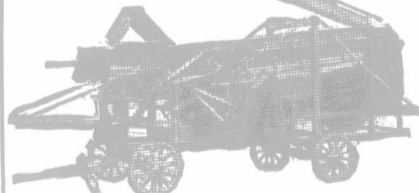
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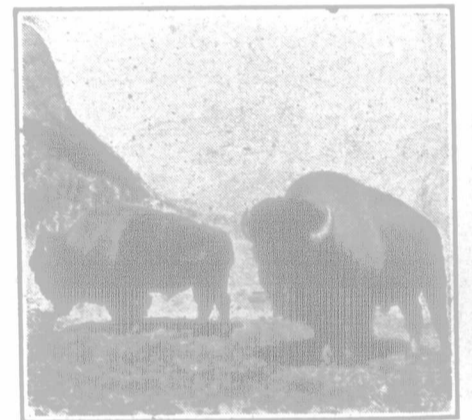
New Source of Wool Supply in Canada, a Buffalo.

By W. McD. TAIT.

If all the sheep in all the world should die there would still be left the possibility of a limited supply of wool.

It has been known for many decades that the wool of buffalo, when used as filling for comforters or as robes, produced great warmth. But it is a matter of quite recent discovery that this wool, when carded and spun, makes excellent yarn, and when woven into cloth and blankets retains its warmth producing qualities. It is claimed, in fact, that there is more warmth in buffalo wool than any other kind of wool, and anyone who has lived in Northern Canada and used buffalo overcoats, knows that no fur so successfully withstands the rigors of winter. These pioneers of the Northern outposts also claim that one buffalo robe was warmer than four ordinary blankets.

It was, however, left to Colonel Chas. Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, and Bill Cochrane, a range-rider in Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, to demonstrate in a practical way that wool of buffalo has commercial value when removed from the pelt.



Buffalo in the Foot Hills.

Colonel Goodnight collected a quantity of wool from time to time and this was sent to woolen mills where blankets were made. Bill Cochrane picked wool from scrub brush and out of wallows and sent it to his mother in Scotland who carded and spun it and sent back good home-made socks. The blankets made for Col. Goodnight were seven feet long by six feet wide and weighed only 4 lbs. 5 ozs., but were very warm. The socks made in Scotland were softer and finer than those made from the finest ordinary yarn and they would not wear out.

The question of how to obtain the wool from living buffalo has not been definitely decided. They cannot be sheared the same as sheep because of their great strength and fighting ability. A squeezer such as is sometimes used in the West for branding horses would seem to be a satisfactory contrivance for holding them. In it there would be no danger to the buffalo or the shearers, and the loose wool could be pulled off and what remained sheared off.

There are many pounds of valuable wool going to waste every year and there is no doubt, but what it could be collected and made into yarn and fabric that would demand very fancy prices.

In Canada there are about 5,000 head of buffalo in captivity. If each buffalo sheared even 20 pounds of wool the total of 100,000 pounds would be well worth all the effort involved in getting it off the animals' backs.

Buffalo wool is fine and fluffy and somewhat difficult to handle. On hind quarters it averages two-and-a-half inches, but on fore quarters its length averages five-and-a-half inches. The difficulty of handling is readily overcome by mixing in a small amount of Karakule wool which does not affect the color and puts just enough fibre into it to hold it up for spinning.

The Department of the Interior is now experimenting with buffalo wool, and if a process can be devised whereby the wool can be handled satisfactorily, arrangements will be made to shear the 4,500 head in the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, Alberta.

Wool of Canada, Buffalo.

D. TAIT. All the world should be left the possibility of wool. For many decades Buffalo, when used as robes, produced it is a matter of fact that this wool, makes excellent ven into cloth and warmth producing ed, in fact, that there Buffalo wool than any and anyone who has Canada and used knows that no fur stands the rigors of the North- im that one Buffalo than four ordinary

left to Colonel Chas. Knight, Texas, and a ge-rider in Buffalo Alberta, to demon- l way that wool of mercial value when t.




the Foot Hills.

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They are extra strong to carry the load, with a grip that won't slip, and a quality that stands up under long runs.

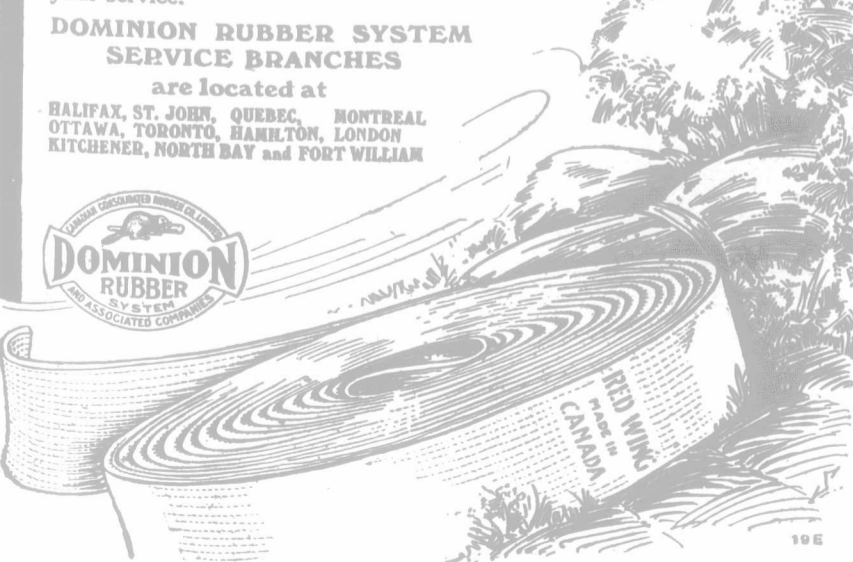
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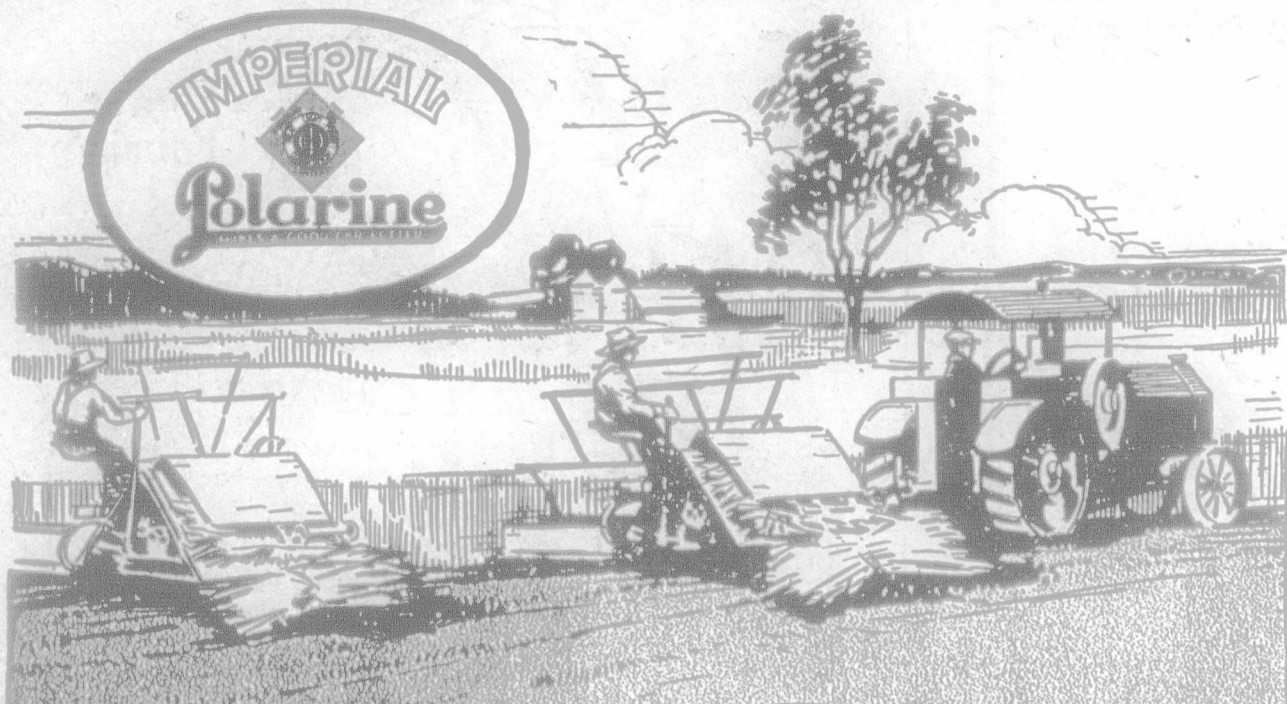
The O.K. Canadian Potato Digger lifts all the potatoes, out of any kind of soil, without bruising or splitting them. It places them in a compact row free from dirt where they may be easily picked up. The

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has many exclusive features which potato growers appreciate—a throat wider than body of machine which gives quick separation and accounts for its light draft—crucible steel shovel, polishes in any soil—effective shaking apron—adjustable fork row—superior material throughout. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for full information, testimonials and prices to-day. The demand for O.K. Diggers is extra heavy this season, so place your order early.



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Economical tractor operation demands the full utilization of every ounce of power. By keeping the cylinder walls glassy smooth, piston rings fitting snug, all the power behind the pistons, Imperial Polarine conserves the power and lowers fuel consumption.

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Sold in one and four gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels, also in 12½ gallon steel drums, by reliable dealers everywhere.

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MAKE FALL AND WINTER DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE

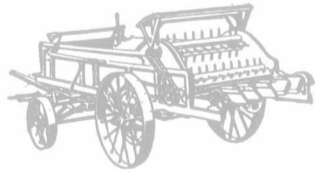
There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval Machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms, if desired, as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 9, 1920.

1459

EDITORIAL.

A dressing of commercial fertilizer on the fall wheat pays well.

This has been a splendid season to prepare for fall wheat. The wheat field should now be ready.

A good top growth on the new seeding is essential to successful wintering. Don't pasture the new seeding too closely.

Handle the foal occasionally. A little training now will do away with the necessity of more drastic treatment later on.

Get the laying flock into winter quarters early. A month before they are expected to begin laying is not too soon.

Provide plenty of fall feed for the live stock so they will go into winter quarters prepared to make good use of grain and roughage.

Feeds are high and the hay crop was short, so that it will pay to get the corn in the silo in the best possible condition this fall.

The cheese market seems to be holding remarkably steady in the face of the exchange situation. This will be a source of much satisfaction to dairymen.

Any manure left on the barnyard would be well placed if spread on the meadows. Either old meadows or new seedings give splendid returns from top dressing.

It is gratifying to learn that there is good financial support forthcoming for the National Dairy Council. This organization should be supported by every dairyman.

It will soon be time to order nursery stock for planting out next spring. Get catalogues and order early. If possible visit the nursery and make your own selection of trees.

Better packing is needed for the Canadian apple crop. Canada can produce apples of the best quality but good apples poorly graded and packed do not meet with favor on any market.

There are several deaths reported every fall from gases accumulating in the partially-filled silo into which men carelessly drop without testing the pent-up atmosphere. Test the air in the silo with a lantern.

A farmer in Oxford County sent us a stalk of corn measuring 13 feet 8 inches in height. He has five acres of such growth. We compliment the grower on the tremendous growth, but he has our sympathy when silo-filling time arrives.

The exhibitions are here again, and in this number will be found a report of the first week's happenings at the Canadian National. There is a big field to cover at a fair, and readers will understand why a large portion of our reports are given over to breeding classes in live stock. Grain, fruit and vegetable awards are important as is the judging in the whole agricultural department, but breeding live stock goes back to the farms and reproduces itself only to appear the next year, perhaps, with its progeny. There is an interest in live stock which lives on from year to year, and noted animals, long since dead, are the subject of many interesting discussions about the show-ring.

Steady Growth Best for Canada.

While at Guelph, the Imperial Pressmen, who have been touring the Dominion, were told how much Canada needed more capital and more people to develop our latent resources and ease the burden of taxation. It was intimated that this capital and increased population were being sought abroad, whereupon an experienced member of the party rose and said, "I have seen your country and for heaven's sake keep Canada for Canadians." The spokesman was from Ireland and he knew. He knew what differences in religion, differences in nationality, differences in ideals meant to the domestic peace and harmony of a nation.

In our inordinate haste to become great, to become wealthy, to become like other nations, we are endangering the future peace and future happiness of the Canadian people. It would be better far to endure a fairly heavy burden of taxation than to pollute the population with undesirable sects and peoples whose ways are not our ways. Our vast resources are taking no harm; they are not decreasing in value. If protected, our mineral wealth, our vast forests, our limitless expanse of fertile land will not suffer through lack of hands to convert them into liquid wealth. They will still be here for generations yet unborn, who if we go slowly in the matter of expansion, will bless their forebears because Canadian principles and Canadian ideals were not sacrificed. Alien labor and foreign capital are being sought, but we should not swap our birthright for something that will give us only temporary gain. To-day we are ambitious to grow, to expand, but day after to-morrow we may regret that our growth was so rapid.

Safety in Investments.

If there is one plane on which all classes and creeds can meet and call it common ground, it is the field of investments. True, a few stand out prominently in all classes as shrewd financiers, but the great mass of human kind, whether they be urban or rural, are gullible and easily relieved of their hard-earned savings. Farmers, by necessity, are careful buyers and they have acquired the reputation of being conservative in regard to investments, but the truth is, that millions of dollars' worth of valueless shares are held by them in worthless real estate, oil-less oil fields and goldless gold mines. The same is true of urban dwellers, and the recent episode in Boston where the alleged financial wizard, Ponzi, was simply deluged with money voluntarily contributed by innocent and over-trustful investors is an example of the gullibility of human nature. Ponzi promised 50 per cent. in 45 days. That was enough. The possibility of such gains in so short a time was not questioned, neither was the legality of earnings so great a matter of concern to the people interested. A small fortune appeared on the horizon, and a large number went after it in the same manner that people have grasped at gold bricks all down through the ages.

There are exceptions, but, as a rule, a high rate of interest indicates very poor security. If one wishes to gamble he can well place his money where the interest rate is abnormally high, for in nine cases out of ten the security will be correspondingly low. Seldom it is that the average small investor is given the opportunity to partake of the good things that arise at odd times, but he is being constantly invited to assist in the exploitation of new fields, the fertility of which has never been established. There are plenty of securities quite safe that yield 5½ per cent. and some in this class return 6 to 6½ per cent., but above that the margin of safety narrows and the element of risk increases. Securities that will positively yield 8 to 10 per cent. are few indeed, and they are not peddled.

At the present time Victory Bonds should be attractive to the conservative investor. The security

cannot be questioned and when purchasable below par, as they are now, they will yield in the neighborhood of 6 per cent. interest. Small holders of these Bonds should not dispose of them at this time, for subscribers who took large blocks are seeking more capital for industrial or mercantile expansion, and are placing these Victory Bonds on the market in considerable volume. He who can should hold. There are also provincial and municipal bonds that yield a fair return with good security behind them, and the same can be said of the bonds issued by various loan and mortgage corporations. In this latter case the investor should acquaint himself with the management of the institution and obtain evidence that the business is sound as well as solvent. Consult your banker in regard to projected investments and get expert advice on matters of so great importance.

Farmers, as a rule, would be well advised to consult the needs of their farms before thinking too much of investments. Drainage and an enriched soil yield good returns, and the security is the best in the world. Better implements, more up-to-date buildings, and modern conveniences in the home are dividend payers and they yield what no other form of security can, namely, convenience, comfort and happiness. If one or two thousand dollars invested in the farm makes the home more attractive to the boys and girls and makes life easier or happier for all, it is the best investment in the world.

Increased Tolls and Tariffs.

The Board of Railway Commissioners have before them for consideration the request of the railways for an increase in rates and the demand of the Bell Telephone Company for the privilege of increasing their revenue. What is the Board to do? The people generally are naturally opposed to higher rates. The corporations named claim to be facing deficits and insurmountable difficulties. Labor and operating costs have increased enormously, and out of all reason. On the other hand there is a tendency to easiness in many lines of merchandise, and people generally are not so constituted as to entertain favorably an increase in what they have to buy, while the product they have to sell is finding a bearish market. This is the farmer's position to-day. Many are optimistic enough to see coming a return to normal conditions, and anything which will obstruct that readjustment ought to be deferred. The popular demand is to let the corporations which hold Dominion franchises get along the best they can for the time being, and when conditions are near normal make a fresh bargain. If all the citizenry of this country would rise up and demand such a settlement it would, no doubt, be brought about but it is questionable whether we would not be doing ourselves an injury by such a procedure. What this country needs most to-day is service, and that is exactly what we are not getting. Wrecks are occurring too frequently on our railroads to give travellers a comfortable feeling when on the road, and shipping facilities are very inadequate. Exasperating delays and poor service all round retard development and impoverish the masses. Service is the great and fundamental need of the present day, and any settlement made should be made with that prime requisite in view. There are large crops to move and an immense tonnage of necessities to transport from maker to user. This must be accomplished and we doubt if the railroads can master the situation and give service under the present schedule; however, no permanent tariffs should be established on the basis of costs as they are to-day. Operating and labor costs must be reduced in the near future to harmonize with cheaper meat, cheaper bread, cheaper wool, cheaper hides, and cheaper everything the basic industry of this country has for the market. Big corporations which minister to the needs of the masses and are efficiently

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.

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managed should be allowed to remain solvent and put enough into reserve to insure a continuance of that solvency; but they should be obliged to give service, which means heavy annual outlays and extensions. The problem now before the Board of Railway Commissioners is one not easy of solution; vital questions are involved, great principles are at stake. Will the Board allow one of the strongest labor unions in the world to wrest seventy millions of dollars from the Canadian railways and thus indirectly from the Canadian people. By granting the increases asked for, the Board puts the stamp of approval on labor's demand for this extra seventy million dollars. Is it not time some one said no? Again, how long must international affiliations and relationships be allowed to influence the whole administration of Canadian affairs? It is almost time we ruled in our own household and ceased to accept United States rulings as solutions of our own domestic problems. That is a principle involved. Furthermore, how far is the Board justified in protecting the shareholders of the C. P. R. and insuring them reasonable annual dividends? Upon this the whole matter hinges, for the deficits of the Government railways can be taken care of out of Mr. Taxpayer's pocket.

The Crops in Glengarry.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

The subject that is above all others in interest, at this time of the year, is the one that has to do with the results of the farmer's year of labor. What of the crops?

This question is universal because it concerns every individual that has taken up his quarters on this planet called the Earth. They all eat. And until they stop doing that the outcome of the farmer's effort is of vital importance to them.

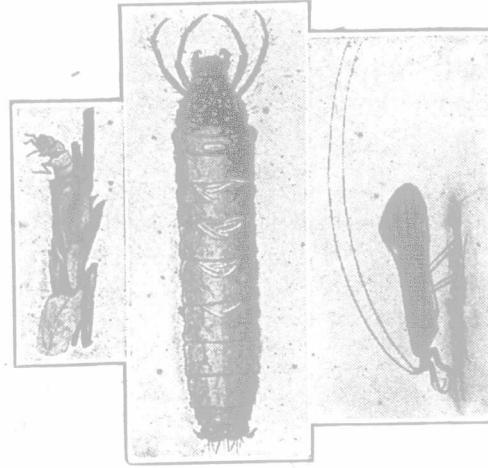
We take it for granted that all men are naturally a little selfish, so the reason for this general interest is varied. The farmer wants a good crop so that he may have a surplus to sell and have the means to supply his other wants, besides those merely relating to food. To buy a better car, perhaps, than the one that he has had now for nearly a year.

Then the city-dweller hopes for a good crop so that prices may come down and that, as a consequence, he won't have to continue spending so much of his income for food that there will be nothing left to pay the rent. As to wearing apparel, we all know that the city man has no money for such luxuries and has been wearing his old clothes for some years now—in fact, since before the war.

Finally, that wolf in sheep's clothing, the middle-man, is anxious for good crops so that he may have the greater amount of produce to handle and on which to levy that unrighteous commission of his.

So, whether it would be good for our souls, or not, to have a "bumper crop" every year, the fact remains that the world is hoping for it and looking forward with interest for the "reports" that will give them an idea as to whether the coming year will be, for them, "lean" or "fat."

"The world's trade and commerce depend on the crops, the crops depend on the weather, to a great extent, and the weather depends on some controlling force that we are, as yet, not very well acquainted with. So it would seem that, as the old Romans would say, we are in the hands of the gods, and will have to take it for granted that they are doing the best they can for us, under the circumstances. They probably know that it wouldn't be good for us to have our barns "filled with plenty" whether we earned it or not. The aim seems to be to get us to put forth our best efforts every year—to make it hard for us, in other words—without, at the same time, discouraging us altogether.



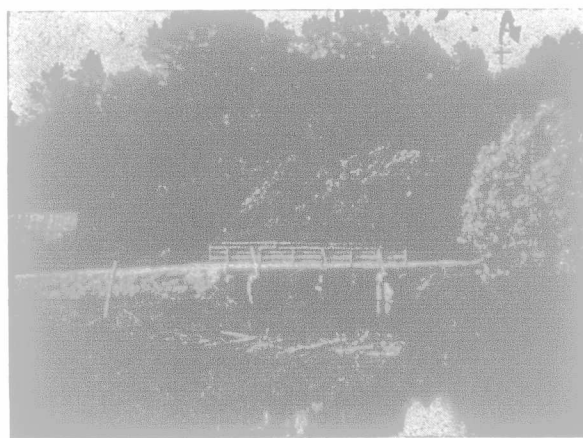
The Caddis Fly in Three Forms.

From left to right they are: Caddis-fly with its case; free larva (enlarged), and adult.

Apparently it is only under unusual circumstances that there is a good crop of the country over. As in 1915, for instance, when all America had a record-breaker, and was able, in consequence, to keep Europe from starving.

We're not prophesying another world-war in the near future but the news of the crops that we have been reading for the past few weeks would indicate that, if it comes, we are going to be ready for it, so far as food supplies are concerned. It seems to be the same everywhere. All parts of the country are reaping a harvest "above the average," from California to Labrador. And no doubt the world will find a use for it. It will be interesting to watch and note whether or not the farms are undermanned to such an extent that they cannot reduce the cost of food, even in an "above the average" year. If they can't there are hard years coming.

Through this part of the country (that is to say, the most easterly part of Ontario and the adjoining



On the Lyn, near Simcoe, Ontario.

counties in Quebec) we are glad to say that the crops are well up to the standard that has been set almost everywhere else.

Hay was the first to be harvested and it disappointed the grumblers and calamity howlers. The greater part of the clover had been killed last winter and the early prospects weren't any too good. But a very fair crop of timothy was put in the barns, with fine weather prevailing most of the time.

On the whole it has been a pretty dry summer. And this fact, along with the lack of clover, made the pastures unusually poor. With a lower milk-yield from the cows, as a matter of course. The price of cheese and butter being about the same as a year ago it follows that farmers will have less money from this line of their business than formerly.

But the shortage may be made up on grain. Oats, barley and spring wheat are all turning out well, and there should be a surplus for sale. Last year the farmer who had enough of these grains for his own use was lucky. And the continued dry weather has made it

possible to get everything into the barns in the best of condition. To have grain of good quality fairly dry weather seems necessary; weather that is even too dry for hay or pastures.

Corn is a splendid crop again this year. Because of its ability to make use of all the rain that comes, by catching it on the leaves and running it down the stalk to the roots, it does its best in a year that is too dry for almost anything else. Silage will take the place of clover on the cow's bill-of-fare this winter.

It isn't likely that farmers will be buying seed potatoes at six dollars a bag, next spring, as was the fashion around here about five months ago. Potatoes have been doing well, with no sign of rot or other disease. Those who have been using rice and other substitutes during the shortage will be glad to get back to the "Murphies" again and leave rice to the Chinaman and other easily satisfied mortals who have never been affected by the high cost of living.

In a report of this kind the question of farm labor is generally touched upon. But it is hardly necessary, any more, to so much as mention the "hired man." We might use that expression we have all heard, and say "there ain't no such animal." Farmers are getting their work done some way or other, usually with the help of their wives or children and occasionally by exchanging time with a neighbor. The crops are put in and taken off, even if there isn't much done in the way of permanent improvements about the home.

In the majority of cases the farmer can't compete with the city when it comes to offering attractive wages, and, even if he could, I don't think he'd get the help. The class that used to work on the farm have found the city, and its ways, more to their liking than the quiet "movieless country."

Anyway, it's an undisputed fact that if you can't get the help you won't have to pay for it, which is no small consolation to the majority of us. There's compensation even in the lot of the Twentieth Century American farmer—All kinds of it, I think.

Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

When we look down into a clear pool, particularly if it be a pool in a rapid stream, we may see many little cylindrical cases of sticks, small pebbles, sand, or leaves, and as we watch we notice that these cases are moving about. The cases are the homes of the Caddis-fly larva, and these larvae move about by projecting the head and legs from the case and crawling along, dragging their homes behind them.

There are many species of Caddis-flies in our waters, and each builds a characteristic style of case, but all are made by fastening pieces of material together with silk. Some make their houses of sticks laid longitudinally, some of little sticks laid cross-cross, some of bits of leaves, others of small pebbles or of sand. One species makes a cigar-shaped case of small strips of birch-bark, and another constructs a rectangular case of flat pieces of wood. One of our Caddis-flies *Helicopsyche borealis*, makes a spiral case of sand and very small pebbles.

The larval Caddis-fly is elongated and usually cylindrical, (See Fig. 2), the head and thorax being chitinized and hard, but the abdomen soft. It breathes by means of tracheal gills, which hang like little threads from the sides of the abdomen, the water being passed in and out of the case by the rhythmic movements of the body of the larva. At the posterior end of the abdomen are a pair of little hooklets by means of which the larva maintains its hold upon its case while crawling about.

Most species of Caddis-flies are vegetable feeders in the larval stage, but some are carnivorous. They live for several months and pass the winter in the larval stage.

When the larva is ready to pupate it withdraws wholly within the case and closes up the opening with a loose wall of material held together with silk. In many instances before pupation the cases are fastened with silk to submerged sticks or stones.

When the adult emerges it comes out of the case, crawls up on some support above the water, molts and flies away. The adults are two-winged insects with very long antennae ("feelers") and with the wings covered with fine hair-like scales. They do not fly about much during the day, but are active at night. They are really very abundant, but they are comparatively little known and most people take them for some kind of moth, and certainly do not associate them with the animated cases of our ponds and streams. The wings of the adult Caddis-fly when at rest are not held horizontally, like those of most species of moths, but are "roofed" as is also the case with some species of moths. The adults are obscurely colored, grays, browns and fawns predominating in their coloration.

The eggs of the Caddis-flies are laid in the water in gelatinous clusters. In some cases the female apparently crawls beneath the surface of the water to deposit her eggs, as they have been found on submerged objects.

We have a good many species of Caddis-flies, but just how many it is impossible to say, as up to the present this group has received comparatively little attention in Canada.

College professors complain of being under-paid, but Dr. A. A. Sachmatov, Professor of Russian Language at Petrograd, is said to have died of starvation. Here is an instance where far-away pastures do not look green.

THE HORSE.

It is important that the feet be given proper attention. This applies to the colt as well as to the working team.

The spring-born foal can never be more easily halter-broken than now. A little schooling at this age will not be time wasted.

A well-fed colt will be as big at two years of age as a poorly-fed one at three. It does not pay to stint the young growing horse.

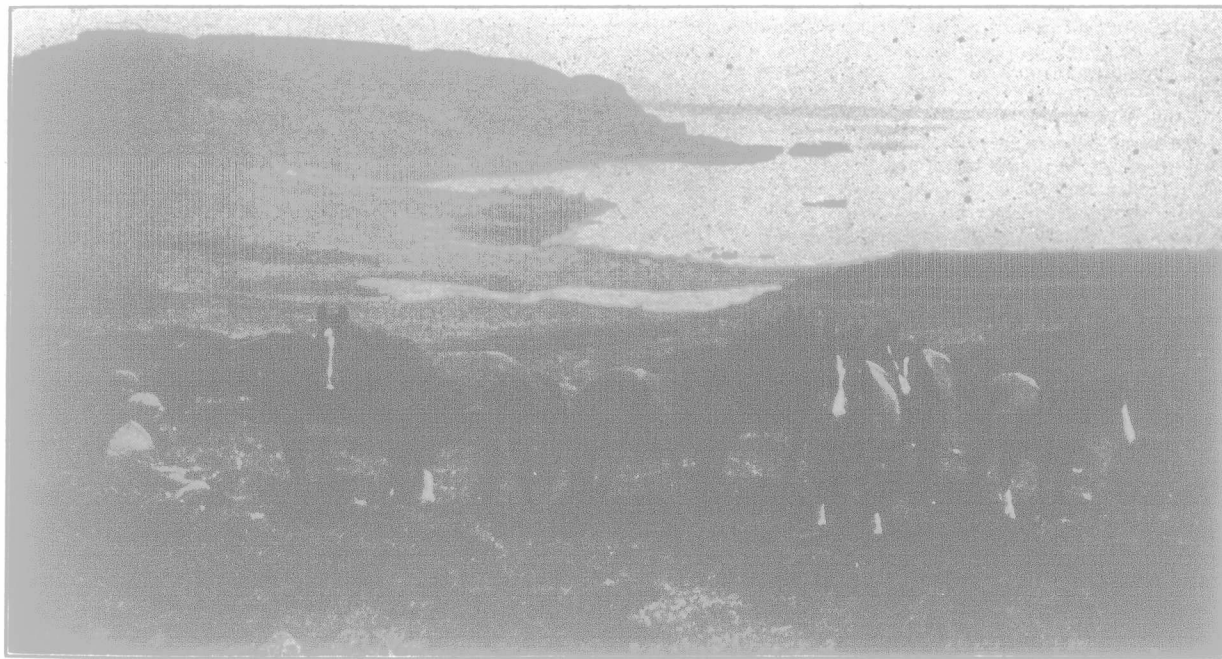
The colts should have a moderate supply of oats. This with a little clover or alfalfa hay will give that development that all horsemen desire.

The team that is working every day requires more feed than it can pick in the pasture field. Oats and some hay should be fed if the horses are to be kept in condition.

Horse owners should make it a practice to have the teeth of all their animals examined and cared for by a capable person. Quids of grass finely chewed and rolled together and found lying about the horse pasture are evidence that there is trouble with the teeth.

A good many farm teams are worked down rather thin at this season of the year, with the result that the collars do not fit properly. There is too much play; consequently sore shoulders result. A sweat pad can be used to advantage, and may tend to prevent a horse having to work under the discomfort of a sore shoulder.

Thorough grooming is important if the horse is to be kept in condition. Far too many teamsters spend but a few minutes with the comb and brush on each horse, and call it a grooming, when in reality they have only removed a little of the surface dust and have not loosened up the dust and dirt which has become matted on the body owing to the perspiration of the previous day.



A Horse Holiday.

Some drivers are very careless when harnessing the team. Some do not take the trouble to clean the collars or sweat pads, or to have the hames fitting tightly to the collar. The result is that a few days' hard work causes sore spots to form on the horse's shoulder. Everything possible should be done to add to the comfort of the horse that is in the collar day after day.

It is not a good practice to jam the horse's manger full of hay at noon. Hay that is left over in the manger tends to become stale and is not as appetizing for the evening meal. The greater part of the hay should be fed at night, and comparatively little in the morning and at noon. A horse's digestive system is not built for a heavy roughage ration. Many horsemen feed altogether too much hay.

Market Classes of Work Horses.

By DR. G. H. CONN.

The market classes of work horses will vary considerably in the different markets, and even when the classification is known, it is next to impossible in many cases to decide to just which class that the animal may belong. It is a fact, however, that our work horse belongs to the power type and in all classifications for show-ring and market he is so considered. This classification is based upon mechanics; the purpose of the power or work horse is the moving of the maximum load with minimum of muscular effort and at a slow gait. In most markets, however, the work horse or drafter, is classified according to the work that he has to do. This accounts for the wide variation in the classifications, as buyers in some sections like a horse of a certain

weight and type, while buyers in another section doing about the same line of work, like a horse of a different type and size. So it is next to impossible to draw a fine line of distinction between the various classes. It is decreed, however, by most authorities upon the subject that a horse must weigh at least 1,500 pounds to be classed as a drafter; and from my inspection of several thousand horses in the markets, I concluded that this is more nearly the proper weight than is 1,600 pounds, which is the weight set by one well-known writer upon the subject.

It requires considerable weight in the draft horse to secure a firm footing while drawing a heavy load, and weight thrown into the collar is efficient assistance to muscular exertion. To secure the greatest power in a draft horse we must have a low-set, blocky, compact animal, that has plenty of width and depth of body. The legs should be short and large and the muscles well developed as it is a well known fact that those with short bones and large muscular development are the ones that will be excellent power animals. The animal should be compact, that is short of body or closely coupled; the superiority of this conformation over a long rangy horse, is often noticed among the farm chunks. We have observed horses of this type weighing 1,100 pounds or less that were demons for work; they would do more work and stay in better condition than many horses 250 to 300 pounds heavier in weight, but of a looser conformation.

We feel that work horses should be classified as follows: drafters, loggers, feeders, wagon horses and chunks or farm horses.

The drafter is the horse of more than 1,500 pounds in weight that has plenty of quality. While the lower set, the more power is produced, yet the market demands for draft geldings require that they do not appear too squatty and short. The height most in demand is from 16-2 to 17 hands. This adds greatly to the appearance of a team and it is a well-known fact that many large companies buy their horses for the purpose of advertising as well as a means of transportation.

The logger is a drafter that does not have enough quality to sell to first-class trade or one that has some defects or blemishes that make him unsuitable. Such

of space to the heart and lungs. Horses that are narrow and shallow of chest are usually of weak constitution and do not have great staying powers while at hard work.

The fore-legs should be straight, well set under the body and heavily muscled. A vertical line downward from the point of the shoulder should equally divide the arm, knee, cannon and the foot. A vertical line downward from the center of the elbow joint, should fall upon the center of the knee and pastern joints and just back of the foot.

The knee and fetlock joints should be broad and well defined and free from any coarseness. This provides favorable attachments for the tendons.

The pasterns should be rather sloping, about 45 degrees being the desired angle. This insures a springy, elastic step. If they are too straight the gait is stilty and inelastic and the concussion is greatly increased, which produces many unsoundnesses of the feet where they are used upon hard surfaced roads or upon pavements.

The feet should be large, dense, with a concave sole and large, plump frog. The angle of the toe of the foot should be about 50 degrees. It is argued by some that the color of the horn should be dark, but in a wide experience with diseases of the feet, we have never noticed any difference regarding freedom from injury or unsoundnesses that would give us any reason to prefer either one to other. The hoof head (which is the opening at the top of the hoof) should be open to give sufficient room for the structures within.

The body should be short, the withers of medium height, the ribs well sprung. The depth of the body is important as it provides room for the digestive organs. The space between the last rib and the point of the hip should be very short. The loin should be broad and thick, which is an important point of a good work animal.

The croup should be broad and well covered with muscle. The croup in some horses has a decided slope which detracts very much from the appearance of the animal. The strength of the croup, however, is in proportion to the degree of muscling that it has.

Thighs and quarters should be heavily muscled as it is the hind legs that furnish the propelling power for the body. It is a very serious defect in a draft horse to have deficient muscles in this region.

The hocks should be wide, properly set and well defined; they should not show any coarseness or fleshiness. This is one of the most important points of the body due to the amount and character of work that it has to perform. The hock should not appear full and baggy.

While it is the walking gait that is mostly used in the work horse, yet when purchasing or judging for the gait, the trotting gait shows the walk of the animal very well, only greatly magnified. The stride should be of medium length, snappy and elastic. The legs and feet should meet in unison and should travel in a straight line. Faulty gait in a work horse does not have the same relation that it does in a light harness horse, but it is objectionable, nevertheless.

LIVE STOCK.

Quality is what counts in our herds.

When starting a herd buy good foundation stock.

Be a booster for better quality live stock, and help the other fellow to improve his herd.

Size, smoothness and strong constitution are points to be considered when buying the feeder steers.

Better herd and flock headers mean better feeders for the stable and pasture, with ultimately larger profits on the feed consumed and labor expended.

When at the fair do not let the midway, machinery hall, horse races, etc., monopolize all your time. The live stock is worthy of your close inspection.

Endeavor to make the live stock exhibit at your local fair the best ever. The fair board needs every live stock breeder's assistance and co-operation.

It is not too early to look around for winter feeders. If you have a field of rape you can give them a good start, before it is time to stable them for the winter.

There is more waste in killing thin stock than in dressing prime stuff. Plan on finishing the animals for the block before disposing of them to the drover.

When purchasing breeding stock or feeding stock the utility of the animal should be considered. To be profitable an animal must be more than good to look at.

When choosing a brood sow select the pig whose ancestors have proven their worth. The dam should be a good milker and one which farrows a large, uniform litter.

There is a temptation to sell the best breeding females in the herd when some one offers a long figure. But, if you sell the best what will your herd be ten years from now?

Although there is an abundance of straw this year there is no excuse for wasting it. Put what the barn won't hold in a neat stack and use it first, saving what is under cover for use during the blustery winter weather.

Stock judging competitions at the large and small fairs is a feature to be commended. Exhibitors should willingly assist those in charge of the competition by bringing out their stock for the young men to work on.

While the prices of butcher stock are high it might be a good time to cull the breeding herd. Some of the females do not fill your eye and others may be shy breeders, why not get rid of them now and leave more room for the good things?

The Canadian National Exhibition, the greatest on the continent, is in full swing and those unable to attend miss a treat, but remember that the Western and Ottawa Fairs are on the week of September 11 to 18, and are worthy of patronage.

That rape field sown early in July should be about ready to turn the stock on. Keep an eye on the animals the first week or ten days, as some animals have been known to bloat when first turned on this luxuriant growth of green forage.

The hog pastures become bare about this time of year, but green feed is just as essential to growth and health of the swine now as in the early summer. Green corn, rape or second-growth clover may be cut and fed to the hogs in pens or paddocks.

Many stables require re-flooring. Concrete makes a permanent floor and is not difficult to construct. However, cement is expensive and hard to procure this fall, consequently anyone contemplating making repairs to the stable should get the material on the ground.

The catch of seeds this year is good and there may be a temptation to turn the stock on them. If there is a good top the cattle may not do much harm provided it is dry, but care should be taken not to pasture close. The meadows with a good top in the fall are the ones to come through the winter in the best condition.

The 1920 harvest of spring grains has been very gratifying, and in most localities the corn crop is promising. With abundance of good roughage the problem of wintering and feeding cattle in 1920-21 should not be so difficult as during the past two winters. There is no better way of marketing farm crops than through the medium of live stock.

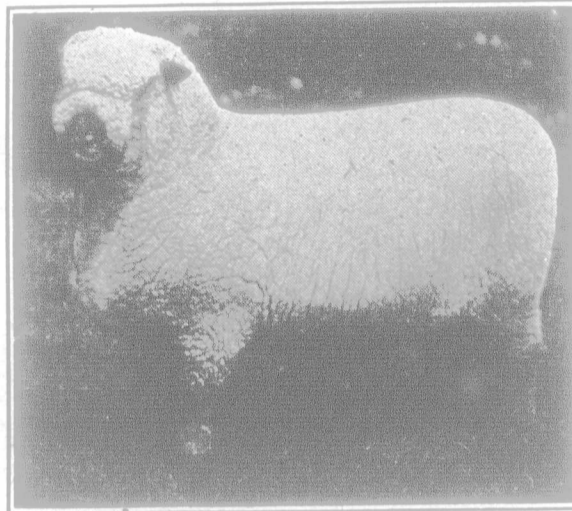
Nettle-Rash in Swine.

A skin disease known as nettle-rash or urticaria is a somewhat common disease of the hog, characterized by the appearance of numerous small, somewhat diamond-shaped elevations upon the skin. These elevations are caused by the exudation of fluid between the layers of the skin.

Causes.—The disease is undoubtedly predisposed to, if not actually caused by the filthy conditions under which pigs are kept in some instances. Irritation of the skin by lice or by nettles is a somewhat common cause of the condition. An outbreak of nettle-rash sometimes follows the use of irritating dips or application in too strong solution. It may follow sudden changes of food or the feeding of certain classes of plants. As a secondary or symptomatic condition, nettle-rash is sometimes as a complication of disturbances of the stomach and bowels. It is probably more often due to this than to any other cause.

Symptoms.—In some cases the local symptoms are preceded for a day or two by indigestion and constipation accompanied by increase of temperature, but in most cases the skin eruption occurs without any previous symptoms. The lesions are noticed as small somewhat flat elevations on the skin, and may be few or very numerous. These elevations are most frequent and most noticeable on the ears, sides of the neck, back of the elbows, inside of the thighs, and along the floor of the abdomen. The spots are swollen, red in color, and vary

in size from that of a pea to that of a fifty-cent piece. In some cases a number of these blotches run together or join to form one large area which may be several inches square. In a few hours the spots begin to fade at the centre and extend to the margin, but the circumference usually remains reddish. There is intense itching noticed, and the patient will scratch and rub himself against the wall, fence, posts or any solid object that he can reach. There is generally noticed a loss of appetite, some fever, restlessness, loss of flesh, and a general unthrifty appearance. This disease of itself is not serious except in the fact that it indicates that there is something wrong with the digestive apparatus or with the manner of feeding or general care. The usual course of the trouble is from four to six days, and the lesions usually disappear without leaving any mark. In quite severe cases blisters may form and the skin scale off over the affected areas.



A Two-shear Shropshire Ram.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in keeping swine in clean feed lots and pens, and keeping them free from lice and other irritating substances. Animals that are kept in dirty, damp, filthy feed lots, or in damp, ill-ventilated, unclean pens, and allowed to wallow in mud, filthy water, etc., cannot be expected to keep free from skin trouble. Lice are an important factor in predisposing to various skin diseases, but also in causing general unthriftiness. When lice are present, of course their destruction should not be neglected. Care must be exercised in selecting for their removal, preparations that will not cause too great irritation to the skin and thereby complicate matters. For this purpose a warm solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics gives good results, but even this must not be made too strong, while a four or five per cent. solution may in most cases be safely used, it is probably better to not use it stronger than three per cent., as from some cause or reason not readily understood, the skin of some pigs appears to be very sensitive. The animals may be dipped in this preparation, or it may be applied with a sponge or the hand. Animals that have been dipped or washed should be housed for a few hours after the operation, as in cold weather they should be protected from the cold, and in hot weather the effect of the direct rays of the sun may prove injurious. It can readily be understood that there is little use in treating for any skin disease unless at the same time an effective effort be made to clean and keep clean feed lots, pens, etc. Another important point in the prevention of nettle-rash is in feeding so that digestive disorders may not occur.

Curative treatment must be directed, in the first place, to checking the itching. For this purpose probably nothing acts more quickly than a strong solution of baking soda, say two ounces to a gallon of water. Another effective dressing is a lotion made of

one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a quart of water. These can be used either as a dip, or be sponged on. To act upon the stomach and bowels, and thereby remove the most probable cause of the trouble, a purgative should be given. For this purpose either Epsom salt, or raw linseed oil gives good results, the dose being from one to four tablespoonfuls of either, according to the size of the patient. Of course, for very small animals the dose must be less. The feed should be of a laxative and sloppy nature for a few days, and care taken both in feeding and general care to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

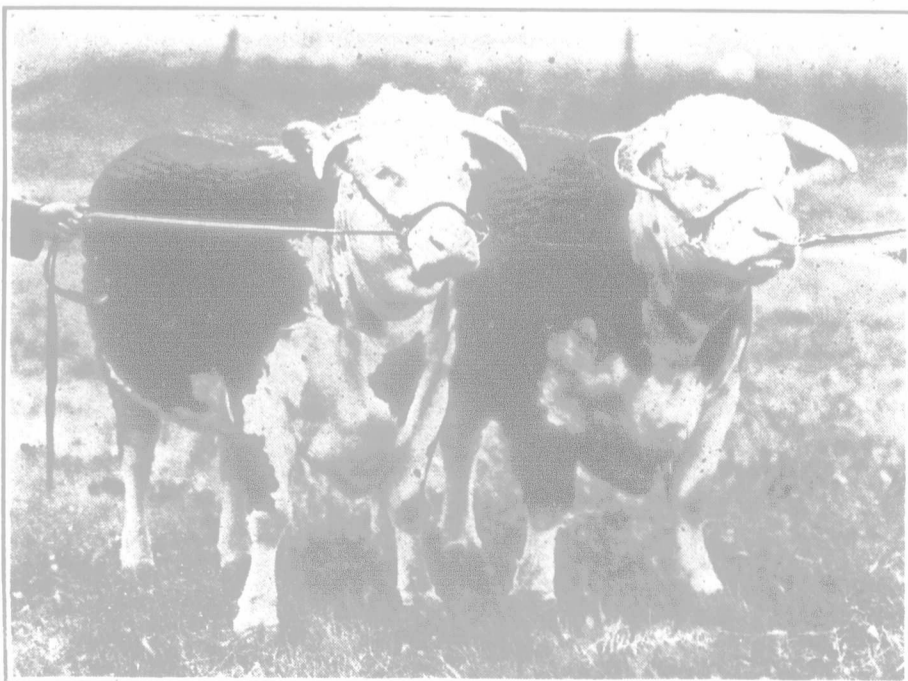
WHIP.

Well-Stocked Farms are Most Productive.

In travelling through the country, one can fairly accurately pick out the farms, on which a good number of live stock are kept, by the appearance of the crops. Those farms on which the crops are fed back into the soil, through the medium of live stock, are usually considerably more productive than where the crops are sold in bags and bales. It stands to reason that one cannot continue to sell grain and hay off the farm and reap an abundant harvest year after year, unless a large amount of money is expended on commercial fertilizer. Even then there is usually a falling off in production as the commercial fertilizer will not entirely take the place of farm-yard manure. When our farms retained their virgin fertility, the owners become more or less careless about the disposition of the stable manure. One did not particularly need it on the new land, and it was allowed to leach away. Grain farming without the application of farm-yard manure soon takes the heart out of the soil, and the first results are a lessening of the crops in adverse seasons, but soon it becomes more difficult to grow a good crop even in a favorable season. The farms that have been well stocked and well manured hold up year after year and return a good revenue. Not only does manure add plantfood to the soil, but it tends to open up the heavy clay soils and make them more workable. It also makes light soils more retentive of moisture; thus we find it good for all classes of soils. The question frequently arises how much stock should a hundred-acre farm carry? There can be no definite number set, as it depends so much upon the productivity of the soil, but one thing is certain there should be enough animals kept on the farm to consume the roughage grown, and instead of allowing the manure to leach in the barnyard it should be applied to the field to assist in the growing of larger crops that a larger stock might be kept. There are some hundred-acre farms on which not over fifteen to twenty head of cattle, one brood sow and a few head of sheep are kept, while on other farms of like size over thirty head of cattle, two or three brood sows, and a flock of probably twenty ewes are maintained. The more grain that is fed, the stronger will be the manure. On many farms a considerable quantity of concentrates is purchased each year and turned into pork and beef at a profit.

The quality of stock kept should be taken into consideration. The mongrel grade stuff will consume practically as much feed as good grades, or pure-bred stock, but yet return very little revenue. It costs a good deal more to grow a crop to-day than it did ten years ago, and one way to make a profit on it is to feed it to better-bred stock. Because a person has grades is no reason why he should not aim at improvement and keep good grades that will make economical gains in the feed-lot and on pasture.

It is possible to over-stock the farm unless one is prepared to spend a good deal of money in the purchasing of feed. There are instances where a large herd has been kept, but owing to short rations they have come out in the spring in an extremely thin condition. In such cases it requires considerable time on good grass to bring the stock to where it was the fall before. There is



A Worthy Pair of White Faces.

Grand champion Hereford bull and cow at Brandon. Owned by A. B. Cook, Montana.



Rosa Hope 22nd.

Junior champion Shorthorn heifer at Brandon for J. G. Barron.

and sulphate of zinc used either as a dip, or stomach and bowels, probable cause of the disease. For this purpose oil gives good results, a teaspoonful of either, or more, if necessary, should be less. The feed should be changed for a few days, and general care to

WHIP.

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bound to be the temptation to sell the hay and grain at the present high prices, but one must look ahead and consider the effect this will have on the productivity of the farm a few years hence. The farms on which a large number of live stock are well kept are and will continue to be the heaviest producing. It is a case of growing bigger crops to feed more live stock to produce still larger crops.

THE FARM.

Muskoka Sunflowers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

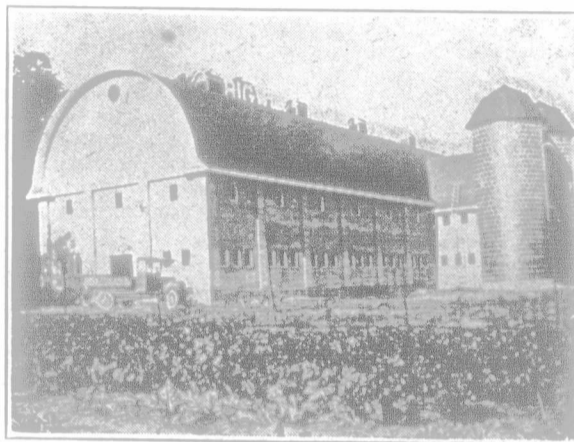
Corresponding with other sections of Ontario, the season of 1920 has brought to the District of Muskoka and Parry Sound very favorable returns. Notwithstanding apparent backwardness of weather, the growth of field and garden crops has been remarkable, particularly in the rapid maturing of oats and peas during August. The spring wheat acreage was relatively small and probably hardly equal to that of last year. For a couple of reasons it does not promise to hold a conspicuous place in the husbandry of the lake region, where supplies of winter fodder for live stock are so essential. The staple oat crop area is said to be larger and the stand and quality certainly appear to be above the average. The heads filled wonderfully well, and in the fields observed, little smut was to be seen. By August 16th the self-binders were under way, and cutting quite general during the weeks ending the 21st and 28th. Some fields are cut green for winter feeding. As a reminder of old, old times when people seemed to like work, in one good-sized field near Falkenberg a sturdy harvester was noticed slashing down the grain with a cradle, providing a hand binding job for some one with a wooden rake. The pea crop, which is a feature of Muskoka husbandry, is also exceptionally fine. One field in Loring locality was expected to go 40 bushels per acre. The fodder is, of course, prized for sheep, and the grain for chop mixtures. Compared with oats and peas, barley does not make quite as satisfactory a showing. No. 21 is the principal variety grown, having been fairly well distributed through the field crop competition. Considerable improvement is expected in the quality of grain crops because of the superior seed of oats, barley and Marquis wheat distributed through the agency of the Northern Development Branch to which settlers gave their notes.

Owing to the proximity of frosts at each end of the season, field corn does not find these districts quite as congenial as farther south in the Province. Some fair patches were observed, but many were uneven and had not made the growth expected by the end of the third week in August. Naturally there are few silos and a considerable interest has been awakened over the possibilities of the sunflower as a silage crop. It may be planted with safety earlier in spring and will stand more frost when maturing. A demonstration is in progress this season near Huntsville on the E. O. Shaw dairy farms, one of which has been splendidly equipped with a modern barn and twin block silos. A 6 or 7-acre field was sown this spring with mammoth Russian sunflower, and when seen on August 23rd had made a stronger growth than flint corns planted about the same time. The soil preparation and manuring were practically identical, and it appeared to have been drilled in about the same thickness and distance apart. In some drills corn and sunflower seed has been mixed and with a very early maturing variety of corn this plan might prove advantageous. The sunflower stalks were not of uniform height in all parts of the field, but at the date mentioned many of them measured 6½ feet to the top. As a rule, the main stalk was not very coarse and carried a fair load of foliage and the flower heads were forming, giving promise of being ready for the silo along in September. Another season it might be worth while trying out the branching strain of sunflower. Plants of this type in Western Ontario this season were 10 feet high on August 25th, and had lateral branches from near the bottom numbering 15 or 20 each bearing a flower. The stalks are less coarse than the mammoth sort. R. S. Beckett, the Agricultural Representative for these districts, who is keeping tab on the experiment is favorably impressed with its progress. Mr. Shaw, head of the Colossal Anglo Canadian Leather enterprise and the creative genius of the Bigwin Island Inn on Lake of Bays, is developing milk production on a growing scale and also vegetable production for the summer tourist resort and for local demand as well. The stabling illustrated herewith affords an idea of the way in which his undertakings are being carried on.

The northern potato crop promises well. Last year two car loads of certified seed tubers were shipped out, and there will probably be as many this year in addition to the general surplus. Mosaic and leaf roll are not serious. Black leg, a fungous disease, turning the foliage yellow and going into the roots and ending in rot, causes more apprehension. Green Mountain and Empire State with some Irish Cobblers, are varieties finding favor. Mangels did not get a good start, but turnips are looking fine. On one farm where artificial fertilizer was used on mangels, a portion was left untreated, and there was at least 75 per cent. difference in favor of the appearance of the fertilized portion. There will be nearly double the quantity of fodder for wintering compared with 1919, and there are no more if as many cattle to eat it, owing to stocks having been sold down so close last year when fodder was short. Sheep look well, but the drop in wool and lamb prices is not encouraging; this most deserving branch of hus-

bandry. The activity in lumbering naturally draws away any surplus help so that on small holdings no stock can be handled so easily and economically as sheep. The hog industry is progressing in Parry Sound as well as cattle. One drover at Powassan last season shipped out over 50 car loads of stock. Farmers' clubs, of which there are about 20, are shipping some stock and procuring considerable material for farm use in car lots. This season there will be about nine school fairs, some directed from the office of the Agricultural Representative and others looked after by the Women's Institutes, which are doing useful work, including medical inspection in schools. No move is reported towards rural school consolidation, the winter road obstacle being practically insurmountable. Dairying holds its own, one butter factory being in operation and more cream is being shipped out. As usual during summer, there is the strong tourist demand for supplies of butter, milk and cream. Berries, wild and cultivated, were an abundant crop, but the exactions of the sugar lords who had plenty to ship across the lines, had a rather restrictive effect upon canning and preserving.

ALPHA.



A Muskoka Dairy Barn.

The two silos illustrated will soon be full of sunflower silage.

Acres of Sweet Clover For Seed.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Having taken an outing recently, and studied the crop outlook, I was surprised to see the many acres of sweet clover being left for seed. Much of it is standing from six to eight feet in height and showing an enormous crop of strong, woody stems and branches heavily in bloom, betokening a heavy crop of seed, which, if anywhere near the price of last spring, will lift many old mortgages, and put the farm and the farmer in a position of affluence beyond the dreams of the fabled El-Dorado of South America.

Here in our midst has arisen, within twelve years, a great enterprise. It dates from a brief letter appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate," advising farmers to sow sweet clover as a forage crop, the writer giving as a



An Immense Corn Crop.

This crop is growing on the farm of C. M. Dennis, North Norwich Tp. The man in the picture stands 5 feet 10½ inches.

reason "the liking his driver had for it," and how the horse got fat on this "weed" growing luxuriantly upon waste land, even on drifting sand.

Your comments upon the letter and other letters of criticism appearing throughout Ontario attracted attention. A few tried small patches of it; the Provincial and Dominion Experimental Farms tested it; and in spite of the cry of many farmers that it was a "bad weed," that farms would be ruined and nothing else would get room to grow, it was sown and it grew. Waste places became tillable; cold, damp, sandy land produced it, where no other legume would grow; sour lands became sweetened, which with proper drainage pro-

duced cereals which never had grown on them before. Nitrogenous matter was deposited in the soil even to a greater extent than any of the other legume crops gave, and being a biennial it was found easy to plow the second crop under, which, with a good skimmer plow, leaves the ground in good order. We shall wait patiently to learn the result the coming year of the first venture of a substitute for the summer-fallow for fall wheat. There is a possibility, where a good catch of sweet clover has covered the ground, that it may be a check to the dreaded perennial sow thistle. Too many fields now are yellow, or beyond that stage and have the tuft of cotton, like a dandelion, spreading out to carry the seed on the small parachute anywhere and everywhere.

The first cutting of sweet clover is ready just as the perennial sow thistle is coming into bloom, and when cut at that time there is every chance of the second crop of clover weakening the sow thistle so much that, where land is rich enough, any suitable crop may be sown afterwards with safety.

As for a money-maker, we must wait for another year to tell the tale. That so much sweet clover has been left for seed this year in Ashfield, Huron and Kincardine Townships is due to the heavy yield and big prices for seed of last year. The biggest crop I know of last year was grown by Mr. Campbell, of Huron Township, from which was realized the handsome sum of \$2,500 from eight acres.

No one can compute the great gain, not only to Ontario but the world, which is due to this very bad weed, that has become a plant worthy of the husbandman's care, and every person should appreciate your efforts, through "The Farmer's Advocate," in bringing it before the public. One farmer in this County has 50 acres left for seed.

Bruce County, Ont.

Wm. WELSH.

The Effect of Increased Railway and Telephone Rates.]

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Just at a time when people in general are expecting a lowering in the cost of living, two of the great industries, viz., the railway corporations and the Bell Telephone Company, apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for permission to very materially raise freight, passenger and telephone rates. While they may be able to show wherein the revenue is not sufficient to meet the expenditures and allow for upkeep, if the Board will look into the matter carefully they will surely find some other means of meeting the discrepancies besides inflicting upon the masses greater burdens along the above-mentioned lines. We believe such increases in the rates would be suicidal for the companies asking them, as well as burdensome to those who are compelled to buy the service they give. The increase of freight rates has already caused the general use of the motor truck from city to city, which will be greatly increased as highways are improved, and if rates are further increased there will be absolutely no inducement to ship by freight. And whatever happens with freight rates will surely follow in express rates, with like results, eventually putting many articles of merchandise off the market altogether. An increase in passenger rates will also have detrimental results. Present indications are that money is flush and people will spend it. Very many do not seem to value money; they spend it freely in travel, etc., but this is not going to continue for long, possibly some can see the beginning of the end right now. An increase in rates will surely reduce travel. With many thousands of breadwinners out of employment in the large centres, owing to plants of different kinds reducing their staffs or closing down entirely, it would be anything but reasonable to suppose that the abundant returns from the farms of Canada, (which we should all be thankful for) are going to materially reduce the cost of living unless other articles of commerce lower at the same time.

As we have already intimated, it may be necessary to increase the revenue in proportion to the expenditure, but there are other ways of doing it besides raising the rates. While it is not for me to say how it can be done, we might suggest a few things that possibly could be done under such extreme conditions, but we don't believe it can be carried out without the shoe pinching someone. First, it might be possible to reduce some very high salaries; second, it might be possible to reduce the number of trains in certain divisions, but even this cannot be done without inconveniencing the travelling public more or less, and reducing the number on the pay-rolls, or the number of hours that each one can be employed; third, it might be possible to set aside (entirely for the time being) certain portions of roads that parallel other roads, some of which were built perhaps twenty years too soon, and some perhaps should never have been built at all. Any one of these three propositions could, no doubt, be worked to the general welfare of the Dominion, and if all three were partially practiced it would mean many millions saved annually to the railways of Canada without penalizing the people. And what applies to the railway corporations applies very largely to the Bell Telephone Company. If their rates materially increase it will mean the removal of thousands of telephones from subscribers' walls. The facts are that the rates are too high at the present time for the service rendered. This is a very inopportune time for the raising of rates. The tide has turned towards more moderate costs of living. Let us hope that the Board of Railway Commissioners will not sanction any move that will put a wrench in the machinery at the present time, but, on the other hand, will encourage these two great industries to live, as it were, upon the past, or curtail their expenditures for

the time being until the pendulum swings back to normal, and exert their energies towards efficiency. The great cry is to lower the cost of living, which cannot be done by increasing rates, increasing wages, and shortening the hours of service.

Middlesex Co., Ont. R. H. HARDING.

A stalk of corn measuring 13 feet 8 inches on August 31, was brought to the office of the "Farmer's Advocate" from the farm of Geo. Kilmore, South Dorchester Township, Ontario. Mr. Kilmore has five acres of this phenomenal growth and is expecting it to still grow two or three feet in height. The seed was purchased through an advertisement which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" last spring.

THE DAIRY.

Producers' and Consumers' Interests as They Affect Milk Prices.

By reason of fact that a milk commission has recently been appointed to investigate from time to time milk prices in the Province of Ontario, and because there is some possibility that the dairyman's winter price will begin September 1, thus giving an eight months' winter instead of seven as formerly, the following statement by G. P. Warber, Manager of the National Milk Producers' Federation of the United States, should prove interesting to all milk producers. Mr. Warber points to the milk business of the City of Philadelphia as one of the most successful examples of an amicable adjustment of milk prices secured by the co-operation of producers, dealers and consumers. The statement quotes an article by Dr. Clyde L. King, Milk Price Arbitrator for Pennsylvania. Mr. Warber's statement follows:

"In asking for certain information relative to public control over the market distribution of fluid milk, a manager of one of the prominent producers' milk marketing associations of the United States recently wrote in part as follows: 'Our constant trouble with the milk dealers on price adjustment convinces us that there should be some method by which prices and all other factors pertaining to the distribution of milk can be amicably adjusted from time to time by some impartial body with authority to enforce its regulations.'

"The present writer is aware of the fact that some of the largest milk producers' marketing associations are outspokenly opposed to any further extension of public control or regulation of the market milk business whether by municipal, state or federal Government boards or commissions. The majority of farmers of certain sections of the United States, in common with business men and property holders in other industries, seem opposed on general grounds to the extension of Governmental regulation of almost any kind of business. Governmental control and regulation of business is not in harmony with their theories or convictions in the realm of political science or practical politics. Besides such general considerations, however, the experience of many farmers with the activities of the United States Food Administration relative to milk prices during the war, caused them to form rather strong convictions regarding the efficacy and equitableness of Governmental supervision of that kind of business; and those convictions are generally rather hostile towards the idea of increased Governmental control in the market distribution of milk.

"But, as already indicated in the beginning paragraph this is by no means the unanimous opinion of organized milk producers in all sections of the United States. For a considerable length of time after the U. S. Food Administration ceased to function, various producers' associations, notably the New England Milk Producers' Association, the Inter-state Milk Producers' Association (supplying Philadelphia and several cities around it) and the Michigan Milk Producers' Association (supplying mainly the City of Detroit), voluntarily continued

to formulate schedules of seasonal prices of milk, in conference with representatives of the public; variously designated as milk commissions or milk administrators. The functionings of such commissions and administrators were probably all 'extra legal,' i.e. they were without the sanction of either state or federal laws. But it is important that for a considerable number of months after the Food Administration ceased to function both the producers' associations and the leading milk dealers in those markets continued to abide by the decisions of such administrators or commissions.

"One of the most successful examples of such regulation of the market milk business is that of Philadelphia. The following description of how the interests of the milk producers, the dealers, and the consumers were all recognized and protected by the amicable co-operation of the producers' association and the city milk dealers under the able leadership of Dr. Clyde L. King, "Milk Price Arbitrator for Pennsylvania," is taken from an article written by Dr. King and printed in the July issue of the Inter-state Milk Producers' Review, the official organ of the Inter-state Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

THE PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES.

"It has been my duty to act as one of the public representatives in milk price matters in Philadelphia, first as chairman of the Governors' Tri State Milk Commission, then, under the Food Administration, as Milk Commissioner, and since the armistice as milk price arbitrator for Pennsylvania, appointed by the Governor. What part, if any, public representatives have played during this period it is for others to evaluate. In this work the following principles among others have guided public officials during this period.

1. Full and complete information has been insisted on as a basis for judgments. To this end the milk distributors in the city have filed and continue to file monthly financial statements. These and other records of these companies have been and are being examined by an accountant paid by the public, working at present under the supervision of and responsible to the milk arbitrator.

2. Policies that increase the loads on and shorten the hauls for retail wagons have been encouraged. In many cities during the war period all sorts of plans were evolved to save milk distributing costs. These plans took the milk off the retail wagon and hence increased per quart the cost of delivering milk. Philadelphia milk has been delivered and bottled, at below the cash and carry plan for loose dipped milk in New York City, in most, if not in all of the months of the past two years; and below any cash and carry plan for bottled or loose milk adopted anywhere.

3. Every effort has been made to keep the market wholesome. Formulas that arrive at artificial prices to producers have not been used in this district as they have in others. But the need for advancing prices to producers has been squarely met as the best guarantee to consumers of an adequate supply of milk.

4. No attempts have been made to 'fix' prices by Government agents. Price conferences have been and are attended by the representatives of the public as well as by representatives of milk producers and milk buyers. In these conferences the interests of all parties including the consumer, are considered, and all agencies, whether they be those of the public, or of producers, or of dealers have been summoned to correct evils and to keep a wholesome price situation.

PRODUCERS' MILK PRICES.

"The milk producer selling on the Philadelphia market has fared better than have producers in flats, meats and live stock throughout the United States. In 1913 and 1914, the normal seasonal variation in price to milk producers was above and below the current price level. In 1916 the price to producers in the season of greatest production fell as low as the price for milk in previous seasons, while the prices of all other commodities tended upward. In the years 1915, 1916 and 1917 the price of milk did not increase as rapidly as

did the price level, and it was not until the early part of 1918 that the milk producer in this district received a seasonal increase above as well as below the price level of other commodities and an annual average price equal to the price of other commodities. By the year 1918 the milk producer in this district was getting a price for his product fully equal to the price increase in all other commodities. The producer in 1919 received an annual average of 3½ per cent. more than he received in 1918, as compared with an increase of about 15 per cent. in the general price level. In this district, therefore, while the prices to milk producers lagged in 1915, 1916 and 1917, they fairly caught up with the current price level in 1918, but lagged in 1919.

"The farmer worked during the war period. He was not a profiteer. His output equalled or exceeded that of previous years. But the prices for his conditions did not rise so rapidly as did those in other industries. Whether the money price for the products of the American farm goes up or down, the relative price for what our farmers receive must increase in future months or consumers will wake up short of food. To put it another way, it was the middle class farmers and their salaried city cousins on whom the real brunt of the war fell. Unless we want to see further exodus from the farm to the city, the war debt to producers must be repaid in relative, if not actual, higher prices in the future. The milk producer on selling in the Philadelphia market has received as high a net annual price as any milk producer in the country and he fared better than did producers of milk, meats and fats generally.

THE MILK DEALER'S PART.

"The farmers selling on the Philadelphia milk market have helped to stabilize prices to consumers. But it cannot be said that the favorable retail price in Philadelphia has been at the expense of producers in other districts, or for the year 1918, as compared with the price level of other commodities.

During the year of 1919 the consumer in Philadelphia paid an average of one and one-half cents per quart for each month below the average price paid by consumers in New York City, Pittsburgh and Chicago for pasteurized milk delivered, while the milk dealer in Philadelphia paid as much to the farmer for his milk as did the dealers in these other cities. In other words, Philadelphia milk dealers have received, cooled, pasteurized, bottled and delivered milk at one and one-half cents per quart below the average spread taken for these services, including profits, by the milk dealers in these other cities.

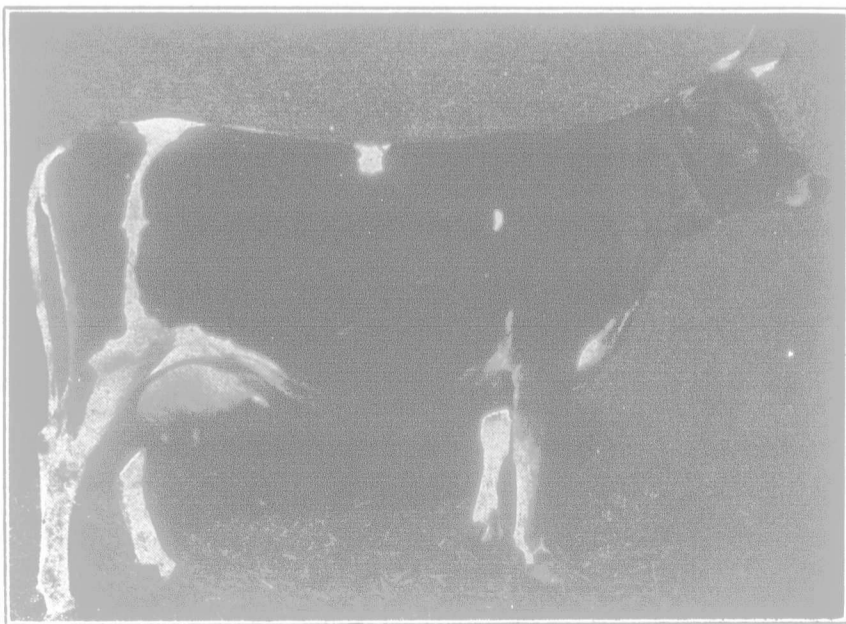
In the period before the war, when milk was selling at eight cents per quart, about four cents per quart of the annual average went to the producer and four cents to the distributor. This was the situation in 1914. By 1919 the farmer was receiving nine cents per quart and the distributor five cents per quart for his services. The price to the producer, that is, had increased 125 per cent. while the share taken by the distributor had increased 25 per cent. In other words, out of six cents increase in the price of milk to the consumer in Philadelphia during the war period five cents went to the farmer and one cent to the milk distributor. Can anyone point to any group of business men, other than Philadelphia milk dealers, who are to-day performing the same or better service at but 25 per cent. increase over the prices charged for those services in 1914. There may be such, but every consumer knows how scarce they are.

By what principles and methods have the dealers in Philadelphia accomplished this result? The following are among the principles and methods responsible.

1. The Philadelphia dealers co-operated with public representatives to keep costs low.

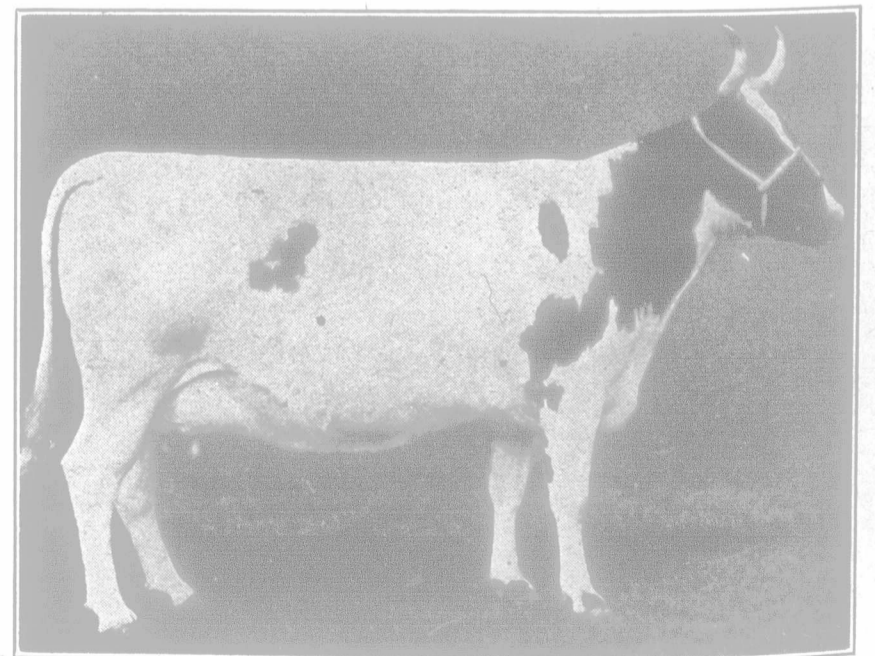
2. Milk in Philadelphia is sold from the retail wagon. Over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Philadelphia, probably 95 per cent., is sold from the retail wagon. The larger the load on the retail wagon and the shorter the haul the lower the delivery cost per quart.

3. Wages to milk drivers have been in large part



Oak Park Venus.

Recently finished as four-year-old R. O. P. test of 630 lbs. butter-fat from 12,579 lbs. milk. Owned by the University of British Columbia.



Bruchag Pearl 2nd.

First-prize Ayrshire cow at the Glasgow show. Owned by Mrs. MacKay.

not until the early part of this district received well as below the price an annual average price commodities. By the year this district was getting a price increase the producer in 1919 received 3 1/2 per cent. more than in 1918, but lagged in 1919, during the war period. He did not equal or exceed the prices for his conditions those in other industries. The products of the American relative price for what case in future months or food. To put it another way, the farmer's share of the total product of the war fell. The farmer must be repaid in the future. The Philadelphia market price as any milk dealer would have fared better than did in general.

ER'S PART. The Philadelphia milk price to consumers. The favorable retail price the expense of producers in 1918, as compared commodities.

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methods have the dealers result? The following methods responsible. The co-operated with public. From the retail wagon. Consumed in Philadelphia, from the retail wagon and the shorter cost per quart. have been in large part



on a commission basis. The result is that a driver is rewarded in proportion to the work done.

4. The price to the consumer has been stabilized. This has been possible with the co-operation of the producer, as explained above. The result is that wastes, due to fluctuations on retail wagons, are eliminated. The demand remains constant and hence many costs found in communities where the price widely fluctuates as between winter and summer have been done away with. Stabilization does not mean the same price in winter as in summer. But it does mean that the winter price is kept as low as is consistent with winter production.

5. The milk plants in this city are well planned and carefully managed from the viewpoint of low costs. The costs in these plants in Philadelphia vary materially as between plants and not all are as efficient as the best, and all have possibilities for improvement. But the Philadelphia plant with the highest plant cost is still lower than the lowest plant cost in many other cities.

6. The newspapers and representatives of the consumers have co-operated in Philadelphia to maintain and increase milk consumption just because the price situation has been pre-eminently fair. Philadelphia is consuming as much milk at 14 cents as at 8 cents per quart. Milk at 14 cents per quart, under prevailing wages, is much cheaper than it was at 8 cents. A survey made by representatives of charitable organizations for the Food Administration revealed that the milk consumption in the congested districts had not decreased with the increase in price save in those few groups where wages had not increased.

7. There is less duplication in plants and of retail wagons on the streets in Philadelphia than in most cities. The savings in large scale plant and distributing facilities account in large part for the fact that the spread to the dealer in Philadelphia has not increased in proportion to other costs. As compared with other cities, the retail loads are larger and routes shorter.

THE CONSUMER'S PART.

And finally may I add that the milk price situation in Philadelphia would not be as it is had it not been for the co-operation of the newspapers in Philadelphia and the representatives of women's clubs. Both have joined heartily throughout in acting after knowledge and fairly in the interests of all. The representatives of women's clubs and of charity organizations, and those in charge in the schools, all have done well their share in making and keeping the present price situation what it is. Prices are not the result solely of inexorable laws over which people have no control. Prices, especially for such a commodity as milk, are affected by public sentiment and good will and the ethical standards and public conscience of those who buy and sell. All these factors have played their part in keeping the milk price situation in the Philadelphia district all that it is."

The Value of Grading Up.

Unless one runs up against concrete examples of the progress which can be made in the grading up of dairy herds, one is likely to minimize the real value of a pure-bred sire in the herd and the value of breeding in general. There is, however, every advantage to be secured for the dairyman from the use of better sires with the idea of steadily improving the yearly production of milk from each animal in the herd, as well as the quality and salability of the heifers that are raised. Some grading-up work has been done by the Dominion Experimental Farms system, and recent information received from W. W. Baird, the Superintendent of the Nappan Experiment Station indicates that results have already been secured from work begun at that station in 1911. The Superintendent describes the results of this grading-up work as follows:

"The breed is only one of the many features to be considered in carrying on profitable milk production. Sometimes breed is over-estimated, but more often the reverse is true. Our present dairy breeds represent the efforts of many breeders along certain definite lines covering a period of several generations. This work is of inestimable value to the pure-bred breeder, but equally valuable to the dairyman of the present day; for a close study of their breeding work reveals the fact that they placed a great deal of stress on the selection of the herd bull, just as do the good breeders of to-day. Why? Because from years of practical experience they found that the herd bull was approximately half the herd, and that in order to increase the average production in as short a period as possible at a minimum cost it was necessary to select, not only the best cows in the herd, but also select sires from high-producing dams. The example set by these successful breeders has done much toward raising the standard of the average dairy cow but nevertheless, it must be admitted that our present standard is at least 3,000 pounds per cow lower than it should be, due largely to the practice of using the scrub bull on the average dairy herd.

"In order to show the value of using pure-bred sires selected from high-producing dams on the average dairy cow a grading-up experiment was started at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., in 1911. In this we have two crosses from one foundation lot of cows, namely, an Ayrshire cross and a Holstein cross, each are being bred along pure-bred lines, that is to say all Ayrshire crosses are being bred to pure-bred Ayrshire bulls, selected from high-producing dams. Holsteins are being bred along similar lines. As space will not permit of detail only a few of the outstanding facts can be

given, and they are indicative of the possibilities in grading up to a much higher standard the average dairy cow by using pure-bred sires, selected from high-producing dams.

"When comparing the progeny of the Ayrshire crosses with their dams and the Holstein crosses with their dams, over a period of three consecutive years, the following results were recorded. One of the most outstanding features to be noted was the prepotency of the sires, in stamping their progeny with the breed and dairy type characteristics. This is true of not less than 75 per cent. of the progeny of both the Ayrshires and Holstein crosses. In the latter the breed markings and coloring is more pronounced than in the former, but so far as dairy type is concerned little difference can be noted. In the second and third crosses these characteristics are intensified to a still greater degree, thus demonstrating consistent breeding.

"In comparing the production of the progeny with that of their dams at the same age, it is found in the case of the Ayrshire crosses as two-year-olds 50 per cent. were superior to their dams, as three-year-olds, 29 per cent., and as four-year-olds 33 per cent. were superior to their dams. In the Holsteins as two-year-olds 55 per cent. were superior to their dams, as three-year-olds 16.6 per cent., and as four-year-olds 40 per cent. were superior to their dams. During this period no selections were made, that is to say, all cows with progeny were retained in herd for experimental purposes. This would naturally tend to keep down the average production per cow, but notwithstanding this fact the average production was increased 985 pounds per cow per lactation period for the entire herd of 24 cows. Of these, 14 were progeny of the original 10 foundation cows. Under proper dairy conditions a rigid method of selection would have been practiced and all dams or progeny falling below a set standard would have been eliminated. Had this been carried out with the above herd of 24 cows, setting a standard of 4,000 pounds for two-year-olds and 5,000 pounds for three-year-olds, the following results would have been realized:



A Young Tree Showing Good Care.

"Fifteen out of the 24 cows would have been retained. Of these sixty per cent. were progeny of the original 10 foundation cows, namely, first-cross Ayrshire and first-cross Holstein. Out of the 10 foundation cows 60 per cent. went over the 4,000 pounds as two-year-olds; of the seven first-cross Ayrshires 85.7 per cent. went over the 4,000 pounds; of the six first-cross Holsteins 66.6 per cent. went over the 4,000 pounds. Out of the 15 that qualified as two-year-olds, only 9 qualified as three-year-olds, that is, produced 5,000 pounds or more per cow per lactation period. Of these, 25 per cent. were first-cross Ayrshires and 25 per cent. were first-cross Holsteins. Fifty per cent. of the first-cross Ayrshires and Holsteins qualifying as three-year-olds were from dams who did not qualify as two-year-olds, that is, they produced less than 4,000 pounds per cow per lactation period. The average production per cow for nine cows qualifying as three-year-olds was 6,000 pounds.

"Therefore, taking into consideration that the average production of the foundation cows as two-year-olds was 4,339 pounds, and as four-year-olds 6,079 pounds, which places them above the average dairy cow, the foregoing results may be taken as pretty fair evidence of the value of grading up the average dairy cow by the use of the pure-bred sire selected from high-producing dam.

Cheese Market in a Sound Position.

A market letter from W. W. Moore, Manager of the United Dairymen Co-operative Company, Limited, Montreal, states that for the week ending August 28 there was a further advance of three-eighths of a cent in the price of both colored and white cheese, due almost entirely to a better demand from our home market and particularly the West. Mr. Moore states that the quality showed an improvement over the previous week, and he believes that from now on there should be fewer No. 2 cheese and an increasing number of specials. Continuing he says:

"The export market was stagnant owing to continued weakness in foreign exchange. During the week the pound sterling declined eight cents and the French and Belgian franc moved downwards in sympathy with it. The increase in prices that has taken place the last two weeks is really remarkable in view of the downward course of exchange and indicates that the cheese market in itself is in a sound position. So long, however, as the currency of Great Britain, Belgium and France continues to lose in purchasing power in comparison with Canadian dollars, thus automatically increasing the cost of the goods these nations buy in Canada, just so long may we expect a dull export market at best. Whether foreign exchange will remain at its present level, or go lower or higher, no man knoweth; we can only wait and see.

"At our sale on Friday, August 28, we offered 2,076 boxes and sold as follows: 1,145 No. 1 colored at 27 1/4; 438 No. 2 colored at 26 1/4; 431 No. 1 white at 28 1/4; 62 No. 2 white not sold. Number of factories 49. There was a large attendance at the sale but the bidding was very slow. Bids were received from a Montreal exporter attending our sale for the first time, and from the local representative of a Winnipeg firm. The Manager of a Toronto firm was also present but did not take part in the sale."

HORTICULTURE.

The Harvesting of Pears.

Some interesting investigations have been made in the State of Oregon concerning the harvesting and storing of pears. Six varieties, including such common varieties in Eastern Canada as Bartlett, Bosc, Howell, Anjou, and Clairgeau, were used, the fruit being gathered from eight different orchards and at intervals of four or five days throughout the season. The fruit was also stored under different conditions.

It was found that where possible fruit should be left on the tree for a short time longer than is usually practiced, in order to secure an increase in the tonnage of the crop and the size of the pack. No particular advantage was found in the practice of thinning fruit during the harvest season, as compared with harvesting practically all the fruit at one time. Little difference in the size of the fruit was detected, and although thinning a heavy crop undoubtedly aids in the sizing up of the remainder, trees that were unthinned will size up to a considerable extent if, allowed to remain on the trees a few days longer.

There was found to be a certain amount of correlation between the time of picking and the quality of the fruit. Fruit that was picked too early was inclined to be puckery and astringent, but if from four to six days more are allowed greater uniformity in flavor and texture will be secured and the quality improved thereby. This is especially true with later varieties such as Clairgeau, Anjou and Bosc. Even with Bartletts the fruit has a tendency to keep longer if it is left on the tree until the quality has improved somewhat. Size of fruit apparently bore no relation to the keeping qualities, as little and big pears seemed to ripen together and decay together. The experience of the investigator also favored harvesting the crop all at once, since allowing the fruit to hang longer apparently meant a decrease in the length of time the fruit could be kept. There is a decided advantage in leaving the fruit on the tree until it is fully developed in cases where it is to be marketed through the canning factory.

With respect to the various types of storage used, a summary of the investigation is given as follows:

"In humid 70 degree storage, Bartletts were entirely gone in 12 to 25 days. Bosc, Howell, Comice and Anjou ripened and decayed within 25 days. Since the ventilation in the room was poor, it is impossible to say whether temperature, high humidity, or the accumulation of carbon dioxide or other gases was responsible for poor keeping.

"Well-ventilated fruit kept longer in 70 degree Dry Storage than in 70 degree Humid, Bartlett 1 to 5 days longer, Howell 5 to 10 days longer, Clairgeau, Bosc, Anjou, Comice 10 to 30 days longer.

"In Car Temperature Storage, Bartlett held 30 to 35 days, turning yellow in 16 to 18 days. Yellow Bartlett held 10 to 12 days in Cold Storage, but broke down rapidly after being removed from storage. Kenly Bosc held 55 to 75 days, 30 days before beginning to soften; Hollywood Bosc grown under dryer conditions held up longer. Howell kept 30 to 40 days before turning yellow; 60 to 90 days before being entirely gone; Anjou and Comice were in prime eating condition three and a half to four months after being put in storage.

"Delayed Storage gave varying results. With Bartlett, Delayed Storage lots invariably held up longer than the same lots in Car Temperature Storage. Little difference was observed between material in Delayed Storage and that put directly into Cold Dry Storage. With Bartlett, transferring from one storage temperature

to a colder one seemed very definitely to check ripening. With later varieties, Delayed Storage invariably shortened the time fruit would keep as compared with immediate storage at the same temperature. Anjou, Comice, and Clairgeau when given Delayed Storage last about the same length of time as such fruit given Car Storage.

"The comparative tests of the relative value of Cold Dry and Cold Humid Storage are not entirely satisfactory, owing to the fact that the temperature of the humid room averaged 3 to 4 degrees colder than the dry room. Results may be due either to the humidity, or the temperature, or possibly to a combination of both. Bartlett held 50 to 60 days in Dry Cold; 90 to 110 in Humid Cold. With later varieties, months after picking in either storage, Bosc, Anjou, Howell, Comice, and Clairgeau were in fine condition. With Bartlett all types of storage seemed to give very similar results as far as quality is concerned. Bartlett held too long in Humid Cold Storage were found to scald badly, but when removed before they reached the scalding stage, were of good quality. Anjou gave excellent results in all types of storage, time of picking rather than type of storage influencing quality.

"No Bosc of good quality were secured where fruit was held under refrigeration, while those held at 70 degrees ripened nicely and were of excellent quality, the flesh becoming mellow and full of juice. Under car temperature Bosc had a tendency to become mellow on the outside while the inside remained hard and green, though some ripened sufficiently to become of fair quality. In Cold Storage no Bosc ripened well; the surface became soft and even decayed while the interior remained still hard and green, making the fruit absolutely worthless. Chemical tests show much less sugar in Bosc ripened in Cold Storage than those ripened at a temperature of 70 degrees."

A Friend in Need.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It is a pity that so many farmers do not avail themselves of the help the Government, both Provincial and Federal, is so ready to supply. Last year, for instance, one farmer was in despair regarding his orchard. Just as it was time for it to commence bearing the trees seemed to sicken and some of them died altogether. The only prospect was to destroy the orchard altogether and to begin all over again. A friend queries, "Why not send specimens of the bark to Ottawa?" The experiment was tried and in a week came back the cause of the failure and the method of fighting the pest. This year the orchard has taken on a new lease of life. The trees are clean and healthy looking and that orchard, though somewhat damaged, is saved—to the farmer's advantage and the good of the commonwealth.

Still another farmer had difficulty with his fine plum trees. Early in the season there would be a fine showing, but before the autumn the plums fell in disappointing profusion. In this case, too, application was made to the Government and the remedy given and applied with highly satisfactory results. Illustrations of the way in which the Government is ready to give effective aid in these and other ways to the farmers, may be multiplied indefinitely.

One reason for the failure of the Government to co-operate with the farmer through the bulletin system is that the writer of the bulletin, while he understands the scientific end of the affair, does not know how to write so that the farmer will understand him. The bulletin writer does not always know the farmer's language. He is a scientist while the one for whom he writes is a farmer who is not familiar with the scientist's viewpoint. Further, the bulletin usually suggests sprays and other insect destroyers but it fails to tell where these materials may be secured. When the farmer seeks for such materials he, frequently, is at an utter loss to know where he can secure the materials recommended. When he seeks to make his purchase, is met with a volley of "We have none in stock," "We don't know," or "Here is something just as good if not better," and for this reason the farmer is at his wit's end.

Would it not be well for the Government to go one step farther and help the farmer to secure good spraying and other insect-fighting materials?
Elgin County. JAMES ANTHONY.

POULTRY.

Profitable Winter Poultry Flocks.

The primary factor in securing a flock of profitable winter layers is the hen herself. She must be able to lay a profitable number of eggs under reasonably good care and with reasonably good feed. Profit from the feeding of hens comes from the sale of eggs as food, and naturally the hen that makes the greatest profit for her owner is the one that is able to lay the largest number of eggs when the price is highest. During the winter months eggs bring the highest price on the market, and it is then that the hens are expected to do their best. The natural egg-laying season is in the early spring months, with the result that during the winter months when the weather is usually very cold and other conditions are not very favorable, the normal production of eggs is low. This causes a shortage of supply, with the result that prices increase with the coming of cold weather and remain high until the natural laying season begins. It is during the winter months, then, that hens bred for egg production and intelligently handled are able to give the best account of themselves on the profit side of the poultry account.

Hens that are to be profitable winter layers should begin to lay early and pullets hatched in April should begin to lay in October. The advantages of early hatching have been pointed out in these columns more than once when the advice was more in season, but it is quite fair at this time to point out that these advantages will be borne home to every observant poultryman during the next six months. If a bird is able to start out upon her year's effort when eggs are beginning to increase in price she will have a better chance to show a profit at the close of the year than if she was hatched late and must wait until well on into the winter before reaching maturity. Early maturity thus has a very direct bearing upon the cost of production, since it is a very decided advantage to have the hen laying some eggs as soon as the cost of feeding her begins to mount up in the fall.

As a general rule pullets will require about six months from the time they are hatched before they will start to lay. This means that pullets hatched in June, as a great many are on the farms of Eastern Canada, cannot be expected to lay under ordinary conditions until late December or January. By this season much valuable time has been lost, and it is advisable to hasten the maturity of these late-hatched chickens as much as possible so as to get them to the laying stage at the earliest possible moment. Maturity can be hastened to a certain extent by increased feeding. If they are fed all the grain and mash they will eat and provided in addition, with plenty of green feed and animal feed they will not become stunted and will lose no time in beginning to lay. "A stunted chicken is a stunted chicken," and a stunted chicken will never lay well. This fact should be remembered when the pullets are being fed. The more feed the pullets will eat the faster they will grow and the sooner they will start to lay. April hatched chickens should mature in October as mentioned before and show a production distributed over the year as follows:



A Mixed Farm Flock but One that is Rendering a Good Account of Itself.

Month	Percentage production for pullets	Percentage production for hens
October	8.5	25.0
November	25.0	8.0
December	30.0	10.0
January	40.0	20.0
February	44.0	25.0
March	51.0	45.0
April	56.0	50.0
May	58.0	50.0
June	50.0	42.0
July	47.0	35.0
August	47.0	33.0
September	40.0	28.0

Increased winter egg production should be the main object in improving any farm flock, and while it may not be considered practicable on many farms to hatch the chickens as early as March, the advantage of early-hatched pullets should not be lost sight of. As a rule where they have been hatched early and have been well taken care of pullets will produce more eggs than hens, and for the best results hens and pullets should be housed separately. If the pullets have been given plenty of free range during the growing season, and if they have been well fed and uniformly developed, April-hatched pullets should reach a monthly egg yield of 25 per cent, by November without much trouble. If such an egg yield is secured there should not be much trouble in maintaining it or even increasing it during the winter months, but if the egg yield is very small in November it will be very difficult to obtain a profitable production from the birds during the next three months.

It is of advantage to put the birds into winter laying quarters early, preferably a month before they are expected to begin laying. This gives the birds plenty of time to become accustomed to their new quarters and also gives the poultryman time to get to know his birds. When the birds are once put into laying quarters it is much to be preferred if they can be allowed to stay in the same quarters for as much of the year as they remain inside. A change of quarters is not conducive to egg laying and the less frequently the birds need to be changed the better.

Only strong and healthy birds should be put into the laying pen for winter. It is a good plan to cull out

the pullets at least once during the summer, and to make a very rigid selection when the pullets are put into laying quarters. All weak, sick or crippled birds should be taken out of the flock and none retained but the largest, strongest and healthiest ones. For best results also the number of birds in a pen should not be too large, but on the average farm, in cases where it is practicable to keep the pullets and the hens separate, the number of birds in each pen will not be too large. Over-crowding should be avoided and the birds should be forced to take plenty of exercise so that they will continue egg laying at a good rate. Green feed and plenty of animal feed are also necessary if the flock is to be kept strong and healthy.

FARM BULLETIN.

Nova Scotia News.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Murray Government has been returned to power with a majority of seventeen over all other parties, but as several elected either as labor or farmer representatives are of the "Grit" political complication, the majority stands about as it did before, eleven Opposition in a house of forty-three. The line-up of the present House is: Liberals 30, Farmer 6, Labor 5, and Conservatives 2. Mr. Hall, the leader of the Opposition during the preceding sessions is among the slain, while the Hon. E. H. Armstrong did not get the necessary number of ballots to hold his ground against a farmer candidate in Yarmouth. The work of the Farmer and Labor parties must at once attract attention as new factors in provincial affairs.

The visit of press representatives from various parts of the British Empire to "The Valley" was fittingly commemorated while at Grand Pre by one of the lady visitors, Lady Burnham, unveiling a statue of Evangeline as, heart-broken, she takes the last, long look at that home so dear to her youthful heart.

It was my good fortune to attend some of the meetings held by doctors and nurses at Hortonville. With several ambulances, first among them being the one donated by the school children of Nova Scotia for service in France, these faithful medical professionals are, under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Branch of the Red Cross Association, visiting every county in the Province, bearing to any and all their message of good health. At Hortonville, seventeen quite serious operations were performed by the surgeon, and at the same time other physicians were conducting examinations of

cases, while the dentist surely was busy with his instruments of torture as he "filled" many a decayed molar. Dr. Craig, a specialist from the State of Massachusetts, delivered a short address on tuberculosis that all reaching years of understanding ought to appreciate. As I understand it, the idea of these caravans is to carry the message of health to the people and urge them not to leave the matter until sickness makes it impossible to go further. Dr. Ryan's talk on "The Teeth and Their Care" made one feel as if our teeth were worth looking after. Dr. Douglas, of Halifax, had charge of the caravan visiting The Valley and Western Nova Scotia, while the other caravan took the North Shores of Minas Basin and Bay of Fundy. As soon as suitable nurses can be secured, a clinic is to be opened in each county; the one at Windsor has already been established. From these, nurses are to visit schools and there give talks in regard to right care of the various organs of the body, to examine children as to defective eye sight, teeth, etc. In fact, these caravans mark the beginning of an educational campaign in the methods of caring for man's greatest asset, good health. I believe Nova Scotia is the first Province in Canada to organize the "good health" movement. All honor to those responsible!

I had the pleasure of taking a long auto trip with a citizen of one of the large Massachusetts cities, who some fifty years ago left a North-Mountain farm for a job behind a grocery counter. His exclamations regarding the luxuriance of orchard and field told their story of what this man thought of the land where he was born, which possibly never looked much better than it did on August 1, 1920.

Apples have dropped very little and look splendid. Speculators are busy and many orchards have been sold at \$2, without the barrel.

An abundant crop of grain is fairly certain, although oats appear to be ripening rather unevenly. Haying is about over. A good crop of fine quality has been secured during the fine weather, but for the past few days frequent showers have interfered, practically making hay curing out of the question. Potatoes never looked better the first of the month (August), but the persistent wet, warm weather the past few days is certainly very favorable for the growth of disease in this crop, and a few fields plainly show that the vines are seriously affected. Spraying with Bordeaux, or dusting, has been very thoroughly carried out by practically everybody trying to grow the silver-skinned tuber.
Kings Co., N. S. C. PERRY FOOTE.

Canadian National Exhibition Shows Canadian Work and Prosperity.

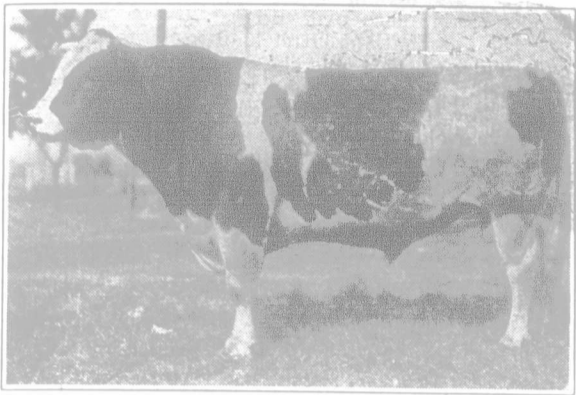
THE Canadian National Exhibition, at the end of this week, will pass the forty-second milestone, and at no time in the history of this great educational institution, has it better depicted the multitudinous activities of this young nation than during the fortnight now drawing to a close. Nor has it ever more effectively driven home to the masses the needs of our modern civilization. Over forty years ago someone conceived the idea of developing a county agricultural show into a provincial and finally into a national exhibition. The big idea triumphed and now as each year rolls by there is gathered at the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, a collection of exhibits that touches every phase of our industrial and social life. The Canadian National Exhibition is symbolical of one big community or, more correctly speaking, it is a combination of hundreds

place for the average man to go whose ambition to be a constructive and progressive breeder has not yet been aroused. Most of the men who exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition are ordinary human beings like the rest of us, and they have had to learn as they went along. No place will educate the dairy cattle breeder more quickly than the show-ring, just as no place is a better advertiser of good stock.

We would like to see a larger number of smaller breeders enter the ring of the larger shows. One can learn much faster by showing than from mere observing, and provided a breeder has a few individuals in his herd that are typical of the breed and in such shape that the owner need not be ashamed of them, it would do him a world of good to bring them out and let some one else pass judgment on them. It is one thing to stand at the side and criticize the other fellow's stock with no responsibility. The real test of one's stock comes when he stands inside the ring at the head of an animal and asks the judge to do the comparing. There is always a fair-sized crowd watching the judging of dairy cattle, and this year was no exception to the general rule. The weather was ideal, and except for the fact that the flies were very bad, conditions for the showing of live stock could not have been improved upon.

Large Entry of Holsteins.

Black and white cattle at the Canadian National this year typified the slogan of the exhibition authorities for this year, "Work and Prosper." The number of entries was in excess of last year, but not quite so large as in 1918, when there were 294 entries. Of the 258 entries this year about fifty per cent. were from Oxford County, which features the Holstein-Friesian so prominently and contributes so magnificently to the dairy industry of Ontario. We are glad to be able to note improvement in the manner in which the majority of the Holstein entries were fitted and shown. Our Canadian breeders have begun to realize the value of fitting and show-ring skill and every year the condition of the stock improves noticeably. Uniformity, about which there is usually some room for criticism of Holsteins, might still be made a matter of not wholly complimentary remark, especially in the older female classes, where the trouble is always most noticeable. The young stuff this year, as always, was more uniform, and we hope that under the continued judging of W. S. Moscrip, whose work at the C. N. E. this year and last



Count Plus Inka Sylvia.

Senior and grand champion Holstein bull at the C. N. E., 1920, for Haley & Lee, Springford, Ont.

of small units representing all branches of society, all lines of thought, all industries, all efforts and all achievements. It is a school for the adult with a curriculum as broad as the Dominion. City and country come together here and the conflicting elements of agricultural, industrial and commercial life are reconciled.

The Exhibition of 1920 was marked by all the magnificent arrangement and attention to detail that has drawn people from all countries and given the Canadian National a world-wide reputation. The grounds were not so beautifully green at the beginning of the Fair as they have sometimes been in the past, but otherwise the big show registered progress. Farm products were well displayed, but in some departments of the live stock exhibit there were weaknesses, though not serious ones. Some exhibitors were obliged to leave home before the harvest was completed and in one instance fifty loads of grain were left in the field. The exhibitors deserve credit for the sacrifices made. Labor is scarce and the prize money that the most successful can win is inadequate to meet the expenses of showing. Horses showed the greatest falling off, but under present conditions this cannot be wondered at. Beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine all suffered slight diminution, but there is a tendency to elevate the older animals to a place of comfort at home, and bring the younger stuff to the fair. Our achievements in live stock breeding can be better registered by showing the young animals we have produced than by bringing out, year after year, a number of time-worn individuals which, in some cases, are kept for show purposes only.

It would be useless to attempt a chronicle of what happened at the Canadian National this year, or even a pen picture of the grounds and exhibits. The record would necessarily be so incomplete and the picture so sketchy that the writer's and the reader's time would be better occupied with those things of an agricultural competition or having to do with rural life. With this in mind we shall attempt to cover in detail, in this and future issues, those features which have a direct bearing on farm life and leave to other Journals the task of conveying to the people for whom they speak, a record that will be useful to them. Certain features of the Exhibition will be commented on in the Home Magazine section of this paper and an effort will be made to give readers a full report of the awards on the agricultural department of the show. There were other sections, though, where interesting lessons were taught, where a moral was conveyed, or where a great truth was adorned. These we shall describe so those who were not able to attend the Canadian National this year may still be able to profit from it and those who were in attendance may have a printed record of what they saw.

Dairy Cattle a Lesson for Breeders.

Dairy cattle this year put up an excellent showing, both from the standpoint of numbers and quality. The Toronto show-ring is always a good place for the amateur breeder to go if he wants to see the best that the Canadian breeder has been able to achieve to date. Here are lined up, in practically all classes of all breeds, individuals of excellent merit and representing the most approved dairy type. No greater educational feature exists for the smaller breeder than a careful following of the awards in the particular breed he is partial to, and if the observer is careful to find out the type toward which the judge is working as the various classes come before him, he can carry away many valuable pointers that will be invaluable to him in his own breeding work at home. There is also no better

in good condition. The class, as a whole, was not an outstanding one. Among the two senior yearlings out Duke Ormsby Mercena, the smaller individual, won easily on quality, while from three junior yearlings Roycroft Sylvius Pontiac was picked as a winner for type and strength. A little less body left Count Paul Ladoga in second place here.

Twelve senior calves were easily led by two stable-mates, sons of a former red-ribbon bull calf. Here was an outstanding example of fitting, and the owner of this pair is a good feeder of young stuff. Although not quite so fat and two months and a half younger than his mate, Sir Francy Netherland led on type and sweetness, forcing the blue ribbon on Sir Francy Clothilde. In fact, the red-ribbon calf climbed to junior championship honors just as his sire did two years ago. In third place came Sir Comet Ormsby, a smaller and somewhat less rugged calf. There were 17 junior calves headed by King Sylvia Pontiac Echo, Pontiac Abbekerk Dewdrop and Sir Sylvia Dewdrop in the order named.

Eight individuals of variable merit constituted the class for aged cows in milk. Of the seven prize winners last year only two appeared in this class again this year. One of them, Beauty Pieterje Mechthilde, senior and grand champion in 1918 as a five-year-old, was forced last year to third place, and retained the same position this year. First place was taken by Calamity Snow Mechthilde, a big white cow well known in Canadian Holstein lore as the maker of a 25,000-pound milk record and an average butter production for three lactation periods of 1,052 pounds. Her performance now marks her also as a good individual, although she would probably appear to many rather upstanding, due to the fact that she has been seen in much better form. Following her in second place came Gay De Kol Colantha, a cow of marked capacity and in better condition. Fourth place was taken by Ourvilla Cornelia Teake, a cow of less strength and constitution than the higher-placed matrons. On the whole this class was not nearly as satisfying as some classes of previous years. Among the aged dry cows Francy Maid 2nd was outstanding. She weighs 1,600 pounds and was grand champion last year as a 3-year-old, an honor which she again annexed this year. She is a wonderfully strong cow and carries size, capacity and constitution. Maggie Segis of Elderslee, a smaller cow of less capacity, acquired second place, leaving Mildred Colantha a good cow, but lacking the same finish, in third.

A very plain class of seven lined up as three-year-olds in milk. Pauline Mercena Colantha, second last year as a two-year-old, reached the top. She was followed by Princess Fayne Pontiac, that was fourth as a two-year-old carrying her first calf. In third position was Mollie De Kol Veeman. Of the eight dry three-year-olds Valleybrook Mollie Hartog led on account of a more pronounced dairy type and greater capacity. A more upstanding and perhaps less milky heifer, Pauline Colantha Princess, reached second. A very good class was made up of sixteen two-year-olds in milk, and a milky-looking heifer, Butter Baroness Korndyke, excelling in constitution, was given first honors. Next to her came Lady Veeman Abbekerk 3rd, while a very smooth heifer, Mercena Segis Lass, stopped at third. For preference among two-year-olds in calf but not milking, only seven appeared. A straight, quality heifer with a splendid-shaped udder carrying small, fine teats was given the red ribbon. She was Maggie Clothilde Ormsby 2nd, and her fitting was excellent. In second place was a bigger heifer, strong but not carrying the same fitting, Mercena Sylvia Posch, while Schuiling Colantha Abbekerk, a rangy heifer, none too deep bodied, stayed at third.

Seven senior yearlings did not make a strong class. Lady Veeman Ladoga, an unusually large, strong heifer, dropped Aug. 2, 1918, that took seventh place last year as a senior calf, reached first and appeared in excellent condition. Next to her came a smaller quality heifer, Marguerite Brook Colantha, that was two months younger. Molly Stewart, not as good in constitution, was third. Among thirteen junior yearlings Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd, a big, strong, sweet heifer, shone out as worthy of the red ribbon, and later the junior female championship. In second was Bessie Atlas Colantha, somewhat smaller although three weeks older, while Abbekerk Pauline Posch, a stablemate of the first-prize heifer and in fine condition although a little coarser, filled in at third. The senior and junior heifer calf classes produced 21 and 20 aspirants respectively, and



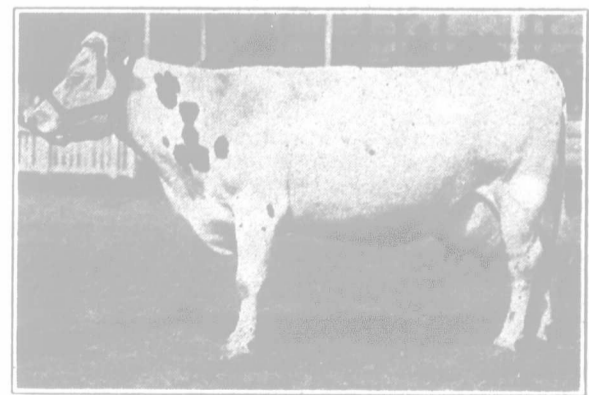
Sir Francy Netherland.

Junior champion Holstein bull at the C. N. E., 1920, for E. Snyder, Burgessville, Ont.

has given him a very favorable reputation as a competent, sure and consistent judge among Canadian breeders, this condition will speedily improve. We believe that Judge Moscrip deserves the highest commendation for his thorough judgments in the Toronto ring this year, the more so as the systematic dispatch with which he handles the classes as they come before him makes it a pleasure to watch him at work.

Nine aged bulls strove for first place, but we are not sure that there have not been much better classes out in previous years. Size and constitution carried Count Plus Inka Sylvia well forward early in the shuffle, and he continued to move upward until he had captured the red, and later on walked away with the senior and grand championships. In this successful performance he was assisted by his good condition and the fact that no more skilful showmen of black and whites came into the ring at Toronto than his owners, Haley & Lee. May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia, second in the aged class, was forced down in spite of a superior top line and really a better quality. His next neighbor in third place, Major Sylvius Colantha, was well conditioned and ably handled in the ring, but lacked a little of that indefinable "something" that is hard to describe, but is always sought for. One might also say that he would have required more constitution to win higher, but at that he was fit company for those that beat him.

The two-year-old bulls were six in number and were led by Joseph Canary Keyes, a very tyyre and well-proportioned bull, that won third place in 1919. He carried milk with him if one can judge from conformation, and won out largely on this score from Prince Colanthus Abbekerk, the best-conditioned animal in the ring but a little heavier behind. Next came a slightly coarser individual, Riverside Sir Toitilla Hartog, that was, however, larger than his higher neighbor and



Francy Maid 2nd.

Senior and grand champion Holstein female at the C. N. E., 1920, for Rettie Bros., Norwich, Ont.

BULLETIN.

News.

has been returned to power over all other parties, but for or farmer representation, before, eleven Opposition line-up of the present Labor 6, Labor 5, and Con-leader of the Opposition among the slain, while did not get the necessary ground against a farmer work of the Farmer and attract attention as new

atives from various parts the Valley" was fittingly Pre by one of the lady ng a statue of Evangeline heart-broken, she takes last, long look at that so dear to her youthful

It was my good fortune attend some of the meet- held by doctors and ses at Hortonville. With al ambulances, first ng them being the one ated by the school dren of Nova Scotia for ice in France, these ful medical professionals nder the auspices of the ra Scotia Branch of the Cross Association, visit- every county in the vince, bearing to any and their message of good th. At Hortonville, teen quite serious oper- were performed by the eon, and at the same e other physicians were ducting examinations of was busy with his instru- many a decayed molar. State of Massachusetts, erculosis that all reach- ht to appreciate. As I caravans is to carry the le and urge them not to s makes it impossible to n "The Teeth and Their eeth were worth looking ax, had charge of the d Western Nova Scotia, k the North Shores of y. As soon as suitable is to be opened in each already been established. t schools and there give the various organs of the to defective eye sight, vans mark the beginning the methods of caring health. I believe Nova Canada to organize the l honor to those re-

g a long auto trip with a Massachusetts cities, who th-Mountain farm for a . His exclamations re- ard and field told their of the land where he was ked much better than it

little and look splendid. ny orchards have been

s fairly certain, although er unevenly. Haying is fine quality has been er, but for the past few interferred, practically uestion. Potatoes never month (August), but the he past few days is cer- growth of disease in this show that the vines are th Bordeaux, or dusting, ried out by practically silver-skinned tuber.

C. PERRY FOOTE.

as usual there were many very promising youngsters among them. Lady Emma Hartog and Sarah Ann Sylvia—not as homely as her name—led respectively.

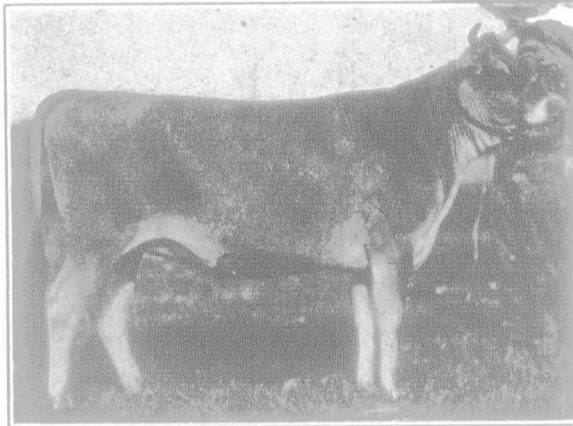
EXHIBITORS.—Sir Henry Pellatt, King; Unionville Syndicate, Unionville; Hilliker Bros., Burgessville; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Rettie Bros., Norwich; Haley & Lee, Springford; W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg; M. & W. Schell, Woodstock; Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville; T. A. Trick, Clinton; Dymont Bros., Dundas; W. F. Elliott, Unionville; Capt. Calverley, Oakville; C. V. Robbins, Wellandport; E. Snyder, Burgessville; W. O. Dennis, Milton; A. J. Camplin, Unionville; F. Pike, Currie's Crossing.

AWARDS.—Bull, 3 years and over (9): 1, Haley & Lee, on Count Plus Inka Sylvia; 2, Unionville Syndicate, on May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia; 3 and 5, Hulet, on Major Sylvius Colantha, and Ladoga Prince Abbekerk; 4, Prouse, on Sir Hartog Abbekerk; 6, Pellatt, on Funderne King Leaf; 7, Hilliker Bros., on Paul Netherland Pontiac; 8, Schell, on Colantha Fayne Butter Baron. Bull, 2 years (6): 1, Trick, on Joseph Canary Keyes; 2, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Abbekerk; 3, Dymont Bros., on Riverside Sir Toitilla Hartog; 4, Hilliker Bros., on Elmcrest Teake Netherland; 5, Kemptville School, on Count Rauwerd Rattler; 6, Haley & Lee, on Ourvillia Susie Sir Abbekerk. Bull, senior yearling (2): 1, Rettie Bros., on Duke Ormsby Mercena; 2, Pellatt, on Llenroe Rag Apple Champion. Bull, junior yearling (3): 1, Elliott, on Roycroft Sylvius Pontiac; 2, Hulet, on Count Paul Ladoga; 3, Calverley, on Dutchland Colantha Butter Boy. Bull, senior calf (12): 1 and 2, Snyder, on Sir Francly Netherland, and Sir Francly Clothilde; 3, Hulet, on Sir Comet Ormsby; 4, Prouse, on Mark Pontiac; 5 and 6, Haley & Lee, on Sir Margaret Sylvia, and Fayne Veeman Alcartra; 7, Hilliker Bros., on Paul Echo Abbekerk. Bull, junior calf (17): 1 and 3, Haley & Lee, on King Sylvia Pontiac Echo, and Sir Sylvia Dewdrop; 2, Rettie Bros., on Pontiac Abbekerk Dewdrop; 4, Dennis, on King Pontiac De Kol; 5, Hilliker Bros., on Count Paul Veeman; 6, Prouse; 7, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Boutsje Count. Senior and grand champion bull: Haley & Lee, on Count Plus Inka Sylvia. Junior champion bull: Snyder, on Sir Francly Netherland. Cow, 4 years and over, in milk (8): 1 and 5, Haley & Lee, on Calamity Snow Mechthilde, and Ourvillia Della Abbekerk; 2 and 6, Prouse, on Gay De Kol Colantha, and Mary Ann Netherland; 3, Dymont Bros., on Beauty Pietertje Mechthilde; 4 and 8, Hulet, on Ourvillia Cornelia Teake, and Lady Tensen Abbekerk; 7, Schell, on Helen Panarista Segis. Cow, 4 years old and over, dry (10): 1, Rettie Bros., on Francly Maid 2nd; 2, Hulet, on Maggie Segis of Elderslee; 3, Haley & Lee, on Mildred Colantha; 4, Trick, on Perina Faforit Butter Girl; 5 and 6, Prouse, on Sally R. of Avondale, and Victoria Isabella; 7, Hilliker Bros., on Princess Houwtje De Kol. Cow, 3 years, in milk (7): 1, Rettie Bros., on Pauline Mercena Colantha; 2 and 5, Dymont Bros., on Princess Fayne Pontiac, and Pauline Pontiac Echo; 3, Prouse, on Mollie De Kol Veeman; 4 and 7, Robbins, on Willow Bank Mundell Walker, and Willow Bank Beauty Walker; 6, Hulet, on Hartog Flora Tensen. Cow, 3 years, in calf, dry (8): 1, Haley & Lee, on Valleybrook Mollie Hartog; 2, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Princess; 3, Hilliker Bros., on Abbekerk Posch Lyons; 5 and 6, Robbins, on Lady Hengerveld Walker Pride, and Willow Bank Jessie Walker; 7, Prouse, on Valdesa Ormsby Oakhurst. Heifer, 2 years, in milk (16): 1, Hilliker Bros., on Butter Baroness Korndyke; 2, 5 and 7, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk 3rd, Lady Pauline Colantha 2nd, and Aaggie Sylvia; 3, Dymont Bros., on Mercena Segis Lass; 4 and 8, Prouse, on Mary Pauline Hengerveld, and Dutchland Burford Colantha; 6, Rettie Bros., on Bessie Posch Pontiac. Heifer, 2 years, in calf, dry (7): 1, Rettie Bros., on Maggie Clothilde Ormsby 2nd; 2 and 4, Haley & Lee, on Mercena Sylvia Posch, and Ourvillia Susie Fayne; 3, Hulet, on Schuiling Colantha Abbekerk; 5, Camplin, on Pontiac Cornucopia; 6, Schell, on Patsy Brookbank Butter Girl; 7, Robbins, on Mary Ann Walker. Heifer, senior yearling (7): 1, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Ladoga; 2 and 4, Prouse, on Marguerite Brook Colantha, and Colantha B. G. Valdesa; 3, Rettie Bros., on Mollie Stuart; 5, Pellatt, on High Grove Inka Ormsby; 6, Haley & Lee, on Sylvia Butter Baroness Pontiac; 7, Schell, on Netherland Fayne Baroness. Heifer, junior yearling (13): 1 and 3, Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd, and Abbekerk Pauline Posch; 2 and 7, Rettie Bros., on Bessie Atlas Colantha, and Iantha Pontiac Atlas; 4 and 5, Haley & Lee, on Jean Sylvia Fayne, and Grace Mercena Echo; 6, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Toitilla Lass; 8, Hilliker Bros., on Lowlands Vina De Kol. Heifer, senior calf (21): 1, 4, 7 and 8, Snyder, on Lady Emma Hartog, Aaggie Netherland Posch, Mercena Echo Banks, and Dixie Calamity Fayne; 2, 3 and 6, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk P., Roxie Ladoga Butter Girl, and Madam Vale Abbekerk 2nd; 5, Rettie Bros., on Lucy Gray 2nd. Heifer, junior calf (20): 1 and 5, Haley & Lee, on Sarah Ann Sylvia, and Greenwood Echo Johanna; 2, Hulet, on Mercena Schuiling Abbekerk 2nd; 3, Hilliker Bros., on Lowlands Bonheur Jewel; 4, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Sylvia Rattler; 6, Dymont Bros., on Princess Keyes Hartog; 7, Schell, on Colantha Maud of Claremont; 8, Camplin, on Sylvia Cornucopia Pontiac. Senior and grand champion female: Rettie Bros., on Francly Maid 2nd. Junior champion female: Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd. Senior herd: 1, Haley & Lee; 2, Rettie Bros.; 3 and 5, Hulet; 4, Prouse; 6, Hilliker Bros. Three, get of sire: 1 and 3, Hulet; 2, Snyder; 4 and 5, Rettie Bros.; 6, Prouse; 7, Haley & Lee. Two, progeny of one cow: 1 and 4, Hulet; 2, Rettie Bros.; 3, Haley & Lee; 5, Trick; 6, Camplin; 7, Robbins. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Haley & Lee; 3, Rettie Bros.; 4, Hilliker Bros.; 5, Schell; 6, Trick. Breeders' herd:

1, Haley & Lee; 2, Hulet; 3, Rettie Bros.; 4, Schell; 5, Kemptville School; 6, Robbins; 7, Dymont Bros. Breeders' graded herd: 1, Rettie Bros.; 2 and 3, Hulet; 4, Dymont Bros.; 5, Hilliker Bros.; 6, Schell.

Jerseys Improve Over 1920.

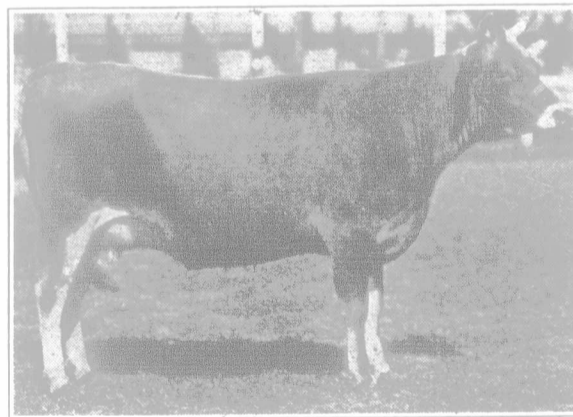
Jerseys this year were out in good strength at the Canadian National Exhibition and in addition to taking up all the prize money the showing was characteristic of other years in that the animals brought into the ring were fairly uniform in type and were well handled for the most part. On the whole, the Jersey exhibit was superior to that of last year, but we doubt if it quite equalled that of two years ago when all classes were unusually strong. The Bagg, Papple Bros., Fleming and Bull herds made practically all the competition this year and whenever the latter two appear in the same ring there is always keen competition. The Brampton herd scored heavily in the male classes, but in the milking classes the Pickering herd was exceptionally fortunate, winning the Senior Championship and several firsts. The other three championships all went with the Brampton herd. Jno. A. Lee, Shelbyville, Kentucky, who placed the awards last year, again officiated.



Brampton Bright Amalia.

Junior and Grand Champion Jersey female at the C.N.E., 1920, for B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Five aged bulls lined up for honors. Brampton Radiator, last year's senior and grand champion again led his class and annexed the senior championship. He is a fine type of Jersey sire, but there were others in the ring among the aged bulls that gave him a close run for the red ribbon. Edgeley Bright Gem, the winner of the blue is a chunkier individual and carries a better head and generally speaking a breeder appearance, but he is smaller and in many ways not just so well proportioned. Sophie's Improver the third prize bull was the biggest bull of the five, but he presented a slightly different type from the remainder. He is a bull of more scale than either of the other two, but fell down a little over the top and also lacked the same degree of fitting. Of the four two-year-olds shown, Edgeley's Bright Chief was pronounced best over Maple Lea Bright Eagle largely on account of a little more smoothness and quality, the latter securing second place for practically the same reasons, from Fuchsia's Majesty. This



Mousie.

First Prize aged Jersey cow in milk, and Senior Champion Jersey female at the C.N.E., 1920, for R. J. Fleming, Toronto, Ont.

bull in third place was again the largest in the class as indeed were nearly all the animals from the same stable throughout all the remaining classes. The animals that are being imported from the Island of Jersey into Canada are usually of a fine type and it is a moot question whether for Canadian conditions the Jersey will not have to bred a little larger than has been the custom in the past. On the Pacific Coast a much larger type has been developed and incidentally it may be noted that a good share of the large Jersey records have been made with cows of this type.

In a class of four senior yearlings quality again won for Br. Pastille's Heir. Although larger, Enamel's Raleigh did not show quite the same type and smoothness. In junior yearlings, however, Belle's Raleigh from the same stable possessed the desirable quality and type and left his stable mate Western Raleigh, in second place. This young bull did not show quite the same dairy type, although carrying both size and symmetry. The bull, in third place was Sybil's Hero, a very typical animal but a little weak in constitution. Both of the call classes were good, there being seven and nine contestants

in the senior and junior classes respectively. The junior and grand champion bull was found among the senior yearlings in Br. Patricia's Prince, an exceptionally fine young bull carrying a fair amount of size, in addition to unusual excellence in quality and type. He is indeed difficult to fault and is out of Br. Penithorpe's Patricia, last year's winner of the red among aged cows in milk.

There was a good class this year for milking matrons and a severe struggle was soon on between Br. Serena and Mousie. The former has a wonderful body with a fine udder and a very breedy head, but was somewhat outclassed in constitution and in strength of top. Mousie carries a little more prominent veining and after a long consideration she was awarded first prize, and afterward made senior champion female. In third place among the eleven contestants was Br. N. J. Sultana, a cow possessing plenty of quality, but showing deficient in size. Princess of Pickering won the class for three-year-olds in milk because of a greater capacity and more size. Br. Oxford Pride in second place was a finer cow in type than the first-prize animal and it was this that won her second place over Edgeley Bright Daisy in spite of the fact that the latter had, to all appearances, the best udder of the whole class and might easily have gone higher. Although strong in udder, she did not, however, show the same strength at the heart. The very three-year-old and over class was a good useful class, but there were no outstanding illustrations of dairy type and conformation. The red was given to Western Fairy Maiden and second place was taken by Br. P. B. Ina, while Edgeley Noble Lily later on winner of the Record of Performance class followed in third place.

Carnation's Betty won the class of eight two-year-olds in milk and she was followed by Buttercup Noble Spot and Br. Raleigh Maid in second and third place, while in the dry two-year-old class Br. Pretty Comesy took first place followed by Edgeley Gypsy Queen. There was a very fine, uniform class of ten senior yearling heifers. It was here that the junior and grand champion female was discovered in Brampton Bright Amalia, a rangy, well developed heifer showing a combination of type, size and quality that is hard to beat. After her came Brampton Annette and in third place was Raleigh's Fontaine Lady. Among the junior yearlings Raleigh's Western Lily stood out on account of her quality and the very fine straight top she showed, while her stable-mate Raleigh's Campanile achieved second.

There was also a very fine class of thirteen senior calves led by Br. Golden Wanted, and another good class of nine junior heifer calves headed by Br. Prince Radiator.

EXHIBITORS.—B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; Papple Bros., Brantford; R. J. Fleming, Toronto; J. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley; Dr. J. H. Wesley, Newmarket; F. Dixon, Niagara Falls; S. Oliver, Lindsay.

AWARDS.—Bull, 3 years and over (5): 1, Bull & Son, on Brampton Radiator; 2, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Bright Gem; 3 and 5, Fleming, on Sophie's Improver and Trumps; 4, Papple Bros., on Brampton Bright Noble. Bull, 2 years (4): 1, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley's Bright Chief; 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Maple Lea Bright Eagle and Br. Plymouth Prince; 3, Fleming, on Fuchsia's Majesty. Bull, senior yearling (4): 1 and 3, Bull & Son, on Br. Pastille's Heir and Alenora's Hagledon Prince; 2, Fleming, on Enamel's Raleigh; 4, Papple Bros., on Queen's Bright Fox. Bull, junior yearling (6): 1, and 2, Fleming, on Belle's Raleigh and Western Raleigh; 3, Wesley, on Sybil's Hero; 4, Bull & Son, on Br. Bright Twin. Bull, senior calf (7): 1, 3 and 4, Bull, on Br. Patricia's Prince, Br. Bright Edward and Br. Annie Prince; 2 and 5, Fleming, on La Chasse Raleigh and Violet's Raleigh. Bull, junior calf (9): 1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son, on Br. Prince Merry, Br. B. P. Plymouth and Br. Cherry's Prince; 3, Fleming, on Bowlina's Raleigh; 5, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Raleigh. Senior champion, male: Bull & Son, on Brampton Radiator. Junior and grand champion, male: Bull, on Br. Patricia's Prince.

Cows, 4 years and over in milk (11): 1, 3 and 4, Fleming, on Mousie, Brampton N. J. Sultana and First and Best; 2, Bull & Son, on Br. Serena; 5, Bagg & Sons, on Brampton Black Beauty. Cow, 3 years, in milk (7): 1, Fleming, on Princess of Pickering; 2, Bull & Son, on Br. Oxford Pride; 3 and 4, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Bright Daisy and Edgeley Bright Pansy. Cow, 3 years and over, in calf, not milking (7): 1, Fleming, on Western Fairy Maiden; 2, Bull & Son, on Br. P. B. Ina; 3, 4 and 5, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Noble Lily, Edgeley Fairy Lass and Brampton Bess Bevan. Heifer, 2 years, in milk (8): 1 and 4, Fleming, on Carnation's Betty and Aspasia; 2, Papple Bros., on Buttercup Noble Spot; 3, Bull & Son, on Br. Raleigh Maid. Heifer, 2 years, dry (6): 1 and 4, Bull & Son, on Br. Pretty Comesy, and

2, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Gypsy Queen; 3, Papple Bros., on Belmont Bright Altie. Heifer, senior yearling (10): 1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Bright Amalia, and Brampton Annette; 3 and 4, Fleming, on Raleigh's Fontaine Lady, and Raleigh's Evelyn. Heifer, junior yearling (7): 1, 2 and 4, Fleming, on Raleigh's Western Lily, Raleigh's Campanile, and Raleigh's Snowdrop; 3, Bull & Son, on Br. Wonder Mary 2nd. Heifer, senior calf (13): 1, Bull & Son, on Br. Golden Wanted; 2, 3, 4 and 5, Fleming, on Raleigh's Ursanne, Raleigh's Benedict, Raleigh's Dorothy, and Raleigh's Mystery. Heifer, junior calf (9): 1, 2 and 4, Bull, on Br. Prince Radiator, Br. Edith B. P., and Br. Excelsior Lady; 3, Fleming, on Raleigh's Pansy; 5, Bagg & Sons, on Financial Lucy. Senior champion female: Fleming, on Mousie. Junior and grand champion female: Bull & Son, on Brampton Bright Amalia. Four calves, under 1 year: 1, Bull & on; 2, Fleming; 3, Papple Bros.; 4, Bagg & Sons. Graded herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 3, Bagg & Sons; 4, Papple Bros. Three, get of sire: 1, Bull &

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ng, on Western Fairy
P. Ina; 3, 4 and 5,
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Fleming; 3, Bagg &
et of sire: 1, Bull &

Son; 2, Fleming; 3, Papple Bros.; 4, Bagg & Sons. Two progeny of cow: 1 and 3, Fleming; 2, Bull & Son; 4, Bagg & Sons. Junior herd: 1, Bull & Son; 2, Fleming; 3, Bagg & Sons; 4, Papple Bros. Best bull and 3 females, 2 years and over, (special to those who had not won a championship prize at C. N. E. previous to 1920): 1, Bagg & Sons; 2, Papple Bros. Best bull and 4 females and 2 years (special): 1, Bagg & Sons; 2, Papple Bros. Cow with yearly official record judged on the basis of 25 per cent. for record and 75 per cent. for conformation: 1, 2 and 3, Bagg & Sons, on Edgeley Noble Lily (8,799 lbs. milk and 471 lbs. fat as a 2-year-old), Brampton Black Beauty (7,780 lbs. milk and 491 lbs. fat at 2 years), and Edgeley Fairy Lass (10,960 lbs. milk and 606 lbs. fat at 3 years); 4, Papple Bros., on Sunray of Belmont (13,248 lbs. milk and 726 lbs. fat at 3 years).

A Satisfactory Ayrshire Show.

A very satisfactory showing of Ayrshires was made, and anyone who went to the Canadian National expressly to see a display of this breed had no excuse for going away disappointed. It was not the best Ayrshire exhibit ever seen at Toronto by any means, but it was good enough, nevertheless, to uphold the Scottish dairy cow in these days of labor shortage when breeders must make substantial sacrifices in order to get to the fairs at all. The Ayrshire men had nothing to be ashamed of from the standpoint of either actual count or quality.

The aged-bull class was not a strong one as regards numbers or quality. There were only three out, and Ness & Sons carried away the best money on Holehouse Hopeful. This bull was not in good show fit, and consequently lacked in style and bloom, which an Ayrshire must have in the show-ring. Turner's bull, Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, was showing in the best bloom of the three, but in this class, with two large ones competing against him, he was at a disadvantage, especially as he lacked sufficient superiority in conformation and style to place him at the top. He had to go at one end or the other, and he lost out. Hume & Co. showed Humeshaugh Perfect Peter, and while he was superior to one in scale and depth of rib and to the other in smoothness, he was not typey enough or stylish enough to go to the top, so he stayed in the middle. The winner here was later honored with the senior championship.

In a class of four two-year-old bulls the real competition was between Stansell's Robin Hood and Ness & Sons' Killoch Volunteer, and they stood in the order named. The former was a little stronger bull, a trifle snappier and a bit more pleasing in conformation behind. They were two good bulls. Sir Hugh of Springbank had not enough substance for the class but plenty of bloom and won third, while Springbank Lochinvar could not have been rightfully placed anywhere but fourth.

There was one entry only in the senior yearling class, but the junior yearling class provided the junior and grand champion bull in Overton Lord Kyle, which came fresh from Scotland this summer to his new home at the Central Experimental Farm. He is a showy, stylish young sire, which does not permit of much criticism at present. A tail head slightly higher than it should be may develop into a slight defect, but at present he is very typey and was brought out in splendid fit. Sandhill Optimist and Holehouse Military Cross were evenly matched contestants for second place, but the former won the position. Buster Brown, on account of being a bit small and thin, got Hobson's choice and took fourth place.

Ness and Turner again coveted first money in the senior calf class, Burnside Baron Masterpiece and Sir Hugh of Springbank 2nd, their respective entries, were close competitors, but the former was given premier place. Turner won the junior calf class with Stansell second.

While there were ten cows forward in the aged milk class it was not exceptionally strong, according to old-time show-ring standards. The udders displayed were not pleasing to Ayrshire men of the old school, but there was one exception in Belle of Oban, which could not be faulted much in this regard, except that she had gone on a hunger strike and failed to "bag up." This is another one of the good things which the Central Experimental Farm brought over this year, and she is a credit to the breed. She is stylish and typey, with good heart, rib and quarter. She won her class but failed to go futher because Chapmanton Henny, a show-ring queen of note, came over with a first-prize ribbon won in the dry cow class and annexed the senior and grand championship. Neither Stansell nor Ness, who stood second and third, in the milk class with Highland Lady and Burnside Flora Ryan respectively, had good enough material to win in fast show-ring company, although they presented good, useful cows built for work.

Dainty Lass of Springbank, shown by Turner & Son in the three-year milk class, had things much her own way in the trio which came out, and Chapmanton Henny could not be turned down in the aged dry class of four. She is a beautifully-turned cow with an udder well built and properly attached. A good class of eight two-year heifers in milk was won by Burnside Jemima Jane, one by old "Masterpiece" and ten senior yearlings were led by Burnside Henny Chapmanton, which should be full of championship blood, for she was sired by Hobsland Masterpiece and out of Chapmanton Henny. Turner and Budge followed closely, each with good things, and the Central Experimental Farm came in fourth. This was a very uniform lot more than half way down the line.

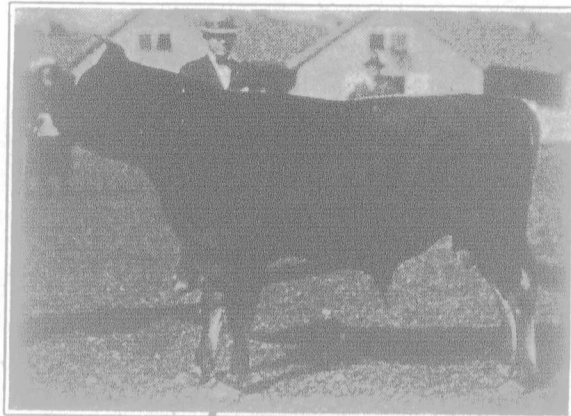
Palmerston Hyacinth looked like junior championship material as soon as she appeared in a class of ten good junior yearlings, and she disappointed no one. E. E. Budge made no mistake when selecting her as some of the foundation material he has chosen for his

Ayrshire herd. Her conformation was good enough to win the class and the junior championship, but she had too much opposition to win senior honors when brought against Chapmanton Henny. Ness was to the front again in a class of thirteen senior calves with Burnside Maggie Finlayson 9th, and Stansell acquired another red ribbon in the junior calf class.

Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Que., officiated as judge.

EXHIBITORS.—Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.; R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners; Geo. Pearson & Sons, Waterdown; J. L. Stansell, Straffordville; Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; E. E. Budge, Montreal; F. G. Howes, Harold; Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ont.

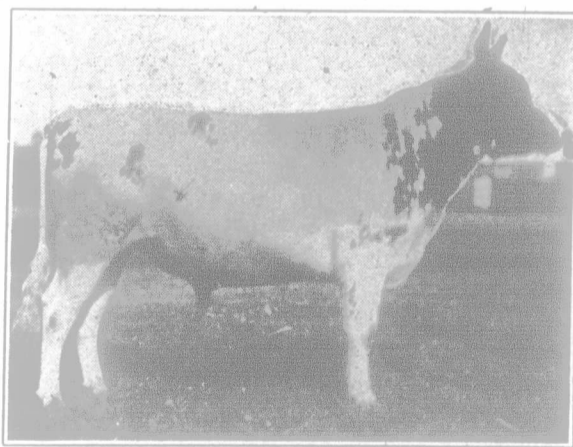
AWARDS.—Bull, 3 years and over (3): 1, Ness & Sons, on Holehouse Hopeful; 2, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Peter; 3, Turner & Son, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. Bull, 2 years (4): 1, Stansell, on Robin Hood; 2, Ness & Sons, on Killoch Volunteer; 3, Turner & Son, on Sir Hugh of Springbank; 4, Pearson & Sons, on Springbank Lochinvar. Bull, senior yearling (1):



Br. Patricia's Prince.

Junior and Grand Champion Jersey Bull at the C.N.E., 1920, for B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

1, Turner & Son, on Springbank General. Bull, junior yearling (4): 1, Central Experimental Farm, on Overton Lord Kyle; 2, Ness & Son, on Sandhill Optimist; 3, Hume & Co., on Holehouse Military Cross; 4, Stansell, on Buster Brown. Bull, senior calf (8): 1, 3 and 4, Ness & Sons, on Burnside Baron Masterpiece, Burnside Henry Hopeful and Burnside Sunbeam Victory; 2, Turner & Son, on Sir Hugh of Springbank 2nd; 5, Stansell, on Selwood Proud Prince. Bull, junior calf (6): 1 and 5, Turner & Son, on Gaylad of Springbank, and King Theodore of Springbank; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Ringleader; 3, Ness & Sons, on Oban Chief; 4, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate's Star. Senior champion bull: Ness & Sons, on Holehouse Hopeful. Junior and grand champion bull: Central Experimental Farm, on Overton Lord Kyle. Cow, aged, in milk (12): 1, 4 and 6, Central Experimental Farm, on Belle of Oban, Auchlocan Emerald and Culcairgrie Dot; 2 and 5, Stansell, on Highland Lady, and Airmount Bididy; 3 and 7, Ness & Sons, on Burnside Flora Ryan and Isobel. Cow, 3 years, in milk (3): 1, Turner & Son, on Dainty Lass of Springbank; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Pride 5th; 3, Ness, on Burnside Broomhill Girl. Cow, 3 years, in calf, dry (4): 1 and 4, Ness & Sons, on Chapmanton



Robin Hood.

First Prize two-year-old Ayrshire Bull at the C.N.E., 1920, for J. L. Stansell, Straffordville, Ont.

Henny, and Carleton Baroness; 2, Turner & Son, on Garclaugh Miss Bartley; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Helen 3rd. Heifer, 2 years, in milk (4): 1 and 2, Ness, on Burnside Randy 3rd, and Burnside Emma Blossom; 3, Turner & Son, on Springbank Lady Jane 4th; 4, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate 3rd. Heifer, 2 years, not milking (8): 1, Ness & Sons, on Burnside Jemima Jane; 2 and 4, Stansell, on Highland Queen and Selwood Leading Lady; 3 and 6, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Helen 6th and Humeshaugh Snowdrop 4th; 5, Budge, on Burnside Tipperary Blossom 2nd. Heifer, senior yearling (10): 1, Ness & Sons, on Burnside Henny Chapmanton; 2, Turner & Son, on Heather Belle of Springbank; 3, Budge, on Palmerston Snowdrop; 4, Central Experimental Farm, on Hobsland Betty 7th; 5, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate 4th. Heifer, junior yearling (10): 1, Budge, on Palmerston Hyacinth; 2, Ness & Sons, on Catlins Pansy 6th; 3, 4 and 5, Central Experimental Farm, on Grange Mary

5th, White Bess of Ottawa 2nd, and Ottawa Lady 2nd. Senior calf (13): 1, 2 and 4, Ness & Sons, on Burnside Maggie Finlayson 9th, Burnside May Scott, and Burnside Randy 4th; 3, Central Experimental Farm, on Ottawa Tilly; 5, Stansell, on Selwood Nancy Terry; 6, Turner & Son, on Briery of Springbank 5th. Heifer, junior calf (4): 1, Stansell, on Myrtle; 2, Ness & Sons, on Burnside Denty 11th; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Ena 5th; 4, Turner & Son, on Heather Queen of Springbank 2nd. Senior and grand champion female: Ness & Sons, on Chapmanton Henny. Junior champion female: Budge, on Palmerston Hyacinth. Graded herd: 1 and 4, Ness & Sons; 2, Stansell; 3, Turner & Son; 5, Hume & Co. Three, get of sire: 1 and 3, Ness & Sons; 2, Stansell; 4, Hume & Co.; 5, Turner & Son. Two, progeny of cow: 1 and 2, Ness; 3, Stansell; 4 and 5, Hume & Co.; 6, Turner & Son. Junior herd: 1, Ness & Sons; 2, Hume & Co.; 3, Stansell; 4, Turner & Son. Cow having official yearly record in the Canadian R. O. P., begun under 5 years (4): 1 and 3, Turner & Son, on Scotch Thistle (111.25 points), and Dainty Lass of Springbank (92.75); 2, Stansell, on Highland Lady (100.24); 4, Hume, on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady (92.2).

Guernseys Make Good Impression.

A Guernsey exhibit was on hand this year to keep this splendid dairy breed before the people, and the majority of the animals shown were the property of Martindale Farms, St. Catharines. S. T. Creet, Beamsville, had one entry, as did John A. Ives, Jordan. The bulls shown were not so uniformly good as were the females, but the male calves were promising. Martindale King, the yearling bull, was made junior and grand champion. Martindale Farms showed two good cows, three years and over. One of them, McKerrrows Bijou 2nd, was a very handsome dairy cow, as well as a good Guernsey. She was made senior and grand champion. Two splendid two-year-old heifers were also shown, Martindale Farms winning first on Early Rose of Martindale, and S. T. Creet winning second on Maple Glen Mary Elizabeth. A very promising yearling heifer, Dorothy of Martindale, was shown along with her stablemate, Clover of Martindale. John A. Ives, in this class, showed King's Daisy of Hillside. Dorothy of Martindale was made junior champion. She would show well in any kind of competition. The herd and group prizes were won by Martindale Farms throughout.

Dairy Products and Eggs Well Represented.

There was nothing much to complain of in the cheese and butter exhibits this year except that in the classes for white cheese the entries were not very numerous. This can probably be accounted for by the fact that the market for white cheese has not been as good as for colored for some time past. The number of entries was satisfactory in both cheese and butter and, generally speaking, the quality showed an improvement over last year. It is interesting to note from the awards that while there were entries from the Western Provinces as usual in the butter classes, they did not always win over Ontario and Quebec entries. Last year no Ontario entry achieved higher than eighth place, but this year they are found distributed all the way down the list. Mention here should also be made of the splendid showing of cheese made in the exhibit of the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The cheese that were shown in this exhibit were the finest that we have ever seen. In fact, to an amateur they looked absolutely perfect, and the verdict of officers of the Department was that they were the best they had ever seen. The cheese were made at a cheese factory in Western Ontario and were shown only for display purposes. It is a credit to the Department to have secured such cheese from wherever they were made in the Province, but it would undoubtedly have been more of a satisfaction to the dairymen of the Province if they knew that such cheese could be made by the officers of the Department, and particularly at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The egg exhibit also afforded interest this year from the fact that both sweepstakes, for producers' and commercial classes, were won by the United Farmers' Co-operative Company. These special prizes are awarded to the exhibitor winning the largest number of points in each class, and in both cases the United Farmers won by a large margin. The commercial sweepstakes usually goes to one of the big produce firms, but the Poultry Department of the U. F. O. Co-operative Co. has this year shown that it means business. The judging of the producers' classes also showed that there is much room for more knowledge of what constitutes the various grades of eggs. Occasionally there was a rotten egg in an entry, but more often the eggs were not shown in their proper class and had to be thrown out.

Butter Awards.

Creamery, salted, 56-lb. box: 1, Central Creameries, Calgary, Alta., 97; 2, H. F. Newman, Gamebridge, 96.66; 3, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton, Alta., 96.39; 4, Brookfield Creamery, Brookfield, N. S., 96.09; 5, J. R. Almont, Silverdale, 95.70; 6, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, Man., 95.69; 7, T. S. McGrath, Birch Hill, Sask., (flavor) 95.58; 8, Saskatchewan Co-operative Dairies, Regina, Sask., 95.58; 9, W. H. Jackson, Marker-ville, Alta., 95.55. Creamery, unsalted, 56-lb. box: 1, Crescent Creamery Co., 96.76; 2, J. Dansereau, St. Hyacinthe, Que., 96.46; 3, E. Fancher, Lathiere, Que., 96.36; 4, C. A. Davies, Guelph, 96.26; 5, Jas. Johnson, Rathburn, 96.09; 6, Shoal Lake Creamery, Shoal Lake, Man., 95.82; 7, Central Creameries, 95.82;

8, B. J. Payne, Brownsville, 95.59; 9, Canadian Milk Products, Hickson, 95.56. Creamery, 40 lbs., in 1-lb. prints: 1, T. S. McGrath, 97.40; 2, Central Creameries, 96.75; 3, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 96.38; 4, Crescent Creamery Co., 95.99; 5, J. R. Almont, 95.95; 6, Canadian Milk Products, Belmont, 95.92; 7, J. A. Allaire, Assumption, Que., 95.79; 8, C. A. Davies, 95.73; 9, Edmonton City Dairy, 95.69. Creamery, salted, 14-lb. box, June: 1, Sanitary Dairy, St. Catharines 97.09; 2, W. H. Jackson, 97.03; 3, Central Creameries, 96.59; 4, Crescent Creameries, 96.56; 5, Shoal Lake Creamery Co., 95.72; 6, J. Dansereau, 95.66; 7, E. E. Patterson, rooklin, 95.26; 8, Edmonton City Dairy, 94.99; 9, C. A. Davies, 94.86. Farm dairy, 30-lb. tub: 1, Miss J. E. Craig, Brampton, 92.18; 2, A. Wallace, North Gower; 91.79; 3, J. Dickson, Owen Sound, 89.89; 4, E. King, Cannington, 89.32; 5, R. Dures, Goderich, 88.70. Farm dairy, crock, not less than 10 lbs.: 1, Miss J. E. Craig, 93.06; 2, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, 92.15; 3, Miss E. King, 91.99; 4, J. J. Emerson, Sutton Jct., Que., 91.92; 5, Mrs. R. Dures, 91.05; 6, Mrs. J. A. Dickson, 89.61. Farm dairy, 1-lb. prints, not less than 10 lbs.: 1, Miss J. E. Craig, 92.99; 2, Mrs. A. Wallace, 92.93; 3, Miss E. Dowe, Kettleby, 91.66; 4, J. J. Emerson, 91.39; 5, Mrs. R. Dures, 91.15; 6, Miss E. King, 89.37. Silver cup for highest scoring butter: T. S. McGrath. Highest scoring butter, sections 1 to 3: 1, Central Creameries; 2, T. S. McGrath; 3, Crescent Creameries.

Cheese Awards.

June, colored, not less than 70 lbs.: 1, Martin Calder Stratford, 97.72; 2, Benson Avery, Kinburn, 97.65; 3, H. E. Donnelly, Strathfordville, 96.98; 4, C. J. Donnelly, London, 96.92; 5, Wm. Jamieson, Lambeth, 96.82; 6, B. Howes, West Moncton, 96.76; 7, W. Krotz, Palmerston, 96.63; 8, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 96.27; 9, L. E. Schench, Brunner, 95.99. July, colored, not less than 70 lbs.: 1, B. Avery, 97.98; 2, M. Calder, 97.77; 3, H. E. Donnelly, 97.58; 4, E. Tolles, Kinburn, 97.15; 5, B. Howes, 97.05; 6, L. E. Schench, 96.81; 7, C. J. Donnelly, 96.68; 8, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 96.66; 9, A. McDonald, Martintown, 96.65. June, white, not less than 70 lbs.: 1, W. Krotz, 98.37; 2, B. Howes, 98.20; 3, C. J. Donnelly, 98.03; 4, B. Avery, 97.85; 5, W. T. Oliver, 97.82; 6, G. Empey, Atwood, 97.63; 7, M. Calder, 97.32; 8, H. E. Donnelly, 97.29; 9, Wm. Jamieson, 96.68. July, white, not less than 70 lbs.: 1, W. Krotz, 97.96; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97.91; 3, W. T. Oliver, 97.74; 4, H. E. Donnelly, 97.67; 5, M. Calder, 97.63; 6, B. Howes, 97.55; 7, E. Tolles, 97.43; 8, H. J. Neeb, 97.22; 9, Wm. Jamieson, 96.91. One cheese, colored, not less than 70 lbs., August: 1, H. E. Donnelly, 97.45; 2, B. Howes, 97.40; 3, W. T. Oliver, 97.17; 4, A. McDonald, 96.79; 5, W. Krotz, 96.77; 6, Wm. Jamieson, 96.69; 7, H. J. Neeb, 96.51; 8, J. Skelton, Kintore, 96.45; 9, C. J. Donnelly, 96.39. One cheese, white, not less than 70 lbs., August: 1, M. Calder, 98.12; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97.86; 3, B. Howes, 97.75; 4, W. T. Oliver, 97.69; 5, Wm. Jamieson, 97.58; 6, G. Empey, 97.28; 7, H. J. Neeb, 97.26; 8, B. Avery, 96.85; 9, J. Skelton, 96.73. Canadian Stilton or Cheddar loaf, white or colored, 10 to 12 lbs.: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.66; 2, L. E. Schench, 97.18; 3, Wm. Jamieson, (on flavor) 97.02; 4, A. Gantheur, 97.18; 5, Wm. Jamieson, (on flavor) 97.02; 6, A. Gantheur, Martintown, 97.02; 7, J. Skelton, 96.99; 8, H. E. Donnelly, 96.93. Canadian flats, white or colored, 30 to 40 lbs. each: 1, J. Skelton, 97.42; 2, M. Calder, 97.26; 3, H. E. Donnelly, 97.20; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 97.19; 5, E. A. Tolles, 97.13; 6, C. J. Donnelly, 97.09; 7, Wm. Jamieson, 96.82; 8, B. Avery, 96.67; 9, B. F. Howes, 96.64. Special prizes: 1, M. Calder, 97.81; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97.68; 3, B. Avery, 97.62. Silver cup for highest-scoring cheese: W. Krotz, (June, white), 98.37.

Dual-Purpose Short horns.

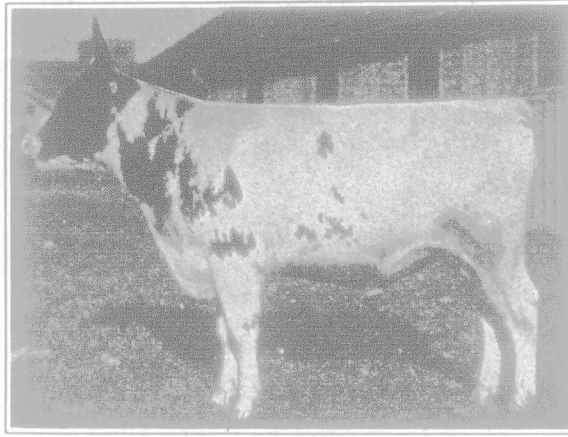
For the first time at the C. N. E. the breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns had classes separate from the straight beef Shorthorns, and the entry list and quality of stock brought out should warrant the exhibition board giving a full classification in the future for breeders of these cattle. As the aim is to combine milk and beef production in the one animal there naturally is less finish, thickness and bloom than is seen on the showing beef Shorthorn. However, they are a popular and utility strain, and although many of the representatives brought out were plain bred from many breeders' viewpoint, they showed capability of production.

In the aged-bull class there were but two entries. Green Leaf Record, a big, deep, thick roan with character and good handling qualities, was first, with Victor 3rd, a straight-lined, roomy individual in second. Seven young bulls came before the judge and they were a creditable lot, although some of them could have carried more flesh. Drucella's Robin, from the Wheaton herd, was picked to head the class. He was the biggest, thickest bull in the ring, being the senior of the others by several months. Commodore in second was a high-quality, straight-lined calf with a good deal of character and created a favorable impression at first glance. Maisie's Chieftain, in third, had quality and character, but might well have carried a lot more flesh.

The aged-cow class, seventeen in number, created a very favorable impression. Although the cows were in various stages of gestation and lactation, the major portion of them were big-framed, comparatively smooth individuals with large, well-balanced udders. Patricia gave every evidence of being a producer, but she was scarcely as smooth as Gainford Matchless in second place. The latter has a rich pedigree together with smoothness, quality and udder development. Lucerne Ranch Beauty, in third place, is a big, roomy, nice quality cow with every indication of milk production. As there was only one class for females—born since

January 1, 1918—there was lack of uniformity in size, owing to the difference in age. However, the nineteen heifers in the class all gave promise of developing into roomy, utility cows. The judge, Prof. Barton, had a difficult proposition, but finally the class was narrowed down to the breedy-looking, quality heifers showing the greatest indication of production. R. R. Wheaton won the class with Countess Rose, a sweet, tidy heifer. Martindale was second with Milkmaid, a heifer of fair size, but showing great quality and character. Her conformation and udder formation gave indications of a producer. Third placing went to Wheaton with Blanche Sanford, from G. L. Smith's herd, in fourth. Many of the entries that did not get into the money were worthy individuals.

EXHIBITORS.—R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale; R. Martin-dale, Caledonia; G. L. Smith, Meadowvale; F. Teasdale, Concord; G. W. Carter, Ilderton; J. Lerch, Preston; J. Walker, Nanticoke; J. A. Watt, Elora.



Overton Lord Kyle.

Junior and Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull at the C.N.E., 1920. This yearling bull is owned and was exhibited by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. He was selected in Scotland, purchased and fitted for show by Robt. Cunningham, of the Animal Husbandry Division.

AWARDS.—Bulls, aged (2): 1, Martindale, on Green Leaf Record; 2, Wheaton, on Victor 3rd. Bull, under 2 years (7): 1, 4 and 5, Wheaton, on Drucella's Robin; British Clyde and Reyburn Knowsby; 2 and 6, Martindale, on Commodore and Welcome Prince; 3, Smith, on Maisie's Chieftain. Cows (17): 1 and 4, Wheaton, on Patricia and Rose Clyde; 2, Watt, on Gainford Matchless; 3 and 5, Walker, on Lucerne Ranch Beauty and Burnfoot Rosemond; 6, Teasdale, on Orma of Northlynd. Heifers (19): 1, 3, 5 and 6, Wheaton, on Countess Rose, Reyburn Fairy Girl, Red Patricia and Queen of Mosa; 2, Martindale, on Milkmaid; 4, Smith, on Blanche Sanford.

Fat Cattle.

As usual at the C. N. E. the exhibit of fat bullocks is a strong one, and this year was no exception. To win the championship is an enviable honor. Last year this was won by a steer fed by a young man and this year another beginner in the show game carried off the honor. There were three well-finished steers in the senior yearling class, but Clear-the-Way, an entry of J. Lerch was outstanding and not only topped this class, but went on to the championship. He is a breedy steer with great depth, thickness and scale. The flesh was deep and smooth. The owner of this entry had ripe bullocks in the other classes that made the strongest kind of competition for the other entries. J. Brown had a sappy, thick calf at the top of the junior yearlings. In senior calves there was a keen contest. It was between the Amos and Lerch entries for the red ribbon with the former winning although from the ring side it was a close run.

EXHIBITORS.—J. Lerch, Preston; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; Geo. Henderson, Guelph; H. Smith, Exter; T. A. Russell, Downsview.

AWARDS.—Senior yearling: 1, Lerch; 2 and 3, Brown. Junior yearling: 1 and 2, Brown; 3, Kyle; 4, Hooper; 5, Lerch. Senior calf: 1, Amos; 2, Lerch; 3, Henderson; 4 and 5, Brown. Junior calf, 1 and 4, Lerch; 2, Brown; 3, Smith; 5, Henderson. Three steers: 1, Lerch; 2 and 3, Brown. Champion, Lerch on senior yearling.

390 Entries of Sheep.

The sheep pens were not so congested this year as last, there being over 100 less entries. While competition was keen in most classes there were others in which a breeder had things his own way. The majority of the entries were brought out in excellent condition and

gave visitors a correct impression as to type, conformation, fleece, etc., of the different breeds. When most classes were being judged there was a large crowd at the ringside. It would be much more pleasant for spectators if a larger judging ring surrounded with raised seats were provided. As it is, few besides those privileged to hang on the fence, can get a good view of the classes.

In the following awards the lamb pens are made up of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by the exhibitor. The open pen consists of one ram, two ewes, one year old and under three and two ewe lambs. The Canadian-bred pen consists of the same number and ages as in the open pen.

Cotswolds.

The Cotswolds made the strongest showing of the long-wooled breeds. Four breeders had a total of fifty-two entries in the various classes. There were seven out in the aged ram class and N. Park of Tavistock, had a particularly big, strong, well-built, heavily-fleeced individual which went to the top of the class and later won the championship. There were one or two entries of considerable less scale, but the judge, J. D. Brien, was consistent throughout the classes, keeping size, and uniformity of type to the front. J. M. Patterson, Strathroy, had a good line-up and the entries of Chas. J. Shore of Glanworth, were to the fore in several classes. G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain were also successful competitors in several classes.

AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, Park; 2, Shore; 3, Patterson; 4, Mark. Ram, shearing: 1, Shore; 2, Mark; 3, Park; 4, Patterson. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Mark; 2, Park; 3, Shore. Champion ram: Park. Ewe, aged: 1, Shore; 2 and 3, Patterson; 4, Park. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Shore; 2, Park; 3, Patterson. Ewe lamb: 1, Park; 2, Mark; 3, Shore; 4, Patterson. Champion ewe: Shore. Pen lambs: 1, Mark; 2, Park; 3, Shore; 4, Patterson. Open pen: 1, Mark; 2, Park; 3, Shore; 4, Patterson. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Shore; 2, Patterson, 3, Park; 4, Mark. Get of sire: 1, Park; 2, Mark; 3, Shore. Wether: 1, Mark; 2, Shore.

Leicesters.

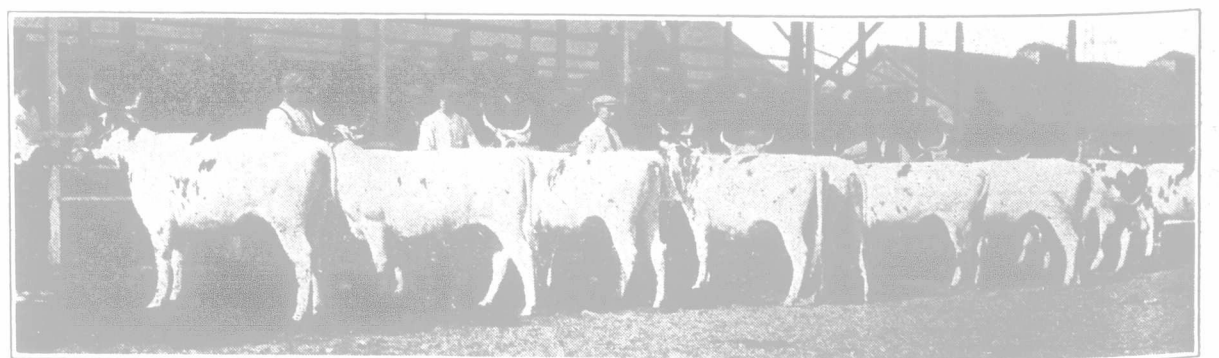
Three exhibitors made fairly large classes of Leicesters but John Kelly and his flock were missed by the regular visitors to the judging ring. A & W. Whitelaw of Guelph were out with their typey, strongly-built, well-fleeced, uniform flock and were successful in a number of the classes. J. Featherston & Son of Hornby, had entries in most classes. They won first in the aged ram class with an upstanding, open-fleeced individual compared with the compact entries of Whitelaw's and J. Packham & Sons of Castor Centre. However, there was scale and a heavy fleece. Whitelaw won the championship on a beautiful shearling and Packham had an exceptionally well-fitted lamb at the top of the lamb class. Wm. Clarkson of Weston, awarded the prizes.

AWARDS.—Ram, two shears: 1, Featherston; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Packham. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Featherston; 4, Packham. Ram lamb: 1, Packham; 2 and 4, Featherston; 3, Whitelaw. Champion ram: Whitelaw. Ewe, two shears: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 4, Packham. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Packham. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3, Packham; 4, Featherston. Champion ewe: Whitelaw. Pen lambs: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Packham; 3, Featherston. Open pen: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Packham. Canadian-bred pen: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Packham. Wether: Whitelaw.

Shropshires.

Larkin Farms, Queenston, brought out a uniform lot of Shropshires in the pink of condition and carried off the lions share of the money. J. R. Kelsey of Woodville gave strong competition in all classes, but his entries were scarcely in as good form as the former with the exception of the two shear and shearling ewes. Robt. Young, Glanford and L. Skinner & Son, Tyrone, had creditable entries in the various classes, but they were in very strong company. Both championships went to J. D. Larkin. W. H. Beattie of Wilton Grove, was the judge.

AWARDS.—Ram, two shears: 1, 2 and 3, Larkin; 4, Young. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Larkin; 4, Kelsey. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Larkin; 3, Skinner; 4, Young. Ewe, two shears: 1, Kelsey; 2, Young; 3 and 4, Larkin. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Kelsey; 2 and 3, Larkin. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Larkin; 3 and 4, Skinner. Pen lambs: 1, Larkin; 2, Skinner; 3, Kelsey; 4, Young. Open pen: 1, Larkin; 2, Young; 3, Kelsey; 4, Skinner. Pen Canadian-bred: 1, Larkin; 2, Skinner; 3, Young; 4, Kelsey. Wether: 1, Peter Arkell & Son; 2, Young. Specials by American Shropshire Association were awarded in practically the same order as the above classes.



A Beautiful Line-up of Ayrshire Heifers at the C. N. E. Last Week.

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2, Park; 3, Shore;
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Oxford Downs.

Twenty-eight Oxfords were in the pens with all but six coming from the flock of Peter Arkell & Sons of Teeswater. The other exhibitor was I. E. Nelson of Smithville, who had six entries in the ram lamb class. The Arkell entries were of their usual high quality, and would no doubt have held their own in strong competition.

Suffolks.

The Suffolk breed of sheep, while popular in England, is not brought out to Canadian shows in strong numbers. It is an excellent mutton breed and shears a high-quality fleece. J. Bowman and Hastings Bros., of Guelph were the only exhibitors. The former had the champion ewe while in the case of rams the honors went to the latter breeder. Noel Gibson judged this breed.

AWARDS.—Ram, two shear: Bowman. Ram, shearing: 1, Hastings; 2 and 3, Bowman. Ram lambs 1 and 3, Bowman; 2 and 4, Hastings. Ewe, two shears: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Hastings. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Hastings; 2 and 4, Bowman. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Hastings. Pen lambs: Bowman. Open pen: Bowman. Pen Canadian-bred, Bowman. Wether, Hastings.

Hampshires.

Telfer Bros. of Paris, were the only exhibitors of Hampshire Down sheep. They had twenty-one sheep in the pens which were a credit to any breeder. With the exception of one year, Telfer Bros. have been exhibiting sheep over a period of thirty-three years and this is the first time that they have had no competition.

Southdowns.

The entries in the Southdown classes usually attract a good deal of attention, and this year was no exception. There were sixty-five entries, and practically all were worthy representatives of the breed. The McEwen flock, from Alloway Lodge Stock Farm, London, was represented in every class by typey, highly-fitted, well-fleeced individuals. The Larkin Farms flock, Queenston, was a strong contender for the red ribbons, while J. W. Springstead, Caistor Centre; Robt. Younge, Glanford; and Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, had splendid specimens of the breed and made strong competition. The top five in the aged ram class were a square, blocky, high-quality, uniform lot. Each showed a good deal of breed character. Some entries had a tendency to be upstanding, but throughout, the judge, Noel Gibson, showed a tendency for the low-set, blocky individuals.

AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin; 3, Stobbs; 4, Springstead. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Young; 4, Larkin. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Young; 4, Springstead. Best ram: McEwen, on lamb. Ewe, two shear: 1, Larkin; 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Springstead. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3, Young; 4, Stobbs. Ewe lamb: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Larkin; 4, Stobbs. Best ewe: McEwen, on shearing. Pen lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin; 3, Stobbs; 4, Springstead. Pen, open: 1, Larkin; 2, McEwen; 3, Young; 4, Springstead. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin; 3, Springstead; 4, Stobbs. Wether: 1, Arkell; 2, Young.

Dorset Horned.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; and J. F. Robertson, Acton, brought out a splendid lot of Dorsets, making an exhibit which surpassed that of previous years. The various entries were well brought out and competition was keen in every class. Stobbs won both championships with lambs.

AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, Wright; 2 and 4, Stobbs; 3, Robertson. Ram, shearing: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2 and 4, Robertson. Best ram: Stobbs. Ewe, two shear: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Robertson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Wright; 2, Stobbs; 3, Robertson. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2 and 4, Robertson. Best ewe: Stobbs. Pen lambs: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Robertson; 4, Wright. Pen, open: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2, Wright; 3, Robertson. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Robertson; 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Stobbs. Wether: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright; 3, Robertson.

Cheviots.

Cheviots are a comparatively new breed of sheep in Canada and have gained headway, especially in the Eastern Provinces. They are very hardy, shear a good fleece, and develop a choice carcass. Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, and N. E. McEwen, Pickering, were the only exhibitors.

AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, Stobbs. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Stobbs; 3, McEwen. Ewe, two shear: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, McEwen. Ewe, shearing: 1, Stobbs; 2, McEwen. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, McEwen. Best ewe: Stobbs. Pen lambs: 1, Stobbs; 2, McEwen. Pen, open: 1, Stobbs; 2, McEwen. Pen, Canadian-bred: Stobbs. Wether: Stobbs.

All Classes of Swine Well Filled.

The swine entries at the Canadian National were considerably below those of 1919, but taking all classes into consideration the uniformity and finish were superior to what has characterized the exhibit in the past. Although feed has been scarce and high in price the exhibitors apparently did not, in any way, neglect the pigs chosen to represent their herds at the greatest summer live stock show on the continent. Some of the old exhibitors were absent from their places, but men new to the game made a creditable showing, giving evidence of the fact that they have had their ear to the ground and their eyes open to the public demand where selecting and fitting their entries. Berkshires and Yorkshires led in numbers with a good representation of

Chester Whites, Tamworths, Durocs and Poland-Chinas.

Yorkshires.

There was keen competition in every class of Yorkshire, and if any thing a greater uniformity of type than has been seen in the past. The veteran Yorkshire breeders, Brethour & Nephews were not showing nor was J. Duck out with his herd, but J. K. Featherston of Streetsville, had a good line-up of typey, well-brought-out stuff. A. Welstead, of St. Catharines a new man in the Yorkshire ring had well-fitted entries in every class, and succeeded in taking a considerable portion of the money. A medium type of Yorkshire characterizes his herd and they showed great growth and fleshing for the age; while there was greater spring of rib than is customary with the general run of Yorkshires there was no deficiency in length nor depth of side. C. G. Jarvis, of Milton, and J. E. Featherston & Son of Hornby, each had strong showing in the younger classes, while J. Lerch of Preston, and Wm. Boynton of Dollar, each secured a red ribbon. The awards were made by R. J. Garbutt of Belleville.

AWARDS.—Boar, aged: 1, Welstead; 2 and 4, Featherston; 3, Jarvis. Boar, over 18 months: 1 and 2, Featherston. Boar, over 12 months: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3 and 4, Welstead. Boar, over 6 months: 1, Lerch; 2, Welstead; 3 and 4, Featherston. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3 and 4, Jarvis. Champion Boar: Featherston. Sow, over 2 years: 1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Welstead; 4, Jarvis. Sow, over 18 months: 1, Boynton; 2 and 3, Welstead; 4, Featherston. Sow, over 12 months: 1, 2 and 3, Welstead; 4, Featherston. Sow, over 6 months: 1 and 2, Welstead; 3, Lerch; 4, Jarvis. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Jarvis; 3 and 4, Featherston & Son. Champion Sow: Featherston. Pen, Boar and 2 Sows: 1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Welstead; 4, Lerch. Four pigs, get of one boar: 1, Welstead; 2 and 3, Featherston; 4, Jarvis.

Tamworths.

Although there were only two herds competing the classes of Tamworths were filled with pigs of quality and finish. D. Douglas & Sons of Mitchell, had a good representation of his herd in the ring which created a favorable impression with their good lines and smoothness. C. B. Boynton, of Dollar, had an entry in each class and was able to lift both championships, the one with his aged boar, and the other with aged sow. W. Elliott of Galt, was the judge.

AWARDS.—Boar, aged: 1, Boynton; 2 and 3, Douglas; Boar, over 18 months: 1, Douglas. Boar, over 12 months: 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Boynton. Boar, over 6 months: 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Boynton. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Boynton. Sow, aged: 1, Boynton; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, over 18 months: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas. Sow, over 12 months: 1, Boynton; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, over 6 months: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Boynton. Pen, Boar and 2 Sows: 1, Boynton; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas. Get of six: 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Boynton.

Chester Whites.

Five herds of Chester Whites were represented, although only three appeared in all classes. This breed is of the thick lard type, but even with their thickness of conformation there is a good degree of smoothness and finish. W. E. Wright & Sons of Glanworth, had a strong showing, and secured several firsts and the championships in sows. J. G. Annesser, Tilbury, brought out a typey, uniform herd among which was a senior boar which won the championship. Wm. Roberts & Sons, of Peterboro, had a good showing which came to the top in one or two instances, and gave competition a hard run in others. W. J. Cluff, Roches Point, had a single entry, but with it won a red ribbon. G. G. Gould of Essex, brought out two entries and both were in the money. The awards were made by H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham.

AWARDS.—Boar, aged: 1 and 2, Annesser; 3, Roberts; 4, Wright. Boar, over 12 months: 1, Cluff; 2, Wright. Boar, under 12 months: 1, Roberts; 2, Wright; 3, Gould. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 4, Wright; 2, Roberts; 3, Gould. Sow, aged: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, Annesser; 4, Roberts. Sow, over 12 months: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Roberts; 4, Annesser. Sow, under 12 months: 1 and 3, Annesser; 2 and 4, Wright. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Roberts; 3 and 4, Wright. Pen, boar and two sows: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, Annesser; 4, Roberts. Get of sire: 1 and 3, Roberts; 2, Wright.

Poland Chinas.

Visitors had an opportunity of studying Poland China type and conformation in the forty-four entries of Cecil Stobbs of Leamington, and G. G. Gould of Essex, at the C. N. E. These pigs belong to the lard type and are popular across the line. H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham was judge.

AWARDS.—Boar, aged: 1, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Boar, over 12 months: 1 and 2, Gould; 3, Stobbs. Boar, under 12 months: 1, Stobbs; 2 3 and 4, Gould. Boar, over 6 months: 1, Stobbs; 2, 3 and 4, Gould. Champion boar: Gould. Sow, aged: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Sow, over 12 months: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2 and 4, Gould. Sow, under 12 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Gould. Sow, over 6 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Gould. Champion sow: Stobbs. Pen, boar and two sows: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2 and 4, Gould. Get of sire: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Gould.

Bacon Hogs.

AWARDS.—1, Lerch; 2 and 4, Featherston; 3, Thompson; 5, Featherston & Sons; 6, Jarvis; 7 Boynton; 8, Douglas.

Berkshires.

In point of number the Berkshires were the strongest in the swine division, and there was a good deal of quality shown by entries in every class. Adam Thompson, Stratford, was the largest exhibitor. He brought out a growthy, smooth, typey lot. G. L. Smith, Meadowville, was out strong in the sow classes, where he brought out individuals carrying heavy bone and firm pasterns. A little tendency to fineness of bone and weakness of pasterns was noticed in several entries from the different herds. J. S. Cowan, Atwood, was another exhibitor who apparently has laid the foundation for a good herd. Wm. Boynton, of Dollar, had a few entries. This breed was judged by S. Dolson, Norval.

AWARDS.—Boar, aged: 1 and 4, Thompson; 2, Smith; 3, Cowan. Boar, over 18 months: 1, Thompson; 2, Smith; 3, Cowan. Boar, over 12 months: 1, 2 and 4, Thompson; 3, Cowan. Boar, under 12 months: 1 and 3, Thompson; 2, Cowan; 4, Boynton. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Thompson; 2, Cowan; 4, Boynton. Champion male: Thompson. Sow, aged: 1 and 4, Smith; 2 and 3, Thompson. Sow, over 18 months: 1, Cowan; 2, Smith; 3 and 4, Thompson. Sow, over 12 months: 1, Thompson; 2, Cowan; 2 and 4, Smith. Sow, over 6 months: 1, Cowan; 2 and 4, Thompson; 3, Smith. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Thompson; 3, Cowan; 4, Smith. Champion sow: Cowan. Pen: 1, Thompson; 2, Cowan; 3 and 4, Smith. Get of sire: 1 and 4, Thompson; 2, Cowan; 3, Smith.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Ed. McPharlin & Sons, Essex; R. F. Robinson Leamington; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, and H. Newman, Cottam, were the exhibitors in Durocs. In all there were 35 entries, and pigs of the most recognized type were in evidence in all classes. In the aged classes one or two entries savored of the old-fashioned type, which is not in so much demand to-day. C. F. McKenzie placed the awards.

AWARDS.—Boar, aged: 1 and 2, McPharlin; 3, Robinson. Boar, over one year: 1, Newman; 2, Stobbs. Boar, under 12 months: 1 and 2, Robinson; 3, McPharlin. Boar, under 6 months: 1, Stobbs; 2, 3 and 4, McPharlin. Champion boar: McPharlin. Sow, aged: 1, Stobbs; 2, McPharlin. Sow, over 12 months: 1, Newman; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Sow, under 12 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, McPharlin. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Robinson; 2, 3 and 4, Stobbs. Champion sow: Newman. Pen: 1 and 3, McPharlin; 2, Stobbs; 4, Robinson.

Light Horses Not Very Strong.

It could scarcely be said that the light horse exhibit at Toronto last week was up to the standard of earlier years, but at the past two or three shows, a larger display in this section has not been expected. Many of the classes, including the Hackneys, have at each of the exhibitions since 1915 dwindled to as low as one lone entry, when before the year referred to, the Hackneys in particular, came out in almost as strong numbers as the entries in any other one section of the horse breeds. It was also noticeable that championships throughout the light horse section were awarded in most cases to animals that were not new in the show-ring, the majority of which are getting well on past the age to be showing at their best. The automobile, has, without doubt, displaced to a great extent the light horse in every country, but, at the same time, if the light horse breeders feel that they are entitled to recognition in the way of liberal premiums, it is high time they made an extra effort to gather in the good horses throughout the country so as to give the Canadian National Exhibition some value for the money they have devoted to this particular department.

Ponies.

The exhibitors in this section were Hastings Bros., Guelph; Ernest N. Bell, Leaside; J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville; Thos. F. Barnett Renfrew; Crowe & Murray, E. Watson, H. C. Lowe, H. McIlroy, and Dr. W. J. Fowler all of Toronto. The championship in stallions went to Crowe & Murray on Whitegate Pimple, while Dr. Fowler's 17-year-old old-time winner, "The Pet" received the championship in the mare section. Fowler was first for mare and two of her progeny.

Hackneys.

In the Hackney section, too, the winners were in many cases, entries that had been out on almost dozens of other occasions, and although these referred to were well on to being frayed and worn, they were still easy winners and well deserving of the honors won in the company in which they were shown. The exhibitors were Joseph Telfer, Milton; James Tilt, Brampton; G. T. Castator, Weston; Freeman C. Devins, Weston; Percy Cowan, Bowmanville; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph; H. M. Robinson, Toronto and Crowe & Murray, Toronto.

AWARDS.—Stallion, 4 years and over: Crowe & Murray on Warwick Model; 2, Tilt on Spartan. Stallion 3 years (2): 1, Tilt on King Spartan; 2, Crowe & Murray, on Waverley Merry Legs. Mare, 3 years old, (1): Castator on Spartan Queen. Filly, 2 years old (2): 1, Devins on Primrose. Filly, 1 year old (2): 1, Anderson on Jettie; 2, Tilt on Lady Bell Spartan. Yeld mare (7): 1 and 2, Crowe & Murray, on Model Queen and Dunhill Wild Rose; 3, Tilt, on Dainty Spartan; 4, Robinson, on Heathfield Maid. Brood mare with foal (2): 1, Crowe & Murray, on Princess Patricia; 2, Anderson, on Play Girl. Foal of 1920 (2): 1, Anderson; 2, Crowe & Murray. Two animals, progeny of mare: 1, Tilt; 2, Anderson. Champion stallion, Warwick Model. Champion mare, Model Queen. James Tilt had the only entry in the best display of five Hackneys. The medals given by the Hackney Society of Great Britain were awarded to

Warwick Model in the Stallion class and Dunhill Wild Rose in the mare section, while the Canadian Medals went to Indian Princess for best mare 14 hands, one inch and under; Model Queen, best mare over 14 hands one inch; and Whitegate Pimple, best stallion over 14 hands, one inch.

Standard-Breds.

The Standard-bred classes were easily the better filled of all the light horse section. In several of the classes the entries ran as high as six and seven with a number of good horses forward which were a credit to the breed and the show. The majority of the winners were among last year's entries and in not a few instances last year's decisions were reversed. J. B. Sheppard, Toronto made the awards.

EXHIBITORS.—Thos. Maddford, Toronto; Cruickston Stock Farms, Galt; Thos. Cowan, Orono; C. A. Burns, Toronto, Crow & Murray, Toronto; W. T. Baker, Hampton; D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell, Machael Kreh, New Hamburg; Peter Wideman, Stouffville; Geo. A. Cameron, Alton; Robert Wallace, Acton; Ira A. Mabee, Aylmer; W. H. Rutledge, Port Credit; R. T. Luker, & Son, Exeter; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth; Fred Wrigglesworth, Georgetown; Patterson Bros., Agincourt; Sidney Macklin, Weston.

AWARDS.—Aged stallion, (7) Trotters: 1, Burns on Chilcott; 2 and 3, Crowe & Murray, on Bert Axworthy and Ike Medium; 4, Cruickston, on Jim Todd. Aged stallions, (Pacers) (3): 1, Widman, on MacBrino; 2, Douglas & Son, on Flashlight; 3, Kreh on Pilot Nell. Stallion, 3 years (1): 1, Cameron, on Spier Peter. Stallion, 2 years (2): 1, Cruickston, on Moko Battle; 2, Wallace, on Ganot. Champion stallion, Burns, on Chilcott. Reserve champion: Cameron, on Spier Peter. Yeld mare (7): 1, Luker, on Surefast; 2, Cruickston, on Vanity O'Todd; 3, Luker, on Topsy Todd; 4, Rutledge, on Nancy McKay. Filly, 3 years (6): 1, Wrigglesworth, on Evangeline; 2, Mabee, on Princess Sable; 3, Cruickston, on Helena Battle; 4, Patterson Bros., on Betty Axworthy. Filly, 2 years (3): 1, Macklin, on M. H. Todd; 2, Douglas & Son, on Dora Chimes. Filly, 1 year (2): 1 and 2, Cruickston on Victoria K. T. and Princess Oro W. Champion mare: Wrigglesworth, on Evangeline. Reserve champion: Cruickston Stock Farms, on Victoria K. T. Best string of 5 horses: 1, Cruickston Stock Farms.

Field Crop Competition.

As usual, the products assembled through the Field-Crop Competition were arranged into very attractive exhibits in the Agricultural Wing of the Ontario Government building. The awards follow.

Grain and Sheaves.

OATS.—Division 1: 1, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville; 2, Sherman Polmateer, Gravenhurst; 3, A. R. Ascough, Kenora. Division 2: 1, Robt. H. Smith, Galetta; 2, C. A. Kincaid, Kingston; 3, W. T. Arkininstall, Dunvegan; 4, Geo. F. Griffin, Stirling. Division 3: 1, McCowan Bros., Scarboro; 2, John G. Spier, Brussels; 3, John D. Frazer, Stratford; 4, John S. Baird, Scarboro Jct. **SHEAVES.**—Division 1: 1, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg; 2, H. L. Goltz; 3, Thos. Aikens, Port Carling; 4, Sherman Polmateer. Division 2: 1, Thos. Gesh, Bobcaygeon; 2, John McLean, Cameron; 3, M. M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; 4, Arch. Greer, Mansfield. Division 3: 1, McCowan Bros; 2, Jas. D. Little, Teeswater; 3, R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood; 4, Russell See, Bolton.

BARLEY.—Division 3: 1, A. W. Van Sickle, Onondaga; 2, R. J. Robertson, Cainsville; 3, Jas. E. Walker, Caledonia. **SHEAVES.**—Division 3: 1, R. J. Robertson; 2, A. W. Van Sickle; 3, Russell See; 4, Jas. E. Walker.

FALL WHEAT.—Division 2: 1, D. O. Henry, Millbrook; 2, Garfield Kennedy, Bobcaygeon. Division 3: 1, Geo. R. Barrie & Son, Galt; 2, Geo. A. Poole, Harley. **SHEAVES.**—Division 2: 1, Geo. Kimble, Bobcaygeon; 2, H. R. Seymour, Bobcaygeon; 3, Garfield Kennedy; 4, Thos. H. Martin, Bobcaygeon.

SPRING WHEAT.—SHEAVES, Division 2: 1, W. P. Johnston, Stouffville. Division 3: 1, W. H. Wellman, Gormley.

Vegetable Field Crop Awards.

CABBAGE: 1, Brown Bros., Humber Bay; 2, Chas. Aymer, Humber Bay; 3, T. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 4, C. W. Dempsey, Stratford; 5, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 6, O. Parisien, Cyrville; 7, Wm. Trick, Ottawa. **CELERY:** 1, G. W. Bycroft, London; 2, Geo. Harris, Belleville; 3, P. A. Bell, Humber Bay; 4, Art Carlton, Lambton Mills; 5, C. E. Post, Brighton; 6, Chas. Aymer; 7, Cooke Bros., Cataract. **MELONS:** 1, O. Parisien; 2, Jas. Cox, Ottawa; 3, Jno. McMullen, Cummings' Bridge; 4, P. T. Jean, London; 5, E. T. Sanderson, London; 6, V. Robinet, Tecumseh; 7, Wm. Trick. **ONIONS:** 1, Brown Bros; 2, E. Crandall Ingersoll; 3, Chas. Aymer; 4, Wm. Trick; 5, T. K. Aymer; 6, Cook Bros.; 7, W. Geo. Riley, Aylmer. **TOMATOES:** 1, Edgar Worgan, Weston; 2, T. K. Aymer; 3, F. F. Reeves; 4, J. R. Wilson, Clarkson; 5, Wm. Trick; 6, Jno. McMullen; 7, Geo. Harris, Belleville. **POTATOES:** 1, Chas. Aymer; 2, T. K. Aymer; 3, Dunlop Bros., St. Catharines; 4, N. T. Sanderson; 5, Cooke Bros.; 6, Wm. Betler, Beamsville; 7, Jno. McMullen.

Report of Milk Commission Bears Out Producers' Demand For an Increased Price.

Dairy men have, no doubt, been interested during the past week in the report of increases in the price of milk which was arranged by the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association for the winter period, beginning September 1. It will be remembered that when the summer price of milk was arranged in April, the dis-

tributors offered an average of \$2.60 per can for the four months of May, June, July and August, with the understanding that instead of seven winter months, as in the past, they were to grant eight winter months, beginning the first of September. The producers carried on during the four summer months at this price, and when the winter price was announced in the daily press of Wednesday, September 1, to be \$3.25 per can, delivered at the dairy, it created quite a considerable amount of comment. The next day the Board of Commerce made public an order declaring that the practices of the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association were likely to operate to the detriment of the public and constitute a combine. The order also demanded the appearance of the officers of this organization at a sitting to be held on Thursday, September 9, in the Toronto City Hall. In addition, the order restrained the Association for a period of not more than forty days from demanding a higher price than that which prevailed in August, namely, \$2.75 per 8-gallon can, delivered. The order of the Board said in part as follows: "You are further required to show cause at the same time and place why this board should not declare (a) that the practice of charging a winter price for the month of September is designed or calculated unfairly to enhance the cost or price of milk, and should, therefore, be prohibited; (b) that the practice of offering milk for sale at a price of \$3.25 per eight-gallon can delivered is a breach of section 17 (2) of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, and should, therefore, be prohibited. This board is of the opinion, on the information to hand, that a sale by the dairies of milk for which they pay \$3.25 per eight-gallon can delivered at a retail price of twelve pint tickets for the dollar enables the said dairies to take an unfair profit upon the disposition of the said milk."

No sooner had this order been made, however, than it was strongly protested by the producers, on the ground that all shippers had been notified by the distributors and that new tickets to consumers in the City of Toronto had already been issued at the rate of twelve pint tickets for one dollar. A telegram was also sent by Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, to Premier Meighen, at Ottawa, pointing out that the putting into effect of the forty-day clause would be a very serious inconvenience, and in all probability investigation would show the price of \$3.25 per 8-gallon can to be a fair one. In fact, the Minister stated that the Milk Commission of the Ontario Government has been carefully investigating the cost of producing milk, and would be prepared before the inquiry, on September 9, to make a report. As a result of these representations the price was allowed to go into effect, pending an investigation on Thursday of this week, at which, according to the terms in the order of the Board of Commerce, milk producers belonging to the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association must justify not only the price which they have secured for the winter season, but also the addition of the month of September as a winter month. This hearing will be of vital interest to every dairyman in Ontario supplying milk to the city trade, largely because Toronto, being the biggest city in the Province, always takes the lead in the matter of milk prices, and once the Toronto price is set other localities and markets follow suit with variations to suit local conditions.

In the meantime, the Milk Commission already referred to has presented an interim report as to the cost of producing milk in York County and adjoining districts contiguous to the City of Toronto and the Counties of Oxford and Dundas. The Commission, the personnel of which was announced in our issue of June 3, is composed of E. S. Archibald, Director Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa; A. Leitch, Director of Farm Surveys, O. A. C., Guelph; R. L. Hicks, Newtonbrook, representing the producers; Thos. Bradshaw, formerly Finance Commissioner for the City of Toronto, representing the consumers, and Charles McNaught, City Dairy, Toronto, representing the distributors. Since the date of its formation this Commission has been busy gathering data in the districts named above, and the interim report which they have handed to the Minister of Agriculture is herewith given as fully as space will permit:

"This report is based on the annual costs of producing milk, but the prices paid in the various seasons would naturally have to be averaged. It is also pointed out that the net costs of milk production are at the farm or at the nearest station for shipping, and are not on the basis of delivery to the city.

"Table 1 gives a brief analysis of the cost of milk produced per 100 lbs. in these three counties, and shows considerable variation due to size of farm, size of herds, efficiency of farmers both in producing feeds and feeding economically, and finally also varies with the excellence of the cows. The source of these figures, as you know, is a very careful survey made by the staff of Prof. A. Leitch. He has used farmers' books, inventories and balance sheets where available, and by careful checking has corrected all figures, using the mass of information as a basis for correcting individual errors. This table should be an incentive to many farmers producing milk at higher costs than the average although there will always be a large number producing at a higher cost than the average, because of the relatively small turnover in their annual operation.

"Table 2 shows a fair cost of milk production in York County based on a survey recently made with the purpose of finding costs for districts contributing almost wholly to the city milk trade. We beg to draw your attention to the following facts. The amounts of feed consumed per cow or per cwt. of milk are the actual figures acquired from this extensive survey. In like manner the hours of labor per cow or per cwt. of

milk and miscellaneous cash expenses are actual. The figures as to depreciation per cow and investment per cow were carefully compiled after a thorough study of the farmers' inventories and checked by a revaluation by the trained staff under Prof. Leitch."

Table 1.
PROPORTION OF MILK PRODUCTION AT VARIOUS PRICES—
OXFORD COUNTY.

Cost Per Cwt.	Lbs. of Milk	% of Milk
\$2.56 to \$2.85	1,421,844	21
2.85 to 3.15	1,751,302	26.5
3.15 to 3.26	1,567,961	24
3.26 to 3.50	1,594,927	24.5
3.51 to 4.54	267,763	4
Totals	6,603,797	100

Cost Per Cwt.	Lbs. of Milk	% of Milk
\$2.66 to \$3.15	699,606	19
3.16 to 3.40	567,195	15
3.41 to 3.54	912,575	24
3.55 to 3.80	775,737	21
3.81 to 4.95	776,203	21
Totals	3,731,364	100

Cost Per Cwt.	Lbs. of Milk	% of Milk
\$2.60 to \$2.95	382,489	8
2.96 to 3.20	148,464	3
3.21 to 3.34	1,817,926	38
3.35 to 3.65	1,865,928	39
3.66 to 4.85	584,283	12
Totals	4,799,090	100

From the fact that the producers in the County of York and adjoining districts specialize largely in the production of milk for city consumption, the cost of production in these areas is taken as the standard net cost of production by the Committee. This seems fair, especially when it is considered that although the cost of producing milk in Oxford and other dairy counties is lower than in districts adjoining large cities, the cost of transportation is much greater, and for all practical purposes the two will almost balance. Eighty-eight farms were taken in York County, and the figures referred to are for the year ending June 1, 1920. The number of cows on these farms is 1,155, and the average value per cow is \$145.38. Each cow gave an average production of 6,500 pounds of milk during the year, and required an investment in buildings of \$150, and an investment in equipment of \$21.40. In other words, to secure 6,500 pounds of milk on these eighty-eight farms in York County it is necessary for the dairymen to invest \$171.40 per cow in buildings and equipment, and \$145.38 in the animal herself. The detailed costs of producing 100 pounds of milk at the farm or at the nearest station for shipment, in York County, are given as follows:

Item	Value or Rate	Value Per 100 lbs. Milk
FEED:		
Silage	\$6.00 ton	\$0.241
Corn stalks	5.00 ton	.019
Hay	22.00 ton	.477
Roots	40 cwt.	.099
Oats	70 bushel	.286
Bran	52.00 ton	.083
Mixed grain	90 bushel	.173
Barley	1.10 bushel	.122
Salt	1.00 cwt.	.007
Gluten	68.00 ton	.211
Oil Cake and other dairy feeds	80.00 ton	.112
Pasture	1.00 cwt.	.226
Total Feed		\$2.056
STRAW:	5.00 ton	\$0.068
LABOR:		
Operator	50 hour	.650
Family	25 hour	.143
Hired and older sons	30 hour	.192
Milk hauling to point of shipment	25 hour	.035
Miscellaneous	25 hour	.070
Horse	15 hour	.069
MISCELLANEOUS CASH EXPENSES:		
Veterinary		
Disinfectant		.025
Ice and sawdust		.072
Bull service		.097
DEPRECIATION:		
Cows		.113
Buildings		.070
Equipment		.034
INVESTMENT:		
Cattle	5%	.112
Equipment	5%	.016
Buildings	5%	.115
Total gross costs		\$3.840
CREDITS:		
Manure		\$0.164
Calf		.092
Net cost per 100 lbs. per annum		\$3.58
Net cost per 8-gal. can per annum		2.96

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending September 2.
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Week Ending	Receipts Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Steers	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Calves	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,460	8,475	3,125	\$14.50	\$14.00	\$14.50	1,214	1,320	1,031	\$19.50	\$20.00	\$19.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	949	1,936	913	13.50	11.00	11.00	758	1,279	520	15.00	16.00	14.00
Montreal (East End)	949	2,240	731	13.50	11.00	11.00	405	624	400	15.00	16.00	14.00
Winnipeg	7,891	12,233	8,311	12.00	11.85	12.00	619	1,088	523	12.00	12.00	12.00
Calgary	1,954	4,785	1,505	10.25	11.00	10.00	151	884	197	10.85	12.50	10.75
Edmonton	805	1,707	1,197	9.50	10.00	9.50	173	326	156	10.00	9.50	9.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)
Demand was active on butcher cattle of good grading, throughout the week; this was partly due to a heavy consumption of fresh meat to take care of the hotel and restaurant trade during Canadian National Exhibition. Top price for the week was \$14.75 and was paid on a choice load of cattle averaging around eleven hundred and fifty pounds per head. The highest single transaction was that on a steer which tipped the scales at twelve hundred and fifty pounds, and sold at \$16.50 per hundred. The quality of the general run of the stock showed considerable improvement. Trade in butcher cows was fairly steady as was also the demand for good quality butcher bulls. More activity was shown in the market for stockers and feeders, partly due to the fact that farmers are well along with their harvest and are in Toronto attending the Exhibition. One load of feeders which averaged eleven hundred and fifty pounds was weighed up at \$12.50. The market for calves was fairly strong throughout the week, although grass calves were hard to move. Choice veal sold as high as \$21 per hundred.

There was a decline in the lamb market ranging from 50 to 75 cents per hundred; this weakness which developed on Monday, was in evidence throughout the week. Buyers were offering \$13.50, this price representing a decline of \$1.50 to \$1.75 from the previous week's prices. Commission men, however, were able to move the majority of the lambs around \$14 and \$15. Good yearlings sold as high as \$11 on Monday, but were weaker later on. There have been very liberal runs and heavy marketings at this time would probably weaken the market.

The market for hogs was steady throughout the week, sales being arranged on the basis of \$20 per hundred for selects fed and watered. The prospects are for a steady market on the basis of continued light receipts.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 26th, Canadian packing houses purchased 306 calves, 2,314 butcher cattle, 1,960 hogs, 2,506 sheep and 240 lambs. Local butchers purchased 236 calves, 243 butcher cattle, 583 hogs, 794 sheep and 631 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 73 calves, 696 feeders, 9 hogs and 109 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 404 calves, 398 butcher cattle and 15 sheep.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 26, inclusive, were: 186,354 cattle, 60,487 calves, 207,792 hogs and 69,084 sheep; compared with 208,057 cattle, 47,869 calves, 241,230 hogs and 72,522 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

Evidently due to reluctance on the part of farmers to part with cattle at the prices offered during the previous few weeks, there were no heavy shipments. Prices for anything that could be used for the butchers trade were 50 cents or more stronger. There were no good cattle on sale and packers bought some good cattle on other markets to make up their local requirements. There was a very determined effort on the part of sellers to obtain better prices for Bologna

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO				MONTREAL			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	22								
STEERS good	515	\$13.00	\$12.50-\$13.50	\$14.50					
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	24	10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00					
STEERS 700-1,000 good	913	10.50	10.00-11.00	13.50	42	11.50	10.50-12.50	12.50	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	322	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.50	194	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.50	
HEIFERS good	526	12.50	12.00-13.00	13.25	5	10.75	10.00-11.50	11.50	
HEIFERS fair	440	10.50	9.50-11.50	12.00	62	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00	
HEIFERS common	254	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	148	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	
COWS good	339	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.50	24	8.75	8.50-9.50	9.50	
COWS common	540	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.50	171	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.50	
BULLS good	28	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00					
BULLS common	148	7.00	6.00-8.00	9.00	262	5.25	5.00-5.50	6.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	132	4.25	3.25-5.25	5.25	29	4.00	3.00-4.50	5.00	
OXEN									
CALVES veal	1,214	18.25	17.00-19.50	19.50	377	12.50	10.00-14.00	15.00	
CALVES grass					481	7.00	7.00	8.00	
STOCKERS good	1,055	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00					
STOCKERS fair	12	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS good	189	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.50					
FEEDERS fair									
HOGS selects	2,620	20.66	20.50-21.00	21.00	821	20.55	20.50	20.75	
HOGS heavies	17	19.50	19.50-20.00	20.00	10	18.50	17.50-19.00	19.00	
HOGS (Fed and watered) lights	85	18.50	18.50-19.00	19.00	552				
HOGS (Fed and watered) sows	97	16.70	15.50-18.00	18.00	175	16.00	15.50-16.50	16.50	
HOGS (Fed and watered) stags	1								
LAMBS good	8,375	14.68	13.00-16.50	16.50	1,594	13.50	13.50	14.50	
LAMBS common	982	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00	2,499	11.50	10.50-12.00	12.00	
SHEEP heavy	8								
SHEEP light	376	8.00	7.00-9.50	9.50	214	7.00	6.50-8.00	8.00	
SHEEP common	419	6.00	5.50-6.50	6.50	210	6.00	5.00-6.50	6.50	

bulls and boners. A few loads of bulls were shipped to other markets but by the close of the week this class of cattle were slow sellers at the following prices. Bulls weighing two hundred and fifty pounds to four hundred pounds, \$4.50. Four hundred pounds to about six hundred pounds, \$5, and six hundred and fifty pounds up, at \$5.50. Boner cows sold from \$4 down. Thin young heifers and thin cows that could be partly used for butcher trade, the fronts being boned, were sold up to \$6. Fairly fat cows of dairy type brought up to \$9.50 and a car lot of medium good cows was sold at \$8. The steers offered were practically all of common to inferior quality. The top price was \$12.50. Nearly all steers were sold under \$10. There was a good demand for veal calves. Owing to the number of common quality calves included in the sales, the prices quoted do not indicate the value of good milk fed calves. The best lots offered were sold for \$14, with a few small lots up to \$15. Grass calves sold mostly at \$7. Two cars of grass calves sold on American account at \$7.

There were seventy hundred and eighty-five lambs on sale. Prices were strong at \$13.50 throughout with some sales up to \$14.50. A co-operative shipment from Lake St. John district, consisting of ewes and wethers averaging seventy-two pounds, brought \$14. The most common price for ewes was \$6.50. There

was a weaker tone evident at the close of the week.

As is invariably the case and is self explanatory, packers were very much in need of the class of stock that was scarce and the case applied particularly to hogs. There are very few select bacon hogs being offered. Owing to the small runs, the lighter grades of hogs are being taken up by the local shop trade at \$20.50 to \$20.75 per hundred. Sows were sold for \$4 and \$5 per hundred less than selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 26, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 441 calves, 322 bulls, 542 butcher cattle, 1,650 hogs, 487 sheep and 2,258 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 1 calf, and 86 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 78 calves and 495 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 26, inclusive, were: 23,079 cattle, 50,959 calves, 46,258 hogs and 28,030 sheep; compared with 26,823 cattle, 57,286 calves, 56,715 hogs and 27,119 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 26, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 409 calves, 697 butcher cattle, 1,325 hogs and 1,285 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 133 lambs. There were no shipments made

to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 26, inclusive, were 24,685 cattle, 40,510 calves, 34,218 hogs and 20,462 sheep, compared with 29,573 cattle, 41,072 calves, 38,305 hogs and 21,880 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Wool Market Report.

Trading in Canadian Range and Domestic wools continues slow. During the past week, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., report the sale of 190,000 pounds of Western graded wools, including combing and clothing grades. The top price in this sale was 58 cts. for fine medium staple. There is very little Eastern fleece wools being offered as most of this wool is already off the market. As high as 42 cts. is being bid for Eastern clothing which is considered worth 45 cts. Canadian wool brokers and dealers have very light stocks of Canadian fleece wools on hand. Some trading is, of course, being done in foreign wools, tops, noils, and wastes. Considerable wool is still held in farmers' hands, but the gradual selling of Canadian wools at fair prices is having a tendency to cause the movement of this wool to warehouses for grading. Prices remain unchanged from last week's quotations. Prices for grades are as follows:

CANADIAN WESTERN WOOL.—Fine
Continued on page 1594.

Prices are actual. The
and investment per
a thorough study of
led by a revaluation
itch."

AT VARIOUS PRICES.

TY.
k
% of Milk

21
26.5
24
24.5
4
100

TY.
k
% of Milk

19
15
24
21
21
100

TY.
k
% of Milk

8
3
38
39
12
100

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cialize largely in the
umption, the cost of
as the standard net
tee. This seems fair,
at although the cost
other dairy counties is
arge cities, the cost of
d for all practical pur-
Eighty-eight farms
the figures referred to
920. The number of
the average value per
an average production
he year, and required
50, and an investment
her words, to secure
eighty-eight farms in
the dairymen to invest
and equipment, and
the detailed costs of
the farm or at the
ork County, are given

Value Per 100
lbs. Milk

Rate

\$0.241
.019
.477
.099
.286
.083
.173
.122
.007
.211

.112
.226

\$2.056
.068

.650
.143

.192

.035
.070
.069

.025
.072

.113
.070
.034

.217

.112
.016
.115

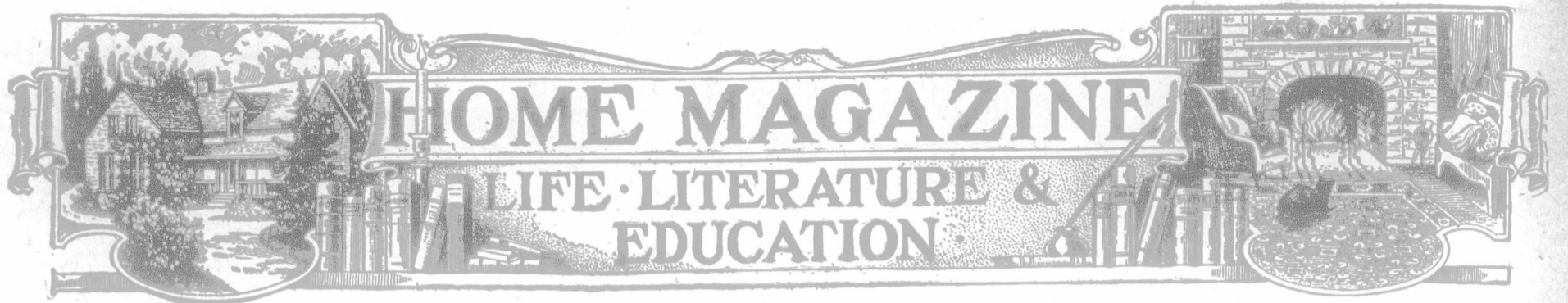
.243

\$3.840

\$0.164
.092

.256

\$3.58
2.96



Evensong.

By R. L. STEVENSON.

The embers of the day are red
Beyond the murky hill,
The kitchen smokes: the bed
In the darkling house is spread.
The great sky darkens overhead,
And the great woods are shrill.
So far have I been led,
Lord, by Thy will:
So far I have followed, Lord, and wondered
still

The breeze from the embalmed land
Blows sudden toward the shore,
And claps my cottage door.
I hear the signal, Lord—I understand.
The night at Thy command
Comes. I will eat and sleep and will
not question more.

"The Exhibition."

WHEN you say "The Exhibition" at this time of the year, anyone in Canada knows that you mean "The Canadian National Exhibition, held at Toronto. This year is the 42nd annual event of the kind on the old Exhibition Grounds, and it seems to me that in some respects it is the "best yet." There seems more room for the exhibits, more places to sit down to rest when one is tired, more system everywhere. Creator's Band—the favorite Italian band, returned after two years—is in attendance and every afternoon plays as it knows how to play, in the pavilion by the lake, and so far the weather is ideal.

This is the 5th day of the Fair. First day was "Veterans", second "Automobile," third "Children's"—there I've lost count. To-day seemed just anybody's day.

So far we have visited the Manufacturers', Horticultural, Women's and Government Buildings. But after going through the Eastern Gate we got down first of all among the Household Conveniences exhibits under the Grand Stand.

The very first thing we noticed was an adjustable dress form, which can be made stout or thin, high bust or low bust, with one hip larger than the other or any way you like, to suit your figure. The thing is fairly expensive—\$30.00—but it seemed to us that it would make dressmaking easy for anyone who does her own sewing.

Really always there are improvements to things. We noticed a collapsible or folding tub bench. The next stall advertized an odorless disinfectant. Then closely following came an ironing machine and all sorts of washing machines, hand, electric and water-power. We asked if the water-power machines could be used on farms and the woman said they could wherever any sort of water system was installed. Think of it!—your clothes washed by machinery while you get dinner or go to the store! . . . Next came the cream separators, milking machines, etc., and then we made way to the Manufacturers' Building.

That is the place, you know, where the manufacturers show everything from a cup of Reindeer Coffee to a grand piano, and usually the central points of interest are the Eaton, Simpson, Northway and Fairweather (fur) exhibits.

Of course the dresses and coats in the ready-made clothing exhibits make you feel that you "never, never" can own anything so gorgeous—and just possibly you wouldn't want to. You feel, also, that there must be great wealth somewhere in this country since there are people who can afford to buy such things. However, one can gather the broad general lines according to which we women must dress for this season at least—short tight skirts, sometimes long tunics, rather tight sleeves. Suit coats are at least knee length and are buttoned up to the chin. Most of them are trimmed with fur—high fur collars, fur cuffs, and sometimes fur banding around the bottom. We noticed one afternoon suit, brown, faced with fur and with a fur vest. Most of the evening dresses in the Simpson Exhibit were black jetted net in variations, and nearly every "figure" carried a bright

ostrich feather fan. No separate waists at all were shown except monkey blouses. One of these was henna Georgette, another coral pink with a simulated girdle, reaching a high point in front, run in a design with white wool and black beads.

It is quite amusing to overhear the remarks of the crowd before the cases. "There's a giddy gown, Joe", said someone behind us, and following the indication we noticed a sprightly figure that looked like the Venus de Milo poised on one toe in taking a step. Her hands and arms were just about where artists have supposed the Venus's would have been, if she'd had any,—but oh, but oh! She wore a tight bodice of black jet beads, a gay short skirt of gold, green and orange brocade, caught in at the bottom, and short-vamped, round-toed, strapped pumps. Probably "Joe" was properly impressed.

The furnished rooms are always a magnet to the ladies. Eaton's living-room, this year, left a general impression of "mulberry," or "raspberry." Evidently perfectly plain rugs are now the fashion, for this one was plain, reddish mulberry velours. The chairs were also plain velours, but some were mulberry, some a deep, dull olive green, the mulberry predominating as the chesterfield was upholstered in it. The wall was an indistinctly figured affair blending tones of gold, mulberry and dull green on a dull grayish tan ground, and there wasn't a single picture to be seen; upon one wall hung a mirror with a dull gilt frame, instead of a mantel a frieze of figures in bas-relief (like Ivory stucco) ran above the fire-place, and there was a bust of some curly-bearded ancient standing on a high carved cabinet. Behind the chesterfield a long narrow table was placed, with nothing upon it except some books, a fern, a bit of bronze statuary, and a lamp with a parchment yellow shade. Lights were also placed at each end of the chesterfield, with decorated shades of the same yellow color, but the shades were placed at the side of the light, evidently adjustable

to wherever one wated them when reading or sewing. These shades were among the very few absolutely new ideas we noticed at the Fair.

The Eaton dining-room, had a dull tan figured rug, with wall-paper of the same tan mingled with old blue, and there was but one picture over the buffet; evidently pictures are to be relegated for the most part to a gallery, in these expensively furnished houses. A mirror, however, hung over the mantel, and plain blue curtains were decorative. The seats of the chairs were upholstered in plain dull blue, and the table was oblong instead of round as so long in fashion. The lack of "ornaments" was quite notable; Evidently our decorators are achieving the good taste of simplicity. On the table was a floral decoration of pink roses and asters in a silver holder; on the buffet were 2 silver candlesticks with white candles; at one side of the room was a many paned door, with mirror, instead of glass panes. Truly the room was very beautiful, and we heartily endorsed the opinion of an on-looker, "Ain't that magnificent."

The bedroom in this suite suggested the "old-fashioned." It had a plain mulberry rug, a plain cream wall and cream curtains. There were light mulberry comforters at the foot of the twin beds. Here there were three or four pictures on the wall, all quaint copies, quaintly framed, of famous old pictures.

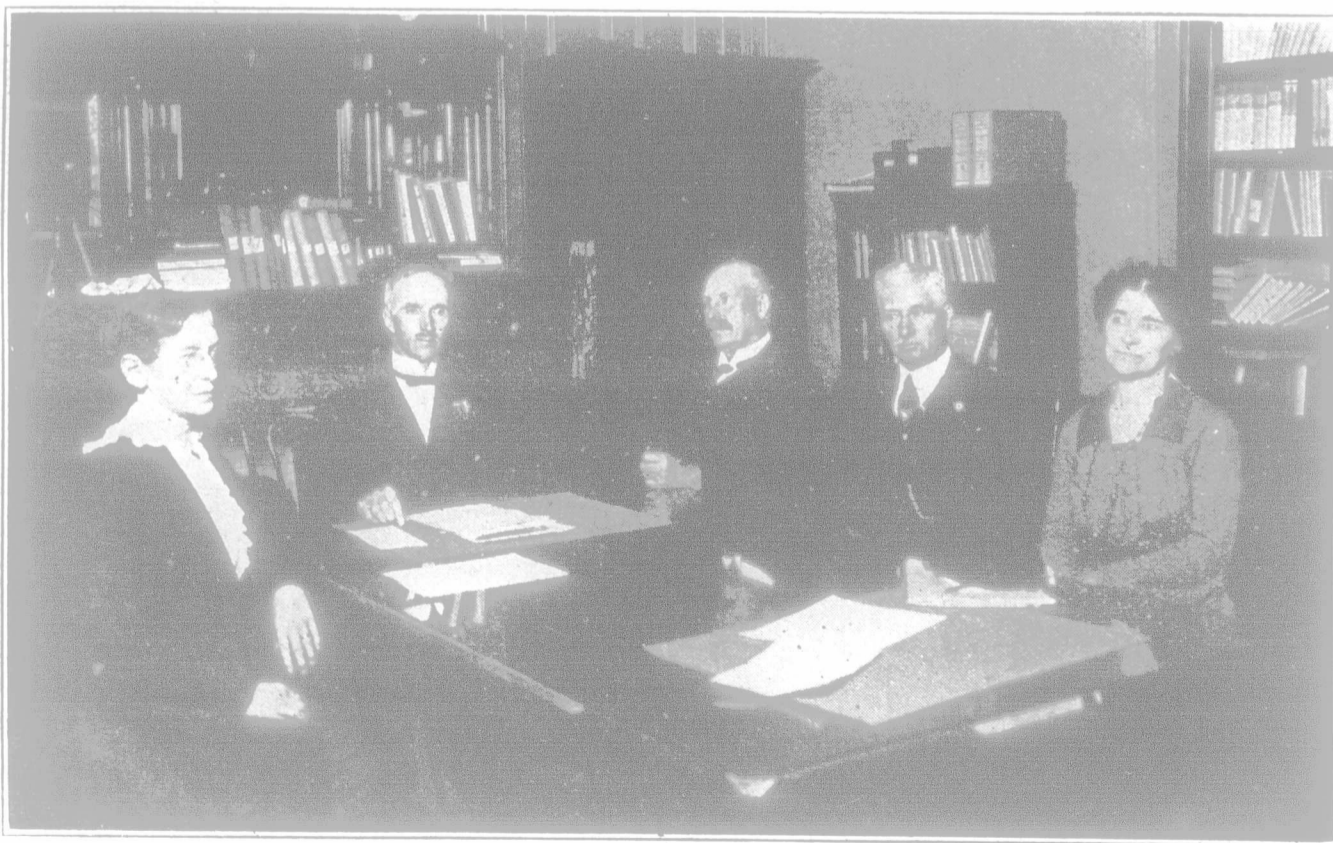
But our space is run out. The rest of this epistle must be continued next week.

Important Rural Questions.

ON Friday morning of the first week at the School for Rural Leadership, O. A. C., Guelph, President Reynolds submitted the following suggestions which had been sent to him by a correspondent, and which he was using as an indication of some things that might profitably be done in some of the rural districts. The suggestions were as follows: That there should be discussion upon:

- (a) A co-operative organization federated out of small units.
- (b) A community club, or town-and-country club, or woman's club, that is actually "doing things."
- (c) An instance of successful co-operation among consumers.
- (d) A community church that is able to hold its young people.
- (e) A co-operative motor truck line that is lowering costs of transportation from the farm market.
- (f) A successful instance of partnership between the landlord and tenant. Something that is worth real study or possible copying.
- (g) A similar partnership between father and son.
- (h) A municipal market (public or private) that actually brings producer and consumer together.
- (i) A bank that is making use of the "moral risk" in its loans to farmers, and especially to the young men starting out.
- (j) A man or a neighborhood that has solved the farm labor question in a way that invites labor to the farm.
- (k) A country storekeeper who has beat the catalogue house and has the confidence of his neighbors, together with their trade.
- (l) A land colonization company that is co-operating with the settler.
- (m) One or more instances of farmers who have made themselves felt in a broad way as leaders in community progress.

In introducing these questions Pres. Reynolds said he could not answer them fully, and immediately, in regard to Ontario, but he thought possibly some of the audience could give instances



Mothers' Pension Board.

The newly appointed Commission to deal with Mothers' Pensions in the Province of Ontario. The Commission, under the Chairmanship of Rev. Peter Bryce, has now got down to business, and is getting everything in order for the operation of the Mothers' Pensions Act in October. The photo shows the Commission in session as follows: Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa; Rev. Peter Bryce, Toronto; Major T. J. Murphy, London; Mr. A. J. Reynolds, Hawarden; and Mrs. W. F. Singer, Toronto.



of cases in which all of the suggestions were being worked out.

First it might be worth while to analyze the questions—to group them and consider their relation one to another—and in the first place he might call attention to the implied need of capital or credit in beginning the farming business. It is all very well to find fault with young men for not farming, but under present conditions a young man needs considerable capital (see questions i and f). There is the cost of land, of implements (a growing cost under modern conditions), etc. If a young man is to indulge in the natural work for a good establishment, he must furnish it at once with live stock. Even grade cattle are expensive at the present time; grade cows of good quality cost from \$150 to \$200 apiece. A modern farm is not equipped with less than 10 dairy cows, so it takes from \$1,500 to \$2,000 for that item alone.

Further, one of the complaints against country life, by those who live in the country or visit in it, is the lack of convenience in the country house. To remedy that costs money. These things that are furnished as a matter of course, in the town or city have to be supplied by private capital in the country house; it is partly because of the cost that rural homes are not equipped with comforts and labor-saving devices. To start out with even a fairly well-equipped house costs money.

Take all these things together and it is little wonder that they present themselves to the farmer as a rather formidable proposition.

Now for possible help in the situation:

(1) Touching a bank for the farmers. The farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have for 20 years, since the organization of the farmers' movement, kept up a quarrel in regard to the banking system. The Canadian banking system is unfavorable to the farming interests. Why?

There is a different system in the United States. It is our system of chartered banks with head and branch offices against which the farmers complain. In every country place is a small local branch. The manager there is authorized to loan up to \$500 for 3 months; any larger loan must be submitted to the head office. A farmer applies, say, for a loan of \$1,000. The local manager would give the loan if he could because he knows the man; but the application has to be submitted to the head office at Montreal or elsewhere. The moral quality of the risk is lost sight of there. The manager and others consider wholly the financial aspect. On the other hand these managers are financially interested in big concerns which are also making applications for loans to the same bank. Which is likely to get his loan—the big concern asking \$100,000, or the farmer who asks \$1,000? The farmers know. Our system is safer for the depositor than the more liberal system in the United States, where any man can start a bank in a local town and accept deposits. It is possible that the man may be a rogue but not necessarily. If he is an honest man he is going to loan to local people only; he has not to remit to some big center. In Canada the local savings are not held to be loaned there, but are sent to headquarters to be used there. The farmers of the West have studied this and have a big quarrel with the banks in regard to small loans.

At this point there was some discussion regarding the influence of the recommendation of the local banker. Pres. Reynolds said that personally he had had no difficulty in getting loans because he was willing to give and had given a full statement of his assets and liabilities. The local bankers find it hard to get such a statement from the average farmer. The traditional farmer is essentially unbusinesslike as well as intensely individualistic. He resents close inquiry into his financial matters, whereas the city man takes the statement with him. It is likely that the farmer does not know exactly how he stands. Also some of them are notoriously lax regarding the day upon which a note falls due. They think any day that week will do forgetting that the inspector may come along and find the note overdue. In this the farmer is merely following the policy of Nature—two or three days sooner or later do not matter. The

banker may extend his credit, but he expects the farmer to come in before the note is due and make arrangements. Of course the Canadian Savings Banks (chartered) are the safest possible; the small banks sometimes break. The co-operative banking system in Quebec is excellent. In Manitoba a system has been established whereby the farmer can get money through the Government; by the "long term" arrangement, one can borrow for over a period of years for making improvements or buying land, or one can borrow through the rural credits societies for a short term. A number of farmers form a society and guarantee the loans of individual borrowers, and the banker hands out the money. Formerly the farmer went to the board, and if the board approved the loan the municipality and the Government were both behind him; the bank loaned the money and the local board furnished a moral guarantee. But last winter the banks declared they could no longer loan at the 6 per cent. interest. The Government was in a quandary. They had fixed the Act and stated the interest. The Government then established savings societies and in the places where these are established the savings banks are being operated under the Government and money, got from depositors at 4 per cent., is being loaned out to the farmers.

In reply to a question as to whether he would advise a young farmer to go ahead and borrow all the money he needs, Pres. Reynolds said that it depends on circumstances. If a young man borrows \$20,000 and hasn't a cent. of his own to begin with he is certainly giving hostages to fortune. But there the question rests. He may begin with incomplete equipment and proceed to improve. In that case the home is likely to suffer. If the home is attended to first the earning equipment suffers. If we had followed the feudal system—by which all the land belonged to the state—the young farmer would not be so handicapped. However that is impracticable now. A successful Western farmer had remarked to the speaker recently that, in view of the cost, the best arrangement would be that the land should be owned by the Government or capitalists so the farmer would not have to invest in land but only in rolling stock. But there are difficulties there again. If the capitalist wanted to make wealth for himself everything would be wrong. "But if we could have benevolent capitalists" remarked Pres. Reynolds,—"I rather think we shall come to that some day."

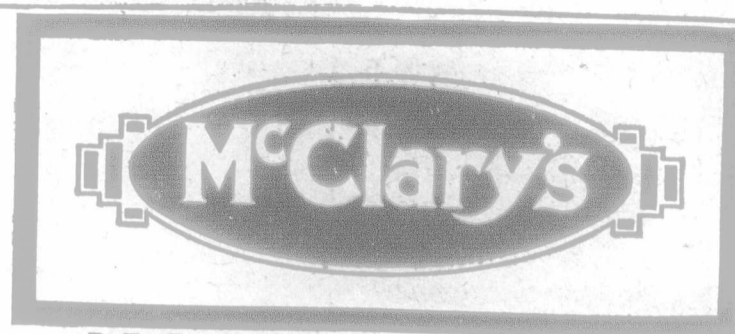
A question here thrown in as to whether there are not places to-day in which a perpetual lease is granted, brought the rejoinder that "any such case is Paradoxical until the serpent of private gain enters into it." In the matter of improvements, in Germany and also in England, there are regulations regarding both building and land improvements. If a leasing farmer is dispossessed of his farm he can claim the full value of the increased fertility due to his hand. In Germany, for instance, a farmer holding land belonging to the Kaiser made a claim for the increased value of the land, and there was no question as to the validity of the claim; though it was against the Emperor himself it was paid. Any sort of improvement—buildings, drains, etc.—can be reimbursed.

A man can be dispossessed if he does not keep up to his contract; he can be even here, with our very loose system.

Look at our worse than crude—criminal—system of leasing land in Canada, especially in the West! All that is considered is the immediate profit, to get "this year" as much as possible out of the land. Next year both owner and tenant may have altogether different interests. Mining the land has been going on, with no thought of improving it or keeping up its fertility.

After a short discussion regarding whether young men should not be taken into partnership with the father as soon as possible, and so made ready, by thrift and practice, to start for themselves, President Reynolds remarked that one can yet get land in Ontario for less than the value of the buildings on it. Some of the land, of course, is only fit to reforest.

As the time was far spent, the speaker touched very briefly on some of the other topics—the question of the country town in relation to the country (No. 1); the question of eliminating the middleman,



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"a favorite phrase with Western farmers" (c and h); the whole question of the spirit of "service," (implied in Nos. b, l, m); and finally the largest question of all, so far as co-operation and partnership are concerned (Nos. a, d, e, f, g). These he left to the consideration of his audience.

Consolidated Schools.

MR. Chisholm, Assistant to the Provincial Inspector of Public Schools, introduced the subject, "Consolidated Schools," by saying that he thought no subject discussed at the Conference of Rural Leadership of more importance than this, because it affects the young people in the country. There is no industry that can compare in importance with training for future citizenship. He then outlined the history of the movement, stating that it is not a new thing. Forty-six years ago it was started at Montague, Massachusetts; through the initiative of the farmers in that locality, and in almost every instance where the experiment has been tried, has been carried on successfully ever since. Always, however, to be fully successful, it must come from the people themselves, and first they must be thoroughly interested. This is not difficult if they can be shown that it has been tried out satisfactorily in thousands of cases. A pamphlet dealing with the subject has been prepared for distribution in Ontario; also one can obtain information on the history of the movement in the West by writing to the Department of Education, Winnipeg. In the United States there are now 1,300 or 1,400 of these schools, and one can get data on them by writing to the Department of the Interior, Washington, and to the Governments of the various states.

One great handicap to the spread of the movement in Ontario has been the prevalence of isolated school boards. It has been found that wherever township boards have been established the way is easy; therefore, the first task of those interested in Consolidated Schools may be to bring about the larger unit. Personally he thought the township unit better than the country unit.

When there is a desire to start consolidation (with the system as it now is) the first step is to get a meeting called, and someone with knowledge on the subject to address it. The Department of Education at Toronto has several men whose services may be called upon for this (write to the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto.)

One of the great advantages of the consolidated school is the classification which it permits—as in city schools. In the country many teachers have 8 or 10 classes, and can give none of them enough attention. In the urban schools it is easy for a teacher to give her whole attention to one class for half a day, in the country the teacher finds it hard to give more than half an hour to the same work. Under the circumstances it is a wonder that many of the rural teachers do as good work as they do, although, unquestionably, the independent study of an industrious child does much to offset the disadvantage of lack of time on the teacher's part.

At this point the interest of the audience in the subject became manifest in a storm of questions, to which the following replies were given: The consolidated system always brings continuation classes, for which a large grant is provided. Also it is much more likely than the present system to provide a way for the teaching of agriculture, music, domestic science and manual training. Yes, the interest in Ontario is very great. Requests for men to speak on consolidation are coming to the Department from all over. Also many of the local inspectors are well informed on the subject and are good speakers. Mr. Chisholm thought the Inspector in any place should be consulted before any step towards consolidation is taken.

To the question "How do you solve the transportation problem?" the speaker replied that the transportation rules are in the hands of the consolidated school trustees. They lay out the routes. The regulations state that if pupils live 3/4 mile on either side of the road they must come out to meet the van; however, the trustees have the power to change the routes. Here is a difficulty: the rate-payers ask, "Is the van likely to be on

time?" To this the only answer that can be given is that in places where consolidation has been in effect for years there has not been much difficulty about that. The vans run on schedule time, but if exact connection is not made the children walk on until the van overtakes them; in some places arrangements are made for them to wait at a house. The history of the movement has been that better roads, summer or winter, follow in the wake of the consolidated school. When the rural mail was inaugurated the same objection was raised, but now one seldom hears of it. During a few days storms may be so bad as to give some difficulty, but that condition would exist even if there wasn't consolidation. The Manitoba Report for 1917 says that the children who come in vans show better attendance and better health than those who walk. Always the driver is responsible for the conduct of the children in the van. He is given the authority of both teacher and trustees to keep order. Not long before Mr. Chisholm had visited the consolidated school at Hudson, near New Liskeard. He had there found one van with 35 children. They sat in two rows, with the driver at the head,—and they were the happiest lot of children you ever saw." A teacher went with each van. Incidentally the consolidation system solves the rural boarding-house problem for the teacher.

Mr. Chisholm mentioned that the school at Hudson has been in operation since 1910, and has been in every way successful. At Mallorytown a 4-room school is now being built and at Wellington Prince Edward Co., a vote was being taken at the time of the Conference. The school at Guelph he had found very efficient. At present the farmers about are sending their children to it by radial because of the better education they get there. Stamford has established a fine consolidated school with swimming baths, gymnasium, and Assembly Hall. There are also schools at Stratton, Dorion, Tarentorus, and Nobel, and other places are developing.

In reply to a question about uniting sections where the divisions are rather difficult to manage, he said that sometimes a consolidated section can be rounded out by taking part of an outlying section. In some places this is being done on the petition of the people to be put on the consolidated area. All that is necessary in doing this is to approach the township council and give them a strong petition. First the voting must carry; the division doesn't take place until the consolidation is approved by the Minister of Education.

Where there is an incorporated village with townships on two sides it is necessary to consult both councils.

The cost of consolidation proved an interesting part of the subject. The Minister in Manitoba, said the speaker, stated in 1914 that the cost per pupil, under the consolidation system, was \$5 to \$8 more per year, including transportation. When children go to High School the cost is much greater than that. In this way consolidation gives the poorer farmers a chance to educate their children. Also parents are sometimes afraid to let young children go from home to high school; the consolidated school obviates that difficulty. Recently the grants have been increased by 50 per cent. over those announced. A grant of \$3,000 is given outright by the Department for each consolidation, and there is a building grant of from 30 to 45 per cent. of the contract price of the building and the site, in addition, but the grant must not exceed \$9,000.

Recently the grants to rural schools have been greatly increased, and in such a way as to make it actually cost less, in many cases, to engage a good teacher at a high salary (a pamphlet containing full information can be got by applying to the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto). Now if five schools consolidate four will do the work five were doing and will still get the \$3,000 grant from the Department.

For convenience the matter of building has been arranged in classes. If you can build a school for less than 5 per cent. of the assessment, it goes in Class 1; over 10 per cent. is Class 3; and between Class 2. The grant to Class 1 is 30 per cent. for building; to Class 2, 37 1/2 per cent.; and to class 3, 45 per cent. In case the school is used as a community hall there is a grant of \$2,000 extra. The question of how to dispose of the old school buildings is always brought

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up. The people may authorize the trustees to dispose of them and return the money to the people by tax reduction, or the people may be willing to hand the buildings over to the consolidated school trustees to help build the new school. Often an old school-house can be turned into a dwelling-house, or something of the kind.

In closing Mr. Chisholm said that investigating Commissions in the United States have made the statement that they have failed to find anywhere any obstacle in regard to consolidation that cannot be overcome, and a member of the audience who had lived out West volunteered the information that one could go all through Manitoba and would not find a single objection. As a last feature in favor, it was stated that consolidation increases the value of the farms in the vicinity. "If you don't believe that," said Mr. Chisholm, "read the advertisements of farm property."

Your Health.

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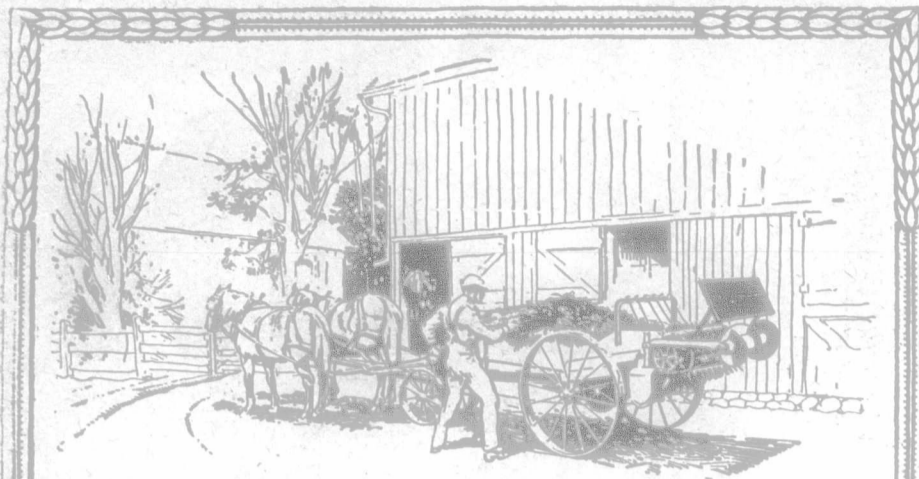
VITAL statistics show that more than one-third (thirty-three and a third) of all deaths are of children under five years of age. Here, then, is one of the greatest fields for preventive medicine; here the greatest opportunities for child welfare work, nutritional clinics prenatal care, etc. The spectacle of Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not, would not be so often seen if we would devote more time and enthusiasm to these public-spirited enterprises. You are your brother's keeper. You should do your share in making the world safe for the child. You should help in securing for the child some of its rights.

- (1) The child should have the right to have its own mother's milk until it is

old enough to be weaned. This is perhaps its most important right, and the one most frequently denied it. Just listen to some of the arguments advanced to excuse a mother (?) from the burden of nursing her own child:—her milk does not suit her child, it is not sufficient in amount, it will injure her figure to nurse the child, it is best for the child not to nurse! In the poor, grinding poverty may prevent the mother from giving the time necessary for nursing her little ones. Our Government then should provide that no mother should have to labor so hard that she is unable to nurse her own baby. No expenditure of money could pay better or bigger dividends than the care of the mother and her babe. The question of mothers' pensions is within the reach of practical politics now that women have the franchise. (The matter is now assured in Ontario and in the hands of a Board.—Ed.)

- (2) The child should have the right that its mother should be so cared for

by the State that neither through poverty nor ignorance shall she bring her child into the world in unhygienic surroundings, nor under the superintendence of those who are not properly trained to give the most skilful treatment to the mother in this her time of supreme helplessness and agony. This means propaganda and education by means of lectures, health talks, circulars, etc., it means that trained medical men and skilled nurses must be easily available in the rural districts. The shortage of nurses during the recent influenzal epidemics emphasized the great value of the training received from such organizations as the St. John's Ambulance Corps. A highly trained nurse is not necessary in the vast number of cases of ordinary illness. What is needed in such cases is an intelligent woman who has a knowledge of the ordinary elementary facts about the care of the human body combined with good common sense. As Dr. Norman Bridge recently said in his commence-



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ment address before the graduates of the University of Chicago: "Any bright girl can be taught in 60 days to take temperature, pulse and respiration accurately, to prepare and administer an invalid diet, to administer drugs in numerous ways, to give baths and apply fomentations, and attend to the personal wants of the invalid, and to keep accurate records of the patient and of her own doings."

This is a field for the Extension Department of the Universities. Just as the University of Wisconsin is both willing and is prepared to give a course in agriculture (also in Arts, etc.—Ed.) to the boy in the remotest corner of the State, so our Universities should plan instruction in the fundamentals of nursing for any girl on the farthest concession.

To come right down to "brass tacks" you women (say half a dozen or more), or better yet your Women's Institute, can readily arrange with the local doctors to give a series of lectures on "First Aid Work," "The Care of the Sick," etc. It is possible that a graduate nurse can be found in the neighborhood who would be delighted to explain to you in a series of talks the fundamentals of invalid cookery, bathing a patient, giving an enema, etc. If any Institute will seriously consider this, the "Farmer's Advocate" will give you details of topics, etc.

(3) The right that the child will not have to suffer from the ill effects of communicable diseases, that diphtheria, measles and whooping cough shall no longer be called "children's diseases." Children do not have to have these diseases and are often crippled for life if they do have them. This means also medical inspection and the correction of defects.

(4) The right that the child's parents be healthy both physically and mentally in order that it shall not enter the race of life handicapped by transmitted disease or mental weakness. This involves eugenics, the study of the mental defective, the prevention of hereditary syphilis. You would be interested in the story of the "Kallikak Family"—the story of the offspring of one degenerate mother and a normal father, which has cost the State of New York some million odd dollars in maintenance of jails, poorhouse, asylums, in paying for the law costs of thefts, murder trials, etc. The book that tells about this is likely in your Public Library. . . . Another investigator calculated the expense to the State of another degenerate family from the years 1915 to 1919, approximately two million dollars. Then, to realize that this is preventable! If all this money were only available for children's hospitals, prenatal clinics, etc., we should soon be able to reduce our mortality below thirty three and a third per cent.

(5) The right that when the child reaches school age, it shall have the best that the resources of any Government can command. It should have properly ventilated schools, carefully lighted and heated, with the most approved method of sanitation. If a proper diet for the child is not available in the homes of the poor, such diet should be provided in the school room. Some school teachers have tried to remove the disadvantages of a cold noon lunch by supplying a few cooking utensils, a coal-oil stove, etc., and at a slight cost and with little inconveniences have taught their pupils practical domestic science, at the same time supplying warm appetizing dishes. There can be no doubt as to the beneficial effects of such amateur "nutritional clinics."

"The consideration of weeds is very essential to the husbandman, because scarce any of his land escapes from being abundantly infested with them; and none is ever entirely free. They utterly destroy some crops; and they never fail to injure others in proportion to their number and nature."—THOS. HALE, 1756.

"A rural charm against dodder is by placing a chalked tile at the four corners, and one in the middle of our fields, which, though ridiculous in its intention, was rational in the contrivance, and a good way to diffuse magic through all parts of the area."—SIR THOMAS BROWNE, 1650.

The Children's Poem.

The Just Steward.

BY LOUELLA C. POOLE.

[The following incident is related of a large dog, kept by a Miss Napier of Algiers, some years ago. The anecdote was told in the *Cornhill Magazine* of London.]

"Now, Fido, off! Begone, good dog!"
And quick upon his way,
A basket held in his strong teeth,
Would Fido go each day.

To bring a dozen breakfast rolls;
Month in, month out, this task
He faithfully performed, with all
The honor one could ask.

But oh, alas! one day eleven
Were in the basket brought,
And each succeeding morn was missed
One roll from out the lot.

Then was the baker charged to send
Instead of twelve, thirteen,
But still each day was lacking one.
"Well, well, what can this mean?"

"Our Fido is an honest dog;
I'll follow him and see,"
His mistress said, "how comes this lack—
What means this mystery!"

She followed him, till 'neath a hedge
Quit hid from human sight,
She found a poor sick mother dog
And pups in woeful plight.

Half famished this poor family,
As on the ground they lay;
They would have starved but for the roll
Good Fido brought each day.

"O Fido dear!" his mistress cried,
"No unjust steward thou!"
And Fido gravely wagged his tail,
And merely said, "Bow! wow!"

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Love of Christ.

To know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge.—Eph. 3:19.

St. Paul's earnest prayer for his Ephesian friends was that they might "comprehend what is the breadth and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge."

The whole of the Bible and the whole of Christian teaching may be summed up in that great word LOVE. It was infinite love which drew our Lord from His throne in heaven to the Cross. Love constrained Him. He could not stay away from those who needed Him. It is possible to know the love of Christ, although it "passeth knowledge." A little baby soon learns to know the love of its mother; and yet the length and depth and height of that mother's love reach far beyond the child's comprehension. Sometimes the child may find it hard to believe in the love which restrains and punishes.

A few days ago I read an article which suggested that nearly all the diseases of adults arose from improper diet in childhood. A wise mother has often the hard duty of refusing her child's eager requests. Real love is often forced to deal very severely with those whose eternal welfare is infinitely dear. Our Lord's words to those who professed to be Christians, but were setting their hearts on earthly riches, were these: "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten."

Love is the secret of His sudden changes of action which are sometimes very startling. Look at Him on the Mount of Olives, weeping over the doomed city which rejected the way of peace! Can that tender-hearted Patriot be the same person who, a few hours later, sternly drives men out of the temple courts, accusing them of making that holy place a den of robbers?

The love which caused the bitter weeping over His people—the people who were false to Him—was the love which sternly attacked the profiteering which corrupted the very heart of the nation.

Sometimes we pray, and are delighted when we receive exactly what we have asked. Sometimes we pray, and feel disappointed because we don't get what

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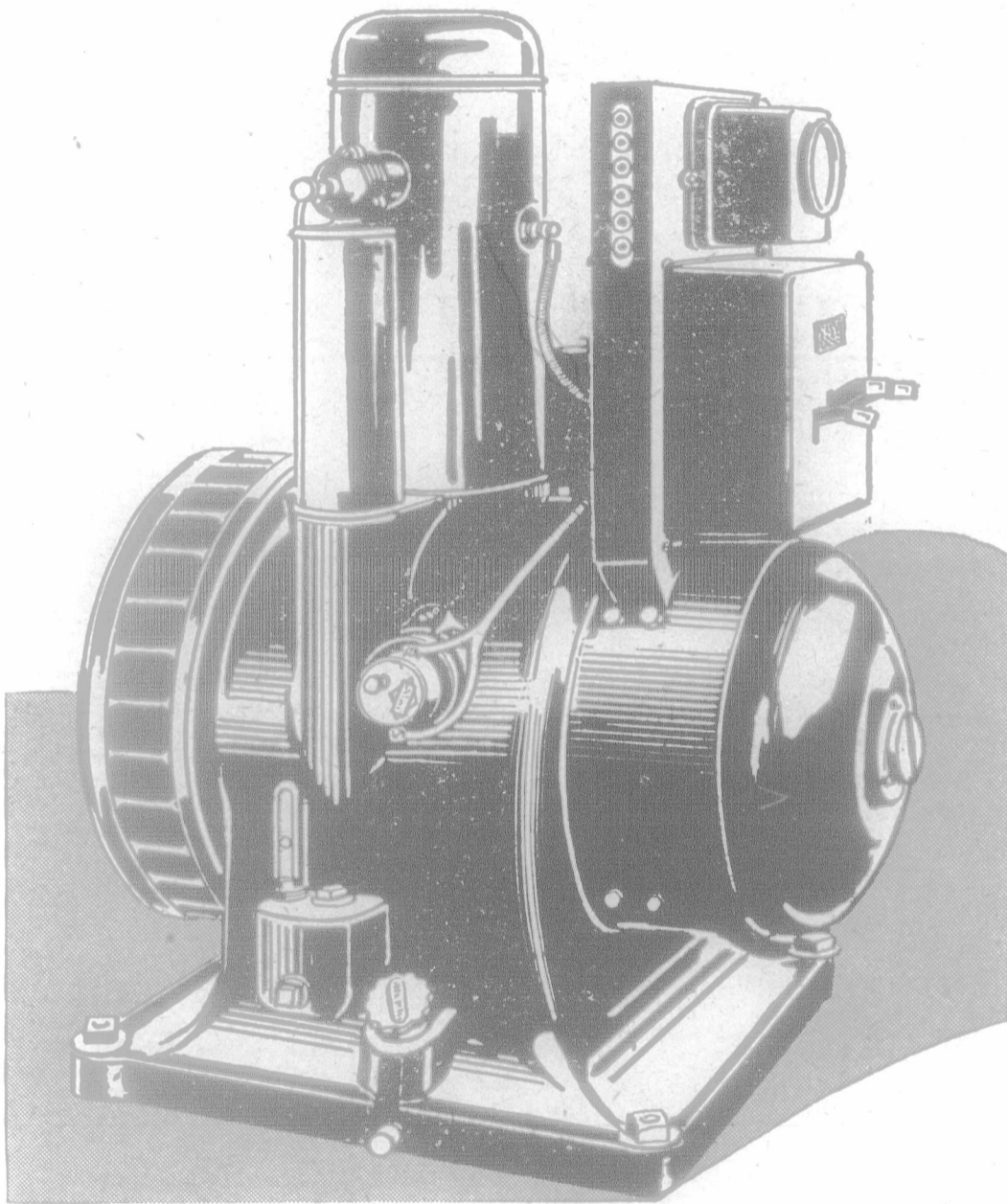
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Western Fair
 to inspect this wonderful New
Electric Lighting Plant.

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Hudson Seal Coat, 32 inches long, made from fine quality skins in the straight sacque style with Hudson Seal buttons and slash pockets. The large shawl collar and deep cuffs are cut from best quality Canadian Beaver skins. Handsome guaranteed Floriswah silk linings. . . . \$600.00

THE Sellers-Gough 1920-21 Fur Catalogue brings to your own home a choice from every sumptuous fur piece in our lavish display. In this comprehensive style book each fur piece in our store is wonderfully illustrated, showing to full effect the entrancing beauty of the models we are showing this season. Our style book is free upon request. Send a post-card to-day. We will send it by return mail.

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mail order department, or we will refund your money. The astonishingly low prices we quote in our style book could only be duplicated by an organization as large as Sellers-Gough—and Sellers-Gough is the largest exclusive fur house in the British Empire!

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To insure your complete satisfaction in buying furs by mail direct from our Catalogue, we offer the following guarantee: If on receipt you find the furs for any reason are unsatisfactory, write your name and address on the outside of the package, and return them within ten days in good condition. State why the goods are returned, and we will pay transportation charges both ways and exchange the goods or refund your money in full. We ask that before returning the article you notify us. No exception is made to any goods in our Catalogue. Our policy is to give you complete satisfaction. Therefore we do not wish you to keep any article that is not entirely satisfactory to you.

Black Fox Stole, fine quality skins, full animal style. Trimmed with head, paws and natural tail, fine quality silk linings. . . . \$58.50
Muff, fine quality skins, trimmed with head, paws and natural tail, silk linings \$50.00



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we desire. Like Job we say: "Oh that I knew where I might find Him! that I might come even to His seat! I would order my cause before Him, and fill my mouth with arguments." If only we could be sure that He heard we would pray with real earnestness.

Yes, but if He really loves us will He give us what we ask ignorantly, or what we should ask if we knew what is really good for us? A mother, who cares for the well-being of her child, cannot be coaxed into giving harmful sweets. Let us pray in trustful humility, and accept gratefully God's answer—though it may be "No!" or "Wait!"

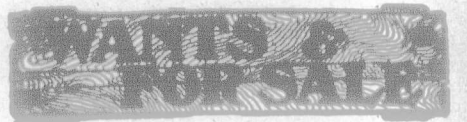
The writer of "World-Builders All"

tells us to remember often this marvellous fact: "Christ is interested in anything that interests me." He illustrates that statement by telling of a boy in a Mission College in India who was playing in a football match, and made a magnificent shot. Instantly he exclaimed—in his own language—"Look, Lord Jesus!" He was sure of sympathy from his best Friend, just as a child goes confidently to a mother for sympathy in times of happiness as well as in hours of trouble.

You remember the story of the cleansing of ten lepers, and how disappointed the Good Physician was when only one returned to express his gratitude. "Where are the nine?" He asked, "there

are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger."

Amos R. Wells, in a poem called "One of the Nine," gives various possible reasons for the failure of the cleansed to respond to the love of the Healer. The horrible corruption had gone and his flesh was smooth as the flesh of a child. He was wild with joy as his own people crowded around to embrace him. For years no one had kissed him, but all had fled away in horror as he approached. Then he began to work again and the days flew swiftly away. "But," he said, "I meant to go back, O I meant to go back." He had no idea the Master would care about him, or even notice his absence.



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.

FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM (145 ACRES) for sale, five miles from London. Abundance of water, good buildings, clay loam; splendid bargain. Write at once, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. (Box 53).

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, HIMALAYANS' Rabbits, White Angora Rabbits, English Spotted Rabbits, Black Siberians. Robert W. Nicholson, Strathroy, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES, good soil, good buildings, cement silo, solid ten roomed brick house (Hydro installed); near school, church, creamery and station, on good road. Apply, C. J. Stevenson, Brooklin, R. No. 1, Ont.

FOR SALE—CHOICE DAIRY FARM OF 170 acres, eight miles from Ottawa. Well built. Milk collected daily. Apply: J. P. Neill, City View, Ont.

TOBACCO AND EARLY VEGETABLE Farms for sale. Splendid soil for raising Tobacco and Early Vegetables in the "Banana Belt" of Canada. Well built, fenced and drained at easy terms. Write: Percy P. McCallum, Harrow, Ont.

WANT TO HEAR FROM PARTY HAVING farm for sale, give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Advocate St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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.—Guld's, record 283.
Pen No. 9.—Coldham's Canadian Ringlets, record 280.
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 received from his dam.

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

New O. A. C. No. 104 Fall Wheat for treated seed, pure and free of foul seed, \$3.25 per bushel in 10-bushel lots and over.

JOHN PARKING, Croton, Ont.

"I never supposed He would wait my return,—
Just one of the ten,—and would linger,
and yearn
As you tell me He did. . . .
I'd have followed Him gladly forever
and aye,
Had I thought that He minded my
staying away,—
He so great, I so little and paltry!—alack,
Had I only gone back! had I only gone
back!"

We know there are millions of people in the world, and we feel so unimportant. Is it possible that He is disappointed when we let some trifling matter interfere with our church-going or our daily prayers? If the church is crowded with other people will He notice my absence? Can the love of many children make up to a mother for the coldness of one?

Among so many He does care if you are cold or indifferent. He has a special love for you. Are you forgetting Him in the rush of work and pleasure?

Remember that it is not only our own souls we starve if we refuse the Bread of Life, so freely offered. Those who abide in Christ, and welcome Him as the King of their hearts and lives, are used by Him to help other people. One who is in living touch with the Source of Power is like a "live" wire. Through him power flows mysteriously, though he may be unconscious of it. Christ is "in him," in a very real fashion, and reaches out through him to other souls.

If only we could open our hearts to the love of Christ, as a flower opens its heart to the sunshine! Let us, like that Indian boy, say "Look, Lord Jesus!" when we want sympathy. I think I told you about a little girl in Toronto who was "helping mother" with her tiny sweeper and duster. She said: "Does God see me now?" and her mother

THE
PETTIT

Imported Shorthorns

Sixty-five Females—SEVENTY LOTS—Five Young Bulls

The most extraordinary lot of Imported Breeding Females ever brought to Canada

SELLING AT THE FARM OF J. A. PETTIT
(One o'clock p.m., Standard Time)

Freeman, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 29th
(BURLINGTON JUNCTION)

FOREWORD

In being able to present an imported offering of this quality to the Shorthorn Breeders of the Dominion, Messrs. Pettit & Elliott have every reason to feel that they have added much to the advancement of the Shorthorn in America. Probably no importation of the past

has received so favorable press notices in Scotland when the purchases were being made as did the Elliott cattle when they were selected last May, and in looking over the Pettit importation a few days ago Mr. Johnson, of the Shorthorn World, Chicago, pronounced them to be one of the strongest lots of imported breeding females he had inspected in years. Combined, the two importations make up an offering that will be pleasing to all, and add strength not only to the herds into which they go, but also to the general advancement of the Shorthorn breed.

23 Females in Calf to Millhill's Comet

Of the thirty-five bred heifers selling, nineteen are in calf to the great young sire, Millhill's Comet (imp.). Four other young imported cows are also bred to this great \$34,000 youngster. These females, bred to Millhill's Comet, without exception are entitled to, and should establish, a new high record for Canada.

20 Cows with Calves at Foot

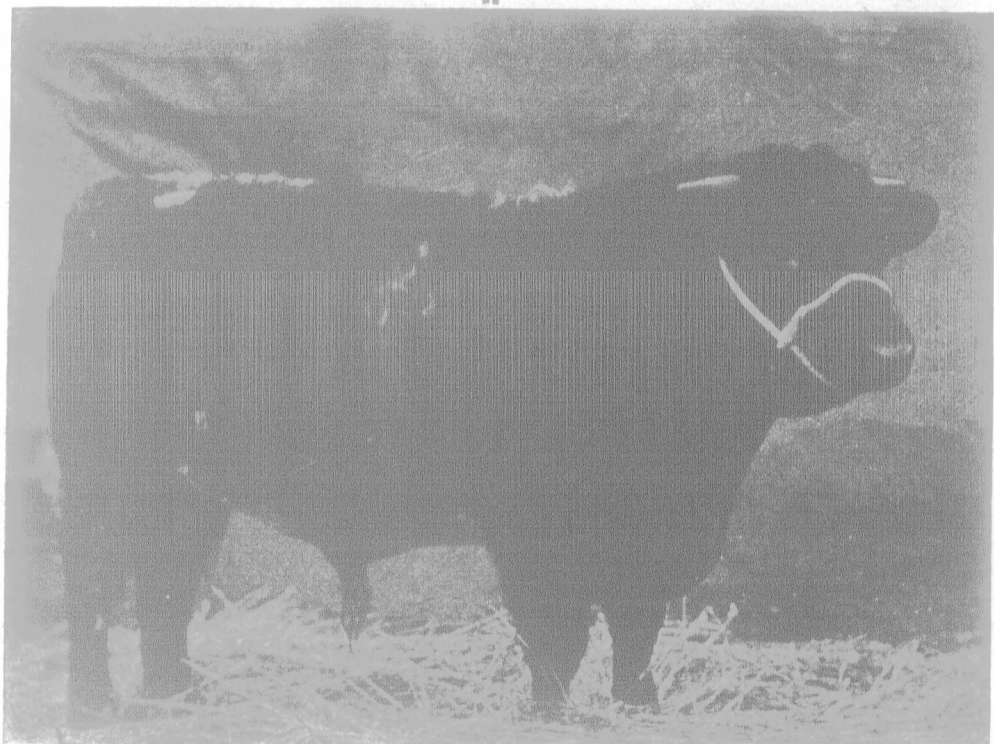
With three or four exceptions only, the twenty cows with calves at foot are all imported. The calves are in most instances got by bulls now in use as the chief sire in service of many of the stronger herds in Scotland, and it is from these same herds the females were drawn. Several of the best cows in the lot have bull calves at foot, which have promise of making show bulls and great sires.

12 Choice Heifers in Calf to British Service

An even dozen heifers in calf to British service are also selling. Several are due shortly after sale time, and they too are bred to good sires. In two or three instances only are they calving under 25 months of age, and a more uniform lot of excellent breeding heifers has seldom been catalogued for public sale in any country.

5 Young Bulls

Only five young bulls have found their way into this offering. All are of serviceable age, and, like the females, they sell fully guaranteed. Of the five, probably the most outstanding youngster is the year-old calf Gartley Record, got by the 450-guinea Clipper-bred bull, Corsair, and dam a Bruce-Roswood cow, got by Golden Clipper. The breeding will probably make this calf a favorite, but he is only one of five good calves.



MILLHILL'S COMET
The \$34,000 Calf Brought to Canada in the Elliott Importation Last May.

THE CATTLE

A summary of the seventy lots selling shows sixty-five females and five young bulls listed. Twenty of the cows will have calves at foot by sale time; ten more will be well forward in calf, and the remaining thirty-five females are bred heifers, ranging in ages from fifteen to twenty-four months. All are selling guaranteed breeders, and the same guarantee applies as regards the health of each animal sold. The pedigrees are, in every instance, of the best Scotch tribes, including Rosewood, Flower Girl, Kilblean Beauty, Broadhooks, Bruce-Mayflower, Claret, Butterfly, Duchess, Mary Gold, Marr-Maud, Rosemary, Charlotte Corday, Campbell-Bessie, Simmers-Beauty, etc., etc.

For Catalogues Address:

H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ontario

Auctioneers: JONES, MILNE, ROBINSON

J. A. PETTIT

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Apply: J. P. Neill, City

EARLY VEGETABLE
Splendid soil for raising
vegetables in the "Banana
all built, fenced and drained
te: Percy P. McCallum,

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est bred-to-lay families in
s Supreme Ringlets imp.,
in 1 year.

mpson's Imperial Ringlets,
erman's Aristocrats, imp.,

Delights imp., record 309.
s Regals imp., record 308.
s Standard imp., record 307.
s, Guelph, record 310.
s, record 283.
ham's Canadian Ringlets,

s, record 258.
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on's, record 255 eggs.
\$9.00 each; remaining 6

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am.

x 16. Meadowvale, Ont.

No. 104 Fall Wheat fo-
Sale—Grown from smut
free of foul seed, \$3.25 per
s and over.

ARKING, Croton, Ont.

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did.

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At Your Service Wherever You Live

The woman in town, or country, has the same advantage as her sister in the city in expert advice from the best-known firm of Cleaners and Dyers in Canada.

Parcels from the country sent by mail or express receive the same careful attention as work delivered personally.

Cleaning and Dyeing Clothing or Household Fabrics

For years, the name of "Parker's" has signified perfection in this work of making old things look like new, whether personal garments of even the most fragile material, or household curtains, draperies, rugs, etc.

Write to us for further particulars, or send your parcels direct to

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

BARGAINS IN TIRES Delivered to You on Approval

30 x 3 1/2—NON-SKID, VARIOUS TREADS—
SOME CARRYING MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE—\$16.00



ARE you aware that our prices afford you a saving of 40%—or from \$10 to \$30 on each tire? We are offering strictly reliable new tires at prices unequalled anywhere, shipped anywhere east of Fort William express paid, C.O.D.

Thus you are given an opportunity of examining your purchase before paying a cent. If not satisfactory, ship them back at our expense.

Size	Non-Skid
30 x 3 1/2	\$16.00 Clincher
32 x 4	\$24.00 Clincher
32 x 4	\$30.00 S.S.
35 x 4 1/2	\$35.00 S.S.
35 x 5	\$35.00 S.S.

Send a trial order by wire or mail to-day.

Security Tire Sales Co.
516 Yonge Street, Toronto

WANTED

Registered Shorthorns

Wanted—A number of Registered Shorthorn heifers and 20 bulls—ages for heifers, from one year and up—bulls eight months to two years. Heifers and bulls must be good individuals and look as though they were pure-bred. I am not particular about fancy pedigrees, but must have good, well-made Shorthorns. Anyone with the above mentioned stock for sale, kindly communicate at once.

W. J. McCALLUM, Importer, BRAMPTON, ONT.

said "Yes. "Then I hope He thinks I'm dusting nicely," said the little four-year-old. She was sure that her dusting was a matter of importance to the Friend of little children, because she knew He loved her. If we formed the habit of looking unto Jesus in small matters we should not forget Him in a great crisis.

The great signer, Jenny Lind, was once found by a friend on the sea shore, with a Bible on her knee and her eyes fixed on the sunset sky. The friend asked: "Why did you leave the stage at the height of your success?" Jenny Lind replied: "When every day made me think less of this" (laying her hand on the Bible) "and nothing at all of that" (pointing to the sky) "What else could I do?"

The love of Christ is the pearl of great price, worth infinitely more than all the treasures of this world, and we must never allow the work or the pleasure of life to crowd Him out of our everyday lives. We certainly need Him every hour. As Farrar has said: "Perhaps you would not have so much trouble with your tongue in company, if you would talk more with God when alone."

The love of Christ! See Him on His knees, bathing the hot and dusty feet of Judas and (it may be) lifting His hand to brush away the blinding tears, as He thinks of the next errand which will defile those feet. See Him again, kneeling before the beloved disciple. What an understanding look passes between them. There is no protest from it. John, just a glad willingness to accept the service so kindly given! See Him again—the same Jesus on the farther side of death—as He lights a fire on the shore of the lake, and prepares breakfast for seven tired and hungry men! See Him with His arms around the children! See Him with the penitent woman weeping at His feet! See Him patiently teaching the disciples and faithfully warning the self-satisfied Pharisees! Listen to the words of forgiveness and loving thoughtfulness which are so amazing as they fall from the lips of One in terrible agony! Can we not trust One Who loves so wondrously? Shall we insult Him by worry, when our well-being is so dear to Him?

There is a little poem called "The Guest," which describes how a soul sat in the dark with Sorrow as a companion. The rain was beating outside when a knock was heard at the door. Who was the unexpected Guest?

"Opening wide the door, He came;
But I could not speak His name;
In the guest-chair took His place,
But I could not see His face;
When my cheerful fire was beaming,
When my little lamp was gleaming,
Lo! my Master
Was the Guest that supped with me!

He is ready to be your Guest and mine.
—Rev. 3 : 20.

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

The Q. H. P. still keeps full, though seven dollars went out of it last week, —for eleven dollars came in. Mrs. W. R. K. and Mrs. J. M. L. sent five dollars each and C.L. P. sent one dollar. Several parcels of papers for the "shut-in" also arrived.

I am constantly being asked to tell the kind people in the country how thankful my poor city friends are. You have helped to bear the burdens of many people.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

Thirty-Pound Cows Selling.

In sending a few more particulars regarding the entries for the Ottawa Valley Holstein Club two-day sale to be held at the Exhibition grounds on Thursday and Friday of the Central Canada Exhibition week, Secretary Cummings gives us the production figures of two of the 30-lb. cows which are selling. Black Plus Burkeyje, a fine type of show cow consigned by A. D. Foster & Sons of Bloomfield, Ont., has 30.64 lbs. of butter and 495.5 lbs. of milk in seven days. 62.86 lbs. of butter from 1,023.9 lbs. of milk in 15 days. She also has a record made at four years of 26.57 lbs. of butter and 461 lbs. of milk in seven days. She has produced a 22-lb. junior three-year-old daughter and was bred on May 14 to King Pietje Burke. J.B. Wiley of Almonte, who is consigning five head owns the other 30-lb. cow referred to, which is Princess Sylvia Teake De Kol. This cow has a semi-official record of 20,191 lbs.

of milk and has milked up to 104 lbs. per day. Mr. Cummings also mentioned, as one of the stars of the sale, the heifer calf, Sylvia May Echo Champion, consigned by Marshall W. Miller at Brougham Que. The breeding of this calf is not given, but statement follows that she will likely be one of the tops of the sale.

Markets

Continued from page 1585.

staple, 55c. to 59c.; fine clothing, 48c. to 52c.; fine med. staple, 56c. to 60c.; fine medium clothing 53c. to 57c.; medium staple, 45c. to 48c.; medium clothing, 37c. to 42c.; low med. clothing, 33c. to 35c.; low staple, 25c. to 30c.; coarse, 20c. to 22c.

CANADIAN EASTERN WOOL.—Medium combing, 50c. to 55c.; low med. combing, 42c. to 45c.; low combing 30c. to 34c.; coarse, 23c. to 25c.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto Sept. 6. Cattle.—Receipts, 3,209. The holiday was not observed on the market, but the market opened early and the bulk of the trading was over by noon. Butcher cattle were steady with a strong undertone. Stockers and feeders were stronger with a good demand.

Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$14 to \$15. Butcher steers, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.50; good, \$11 to \$13; medium, \$7.25 to \$9.25; common, \$6 to \$7. Butcher heifers, choice, \$12 to \$14; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$7. Butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$12; medium, \$6.50 to \$9. Canners and cutters, \$3 to \$5.25. Butcher bulls, good, \$9 to \$10; common, \$5 to \$7. Feeding steers, good, \$11 to \$12.75; fair, \$9 to \$10. Stockers, good, \$8 to \$10; fair, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 506. The calf market opened a little easier. Trading was not very active. Quotations: Choice, \$17 to \$19.50; medium, \$14 to \$16.50; common, \$8 to \$10. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160; springers, choice, \$125 to \$175.

Sheep.—Receipts, 4,330. Lambs were not moving freely when the market opened. Prospects \$13.50 for bulk of sales. Sheep steady. Quotations: Ewes \$8 to \$10. Lambs, \$13 to \$15.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,566. Receipts are the heaviest this week for some time back. Prices were as yet unsettled. Quotations, fed and watered basis: Selects, \$20; lights, \$18; heaviest, \$19. Sows, \$15 to \$17.

Montreal Sept. 6. Cattle.—Receipts, 1,893. Demand for butcher cattle good. Prices about 50 cents higher. There were no choice cattle on sale, but the average quality of the medium grade was a little better. The majority of the steers were sold at prices ranging from \$9 to \$12. Cows were sold from \$10 down, and the best heifers were weighed up with steers at \$12. Packers are endeavoring to purchase bulls at a lower figure, and up to 11 a.m. no sales had been reported. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice, \$11 to \$12; medium, \$9.50 to \$11; common, \$7.50 to \$9. Butcher heifers, choice, \$10.50 to \$12; medium, \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$5.50 to \$8. Butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$5.50 to \$8.50. Canners, \$3 to \$4. Cutters, \$4 to \$5.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,530. Grass calves lower. Pail-fed calves selling up to \$9. Quotations: Good veal, \$13 to \$14; medium, \$8 to \$13; grass, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 8,869. Forty-five cars of lambs and grass calves were bought on one market for shipment to American firms. Top lambs were quoted at \$12.50 to \$13. Quotations: Ewes, \$6 to \$8. Lambs, good, \$12.50 to \$13; common, \$10 to \$12.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,056. Market firm. Medium weight hogs for local shop trade were bought at \$20.50 to \$50.75. Quotations, off-car weights: Selects, \$20.50 to \$20.75; lights, \$15.50 to \$16.75.

Buffalo Sept. 6. Cattle.—Receipts, 170 loads, including 80 loads Canadians. Twenty-five to fifty cents lower on shipping steers. Best natives, \$16. Best Canadians, \$14.85.

Hogs.—Receipts, 11,000. Mediums and heavy, \$16 to \$16.50; light, \$16.75 to \$16.85.

Sheep.—Receipts, 10,000. Best lambs, \$13.50. Best ewes, \$7. Calves.—Receipts, 2,000. Tops, \$18.50.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

Factors to be Considered in Making Plans for Tractor Plowing.

Farmers who plow with tractors desire, first of all, to lay out their fields so that they can do a high-class job of plowing over the entire field with the minimum use of a horse-drawn plow in starting and finishing the work. It should usually be possible to open up a field without the use of horses, but it will not often be possible to finish the ends and corners as satisfactorily with the tractor as with horses. Many farmers, regardless of the method followed in plowing with the tractor, use horses for finishing up the corners and plowing the last few furrows near the fences.

Then the plowman wishes to reduce to a minimum the time spent in turning and in running with the plow out of the ground. Time spent in useless turning or travelling long distances across the ends with the plows out reduces by that amount the number of acres which can be plowed in a day, making the tractor that much less efficient. The ideal in this respect would be for the plows to be in the ground all the time that the tractor is moving but the quality of the plowing can often be improved by spending a little more time in turning or running with the plows idle. However, on every job there is a point beyond which we should not go in sacrificing speed for quality of work.

Making short turns is awkward work for most tractors, and where such turns are necessary the operator often has more or less difficulty in getting the outfit in the correct position for starting into the furrows at the right point. The type and size of the tractor will have much to do with the ease in making short turns, but short turns are always troublesome. The plowman should decide before he starts work on his field to what extent he can afford to drive the outfit with the plows idle, so as to make a long, sweeping turn instead of a short one, or just how much he can sacrifice in the quality of his work in order to avoid awkward turns.

While it may pay to make some effort to avoid short turns with a large, cumbersome outfit, it should be borne in mind that the loss of time and fuel due to making long idle runs across the ends of the field with an outfit pulling several plows is just as serious as it is with the small, easily handled tractors. From the standpoint of time lost in idle running, the size of the tractor and the number of plows pulled should be considered only with reference to relative difficulty in making the short turns in starting or finishing the lands. For instance, it might pay to lay out in five lands for a 4-plow outfit a field that would have been plowed in six lands with a 2-plow outfit, but it would rarely, if ever, pay to lay it out in only three lands for the big outfit.

Some tractors turn more easily in one direction than another, and with an outfit of which this is true it may pay to lay out the fields accordingly. If the outfit is not equipped with self-lift plows, a certain amount of time must be taken to stop the tractor and lift the plows out by hand and this time may be so great as to make it more profitable to adopt a method by which the plows will have to be lifted a very few times, if at all.

In deciding how wide the lands are to be the ease of handling the tractor and plows may not always be the most important thing to consider. In regions of heavy rainfall, it may be best to make narrow lands with frequent dead furrows and back furrows as an aid to drainage, while in more arid regions the reverse will be true. The contour of the ground or the shape of the field may be such as to determine almost entirely the method that must be followed in the plowing.

In short, many circumstances must be considered before deciding just what method would be best for a particular field with a particular outfit. Every job of plowing presents a problem of its own, and there can be no one best method for all cases.

The methods in general use can be divided into two general classes: (1) those in which the plows are lifted and no plowing is done across the ends; and (2) those

in which the plows are left in the ground while going across the ends.

The advantages of plowing by the methods of the first class are that the short awkward turns are eliminated, except in some cases at the beginning and ending of the lands, and usually less space will be left at the corners to be plowed out with horses. It is generally possible also to do a little higher quality of plowing if the plows are lifted at the ends.

The advantages of the methods of the second class are that little or no time is lost in travelling with the plows out of the ground, and that ordinarily the number of dead furrows and back furrows will

be considerably less. However, the turn at each corner must be made as short as possible if the space left to be plowed by horses is to be reduced to a minimum, and the land at the turning points, lying in diagonal lines extending from the corners of the field into the ends of the dead furrows or back furrows is likely to be poorly plowed.

Taking the country as a whole, the methods by which the plows are idle across the ends are the more popular, but a large number of farmers have a decided preference for those by which the plows are kept in the ground continuously.

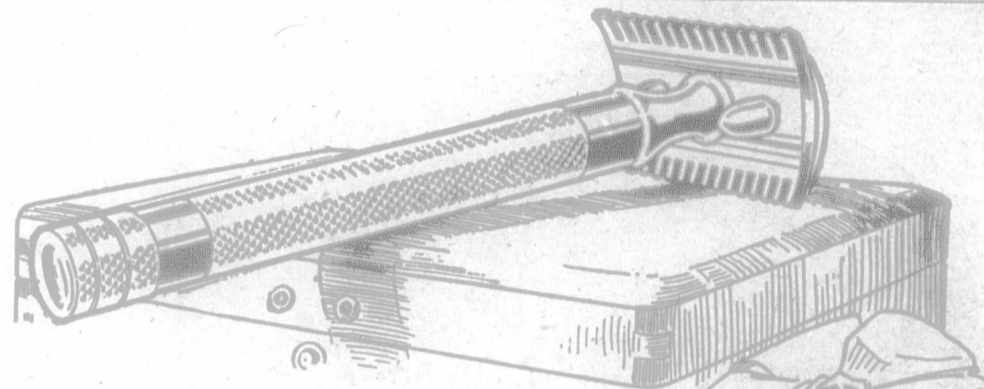
If the field is rectangular and level, or nearly enough so that the irregularities do not have to be taken into consideration in laying it out, the choice between some method of the first class and one of the second class should depend on how hard it is to handle the tractor and plows in making short turns, and how objectionable

additional back furrows and dead furrows are.

WIDTH OF LANDS.

If a method in which the plows will be out of the ground in going across the ends is chosen, the first things to determine are how wide to make the various lands and how wide to leave the headlands on which to turn. The wider the lands are made, the fewer will be the dead furrows and back furrows, but the greater will be the time consumed in idle running across the ends.

Some idea of the distance travelled with the plows out of the ground can be obtained by considering a specific case. Suppose a field 40 rods wide is to be plowed in this manner, one land at a time, and that it is laid off into six lands. Each land will be 110 feet wide. If the tractor is pulling three 14-inch plows it will take 32 trips across the field to plow out each land. If we ignore the extra



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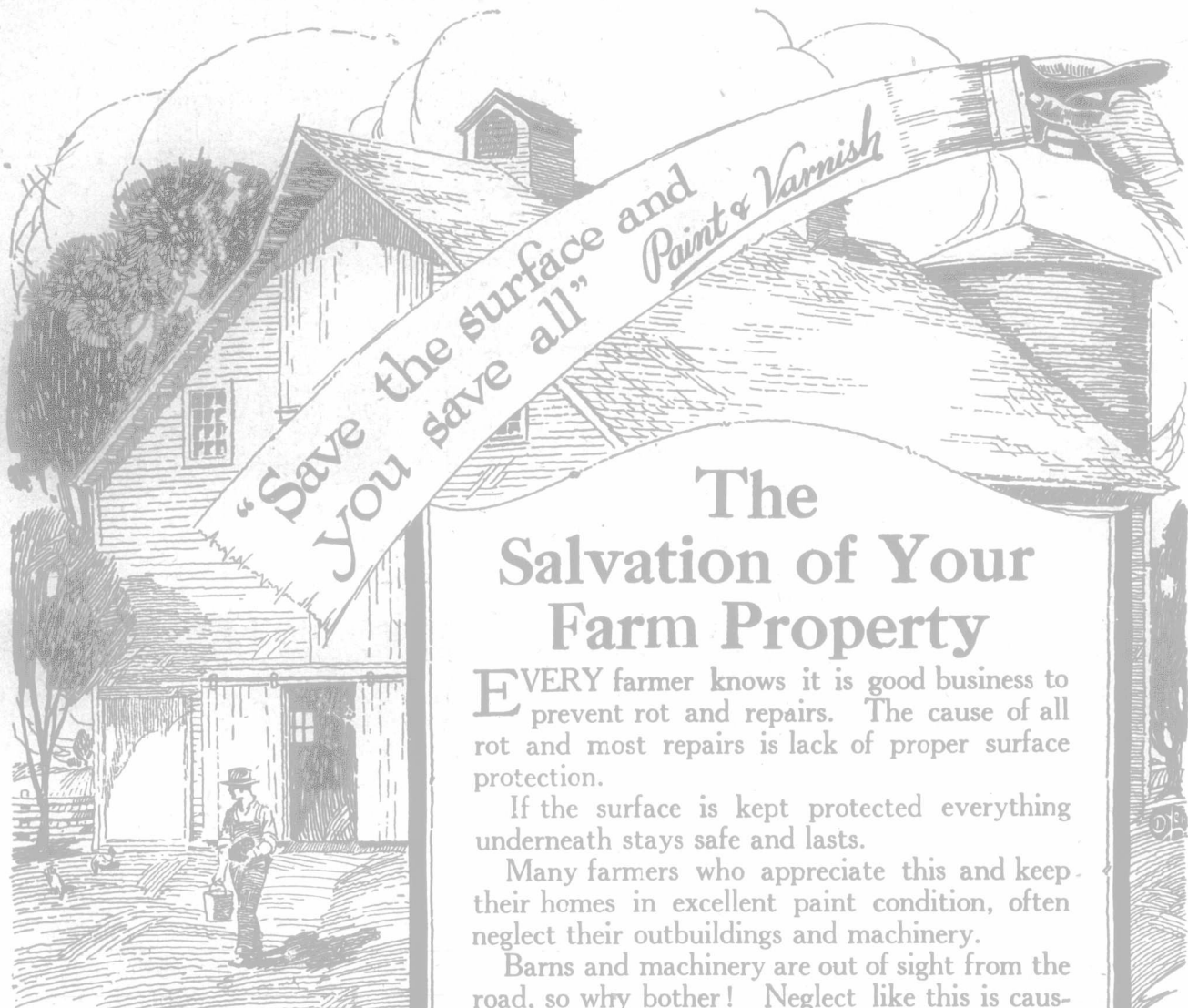


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Give your barns and machinery a chance of life. If they are well and regularly painted they will last indefinitely.

Farmers should remember that there is a big money value in paint and varnish. A painted property is saleable at a higher price than an unpainted one. Banks will lend you from 10% to 25% more on a painted barn or house than on one that needs paint.

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THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval"

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION

Harry B. Thomas
Commissioner

distances that the tractor must cover in swinging out of the furrow and back into it again, and in making the short or figure-eight turns in starting a back-furrow land or finishing a dead furrow, the average length of travel across the ends—that is, the average distance in a straight line from where the plows are taken out of the ground to where they enter it again—is half the width of the land, or 55 feet. This makes 1,760 feet, or one-third mile for each land, or 2 miles of idle travel in plowing the entire field. If the field were laid out into 12 lands, each 55 feet wide, the total empty travel would be 1 mile, while, if the field were laid out in three lands, it would be 4 miles.

The longer time necessary to make the difficult turns at each back furrow or dead furrow, which must be added to the time to travel these straight-line distances, will reduce the advantage of the narrow lands in this respect to a certain degree; but ordinarily a three-plow tractor, which has a comparatively short turning radius and with which the making of short turns does not take a great deal of time, will plow a strip 40 rods wide laid out in six lands in about an hour's less time than if it were laid out in three lands. A 2-plow tractor will have to make one and one-half times as many trips across the field to plow a strip of a given width, and consequently the time lost in idle running will be about 50 per cent. greater than with a 3-plow outfit. A 4-plow outfit will have to make only half as many trips as the 2-plow outfit, and so will lose only half as much time.

Each farmer must balance for himself this saving in time in making narrow lands, against the extra dead furrows and back furrows and the difficulties of short turns, and decide on the width of the lands accordingly. The most popular width seems to be from 100 to 200 feet. However, if the field has no irregularities, its entire width should be measured and divided up so that all the lands will be of the same width or nearly so.

If the field is fenced on all sides, it will usually be better to leave an unplowed strip of uniform width clear around the field, to be finished after the body of the field is plowed out, than to have the lands extend to the fences on the sides. A headland extending clear around the field can be plowed by going repeatedly around the field until it is finished, without having to make any short, awkward turns.

If one end of the field is unfenced and the outfit can be pulled out into a road or lane or an adjoining field for turning, it may be preferable to plow up to the fences on the two sides, as the body of the field is being plowed, and leave a headland only across the end of the field which is fenced. Such a headland must be plowed with either a dead furrow or back furrow through the centre, and more space will have to be left in the corners at the ends of the headland for turning the tractor.

The width of the headland will depend largely on the turning radius of the tractor with attached plows, and some farmers with very easily-handled outfits do not leave over 15 or 20 feet; but any extra ground in the headland will be plowed just as quickly as if it were plowed with the body of the field, and plenty of room should always be left to allow easy turning and to get the outfit headed in exactly the right direction on entering the furrows. Also the wider the headland, the less is the tendency to go over the same ground repeatedly in turning at the ends when plowing out the body of the field, and consequently the ends will be packed less seriously. Headlands 50 or even 100 feet in width will usually be preferable to very narrow ones. With most tractors, the width of the headlands should be at least twice as great as the length of the outfit with the plows attached. Some farmers plow once around the field along the line of the headland before starting on the body of the field. This gives a good guide for lifting the plows and letting them into the ground again at the ends.

If the field is to be finished up in the best manner, with no irregular unplowed strips between the lands or at the edges, it is essential that care be taken to have the headland of the same width clear around the field, to have the distances measured exactly when starting new lands, and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible. A little extra time taken in measuring all the necessary distances and setting plenty of stakes for guides will nearly always be more than returned in saving time at the finish.

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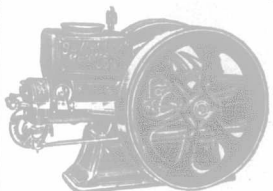
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the distances rather than use any more precise measure, and, as far as accuracy is concerned, this will usually be satisfactory; but if the tractor pulls three or more plows, cutting a total width of 3 or 3½ feet or more, some effort should be made to have each distance an exact multiple of the total width of the plow, so that the last trip across the field will exactly cut out the land or finish it to the fence. This will do away with the necessity of making a trip across the field, probably over the plowed ground, to turn over a narrow strip possibly only a few inches in width. It is usually hard to handle the tractor in finishing out such a strip, and it takes at least as much time as it would to plow one of full width.

Some recommend that an A frame of the same width as the total width of the plows be used for measuring all distances. Then whatever the total width of the land is, the last trip will exactly finish it.

A Babcock Tester—A Necessity in Every Dairy.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The value of milk and cream, together with their finished products, like many other articles, depends entirely on their composition and not upon the name which is given them. My mind reverts to a conversation between two ladies who were speaking with reference to a young doctor. One said: "I consider him a model gentleman," inferring of course, that he was a standard of type from which all parties of that sex might take a copy in ambition to reach the highest aspirations of manhood; but the sarcastic reply was this: "Model, I should say—a small imitation of the real thing!" Now we frequently run across a like imitation; very often it is found in restaurant cream jugs, and it may be called cream or it may be called milk, but we have come to the definite conclusion that it is skim-milk. You are all aware of just what would happen if you undertook to add pure water to milk as it originally is; first you would be paid for this water at the same rate per pound as for milk, and secondly, when it was found out it would cost you a few hundred dollars to straighten up matters with the authorities. Besides, all your neighbors would know that the pump helped materially in bringing up the record of your herd. Nevertheless, this is practically what is taking place in dozens of communities where milk is not paid for by test. Did you ever realize that you may be selling good fat at the price of water? If the milk be used for buttermaking, the fat will be the index constituent of its value, as the fat alone is used in the manufacture of this product. Ordinarily milk differs radically in composition, even among an individual herd of cattle which may be cared for and fed identically; therefore, it is essential that the one purchasing the milk be aware of the relative amounts of the more important constituents. As in other materials, the proper way to ascertain this is by making chemical analysis, but to comprehensively analyze milk samples to secure absolutely accurate results would require an expensively equipped laboratory, an expert chemist, and finally the process would be entirely too slow for commercial purposes. Besides, it is easily seen that an effort to carry this on in the farm dairy would be suicidal. To overcome this difficulty there came into use a means known as the Babcock method. This was invented by Dr. S. M. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station. It became known to the American public in 1890, and has been universally used since that date as a test for the fat content of milk. It is rapid, reliable, accurate, and inexpensive,



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besides being adapted to the smallest herd, and it can be operated by any one without experience, if the directions are carefully followed.

The Babcock outfit may be stated to be composed of the necessary measuring instruments, test bottles and a whirling machine; it may cost anywhere from a few dollars to hundreds, according to the number of tests which can be made at one time. A size suitable for the farmer can be purchased for a trifle, and it will give the same accurate results as will the large size factory machines. It would be superfluous for me to enter into a detailed description of the method of procedure in making a test, as full directions are furnished with each outfit, and in case these are lost additional information can be furnished by the Department of Agriculture, free of charge. However, without going into detail, you proceed as follows: measure a certain quantity of milk into a test bottle, add sulphuric acid, place in machine and whirl for a given time at a given rate; add water to float fat into the neck of the bottle; whirl again, then remove and read column of fat. The neck of the test bottle is graduated, and it is as simple a matter to read the fat column as it is to read a mercury column in a dairy thermometer. Cream is tested in practically the same method, also skim-milk, buttermilk, and whey. The percentages of fat in cheese and butter can also be found by following the specific directions as given.

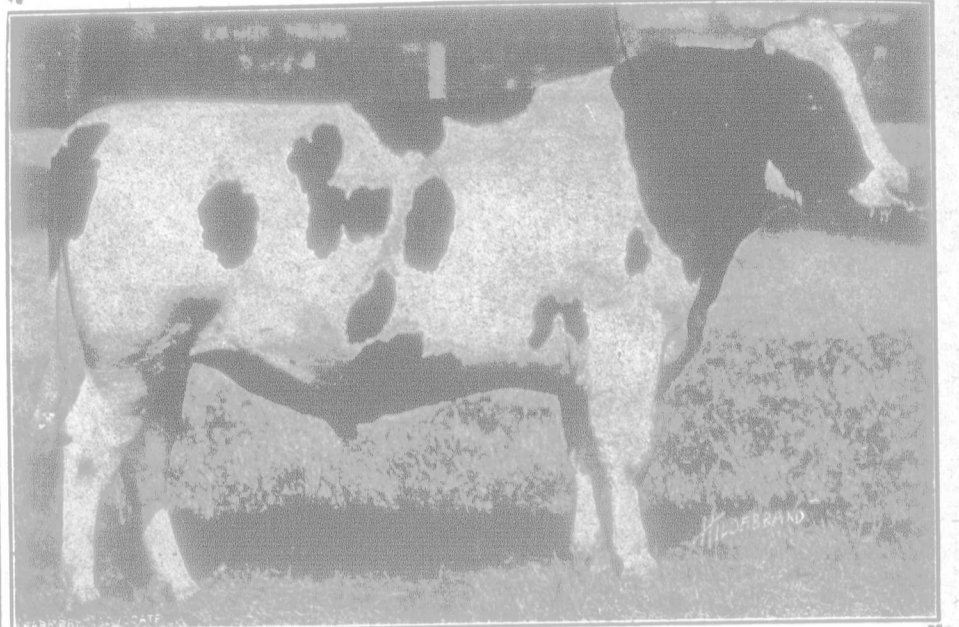
Now the question comes up, do the milk-product manufacturers give an accurate test? Well, this is a very simple matter for one to find out. Simply purchase one of these small Babcock testers from your dairy supply house, and proceed to make an investigation. It is time you did this for your own information, even if you are in a position to trust the party who is making the test for you. I think it is quite obvious to the readers why milk should be paid for by test rather than by weight. Every good product warrants a higher price than the poorer, though both may be called the same name. A typical instance of this will be found in the different grades of gasoline sold to the trade; in fact, we would be obliged to believe that some of it is highly adulterated with one of the foreign contents often found in milk, i. e. water.

Apart from the distinctive line of finding the value of milk and its products, there are many other economic phases which will come to light by testing. In these cases the weighing of the milk is also essential. It plainly depicts to the various members of your herd which are the profit makers, hence the "boarder" can be disposed of at the earliest possible time. Many poor looking cows are beefed, while actually they may be the best payers in the bunch. Heifer calves can be selected and raised from the best cows, thus building up an excellent herd in a short space of time. The cows which give the most milk with the least possible food are pointed out and this gives a great chance for the practice of economy. There are dozens of other reasons that might be given, but a farmer must see for himself the value to be derived by cow testing. The work in connection with it is not strenuous, and does not take much time, but on the other hand pays handsomely in the year's milk account. It has been employed by the best dairymen of the country, and has had very much to do with placing them in the position in which they are. Only by its use can the greatest results be obtained from the least labor and expense.

The question may confront some individuals, how many cows should I have before it would pay me to make a test? I believe that even if you possess only two it would be a paying proposition, because in this case the most minute details could be noted and recorded. It will be found in such instances that the percentage of saving will be greater than in a large herd on account of the fact that the attention given each animal will be considerably more liberal than could be given to a dairy herd.

This is a very good time of the year to get into the testing business. Time can be well expended in making some experiments along this line, and will pay dividends equal to the period in which you are using the entire force of your manual power. It is an economic necessity to yourself in order that you may eventually reap suitable recompense rewards for your labor in the dairy industry. PADDY MACGILVERY.

Manor Farm Holsteins AT OTTAWA September 16-17, 1920



KING KORNDYKE LULU KEYES

We are sending to the Ottawa sale a number of our very best young cows. These are cows that should, in nearly every case, increase their present records, and practically all are bred to our senior sire, King Korndyke Lulu Keyes. We predict a great future for this sire. He is a son of the great 36-lb. show cow Lulu Keyes, and his first heifers are now just coming into milk. There is also a 5-months son of this sire selling which is from a 24.37-lb. 6-year old cow that is also listed. Refer also to the pedigree of the 12-months son of Keyes Summerville which is sired by a son of the \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje.

Look up this consignment the first day of the sale.

Gordon S. Gooderham - Manor Farm - Clarkson, Ontario

Have Famous Cattle

It pays to improve your stock. Though the initial cost of introducing a famous breed into your herd is considerable, there is money in the venture.

If you need backing for this, or for increasing your herds, consult the manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

We have a few choice, well bred, thick, deep level, mellow young bulls of breeding age for sale; also heifers in calf to a right good sire. Write for particulars. DUNDALK, ONTARIO

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS

Irvinedale 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, Ont.

Aneedia Farm Shorthorns and Shropshires

Shearling and one 2 shears. From Imp. and home bred Ewes, Alby Imp., Buttar ram. We offer Five Ram Lambs, one Also three bulls of different ages, 2 pure Scotch, one Scotch topped. All of high quality and priced to sell. J. F. WERDEN & SON, R. R. 8, PICTON, ONT.

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

steins

1920



very best young case, increase their senior sire, King this sire. He is a first heifers are now of this sire selling ed. Refer also to le which is sired by

arkson, Ontario

Cattle

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BANK

CORN

of breeding age for sale; also particulars.

DUNDALK, ONTARIO

are all sold out of bulls of out we have the largest and had on the farm. Call and let Watt & Son, Elora, Ont.

ropshires We offer Five Ram Lambs, one Imp., Buttar ram. Also three quality and priced to sell. ICTION, ONT.

Instructions on how to PTIONS.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and CATTLE. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or remove the hair and you can work the horse \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wrens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price: \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Unexcelled Dining Car Service Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on Principle Day Trains. Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

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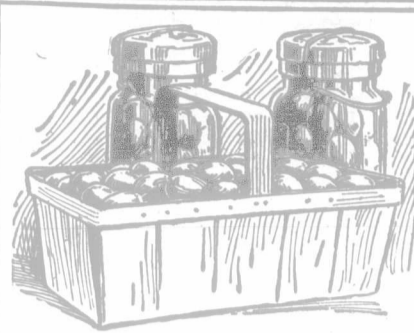
It will kill any weed that grows. It will cultivate, disk, pulverize, harrow, sow and double the crop. Our latest animal trap will catch rats, gophers, or any animal, without re-baiting or looking after. It is always ready to catch more. Our latest root seeder will sow corn, beans, mangels, turnips, etc., spacing them any distance apart you like, scattering as much fertilizer as you like around the seed. Our large steel disk cuts a groove for same. It does not clog or trail the seed, saves seed and labor in hoeing and doubles the crop. Patented, manufactured and sold by A. Hemme Sons & Co., Ltd. Elmira, Ontario. See our exhibit at the Toronto and London exhibitions, or call and see us at our factory in Elmira, Ont.

Machinery For Food Production.

During the war the authorities in Great Britain bent every effort to make the country as near self-sustaining as possible. Much pasture land was broken up, and to assist force production an immense amount of supplies were provided. The following paragraphs, published in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, gives some idea of the amount of machinery and accessories supplied:

"During the winter of 1916-1917, when the Government decided that the greatest possible area of land must be brought under cultivation, the Food Production Department was organized to carry out the policy. It soon became apparent that to overtake the work properly, farmers would require great assistance in the shape of machinery, horses and implements, as the farming machinery and implements available were insufficient, and the war had made a tremendous call on men and draft horses. The only alternative was to concentrate for the greater part on mechanical cultivation. Very few tractors were to be found in this country, and these were mostly experimental, but a start was made by hiring available machines, and by obtaining the loan of heavy caterpillar tractors from the Russian Government, until such time as large numbers of up-to-date tractors could be procured. In all, 666 machines were thus obtained. At the same time, arrangements were made to purchase sufficient machines to supply other Government Departments, and private owners who could make full use of them. In all, 5,180 tractors were used for the Department's Scheme, while other users were supplied with 5,628. Though the Food Production Department desired to foster the trade in this country, it was found that agricultural engineering firms were fully employed on munition work, and that this country could undertake the manufacture of only 645 tractors and a limited number of implements. This left no alternative but to turn to the United States of America for the bulk of the required equipment. Trials had already proved the need of a lighter machine, and accordingly 6,000 Fordson tractors, 2,600 Titan tractors, and other tractors of American make, were ordered. The wisdom of this policy has been proved by the demands made for these tractors, which are still in steady request. In all, three English and thirty imported types of tractors were tried by the Department. With a view to standardization of spare parts, attention was concentrated on four makes, Clayton and Shuttleworth, Sanderson (English makes), and Fordson and Titan (U. S. A.). Certain discarded machines had proved useful, but the types named had preponderating merits. It is noteworthy, as confirmation of the Department's choice, that very few of the discarded types were represented in last year's trials at Lincoln.

The supply of implements was difficult owing to the many different soils and to local prejudice. For use in connection with the Fordson tractor, the Oliver Plow Company designed a special plow, giving every satisfaction when the width of furrow and form of breast had been adapted to English condition. Twenty-five other types of plow were tried with tractors other than Fordson's. Of the English makes, Ransomes', Howard's and Sanderson's did very well. Of imported implements used by the Department, Cockshutt's and Hamilton's found most favor. Before the war the few English tractor plows in use were of the old rigid type, and the British manufacturer did not quickly realize that the future lay with the self-lift plow. Other implements used with tractors were cultivators, disc harrows, furrow pressers, trailer boxes and small vans. Useful auxiliaries of the supply were lubricants and spare parts. On heavier land the steam plow was used. Of these there were in England about 500 sets, not employed to the greatest advantage. Steam plowing was quickly organized so that the sets should be fully employed, especially for breaking up grass land. As there was ample scope for other sets, a contract for 65 steam plows was placed, and these were sold to the contractors best able to secure the full employment of the machines. For small fields and hilly land, and to assist



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have a spicy zest which makes them a favorite preserving fruit. Put up plenty of them this year with

The fine granulation and rich sweetening power of LANTIC, the pure cane sugar, is specially suitable for plum preserving.

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Canadian Explosives Limited

Head Office, Montreal Halifax Toronto Sudbury Winnipeg Vancouver Write Dept. P today for "Explosives for the Farm."



It Isn't What You Earn, But What You Save That Counts In your SPARE TIME act as subscription agent for "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE," and put what you earn in the bank. Write for instructions. THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED LONDON, ONTARIO



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Blackleg Vaccine
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The reliable blackleg vaccine
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WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON
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Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.
Halse Grange - Brackley, England

Exporters of all Breeds
of Pedigree Live 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.

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 **H. Fraleigh**
Manager Proprietor

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 moder-
erate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.
Fall Wheat Seed for Sale, "Abundance"

A heavy yielder. Grown from selected seed and
clean; \$3.30 per bush. Bags free.
G. PEAL **Rockwood, Ontario**

small farmers, the Department secured
11,694 horse plows, with harness and
implements.

Having assured greater corn produc-
tion, the Department then made provision
for threshing. It was found that the
country was not only short of threshing
machinery, but that the existing machin-
ery was badly distributed. Four
hundred and thirty-six threshing ma-
chines were, therefore, ordered, and the
distribution was made more suitable to
the prevalent conditions. There was
work for still more machinery, but it was
impossible to secure the machinery from
firms already taxed to the utmost with
other work. In harvesting plant there
was also a great shortage, and provision
had to be made for 6,500 binders, 4,218
of which were used for County Executive
Committees and the remainder released
for sale. All sales were subject to the
approval of the Department, whereby it
was ensured that the machines should go
to the counties that stood most in need
of them.

The following figures show the ma-
chinery, implements and accessories pro-
vided by the Department:—

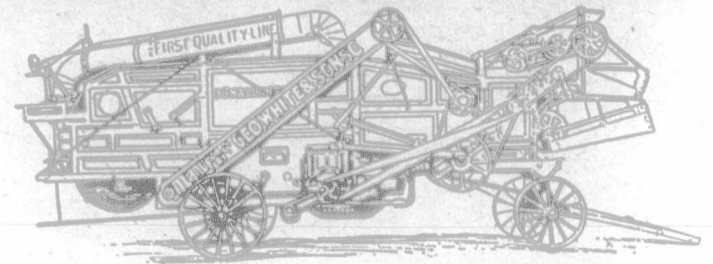
TRACTOR SCHEME	STEAM TACKLE
10,808 Tractors	65 Complete Sets
10,755 Plows	436 Threshing
1,677 Cultivators	Machines

TRACTOR SCHEME.	
1,758	Disc Harrows.
1,078	Trailer Boxes
249	Tool Boxes
106	Land Pressers
960	Ford Box-Vans
131	Motor Cars
109	Motor Cycles
6,318,532	gal. Paraffin
1,011,868	gal. Petrol
773,880	gal. Lubricating Oil
264,544	lbs. Grease

HORSE SCHEME.	
11,694	Horses with Harness
6,500	Binders
10,240	Plows
250	Potato Diggers
367	Mowers and Reapers
3,684	Rollers
2,590	Cultivators
2,239	Drills
576	Furrow Pressers
5,500	Harrows
1,658	Carts
1,604	Wagons and Lorries
114	Spraying Machines

Shortly after the Armistice it was con-
sidered desirable that the Government
operations should cease, and that the
whole of the acquired plant in their hands
should be disposed of, but in such a way
as not to upset any arrangements already
entered into by County Executive Com-
mittees, and also to give farmers who
knew the machinery and accessories an
opportunity of acquiring them. The ma-
jority of counties decided to commence
disposal early in 1919, but a few counties
were so committed that they were com-
pelled to continue up to the end of the
1919 harvest. All work definitely ceased
however, on the 30th September last,
and the whole of the stock has now been
disposed of. Over 1,000 sales have been
held in market towns convenient to the
place where the materials had been used,
and in most cases farmers were the
purchasers.

Apart from the provision of the above
plant for the purpose of prosecuting their
scheme, the Department undoubtedly
did a very great service to farmers, as for
a considerable period of the war little or
nothing had been done by manufacturers
in this country—who were engaged on
other work—to replace wastage and to
supply the need for new implements, and
but for those made available for farmers
by the Department, a very difficult
situation would have arisen. Further,
the Department's Tractor Scheme, as is
generally recognized, has hastened
mechanical cultivation by many years.
Before the Department embarked on their
Scheme it is doubtful whether there were
500 tractors in this country, whereas it is
fairly safe to say that there are now
20,000, and that the character of imple-
ment yards all over the country has been
entirely transformed. The sum realized
from the sale of the machinery, horses
and implements above referred to shows
that only a depreciation of 30 per cent.
occurred on the purchase amount, which
is very gratifying when it is remembered
that the materials received the roughest
treatment in breaking up hard ground
and rough handling by make-shift drivers
and mechanics.—Journal of Board of
Agriculture.



What does a breakdown cost?

Threshing is a short-season
business. Every day counts.
If you miss a day or two, or
even part of a day during the
threshing season, you lose a
part of your profits, with no
chance to make it up again.

But that's only one loss. You
have a gang of men on high
wages. They are idle if you
have a breakdown.

Then there's the cost of the
repairs.

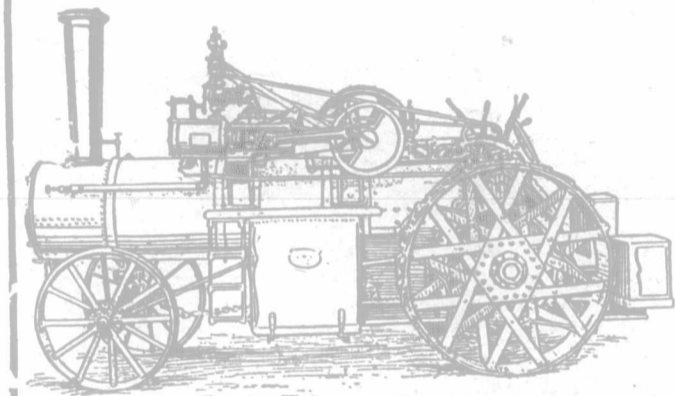
Altogether, breakdowns are very ex-
pensive for a thresherman. That's
why it pays to get good machinery
at the start, and that's why we build
our machines with such great over-
strength in every part. That's why
we choose the highest grade of mater-
ial. That's why we are so particu-
lar about the workmanship that
goes into "The First Quality Line."

For two generations we have made
a specialty of Threshing Machinery,
and have won the reputation of pro-
ducing high-grade machinery. It is
to your interest to see the White
Threshing Machines and White
Tractors before you make your in-
vestment.

Full information and descriptive catalogue will be sent on request

The Geo. White & Sons Co., Limited

Makers of the White-Allwork Kerosene Tractor



LONDON,
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Moose Jaw,
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Brandon,
Man.

"THE
FIRST
QUALITY
LINE"

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We now have a number of 8 and 10 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.**

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 Ayr. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.**

Imported Scotch Shorthorns For Sale—Three imported bulls, one yearling
one two-year-old and our three-year-old herd
sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding, and three well-bred bull calves
about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.
R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.

Plaster Hill Herd Shorthorns CANADA'S 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 12112 lbs. Seven young bulls
from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. **ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.**

20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd
headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122694,
a Rubyhill, bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De Rothchild. Special
bargains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex
J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Millbrook, G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.

Three Choice Scotch Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—A rare opportunity to secure a high-
class herd sire of the best quality and breed-
ing, sired by Gainford Eclipse 103055. Red and two roans. Make it a point to see these bulls at
Toronto and London Exhibitions.
DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Props., Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Shelden, Ont.
M.C.R., P.M. Railways.

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months
old, and several yearling heifers
and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to
farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to six months old. All from
prize-winning stock.
Long-distance Phone. **A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle.**

Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires—One imported-in-dam Miss Ramden
bull, 14 months; one Secret bull, 12 months, imp. sire and dam; one
Golden Rose bull, 6 months, imp. sire and dam; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months, imp. sire. A
few young cows with calves a foot. One imported Hackney stallion, Al; two Hackney stallions
rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time. **HERBERT J.
MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont. Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian River C.P.R. Peterborough County.**

WELLAND RIVER SHORTHORN OFFERING
We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, but would price within the next few weeks
a half dozen or more young cows or heifers bred to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is
a Crickshank Lovely-bred son of Rightsort (imp). The families are Killean Beauty, Miss
Rosemary's, Seaweed, Rosebud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. 50 head to select from.
W. H. CROWTHER (Farm one mile from Welland) **FONTHILL, ONTARIO**

Democracy a Failure.

BY E. K. MARSHALL, M.A.

I have just been looking over a mass of government reports, commissions, and so on, which have been piling up in my study at an alarming rate during the last six years. I have not decided yet whether to burn them, or whether to keep them for future reference when I may need concrete evidence of the amount of red tape necessary, apparently, for us to do anything or find out anything in this land of ours.

Some of these reports are huge affairs, others are more modest. The "Report of the Royal Commission—Sir Charles Davidson"—consists of three volumes, totalling some 2,740 pages. One of the smaller ones, which I dug out of my collection, has 117 pages. And they all cost a lot of money to produce.

At the time the reports were made we were shocked at the profits that were being made. For example, needles bought for 25 cents a dozen and sold to the Department at 50 cents. But since then there has been such an orgy of profit-making that the findings of these earlier days seem tame compared with what we read about to-day. But, of course, men have been learning things since 1914.

I must confess that as I looked through report after report my heart became sad. Such ugly facts standing out as clear as day, of self-seeking and utter abandon, and this going on whilst we were in the midst of the most terrific struggle for national existence ever faced since the time of the Seven Years' War. It would appear as if our public officials would have to guard the public treasury with rifles in their hands in order to protect it from our own citizens. Many of us are forgetting these things, with the damaging deductions one must draw as to the public character of some of our public officials who held high office in those days, with the evidence of the greed of business men, who must have known they were stealing, and with the strange blindness of the general public, that is ourselves. And many of these men to-day are smiling serenely, waiting for us to forget these things. And as we are doubtless forgetting them, I ask myself: "Is Democracy a Failure?"

If the people are not more alert and thoughtful and do not insist on a permanent and radical change in political and commercial life and feel the need for it themselves, then

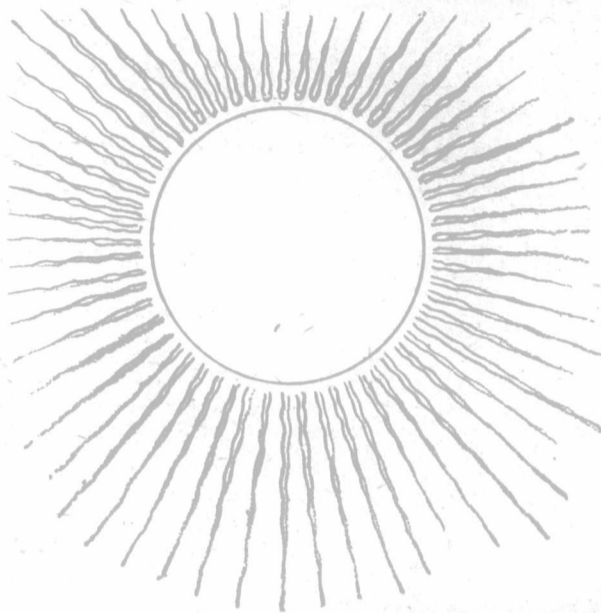
The dust on antique time will be unswept, And mountainous error be too highly heap'd For truth to e'er-peer.

One time the average citizen shouts that "the mob is stupid; cannot decide important issues; do not use their reason; are only things of passion and prejudice;" but when his particular party gets in power, the same man is apt to shout: "Vox populi vox dei." Can we in the face of this sophistry and this appeal to passion, trust the common people? Can we in view of the gross abuses and equally gross carelessness of the past few years still say that Democracy is not a failure?

To be honest about it, Democracy is clearly only an experiment in achieving a higher type of civilization. It has not yet been tried in a thorough-going and consistent fashion, but always under some fettering constitutional or traditional reservation. Growing out of the past, it inevitably takes along with the good some of the bad and unfitted. Then, most of us are not even half-educated in its fundamental meaning. The really "free" people are those "fit to be free," and fitness can only be achieved under long and arduous discipline in the circumstances of being free. It follows of necessity, then, that there must be a certain amount of blundering, groping for the light and much misadventure.

There is this one can say about Democracy: with all its evils and perils, its opportunities for the unworthy to seize the reins of power, it is safer and wiser than any other alternative ever tried or suggested. A restricted ruling class has always in the end proved selfish and oppressive. The governed class invariably got the worst of it—socially, industrially and morally. No blunder of Democracy is in the same class with the astounding blunder made by the Prussian oligarchy

When days are hot and Pastures short



—and your cows spend most of the day under the trees, unless you supplement their scant pasturage with a feed that will offset these hot weather conditions, a **SHRINKAGE IN YOUR MILK CHECKS** is bound to follow.

Cows that are well nourished in the summer will keep up their milk flow during the hot months and will also respond with a greater milk yield in fall and winter than cows that are forced to depend for their summer feed on short, dried up pasturage.

SCHUMACHER FEED

will keep your cows up to normal production all summer long and keep them in good physical condition to give you a larger flow this fall and winter.

SCHUMACHER FEED—being a grain ration composed principally of specially selected by-products of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Corn, together with Linseed Meal, the whole being finely ground and scientifically blended—supplies cows with the **ENERGY, STRENGTH, STAMINA and ENDURANCE** so much needed in hot weather.

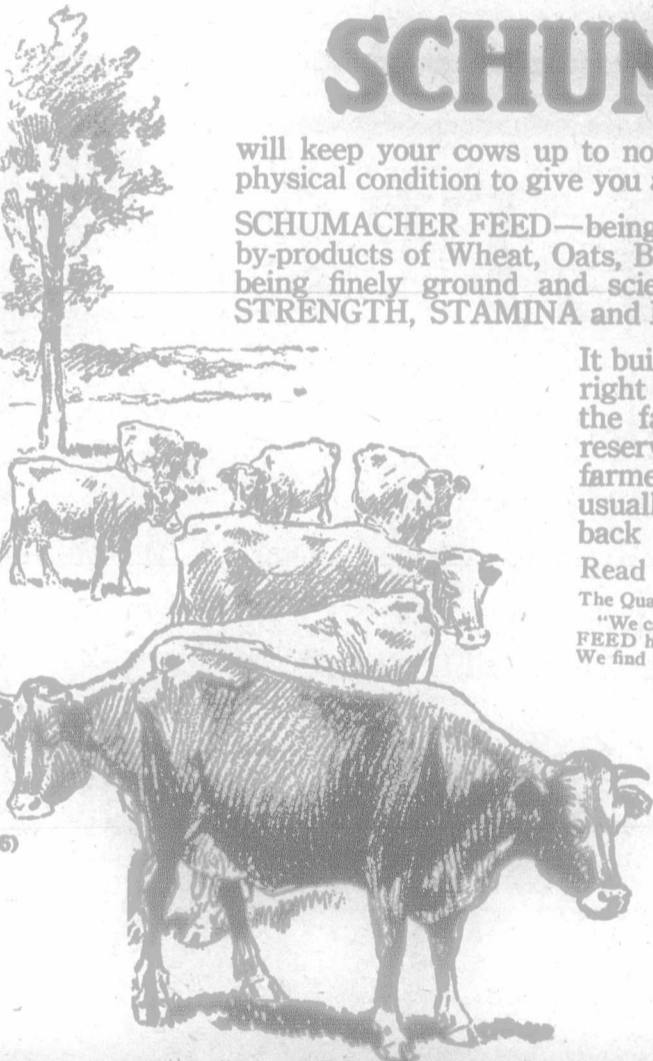
It builds up "constitutional" powers, keeps cows "going strong" right through the hot summer months and brings them up to the fall and winter season well fortified with abundance of reserve energy to keep up their maximum flow, thus saving farmers and dairymen the expense of the "heavy feeding" usually required to get their cows back to normal condition.

Read what this feeder says about it: The Quaker Oats Company.

"We can in all security recommend SCHUMACHER FEED highly to any dairy feeder or milk producer. We find that cows fed on SCHUMACHER not only produce an abundant supply of milk, but, moreover, are kept in very good condition, which adds much more value to the feed, considering that a good healthy condition is one of the requisites for long-time milk production.

Yours very truly,
[LES. PERES TRAPPISTES D'OKA.]

SCHUMACHER FEED is not only good for dairy cows, but it is also a splendid feed for dry cows, young stock, horses and hogs. Ask your dealer for **SCHUMACHER**. If he can't supply you, write us. (C-95)



The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBOROUGH & SASKATOON CANADA

Shorthorn Bulls and Females—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

PRITCHARD BROS., R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

Willow Bank Stock Farm—Established 1855—Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Bulls in service: Browndale—80112, by Avondale, and Browndale Banner. Junior Champion at Toronto, 1919. A special good lot of young bulls and females to offer. Write for information, or come and see.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Cedar Dale Scotch Shorthorns—Pleasing Cattle and Pleasing Pedigrees—Senior Sire, Excelsior, by Gainford Marquis (imp.). Junior Sire, Matchless Duke, by Gainford Matchless, the \$12,000 son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). I have a number of choice bred heifers, and must sell a few to make room. Also have a couple of Scotch-bred bulls. Prices right at all times.

FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorn—Herd Bulls—We have at present several six and seven-month bulls, sired by our own herd sire, Augusta Mascot, that are extra individuals, and all are from good milking dams. Call and see us; also for bred heifers or young cows. We never had a stronger lot of Tamworth sows than those we have on hand at present.

CHAS. CURRIE, (Pulinch Sta., C.P.R.) Morrison, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls and Females—I have a nice offering of Scotch-bred females and one or two young bulls still on hand. The pedigrees are choice, the individuality is good—and the prices are right. If you want one Shorthorn female or a carload, come to Markdale.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

MOUNT VICTORIA FARMS

T. B. Macaulay, Esq., Owner
Hudson Heights, Que. (35 miles from Montreal on C.P.R. main line to Ottawa)
Dual Purpose Shorthorns. High Stepping Shetlands. Yorkshire Swine. Shropshire Sheep. R. I. Reds, Single and Rose Combs. Mount Victoria is the home of "Montvic Mollie" butter champion of the Shorthorn breed, "Montvic Larigo," champion High Stepping Shetland stallion. Address all correspondence to J. E. CHANDLER, Hudson Heights, Que.

ALLOWAY LODGE

STOCK FARM
Angus—Southdowns—Collies

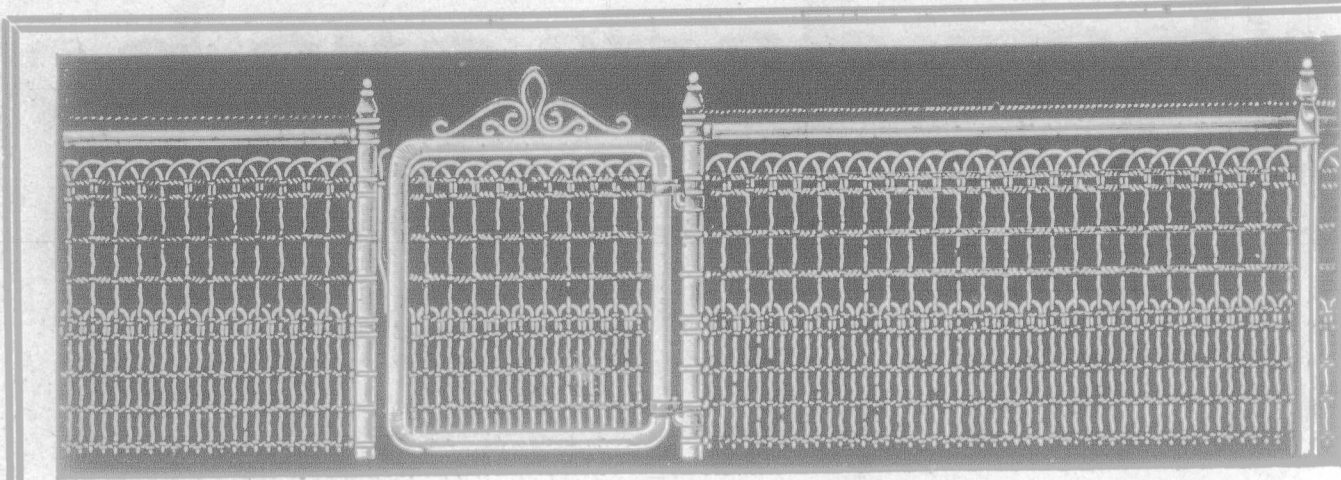
Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Malsmote as junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes, all of superior merit, priced to sell. No Collies at present.

ROBT. McEWEN, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.
THOS. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

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three imported
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FREEMAN, ONT.
y Sea Gem's Pride 90365. We
good bulls for sale, including
Ivanhoe 122780, and his full
rticulars.
E BROS., Drumbo, Ont.
ees imported bulls, one yearling
old and our three-year-old herd
, and three well-bred bull calves
Scotch females.
R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.
ST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD
BLISHED 1859
t English breeding. Commodore
12112 lbs. Seven young bulls
E, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.
Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd
orted Golden Challenger 122394,
y L. De Rothchild. Special
er calves. Yorkshires either sex
G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.
are opportunity to secure a high-
of the best quality and breed-
it a point to see these bulls at
k Farm, Shedden, Ont.
Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months
old, and several yearling heifers
Several Tamworth sows due to
up to six months old. All from
L, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle.
imported-in-dam Miss Ramsden
12 months, imp. sire and dam;
latterly, 12 months, imp. sire. A
ion, A1; two Hackney stallions
weaning time. HERBERT J.
er C.P.R. Peterborough County.
OFFERING
d price within the next few weeks
sire, Sunnyside Model. This is
are Killean Beauty, Minnie
select from.
FONTHILL, ONTARIO



Order Your New Fence Now

This is the newest pattern in fence designing, and embodies the lines and proportions approved by architects and fence experts. It is strong, all steel, and is just as durable and serviceable as if it cost twice as much. Supplied in 36-in., 42-in. and 48-in. height. It is suitable for city or suburban or rural homes, and we offer it with our strongest recommendation. We are the leading fence builders in Ontario, and can supply any and all kinds, from the simplest flower-bed paling to the most expensive fences for private parks, factories or public institutions.

Get our prices on Farm Fence, Gates, Ornamental Fence, etc.

We contract for the erection of Fences when desired. Quotations on request.

A. R. LUNDY, 251 King Street West, Toronto

MANUFACTURER OF STEEL AND WIRE FENCES



"GALT" Corrugated Steel Sheets

FOR ROOFING AND SIDING

We manufacture these Sheets both in Galvanized and Painted Steel, in lengths of 4, 6, 8 and 10 feet.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

"GALT" STEEL SHINGLES, VENTILATORS
ORNAMENTAL EMBOSSED STEEL CEILINGS, ETC.

The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

We offer a grand choice of young bulls and bull calves from imported dams and sires, bred on the English system for milk and beef. They will add value to any herd. The dual characteristics have been impressed by scientific treatment for continuous years. Prices moderate.

Always on hand, sows and boars of the most satisfactory breed of pigs, English Large Blacks.

F. W. COCKSHUTT
Lynnore Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.

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 13,599 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, Ont.

PATENT SOLICITORS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

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

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan = 93092 =, 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

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE

Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

J. A. WATT, :: Elora, Ontario

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.

WELDWOOD 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

Puslinch Plains Shorthorns—Bulls for Sale—Royal Signet = 134979 =, red; born Oct. 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden = 123067 =, Dam, Roan Lady 50th = 143772 =. Price \$300. Goldale = 138966 =, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Browndale Reserve = 116615 =. Dam, Roan Bessie 11th = 149322 =. Price \$200.

A. G. AULD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.

who controlled Germany before and during the Great War.

Human nature is inherently good, not bad; this is the basic thought of Democracy. If human nature is irreparably ruined, then farewell to Democracy. With all its failures and discouraging features, Democracy has its face to the light, its urge is for the better. It depends upon the essential truth that there is inherent divinity in the human heart. This divine factor in evolving growth shows itself in the self-respect and hopefulness that accompany a consciousness of responsibility in freedom; that is what Democracy really means.

And so it is, that the man who trusts the people in their efforts at self-government can look beyond the evidences of carelessness or fraud among officials, insane partisanship in many of our voters, and reckless waste in much of our administration, and still hope for good things and honest things for the days that lie before us. Recently the people have been expressing themselves at the polls in an unusual manner; this speaks for better administration of public affairs and a better type of citizenship.

The hopes of Democracy are placed in the essential goodness of the human heart, and the tendency or drift of human history is towards freedom, brotherhood and righteousness.

Is Democracy a failure? No.

Gossip.

A. J. Hickman of England writes as follows regarding trade in pure-bred stock. "It is a pity your ports are not open for English sheep as we have several orders on hand and there would be a good trade if there were no embargo.

"However, we must not complain as trade is wonderfully good to other countries and we have already this year exported over 100 bulls including the Devon bull, champion at the Royal Show of last year, and which we have bought from the King.

"The breeds included in this 100 head are Devons, Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Sussex, and it includes many prizewinners. We have also exported a number of horses, sheep and pigs, so trade is not too bad."

Raymondale Holsteins.

Elsewhere in these columns it will be noted, the Raymondale Holstein farms, at Vaudreuil, Que., announces the sale of a choicely bred bull calf, which is to be the future sire in service in the herd of A. N. Chambers of Salford, Ont. Mr. Goodhue, the Manager of Raymondale farm, describes him as one of the best individual youngsters that has been raised on the farm this year. It will be noted from the advertisement that this calf is a son of a 24.07-lb. 7-day butter record cow, and her dam again was Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, with 37.26 lbs. of butter and 781.5 lbs. of milk in seven days. The latter cow also holds a 30-day record of 3,101 lbs. of milk and 150.9 lbs. of butter, and is the highest record cow in the Raymondale herd. In conclusion Mr. Goodhue states that he is without exception one of the very best bull calves that they have ever sold.

Stick to Facts.

When you start to advertise,
Stick to facts!
Good business isn't built on lies—
Stick to facts!
No matter what you have to sell,
The truth is good enough to tell;
Boost your goods and boost them well,
But stick to facts!

When tempted to exaggerate,
Stick to facts!
Tell the truth, don't overstate—
Stick to facts!
If the truth is not enough,
Something's wrong about your stuff.
Anyway, don't try to bluff—
Stick to facts!

Makers, merchants, middlemen,
Stick to facts!
Pick your points with pungent pen,
Stick to facts!
Tho' others make their figures lie,
Boasting of their values high,
Causing trade to pass you by—
You stick to facts.

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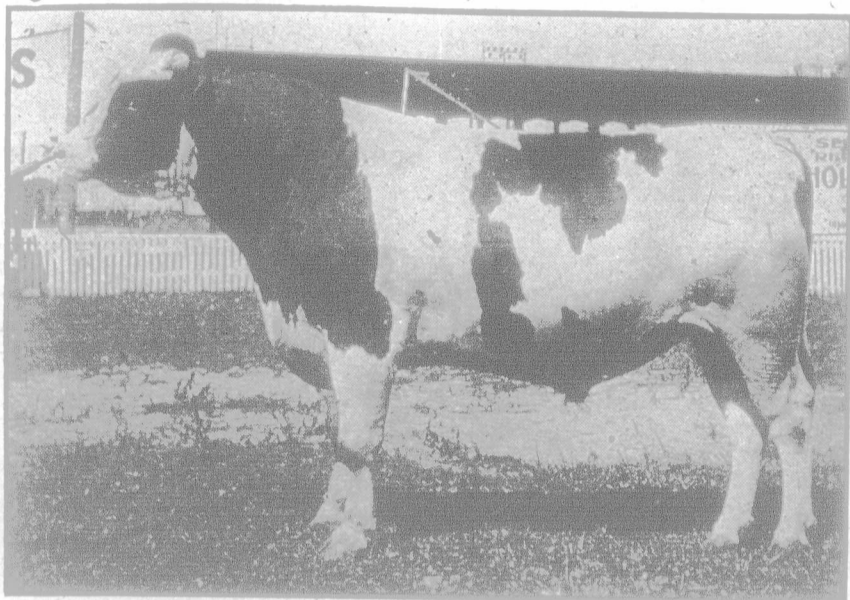
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If You Are a Prospective Buyer of the Best, ATTEND THE THIRD ANNUAL SALE to be Held Under the Auspices of the **Ottawa Valley Holstein Breeders' Club** At the Central Canada Exhibition Grounds, OTTAWA, ONT. **Sept. 16-17 (Thursday, Friday) 1920** (The last two days of the Ottawa Exhibition)



AVONDALE SEGIS PONTIAC KORNDYKE An Ottawa Valley Herd Sire and Champion at the Central Canada Exhibition, 1918-1919
 Canadians, Britishers, Americans, Jews—everybody—likes to make purchases that are "worth the money." You can always make this sort of purchases at Ottawa. It has been so each year in the past, and this year we are again offering a quality lot of cattle. Among them are some of the "very best" we have in Eastern and Central Ontario. The offering includes four thirty-pound cows; over a score between 20 and 29 lbs., and a lot of choice young cows and heifers from good record dams, and got by great sires. We guarantee the cattle and guarantee no reserve.
 One hundred and twenty head. Two great days. Everybody come.
 FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS
W. R. CUMMINGS, Sec., Cummings' Bridge, Ontario
COL. L. D. PERRY, Auctioneer S. T. WOOD (In the Box)

A New Nest-Egg.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
 To Lincoln we are indebted for that wonderfully true saying: "You can fool some of the people part of the time, and all of the people some of the time." Barnum, the showman, used to contend that people liked to be fooled. And you can fool hens, too.

I discovered early in my work with hens that they prefer the nest where there is evidence another hen has been before. That is, all the hens wanted to use the same nest, and would often sit on the edge of the box awaiting their turn.

So I bought a lot of china eggs and put them in the nests to delude the gullible hens into believing they were second. But the eggs got lost and some were broken, and anyway in winter they were as cold as a snowball. So I used gourds. These were vegetable-fibre eggs and had several advantages; they were cheap, unbreakable, light, cleanly and less cold than the china ones. Indeed, those who have not tried the nest-egg scheme only need to try the Great Delusion to see that it works like a charm. You get many more eggs, and the eggs are always in the nests where the decoys are!

Now, a new nest-egg is to be had far superior. I have no doubt, to mine, though I have not tried them out, and that is an egg that is medicinal, disinfected, germicidal and anti-microbial. All you need to do is just to put an egg in a nest and there they evaporate, giving off medicated fumes which kill the insects such as lice and mites that live on the fowl's bodies and worry them.

An egg weighs 2½ oz. is tinted a natural brown color to further satisfy biddy, and remedial agents in the composition of the egg in no way injure the natural eggs by proximity in the nest.

I strongly approve of nest-eggs, and I am sure this new kind is an improvement over mine.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON.

Volume 31 of American Shropshire Record.

Volume 31, of the American Shropshire Records is off the press and contains records of sheep numbering from 436249 to 461299. This is a volume of over 1,000 pages, printed on especially high-grade paper, and should be of value to all interested in breeding Shropshires.

A. N. CHAMBERS, SALFORD, ONTARIO

Purchases Raymondale Calf

We wish to announce that the above Ontario breeder has just purchased the last bull calf from our great, young, five-year-old, 34.07-lb. cow, Raymondale Queen Pietje, who also has a 21-day record of 97.8 lbs. of butter and 1,825 lbs. of milk. Her dam again is our 37.26-lb. cow, Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th. The 7-day milk record of the latter cow is 781.5 lbs., while her best day was 122.6 lbs. She also has 150.9 lbs. of butter and 3,101 lbs. of milk in 30 days. In three consecutive years she has made 7-day records of over 700 lbs. of milk and over 30 lbs. of butter. Better still, the sire of this youngster is a son of our great senior sire, Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo. This is, without doubt, one of the greatest calves we have ever raised at Raymondale, and we consider Mr. Chambers one of our most fortunate purchasers. We still have other good herd sire prospects.

RAYMONDALE FARMS
 Vaudreuil, 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.

"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. of milk, with 110 lbs. of 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

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.

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.

Cloverlea Dairy Farms—Herd headed by King Pontiac Rauwerd, who combines the blood of Canada's greatest sires and dams. His offspring are a choice lot. We have stock for sale, both male and female; 75 head to choose from. Consult us before buying elsewhere. Could book a few more cows for service to "King."

GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D. 'phone, Collingwood, Ont.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

bred to a 29.12 lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. These heifers are all well grown, and got by good sires. Their dams also, in most cases, own official records and we feel that there is no stronger lot in Ontario. Quality and breeding considered, they are priced exceptionally low. See these if you appreciate the best.

JOHN W. MOOTE

CANBORO, ONTARIO

WILLOWBANK HOLSTEINS—WELLANDPORT, ONT.

C. V. ROBBINS Proprietor
 We now have in our herd twenty daughters of our former herd sire, King Walker Pride, a 30-lb son of King Walker, and thirteen daughters of our present sire, King Veeman Lion. We must sell some females and cordially invite breeders to call personally and make a selection. We also have four young bulls ready for service.

HOLSTEINS

I am offering bull calves from 2 to 4 months old, at reasonable prices. Sons and grandsons of Mercena Calamity Posch, and sired by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale

Come and see them, or write

W. FRED. FALLIS, R.R. 3, Millbrook, Ontario

Manor Farm Holsteins

AT OTTAWA

SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1920

We are sending to the Ottawa sale a number of our very best young cows. These are cows that should in nearly every case increase their present records, and practically all are bred to our senior sire, King Korndyke Lulu Keyes. We predict a great future for this sire. He is a son of the great 36-lb. show cow Lulu Keyes, and his first heifers are now just coming into milk. There is also a 5-months son of this sire selling which is from a 24.37-lb. 6-year-old cow that is also listed. Refer also to the pedigree of the 12-months son of Keyes Summerville which is sired by a son of the \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje.

Look up this consignment the first day of the sale

Gordon S. Gooderham

Manor Farm

CLARKSON, ONT.

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 31 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.

Gossip.

Shire Stud Book.

The Shire Horse Society Stud Book of England is off the press and, through the courtesy of the Secretary, a copy has been received at this office. This is the forty-first volume and contains the pedigrees of stallions from 36247 to 37062, and of mares from 96586 to 100961.

Brown Swiss Cattle At Auction.

Mr. Ralph H. Libby, of Stanstead, Que., Secretary of the Canadian Brown Swiss Association, writes us under date of August 27th, that the Speedwill herd of Brown Swiss cattle owned by the estate of the late Theodore Vail, was dispersed at Sydonville, Vt., on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, and made an average of almost \$250 for the 31 head sold. Sydonville is fifty miles from the Quebec border and while several Canadian breeders were numbered among the bidders, only one, a 14 months' heifer, came to Canada; she being purchased by Mr. Libby. The top price of \$550 was paid by Whitley Dean & Sons of Sherman, N. Y., for the five-year-old cow, Phylis Torbel.

More Island Jerseys Arrive in Canada.

B. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, have a recent importation of Jerseys in quarantine at the present time. The Field Man of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club informs us that this recent importation includes sons and daughters of the best breeding families on the Island, and it is considered the best shipment ever purchased for Canada. There are seven daughters of that great sire, Fern's Oxford Noble, and also seven daughters of Fern's Oxford Noble 2nd., a sire which is at present in the Brampton herd. There are also three daughters of Golden Fern's Noble, three of Jersey Volunteer, and three of Oxford Sultan of Oakland. Some of these have been winning on the Island during the present show season. Five of the cows are carrying calves by Zenia's Sultan, the first-prize two-year-old bull on the Island in 1920, and four are in calf to Oxford Sultan of Oakland. Thus it will be seen that Messrs. Bull have secured some outstanding individuals from a breeding standpoint which should do a lot of good to the Jersey breed in Canada.

We Have a Few Bulls and Bull Calves

FOR SALE

One, Mary's Penobscot King, 183443A, son of Plain Mary—268206A, World's Champion Jersey Cow: one sired by Plain Mary's Pogis—158896A (the other son of Plain Mary 268206A), dam's dam half-sister of Plain Mary, also a double grandson of Pogis 99th of Hood Farm—94502A, perhaps the world's greatest dairy sire. Dam of this bull has just completed a Canadian Record of Performance record of 603 lbs. of butter fat, and also a few bulls from Canadian Record of Performance cows. Also a few cows and heifers.

F. G. GALE

Waterville

::

Quebec

Northern Ontario

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to return soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write:

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization

HON. MANNING DOHERTY
Minister of Agriculture
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, 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**

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

Herd sire, Torons of Prospect Farm 12094, whose sire, Lous Torono 106614, dam and both grandams, have an average R.O.M. record of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Pogis 9th, 55552, and Hood Farm Torono 60326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keetsa 333656, has a 2 year Record of 10,827 lbs. milk, 617 lbs. 85 per cent butter and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and from R.O.P. cows, also choice young bulls sired by Brampton Bright Togo 5760, and cows and heifers bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure bred and high grades. The high grades will make choice family cows. R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

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.
JAS. BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.) **EDGELEY, ONTARIO**

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
The Woodview Farm Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, 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.
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop. London, Ontario

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest bull we have at present is a year-old youngster, sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. **FREDERICK C. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg. Montreal, P.Q.** Farm at Morin Heights. **F. J. WATSON, Manager.**

Glenhurst Ayrshires—headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague, No. 16163 Imp.—have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butterfat—write me or visit the farm. Males and females of all ages for sale.
James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall

Ayrshires—Yorkshires—If you want a few large and well-developed Ayrshire heifers good enough to win in the show ring, we would like to have you call and see our present offering. From R.O.P. dams and sired by Snow King, the great show bull. Write us also for Yorkshire litters.
JAS. B. ROSS, Streetsville C.P.R., Stop 38, Guelph Radial, Meadowvale, Ont.

INGLEWOOD FARM R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

We are offering for sale at present a great bull calf from our 1918 four-year-old cup winner, Madley. This calf is sired by Briery Boy at Springbank, who was the son of the 14,131-lb. two-year-old Briery 2nd. We guarantee this youngster and will ship on approval. We also have cheaper calves, and are always pleased to show you our females. **Wilson McPherson & Sons, St. Anns, Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Pioneer Flock—We are offering this season an up-to-date lot of yearling and two-shear ewes; also imported two-year ram and a number of yearling and two-shear ewes; also ram and ewe lambs.
H. ARKELL, 207 Sherman South, Hamilton, Ont. Phone Garfield 3172 W
Shipping Station—Corwin.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Seeding Down in the fall.

Can one seed a field in the fall on stubble? When is the right time to sow?
2. What is the cause of a cow giving bad milk out of a teat every two or three weeks?
Q. F.

Ans.—1. It is not a practice to be recommended; in fact, we doubt if you would get a catch. Clover is usually sown in the spring with the grain crop, although alfalfa has given good results when sown in July, on a well-prepared seed-bed, without a nurse crop.
2. It may be due to an injury or weakness is that quarter. Without knowing definitely the cause, we cannot prescribe treatment.

Calf Eats Wood.

We have a five-months-old calf which has been kept in the stable so far this summer and is fed on skim-milk, oat chop, bran, oil cake and hay. It is constantly chewing at wood. A week ago we quit feeding milk, and turned it to pasture in the daytime and stable at night. What is the cause of the calf chewing wood?
G. L.

Ans.—It may be merely a bad habit the calf has contracted, but the trouble is very often started through lack of mineral matter in the ration. This should not be, however, with the ration you are feeding; consequently we are inclined to believe that it is a habit, and one which is difficult to break unless the calf is so tied that it cannot get near wood that it can chew.

Sow Thistle and Twitch Grass.

What are the names of the enclosed plants?
E. W. H.

Ans.—The one is perennial sow thistle and the other is twitch grass. Both are perennial plants and difficult to exterminate. The sow thistle spreads by root stalks and seed, and as the seed is carried a long distance in the wind, the trouble of keeping the farm free from it is increased. This weed is generally considered to be the worst one to combat, outside of bindweed. If only a small patch, it is advisable to dig it out and by all means prevent it from seeding. If the field is badly infested, allow it to grow wild till about the middle of June, then plow and work thoroughly until around the 10th of July, when rape may be sown in drills about 28 inches apart. This will make good feed in the fall for sheep or fattening steers. The scuffer should be used at least twice during the season to cut off any plants which may appear. Later in the season the rape will smother out the sow thistle. Twitch grass will develop seed that will germinate and grow. The seed on the plant submitted to this office was sufficiently matured to germinate. A similar system of cultivation advised for sow thistle will destroy twitch grass.

Weldwood Shorthorns and Yorkshires

The herd of Dual-Purpose Shorthorns at Weldwood Farm, London, now consists of 60 head among which are a number of male calves from three to five months old from heifers and from cows which have been tested. The herd is now headed by Weldwood Lassie's Lad a sixteen months son of Jean Lassie whose record is 13,791 pounds of milk and he is sired by Burnfoot Chieftain a son of Dairy-maid. A daughter of Jean Lassie is now in milk in the herd and by the end of her lactation will, if nothing happens, make a creditable record. The entire herd of cows in milk are in fair flesh and are giving a good flow of the lactic fluid. Besides the bull calves there are several cows priced to sell. These vary in age from four to ten years and all are of good type and conformation. One or two are due to freshen within a month and others will calve before the end of the year. These are in calf to Dominator the former herd sire whose two nearest dams averaged 12,112 pounds of milk in a lactation.

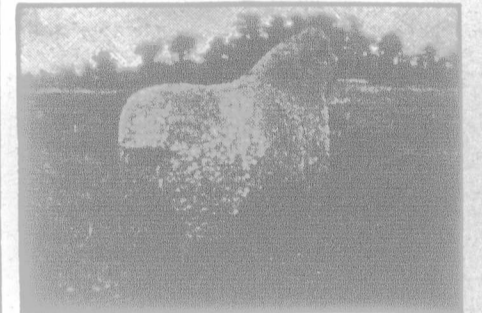
In Yorkshires there are several good young sows from March, April and June litters and several sows have litters from one to two weeks old. These sows are of the Fame and Cinderella breeding and have proven to be good breeders and feeders. Write the Farm Manager "Farmer's Advocate", London, for prices of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

ONTARIO CREAMERIES
Limited
LONDON ONTARIO

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

FOR SALE

Shropshires

AT

Maple Shade

Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs and Fifty Imported Ewes.

WILL A. DRYDEN

Brooklin :: Ontario

Oxford Down Sheep

Choice breeding ewes, ram and ewe lambs.

Scotia Farm
P.O. Box 41 **EMBRO, ONT.**

RAPLA STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS

Yearling rams for flock headers. Yearling ewes and breeding ewes in car lots.
Chas. J. Shore, - Glanworth, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep—Shearing rams and ram lambs—big, well-woolled heavy-boned fellows; very desirable for flock headers; also ewe lambs, shearing and two-shear ewes; all bred on the farm. Order early. **JOHN M. ROSS, Embro, Ont. Oxford Co.**

Cotswolds and Yorkshires
Special Offering: Bacon type sows and boars for sale. Orders taken for fall delivery of Ram Lambs. Write us.
R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.), ram and ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls. Two Clydesdale stallions.
W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

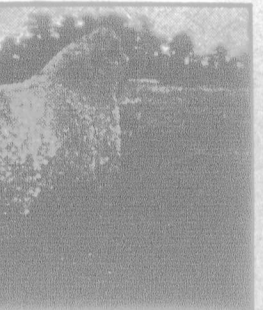
Please mention Advocate

Wanted

cream to us. We express charges. cans. We re- We guarantee market price.

CREAMERIES Limited ONTARIO

EMER HILL HORDS Unbeaten Record America



Offering a number of ram bred by Lord Milton at prices, quality considered. to the Western Stock \$500 immediately after. We also have shears as well as a few two-an supply ram and ewes. We guarantee satisfaction. at the shows and get

Sons, Teeswater, Ont. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

SALE

Berkshires

AT **the Shade**

s, Ewe Lambs and Imported Ewes.

A. DRYDEN

Ontario

Down Sheep

breeding ewes, and ewe lambs.

ia Farm EMBRO, ONT.

STOCK FARM

SWOLDS

for flock headers. Yearling breeding ewes in car lots. - Glanworth, Ont.

Shearling rams and ram lambs—big, well-woolled; very desirable for flock lambs, shearling and two-shear the farm. Order early. **JOHN** Ont. Oxford Co.

and Yorkshires

Bacon type sows and boars for taken for fall delivery of lambs. Write us. **ONS,** - Dartford, Ontario

ing Ewes bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.), ram bred by him. Two Shorthorn male stallions. **GH,** Myrtle Station, Ont.

ention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Sweet Clover Seed.

Can sweet clover seed be used for any other purpose than for seed? G. B.

Ans.—We have not heard of it being utilized in a commercial way.

Fertilizer for Onions.

What is the best fertilizer to sow with onion seed? Should it be drilled or sown broadcast? W. C.

Ans.—A mixture of 250 lbs. nitrate of soda, 450 lbs. acid phosphate and 200 lbs. of muriate of potash is found to be good for onions. It may be drilled in with the seed.

Paint.

What is a recipe for making paint? J. A. M.

Ans.—One recipe for making paint for outside work is to stir into one gallon of milk, 3 lbs. of Portland cement and add coloring to suit. This may be put on with a brush and it sets very quickly. The material must be frequently stirred to keep the cement from settling to the bottom.

Quicksand in Well.

We have a drilled well but it is not satisfactory. Quicksand runs in and fills the space for the water. We can only pump a few pailfuls at a time. How can we get rid of it? T. R. R.

Ans.—It is difficult to check the sand unless the well is drilled deeper and a casing used to prevent the sand from getting in. In the end it would no doubt pay to sink the well below the vein of quicksand.

Fertilizer

Can I obtain suitable fertilizer by plowing down a field of drilled corn that stands about 30 inches high? I wish to prepare the field for tobacco next year.

2. Is rye a good substitute for clover to use on a clay loam soil? J. G. C.

Ans.—1. We have heard that corn plowed under enriches the soil considerably.

2. Rye plowed under helps to loosen a clay loam soil, but cannot be termed a substitute for red clover as it does not increase the nitrogen content of the soil as does red clover.

Validity of Receipts.

I have been buying on the instalment plan, and have made three payments, receipts being received after each. I did not notice until lately that they had been written and signed in plain lead pencil.

1. Are they of any value, when in lead pencil?

2. If not, what can I do to avoid paying the first three instalments the second time? J. Y. R.

Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. The pencilled receipts are legally quite valid and sufficient.

Fly Trap.

How can I make a fly trap? T. R.

Ans.—It is not stated whether the flies are to be caught on a small or large scale. As good a trap as we have seen is to take a barrel, remove both ends, and put wire netting in the bottom, in the form of a cone, with the small opening at the apex. The top is also covered with netting. This barrel is set a few inches off the ground and some substance which attracts flies placed underneath it. As it is comparatively dark at the bottom and light at the top, the flies naturally rise towards the light and go through the small opening in the apex of the cone-shaped screen, from which it is difficult for them to escape.

Material for Wall.

1. How much cement will it take to build a wall 36 feet long, 7 feet high and 8 inches thick? How many bags of cement are there to a barrel?

2. I sowed sweet clover with rye last spring but I only see a spear here and there. Is it likely to come up next spring? I sowed the seed out of the same bag with oats and it came up very well. A. J. F.

Ans.—1. The wall would require about 9 cubic yards of gravel and 7 barrels of cement. There are four bags to a barrel.

2. If the sweet clover is not growing now, we doubt if it would be advisable to depend on crop a next year.



Well-Fed Cows Give Biggest Returns

Monarch Dairy Feed

When the pasturage is poor or scant, a liberal feeding of Monarch Dairy Feed will keep the milk flow up to normal and the herd in good condition.

Even if the grass and clover is ample, it will pay to feed Monarch Dairy Feed, because it keeps the cows in good condition and its effect will be noticed later on. Especially will you find this true if you feed Monarch to two-year old heifers. You will find that they will develop

into better animals than your neighbor's that are not fed "concentrates" to balance the grasses. In addition, the richer droppings of animals given Monarch Dairy Feed add considerably to the fertility of the soil.

Monarch Dairy Feed is not a medicine. It is a milk-producing, wholesome, palatable, highly digestible food.

Guaranteed Analysis:—Protein 20%, Fat 4%.

It is sold at a price that makes it a profitable feed for the dairyman to use the year round. Order a ton from your dealer. If he is sold out, he can get it promptly for you, or you can write us.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, affiliated with

Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

Monarch Hog Feed

A correctly balanced feed for the brood sow and the growing pig. Guaranteed Analysis—Protein 15%, Fat 4%.

Sampson Feed

A general purpose feed for cattle and hogs. Guaranteed Analysis—Protein 10%, Fat 4%.

Berkshires—Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1918, 1919, 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.**

Tauwa Herd BIG TYPE Chester Whites

Cleaned up at Toronto and London, 1919. See our 1,000-lb. boar and 800-lb. sows. **JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.**

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. See our exhibit at the Canadian National and other exhibitions this fall. **J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.**

Inverugie Tamworths

Young sows, bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages. **LESLIE HADDEN, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.**

Meadow Brook Registered Yorkshires—Ten choice young boars fit for service, from prizewinning stock. Prices reasonable for quick sale. **G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario**

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO** Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets—In Chester Whites, both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners. **W. E. WRIGHT & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. **JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.**

YORKSHIRES

Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.

WELWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

Chester Whites—Choice young pigs, both sexes, sired by Qauwa Colaway Edd, (imported) No. 19831. Also a few gilts bred to same boar. **GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. 1, Tilbury, Ont.**

TAMWORTHS

Boars and Sows of different ages for sale. Write **JOHN W. TODD :: CORINTH, ONT.**

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

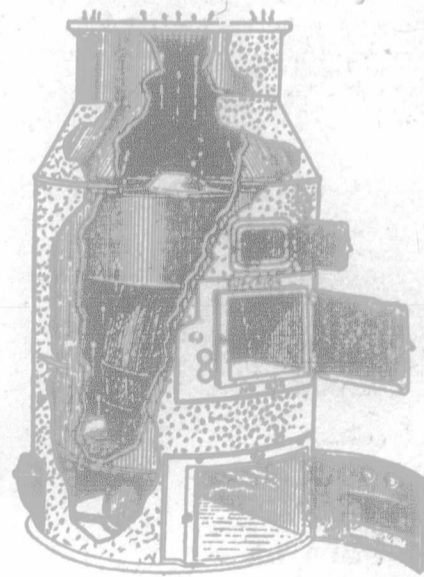
DUROC JERSEYS

My herd has won more firsts and championships in four years showing at Toronto than all other herds of Durocs combined. Write for prices. **CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.**

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

The Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace

Does not Overheat the Cellar



Fruits, Vegetables and other perishable products can be stored close to the Pilot Superior Furnace without danger of spoilage. This is a big advantage appreciated by every home-owner who must keep food-stuffs in the basement.

The Pilot Superior insulating air chamber and the straight, flush-front prevents the radiation of heat to the outside casing. The return air space which encircles the entire furnace, keeps this outside casing cool at all times. The only heat that is radiated into the cellar comes from the smoke pipe, and this is sufficient to keep the temperature of the basement above freezing. A Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace can be installed in six hours.

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The Hall Zryd Foundry Company, Ltd. Hespeler, Ontario

See our exhibit in the Stove Building at London Exhibition



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OTTAWA VALLEY BRAND

Pure Wool Underwear

For Out Door Workers

MEDIUM and heavy weight combinations and two-piece garments that fit snug and warm without binding or restricting the free movement of the body.

Backed by a fifteen years' record of satisfaction on railroad and farm, in construction camp and mine. Moderately priced and sold with a guarantee.

Ask for O.V. Underwear and enquire about **Velvoknit**—the superfine O.V. Pure Wool Underwear with the **flat-lock** seam.

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

MADE IN CANADA

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"Marathon" STEEL RANGES



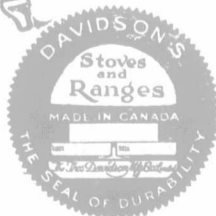
A high-class modern range. Body of extra heavy polished steel and protected with sheets of $\frac{1}{8}$ " asbestos mill board. Hand-riveted throughout, to insure tight-fitting joints. Regulating oven with balanced drop door.

The bottom is strengthened by braces to avoid buckling or warping. Can be used for wood or coal.

An attractive, efficient range
Guaranteed Davidson durability

The Davidson Mfg Co. Limited

Head Office: Montreal
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Lachine Canal, Turcot



DAVIDSON

Our School Department.

Make Use of the Fall Fairs

BY GEO. W. HOFFERD, M. A.

What an opportunity at the fall-fair for the teacher of agriculture! There the best products of the local farm, garden, orchard and household are on exhibition. They are all arranged, named and judged according to rules by competent judges. Try to take advantage of this educational opportunity by having a school period of one to two hours with your older pupils in the fair grounds. There will be plenty of concrete material for teaching and observation, if well managed, and willing attendants to give information.

These fairs last two or more days. Arrange to close the formal work of the school-room for the day. Visit the grounds early that you may size up the possibilities from an educational standpoint. Know the location of the various exhibits and some essentials about them, which you should lead the pupils to see. Plan to have the third and fourth book classes meet you at the entrance of the fair grounds at say 10 o'clock or at 2 o'clock, ready for a lesson. The forenoon would be the better time, because the crowd will be small, and there will be more freedom generally to make careful observations. Escort the pupils to the pens and stables of the various farm animals which you can make use of in teaching. Direct them to observe their names and a few outstanding characteristics of the different breeds. The same applies to exhibits of vegetables, fruits, grains, dairy products, etc. After these have been judged pupils will be much interested in the red, blue and yellow tickets, and investigate why the judges awarded the prizes as they did. Follow up the ideas and impressions later in the class-room teaching.

Such a use of the fall fair as this, made by teachers, would form a very favorable impression on parents, and train the rising generation to see the real function of fall fairs. At present children all like to go to the fair, but they are tempted, with the noise and jazz of the rougher features, to see the less profitable opportunities. They may report a good time, but how much has been the real gain towards making an efficient citizen?

The soft-ball game seems to have had its beginning in the successful attempt to take baseball indoors. For some time it has been played in gymnasiums.

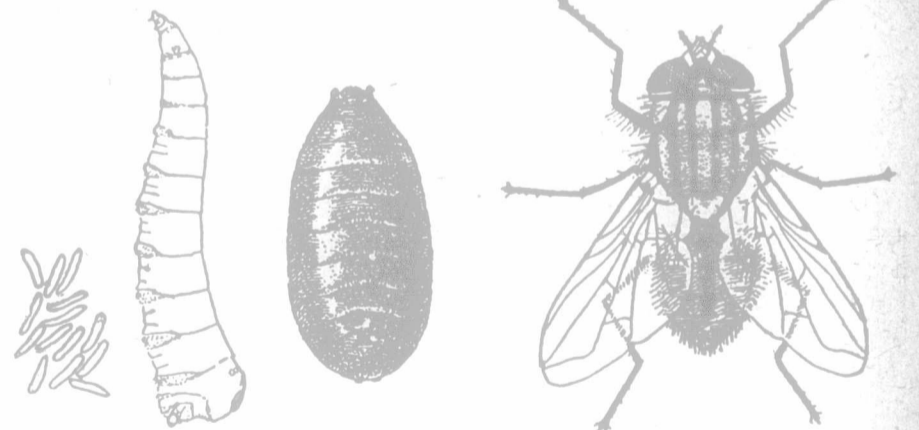
It can be played anywhere out of doors where the ground is level and there is space enough for the players to move about without fear of being in one another's way. It embodies most of the qualities and ambitions of baseball; but because it requires no previous training or physical fitness, and no elaborate organization, it makes an ideal sport at picnics and similar outings, where a small boy may be in the pitcher's position, his sister at bat and his grandfather in the catcher's box. Nor does that mean that the game is dull or slow. On the contrary, it is full of excitement and lively exercise.

The only equipment necessary is a ball and a bat. The ball—known as an indoor baseball or a playground ball and by other names—is similar in appearance to an ordinary baseball, but softer and larger. The regulation size is seventeen inches in circumference, though there are smaller sizes. The price is not high, and the ball will last a good while. It is "lively" enough to bring out the intricacies and technique of regular baseball, but not hard enough to hurt the hands. The bat is somewhat like a regulation baseball bat but smaller; the standard size is thirty-three inches long and one and three-quarters inches in diameter at its thickest part.

The diamond may be of regulation size or smaller, as the players wish.

The teams line up as in ordinary baseball, and the game is played in the same general way; but there are some exceptions that must be carefully observed; the pitcher must really pitch the ball, with a straight-arm underhand motion, and a baserunner must not leave his base until the ball has reached or passed the catcher.

The largest team that could play the game well would consist of ten players, but that number is not necessary; nor need there be nine players on a side, as in ordinary baseball. If each team is short three players, the outfield positions should be left unfilled; if there are only five players on a side, the shortstop's place, as well as the outfield positions, will remain vacant. The fielders do not



Life History of the House Fly.

From left to right the various stages are: eggs, larva, pupa and adult.

Baseball For All The Family.

Baseball is the American national game. The interest in it comes to life in the American boy about the time he is five years old and continues long after gray hairs and baldness come. But the period during which the ordinary game can be played without undue risk is virtually that of the decade from fifteen to twenty-five—the period when serious attention to athletics is possible, during the years of high school and college. It takes training to play with a hard baseball. The physical demands of handling the ball are too great to make the game altogether safe or pleasant for the young, the unathletic or the man who is out of practice—to say nothing of the girls and their mothers, who perhaps have a liking for the game.

Fortunately, there is coming more and more into use a modification of the favorite game that has none of its drawbacks and nearly all of its advantages. That modification of soft, playground ball

play far out, as in regular baseball, but if the team is small, players must arrange themselves to cover the field in the best way.

Players will get out of the game as much or as little as they put into it; they can make it as lively as or easy as they wish. That it was immensely popular with the American soldiers at the cantonments and at the rest camps in France is sufficient evidence that it is good fun—"The Youth Companion."

The Deadly House-Fly.

The accompanying illustration of the various stages in the life history of the house-fly will prove useful in connection with the lesson plan which appeared in last week's issue. The house-fly usually lays its eggs in horse manure, a single female laying from 120 to 160 eggs. The larvæ become full grown in from 5 to 7 days, having molted twice. The pupa stage lasts from 5 to 7 days. After this comes the adult again which starts a new brood on a similar course.

ment.

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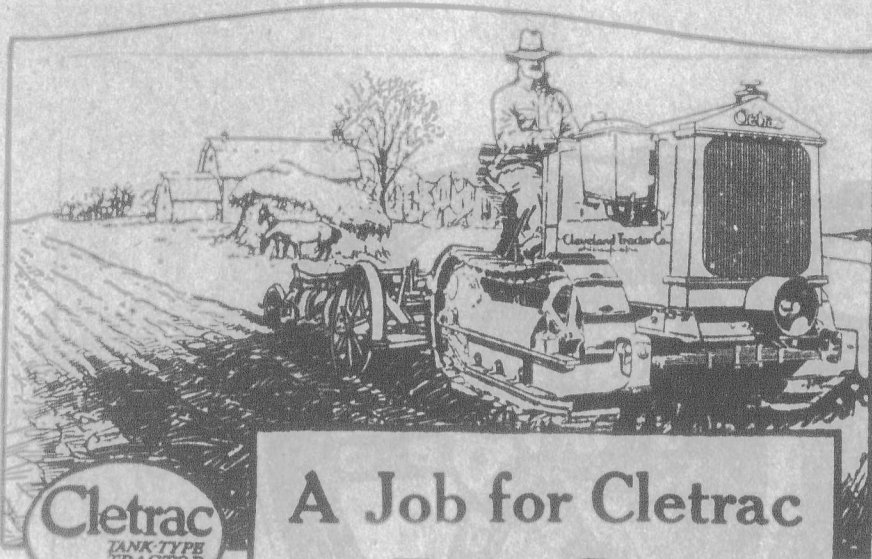
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Cletrac
LINK-TYPE
TRACTOR



Whether on a track or the Cletrac way, this tractor

A Job for Cletrac Every Day

Cletrac travels on its own self-laid tracks over any surface. Doesn't sink in or pack the soil.

Threshing done, Cletrac is hustling along Fall plowing at just the right speed—the speed that means furrows turned right over, soil thoroughly pulverized, and trash buried deep. Cletrac plows close up to fences and turns short to get at the corners.

Cletrac tackles the whole Fall program of hauling and belt work—every job that requires the belt or a sure pull, is Cletrac's job and every day is Cletrac's day.

Cletrac is most economical on fuel; works perfectly on coal oil, (kerosene). Easily replaces six horses and saves on cost and keep. Cletrac requires no feed when idle.

Write for booklet—"Selecting Your Tractor." It has started many a man on the road to farming success.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.
of Canada Limited

Head Office: WINDSOR, ONT. Western Sales Office: REGINA, SASK.



You Can't Afford To Miss This Big Show

It is the Second Largest in Canada

If you haven't decided to spend Fair Week in Ottawa—do it now. There will be something to instruct and to amuse every minute of your stay. Besides, it is an excellent chance to visit your Nation's beautiful Capital—to see what the world is doing and to keep abreast of the times.

Ample arrangements have been made for all visitors.



\$30,000 in Prizes for Live Stock

\$5,500 in Prizes for Trials of Speed

- A Big Midway
- A Big Night Show
- Pure Food Show
- Poultry Show
- Dog Show
- Cat Show
- Automobile Show
- Baby Competition
- Government Exhibit of War Trophies
- Experimental Farm Exhibit
- Balloon Ascension
- Public School Exhibits
- Rural School Exhibits

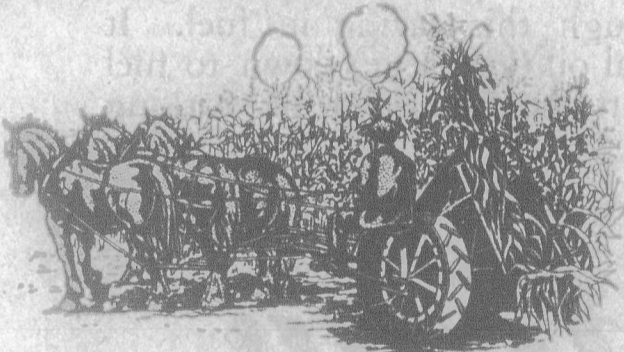
BIG MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL

This feature for closing night is an uproarious carnival of fun. It is the culminating joy-making event of the Fair. The entire Midway and Grandstand attractions will be intact. Fancy dress costumes and other fun making devices will be provided by the management as long as the supply lasts to all making application. Ask the management about costumes early.



Come and enjoy yourself
Regular Admission to the Grounds, 35c
Strip tickets on sale up to September 10th—5 for \$1.00. Save 75c by buying strip tickets. Write the Secretary.
CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION
Controller Joseph Kent, Pres. H. L. Corbett, Treas.
James K. Paisley, Manager and Secretary
Consult Ticket Agents for Special Railroad Rates
Entries Positively Close September 3rd

Massey-Harris



Getting the Corn—Good

Will your stock give you a cheery welcome in anticipation of a real feed when you step into the barn on a winter morning? Will your silo be well filled with the food that makes healthy, contented animals and puts on weight?

If you are the owner of a Massey-Harris Corn Binder you will know that your ensilage is high in food value because you were able to harvest the crop just when the feeding value of the leaves and stalk was at its highest point. In fact you saved everything because you were able to drive into the corn field and get the crop when it was "good."

The Massey-Harris Corn Binder is light, compact and strong in construction. It cuts the corn the natural way and knocks off fewer ears than any other. The Automatic Knotter ties 18 or 32 inches from the butts and ties tight, shapely bundles.

With a Massey-Harris you can handle your crop easily

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

Boys and Girls!

You are anxious to save money, and there are things you want to buy.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

WILL show you how to earn money by securing New Subscribers to the paper. You will be paid a generous commission on each new subscription you send in, and each time you complete a list of ten new yearly subscriptions, we will send you a special bonus cheque.

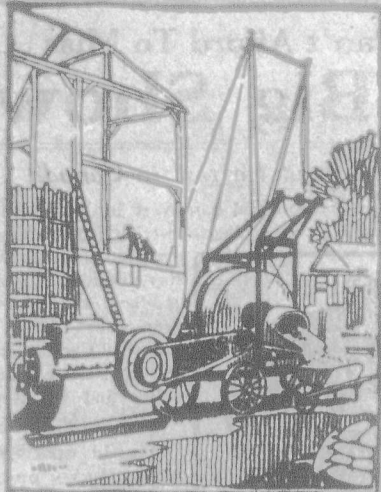
We send all necessary supplies, all you spend is your time and energy. Lots of boys and girls are earning good pocket money this way. If you want to do the same, write in for instructions to-day.

Coupon THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED
London, Ontario

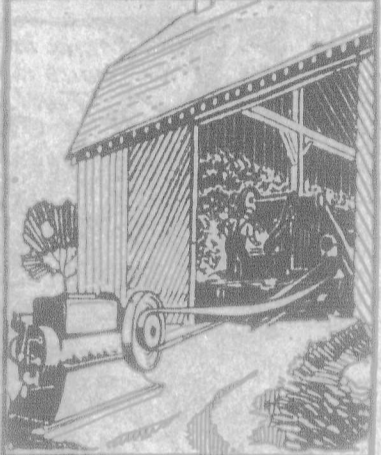
Gentlemen—I am anxious to begin earning money right away, by securing the names of new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

My name is _____
Address _____

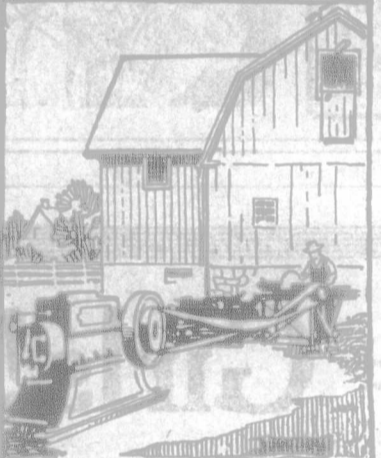
The subscriber in our house is _____



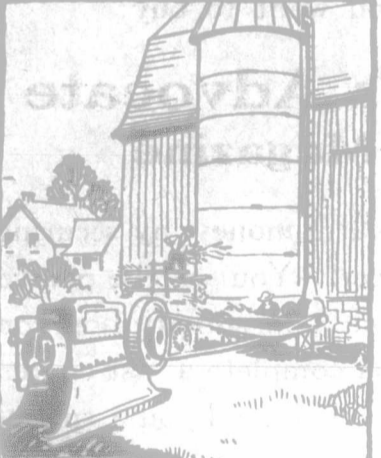
Mixing Cement



Threshing

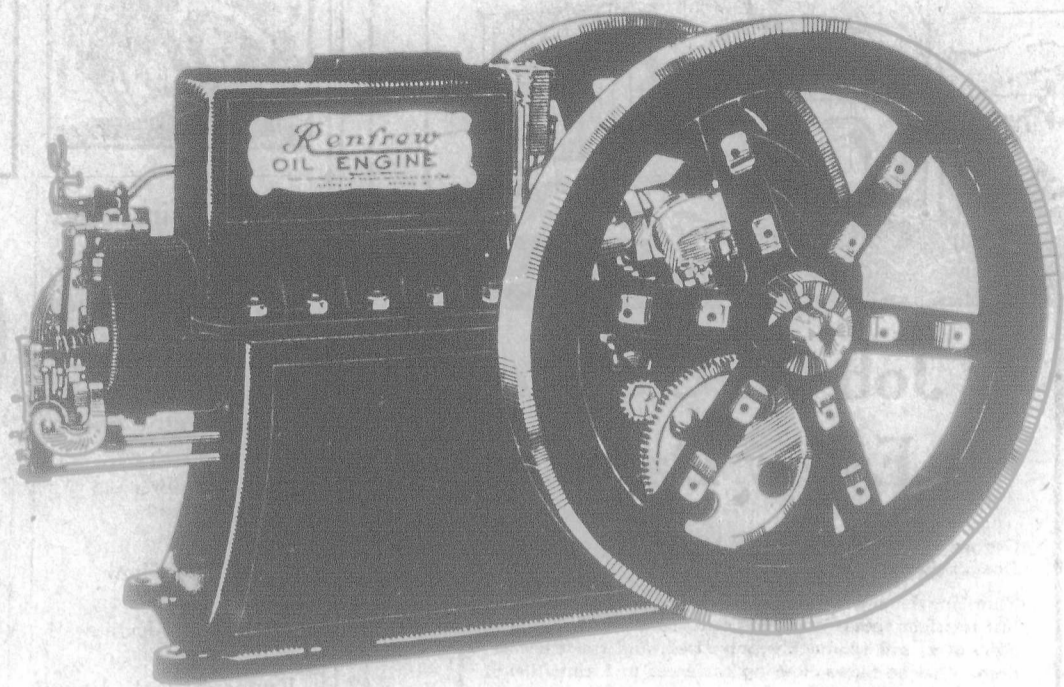


Cutting Wood



Filling Silos

The above are only a few of the uses to which this marvellous engine can be put on the farm. As a money, time and labor saver it has no equal. It will perform any task that an engine can.



A Steady Worker and a Money Saver

With no electrical ignition system, no carburetor, no magneto, no batteries, no coils and no wires to worry and give trouble, burning the cheapest fuel oil obtainable and *absolutely* dependable in all weathers, the Renfrew Oil Engine for the farm is far superior in every way to all other engines.

The fire hazard is greatly minimized because it will not burn gasoline. It effects a remarkable saving in fuel cost. Indeed, we estimate that on an average a Renfrew Engine pays for itself in a year, through this saving in fuel. It burns any cheap fuel, from coal oil (kerosene) down to fuel oil. It does not require expert attention, and all working parts are easy to reach. The

Renfrew

Oil Engine

is built to suit the needs of the Canadian farm. It is sturdily built, lives long, and gives consistently good service. It is just the engine that is needed on thousands of Canadian farms. Write for our catalogue and instruction book, in which you will find the whole simple truth about the Renfrew Oil Engine.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ont.

Branches at
Montreal, Que.
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Other Lines
Happy Farmer Tractor
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