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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME, CIRCLE *

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 30, 1920.

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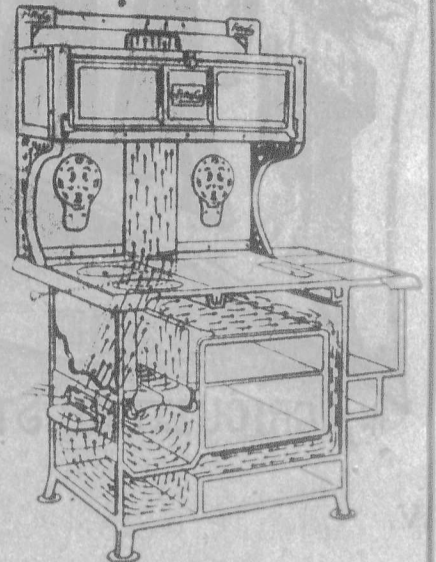
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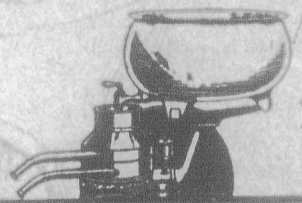
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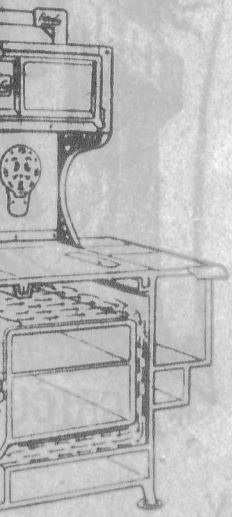
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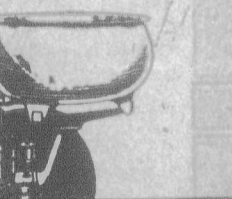
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 30, 1920.

1475

EDITORIAL.

A Happy New Year to one and all!

Make production and quality of product a slogan for 1921.

Take time to visit the school; you will then be better able to appreciate its needs.

Payment for milk according to quality is fair and just in all lines, and milk is no exception.

Start the New Year with a little of the good old-fashioned kind of neighborly visiting; it will not be time lost.

We hope the delegates to the next annual breeders' meetings in February will go prepared with some good constructive ideas to place before the various gatherings.

The New Year is a clean page to every one. Let us so order our lives and direct our efforts that after a twelve-month there will be nothing we should like to see erased.

On the morning of January 1, 1921, hang a set of milk scales in the stable and start in to get acquainted with the herd. The First is a good day to start on such a good enterprise.

Don't skimp the hens on green feed and milk or animal food in some form. They will not produce winter eggs without feeds such as are plentiful under summer conditions.

Premier Drury acted wisely and with political sagacity when he urged, at the last U. F. O. Convention, that the Farmer Government be not tied to the parent's apron strings.

It would be worth millions of dollars to Canada and our people if every producer of live-stock would subscribe to the resolution not to use a scrub sire in 1921. This New-Year resolution could be easily lived up to, and yet how hard it seems to dislodge the scrub.

Is there any effort being made locally to provide entertainment for the young folk, or are they obliged to travel several miles to see the movies and cheap vaudeville? Develop local talent in the community and create an interest in local entertainment and social functions.

If our fairs and exhibitions would concentrate more on educating the young people, all our industries would be well taken care of in the years to come. The fairs are making rapid strides in bringing out young feeders and judges of live stock, and that is well. The boys of to-day are the builders of to-morrow.

In the late Eighties and early Nineties Canada transformed her entire hog industry and built up her exports from seven and three-quarter millions of pounds to 138 millions of pounds in 1903. That was the peak, and since then a huge home market has developed which has lessened our exports, but our hog population has almost trebled. We need the export market, but our organization for holding it is faulty and inefficient. The swine breeders of this country should bestir themselves and institute another campaign with some of the fervor and earnestness that characterized the movement twenty years ago.

A Parent's Duty.

Parents blessed with children should consider it a sacred duty entrusted unto them to see that their children have every advantage of modern science so they may grow into useful, happy citizens unencumbered by physical defects or mental inferiority. Thousands of children in the urban and rural schools of this country are being discovered with defective eyesight, decaying teeth, diseased throats, and other infirmities that are a serious obstacle to their physical and mental development. They are not neglected children in the general acceptance of the term; their parents are careful, devoted and painstaking, but they have not considered the probability of there being anything wrong with the children, and have never consulted a physician. Medical inspection in the schools is bringing these defects to light, and the too-common opposition to this laudable innovation is beyond comprehension. Some parents feel that the State is taking the children out of their hands, so to speak, and casting a reflection on their ability to care for and rear their own children. Nothing of the kind is intended or implied. The State is simply assuming part of the responsibility, for which parents should be thankful, and the State should go further and provide more free clinics for the benefit of children whose parents cannot afford to pay for the operations required.

Many instances have come to our attention where parents were opposed to medical inspection. Recently in one section three mothers visited the school on inspection day. They were converted when the nurse revealed to them the badly-diseased condition of their children's tonsils. Defective eyesight is common, and it is retarding children in their work. Decaying teeth are too often ignored in the early stages, with the result that children suffer unnecessary pain and frequently lose at an early age the teeth which should last them for a life-time. Medical inspection is a blessing to parents and children alike, and should receive the whole-hearted support of all.

The Dairy Standards Act.

At the 1916 session of the Ontario Legislature an Act known as "The Dairy Standards Act" was passed. This Act provided for the compulsory payment for milk and cream on the basis of its fat content, or according to the fat-plus-two method. For reasons which are probably not yet clear to hundreds of dairymen who believed in the justice of this Act, it was never enforced, although it is still on the statute books of the Province and, like a wagon that has been lying idle over winter, is all ready for use except for lubrication and motive power. It was intended to put the Dairy Standards Act into force for the season of 1917 and an interim period of one year was allowed by the Department of Agriculture, which was intended, according to the late Hon. Jas. Duff, then Minister of Agriculture, "for education and discussion." Discussion did take place, —some of it, unfortunately, of a rather acrimonious nature—but such of this discussion as resulted in unfavorable conclusions as regards the virtue of the Act was in part at least, beside the point and had little or nothing to do with the essence of the Act itself, namely, quality payment for milk. Unfortunately, Prime Ministers who assume the portfolio of Agriculture are not always in closest touch with the industry, and in this instance we suspect that The Dairy Standards Act was not enforced because someone mistook noise for public opinion. An atmosphere favorable to the ready acceptance of the Act was not encouraged either by some of the Department officials whose divided counsel in some cases served only to befog rather than clarify the issue for those who were presumed to stand in need of "education." Ontario has had sufficient of

such a spectacle and it should be safe to take it for granted that it will not be repeated.

It is not our desire to minimize any difficulties that may lie in the way of enforcing the Act. These are difficulties which the Department of Agriculture was created to solve and it may, we believe, be trusted to do so in the interests of the dairy industry at large. Neither do we profess to say how the test of a milk sample should actually be calculated. There are two ways provided for by the Act, and the local patrons can be trusted to decide which one they prefer. There is only one principle at stake in the whole Act, and that is the payment for milk and cream on a quality basis. No intelligent man can say that this is unfair, whether it applies to the testing of milk or the grading of cream. Nearly 12 per cent. of the 787 factories in Eastern Ontario were paying for milk by test in 1919, and 27 per cent. of the 129 cheese factories in Western Ontario are now applying the same principle voluntarily. The cheese industry in Ontario, particularly in the East, stands badly in need of the Act, so it is difficult to see why it should be withheld any longer.

This matter is to be discussed at the coming meetings of Ontario dairymen, and we believe that they will subscribe to the principle of the Act if it is placed fairly before them. With its administration they need not concern themselves until it is proven faulty. We believe also that the Act should be extended to apply to milk offered for sale for human consumption, and we are glad to know that the President of the Ontario Milk & Cream Producers' Association has taken this stand. Producers should express their views plainly for the Act during the coming meetings so that any necessary alterations in its wording may be made at the next session of the Legislature. Let us all get behind quality payment for milk and cream grading and push them over the top for the benefit of the dairy industry.

The Bacon Mystery.

Canada's bacon industry is an outstanding example of a country's success in transforming and building up an industry adapted to conditions, and perfecting a product so it commands admiration, even in company with the keenest rivals. This splendid vantage point fought for in the nineties and consolidated in the early years of the present century is in danger of being lost, and conditions now unquestionably call for plain speaking and concerted action, such as made Canada famous as a bacon-producing country twenty years ago.

There is no more appropriate place to start a revival than at the coming annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, and on that occasion it would be well to clarify the situation by analyzing the statements and counter-statements that have been made by prominent officials during the past few months. Since the war started the hog and bacon industry have been shrouded in mystery, so far as the producer is concerned, and we can never expect healthful conditions to exist in the field of production until that same spirit prevails that carried Canada over the top as a producer of bacon rather than lard hogs. The Honorable Manning W. Doherty brings back word from England that Canadian bacon is there held in disrepute. A press dispatch from London declares that all is well—who is right? Ontario's Minister also intimates that the British Ministry of Food made an offer to the Canadian packers that would provide a differential of five cents per pound between hogs in Canada and the United States. The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers refute the statement. What are the facts? There are all sorts of rumors abroad about the way Canadian bacon is doled out in Britain, and how it is used to season and sell the less desirable bacon obtained elsewhere. It is also mooted that product deteriorated by long holding and bad curing is branded as Canadian and sold as such.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

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The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association is the only Dominion organization of producers that can speak for the industry, and perhaps their voice would be raised more frequently and louder if it numbered a larger percentage of the actual producers of bacon hogs in this country. However, it is their duty to see that the bacon mystery is unravelled. Pleasing generalities and official pap should not be allowed to suffice at the coming annual meeting. The book should be opened wide and the truth revealed.

The Evolution of Auction Sales.

BY SANDY FRASER.

Something less than seventy-five years ago I went to my first auction sale; and something less than two weeks ago I went to my last one. Only, this one was called a "Dispersion Sale" on the bills, the name havin' a better sound, some way or ither. It sounds like higher prices, for one thing.

But the world moves along, a'right. There was an unco' difference in everything about the two events, frae the stuff that was sold tae the auctioneer that sold it.

The auctioneer at the first sale I attended was a chap we called "auld Bill McRae." He was a saddler by trade but could always be had as salesman by any farmer that was gainin' oot o' business and disposing of his live stock and machinery. And he would work as hard as he was able frae ten o'clock in the mornin' till maybe after dark, for one five-dollar bill. And I hae na doot he thought he was makin' good money, too. It made quite a hole in the price o' a cow, whatever.

He was a sharp auld fellow and he could coax the coppers oot o' the farmer's pockets in a way that surprised them when they'd be thinkin' about it afterwards. It's about as easy gettin' dollars noo-a-days as it was to get coppers at that time. A farmer used tae think then that if he made oot tae get between four and five hundred dollars for his whole outfit o' live stock and machinery he was daein' not too bad. At that first sale I attended the coos brought from eight to ten dollars apiece, and I mind one auld coo that was none too fat and had about a dozen rings on her horns, was knocked doon at four dollars. The spring calves brought from a dollar-and-a-half to two dollars apiece.

Butter was cheap in those days and cheese was cheaper and nobody looked on the dairy coo as onything great in the way o' a mortgage-lifter. It paid better then to be spendin' the winters in the woods than in the coostable. What little live stock there was was generally left tae the care o' the women. A man was ashamed tae be caught milking a coo, juist, as noo-a-days, he wad hate tae be seen washin' the dinner dishes.

And, whether the coos felt neglectit, or not, by this lack o' interest on the part o' their owner, they generally

looked the part. It was little they knew o' curry-combs and brushes or blankets. Gin they were tae be sold by auction it was all the same. They were brought out intae the ring in all the glory o' their lang hair an wi' the dirt stickin' tae their sides an inch thick. Gin it wasna' for the horns ye could hardly tell whether it was a coo or a bear ye were buying. The maist o' farmers left the job o' fittin up their cows to Nature and the June grass. For a show o' wild animals their stables, in the winter-time, could beat ony Barnum and Bailey circus.

But things hae changed, as I said, and for the better, wi'oot a doot. For proof o' that I cannae dae better than tak' the dispersion sale I was at the ither day as an example and gie ye a few o' the particulars in connection wi' it. It may no' be typical o' quite all the sales that are held on farms in this Twentieth Century, but there's gettin' tae be mair o' them every year and, na doot, it will be the regular thing in the course o' time.

This chap, that was making the sale that I want tae tell ye about, must hae had the notion o' something o' the kind in the back o' his heid for a couple o' years, or mair. His stock were all pure-breds and he began feedin' them up and workin' for records and a reputation. He fed his coos all he could raise on the farm and he bought mill-feeds for them by the car-load. Puttin' money intae coos looked better to him than puttin' it in the bank. Three per cent. and naething at all looked juist about the same tae him. And when he saw onything in the shape o' cow, calf, bull or heifer that suited his fancy, he bought it, until, at the time o' his sale he had mair than seventy head on hand.

Noo, maybe ye think it's no' much o' a job tae fit up a herd o' this size and pit them in shape tae bring guid money at the auction-block? Weel, gin ye dae ye're a wee bit mistaken. Ilka one o' these coos was washed frae heid tae heels wi' soap and water. Then they were brushed and rubbed wi' a cloth till it wad kind o' dazzle yer eyes tae look at them. After that they were blanketed and about a foot o' straw piled under them, tae prevent ony danger o' them gettin' bed-sores, I suppose.

The night before the great day o' the sale a man stayed in the stable frae dark till daylight, keepin' the floors cleaned doon and seeing that every coo had her blanket on.

A big machine-shed on the farm had been fitted up as a salesring. Stoves were there tae heat it and electric wires tae light it, in case the day wad be dark. There were seats all around, one above the ither, sae that everybody might be able tae see all that was gainin' on. And there was a platform in the middle that was supposed tae be reserved for the auctioneer and the cow whose points and pedigree he was makin' clear tae his audience.

Another thing that took my eye was the flags that were here and there and all over the building, everything and onything tae pit the crowd in good humor an tae keep them that way. It's attention tae these wee details that mak' the difference between success and failure, sometimes.

Weel, the first coo was brought in and the auctioneer called for bids. "This will be the cheapest cow sold here to-day," says he. The same thing I'd heard at every sale I ever attended since I went tae my first one. However, there was mair or less truth in it this time. She went at two hundred and it wasna lang till that looked cheap enough. The next brought twa-thirty and sae it kept on till the pick o' the bunch was sold for seven hundred dollars.

And the mair he got the mair that auctioneer seemed tae want. He almost cried when he couldna get them tae put anither ten dollars on that seven hundred. He even tauld one o' his worst stories. But he couldna move them. It was high-water mark for the day. Just as twelve dollars was the limit at that first sale I went to when I was a wee gaffer.

I dinna ken exactly what those seventy head o' cattle cam' tae in guid money, but it must hae been close tae fifteen thousand dollars. Not a bad day's income, onyway, and something in the way o' what ye might call a striking example o' the results o' modern farm practice.

I suppose there will be plenty that will be standin' up for the auld style o' breeding and feeding and sellin' our farm live-stock, and, for those that like it and dinna want to be makin' their money too fast, the auld way is maybe the best.

But, for the young man starting life on the farm, I dinna think there's ony better plan than tae get intae the game right where it's being played the hardest and where brains and energy are paid for in proportion tae their real value.

The habits and achievements o' a generation that is dead and gone may have been a'right in its day. But we might as weel be deid right noo if we're not gainin' tae be a step or twa ahead o' them in oor ideas and methods and the rewards that will satisfy us.

Progress, I heard a chap say once, is the best word there is. And he was right. The possibility o' makin' progress is the only guid reason for our being here on this earth at all. Sae that's why I'm thinkin' it's up tae us tae keep movin' wi' the times, that is, if we canna keep a step or twa ahead o' them.

I ken ye've heard a thousand times, mair or less, that the man wha serves his country best is he wha makes twa blades o' grass grow where only one grew before. Weel, since that sale, the ither day, I've been thinkin' o' revisin' the auld proverb. It must hae whiskers on it by this time an' will be the better o' a shave. What's the matter wi' cuttin' it doon tae this: The man wha serves his country best is he wha makes a seven-hundred-dollar pure-bred grow on the vera

spot that a twelve-dollar scrub grew, in "the guid auld days that are gone."

There is naething like keepin' oor proverbs up-to-date, along wi' everything else.

Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.
BOOKWORMS.

The word "bookworm" is one which is frequently used, in its primary sense for some kind of "worm" which bores into books, and in its secondary sense for a person who is devoted to reading, yet very few who use the term know exactly what a "bookworm" is.

As a matter of fact bookworms are not worms at all in the biological sense, they are really insects of various species, in either the larval or adult stage. They haunt books because, no matter how barren of intellectual wealth a book may be, and how unattractive to the human "bookworm," it is a rich storehouse of food for such creatures as are capable of assimilating the cellulose of its paper, the leather of its binding or the gluten or starch-paste that binds its pages together.

The chief bookworms which feed on the paper are the larvae of two species of beetles, *Sitotroga panicea* the Drug-store Beetle, and *Pissinus fur*, the White-marked Spider Beetle. The adult of the former is about a tenth of an inch in length, uniform light brown, and covered with fine silky hairs. The larva is white with a darker mouth, and a cylindrical curved form. This species invades stores of all kinds, mills, granaries, and tobacco warehouses. Of household supplies its preference is for flour, meal, and breakfast foods, it is extremely partial to red pepper, and is often found in ginger, coffee, chocolate, almonds and seeds of every description. In drug-stores it eats nearly everything kept in stock, from insipid gluten wafers, to such acrid substances as wormwood, and such poisons as cantharides aconite and belladonna. In libraries it is one of the most destructive bookworms, and a case is recorded in which a whole shelf of books two hundred years old was tunnelled through transversely by a single larva.

The larva of the White-marked Spider Beetle likewise consumes a great variety of substances, in fact is practically omnivorous. These larvae have been known to destroy more than a hundred bags of cotton seed which had been stored in a barn, and a single larva bored through twenty-seven folio volumes in such a straight line that a string could be passed through the whole length of the tunnel and the entire set of books lifted up at once.

An insect which not infrequently attacks the paste of books is *Lepisma saccharina*, the Silver-fish, a spindle-shaped insect of a glistening gray color which runs with great rapidity, and which, like most of these book-devouring insects, is partial to dark locations.

One of the most destructive of the insects which attack the leather bindings of books is the Larder Beetle, *Dermestes lardarius*. Both adults and larvae of this species feed on almost any dried animal substance, such as bacon, fur, mounted birds, and dried insects, and is one of the worst of museum pests. The adults sometimes enter libraries during the warm months of the year and deposit their eggs in the inside of book-bindings, generally on the ridges or edges which are in contact with walls or shelves. As soon as the larvae hatch they slip inside the volumes and begin their destructive feast. The larvae are much bigger than the adults, and are covered with long red hair, bristling like the quills of a porcupine. During their period of growth, which is very rapid, they molt four or five times the discarded integument remaining stretched like a blown-up balloon, so that it resembles the larva itself except that it is transparent.

The Carpet Beetle, which is closely allied to the above species, is a pest which attacks organic material of various kinds including carpets, upholstery, and clothes, and sometimes damages the bindings of books.

Various remedies and preventives against these insects have been tried but there is only one method which has been found to be entirely satisfactory—the constant use of the books.

We wish to thank the many subscribers and others for their kind and complimentary remarks about the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate." We esteem it and find it a pleasure to produce a creditable Number, and we are glad to know it is appreciated. Next year we shall endeavor to produce even a better number than any of its predecessors.

There was a great deal of money changed hands this season in the fruit business, but the profits were meagre. Labor, containers, transportation charges, etc., are out of all proportion to the selling price of the fruit. There is need of organization in the fruit business; there must be co-operation on a big scale and a readjustment of transportation charges along with improved facilities.

Town and Country.

BY PROF. J. B. REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is intended in this address to show that town and country represent not merely places of residence, or numbers of population to the square mile; but that they represent different points of view and different contributions to the national welfare, each in proper proportion necessary to a well-rounded national life.

It is intended also to show that for many years the town has been increasing in influence, and the country has been declining. This increasing dominance of the town, it is asserted, has proceeded so far as to upset the proper and healthy balance. There is danger that the country will soon be unable to make its proper contribution to the economic, social and political life of Canada, and if this is shown, it follows that town and country alike are concerned in restoring the balance of influence.

THE SITUATION.

The nineteenth century is distinguished among the centuries as the era of industrial development. Science and inventive genius in the nineteenth century accomplished more in speeding up the processes of industry than had ever been accomplished in all the centuries preceding, since Cain began to till the soil and Tubalcain worked in brass and iron. At the first half of the nineteenth century the sower went forth to sow just as did the sower of the parable, casting the grain with his dispensing palm aside, and the harvester cut the grain with the sickle, as did the harvester in the fields of Boaz. At the beginning of the twentieth century the seed was sown by clock-work in a huge drill drawn by two, three or four horses, and with the self-binder one man could reap and bind as much grain in a day as ten men could do a half century earlier. Machinery has replaced hand labor in every industry. That is the industrial revolution.

The invention of machinery has been accompanied by an economic discovery of even greater significance, namely, the principle of the division of labor. It was discovered that a man could do more work, could become more expert and "efficient," if he were kept at one single operation requiring the same motions hour after hour. The motions both of his mind and of his body became automatic, when confined to a narrow round. Greater accuracy and greater speed resulted, and consequently greater production and a higher economy in production. Any large factory to-day furnishes endless examples of this division of labor.

It will be quite apparent that the division of labor is impossible in the system of small, separate shops and factories such as existed in Canada a generation ago. Hence began the combination and amalgamation of separate industries in one big factory, and the elimination of the small village shop. The factors resulting in economy of production included transportation, and factories must be placed convenient to lines of railway. The amalgamation of factories made necessary by the division of labor and the locating of factories at railway centres have produced the great modern manufacturing centres.

From the point of view of agriculture and country life, there are two types of population centres—the city and the village. The difference in these types is not one of population, but a difference of occupation and of outlook.

The village belongs to the surrounding country. Its industries use as raw material the product of the farms. They may be flour mills,—what we used to call grist mills—linen mills, or canning factories.

The business of the village is designed to serve the wants of the farmers' families. The village bank cultivates the farmers' patronage. The professional people of the village depend largely upon country practice and a country clientele. The village residents secure their provisions either direct from the farms, or through only one middleman, the village retailer. The leisured class of the village are in large part retired farmers. Village residents frequently help the farmers during the busy harvest. In the village a community hall may be established for the common use of village and country people. The village high school depends in part upon the country for its pupils, and the village church looks to the country for its members.

The city is different from all this. The industries, occupations, professions and interests of the city bear little or no relation to that part of the

country district in which it is situated. The raw material of the city factory may be, and probably is, brought from the ends of the earth, and the finished product can be bought just as advantageously one hundred miles away as in the city of origin. Native industries are those which use native products for raw material, or which use cheap native power—from coal or water. Our village industries are native. Some of our city industries are native too, but many of them are not.

The fostering of exotic, needless and useless industries by city boosters and company promoters has enormously increased the number of men who draw wages for producing articles which cannot be produced there economically, and which the nation can very well do without. Land and housing speculators, brokers, jobbers, middlemen of all kinds as well as trades and occupations that cater to cupidity and self-indulgence, find harborage in cities and increases the cost of living there for the actual workers. Trade and speculation more and more absorb the business energies of the city, and the industries of the city tend to become exotic. The business outlook of the city becomes national and international.

URBAN AND RURAL.

Thus the city in the process of growth has lost local interests and sympathies. Its speculative and trading instincts cannot abide the slow processes of agriculture, or the narrow restrictions imposed upon native industries. The city dweller is out of touch with rural processes and rural sights and rural ways of living. The city child knows only that milk is found in a bottle on the doorstep, that bread comes from the bakeshop, and meat from the butcher shop, and woolen stockings from the dry goods store. The city child knows only that money buys these things. The country child or the village child early learns that milk comes from cows, that bread comes from wheat which springs out of the ground, and that wool grows on the backs of sheep. The country child knows also that money does not produce these necessities, but that labor and skill and intelligence go to the making of food and clothing.

"Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,
And back of the flour is the mill,
And back of the mill is the wheat and the shower
And the sun and the Father's will."

There is thus a type of industry, an occupation, an outlook and an experience which may be called urban. There is also a type of industry, an occupation, an outlook and an experience which may be called rural. If the urban experience is broader, national rather than local, it is also shallower than the rural experience. The rural experience keeps men closer to nature and economic facts. And rural occupations taken in total, are more nearly related to production and more essential to the well-being of the nation, than are urban occupations.

The buildings of great cities and the massing of growing families there have created another social problem and caused further loss in national efficiency. The farm is the great opportunity for occasional em-

ployment. The boys and girls on the farm need not be overworked, need not be kept out of school, and they need not grow up without habits of industry and familiarity with labor. The hordes of idle youths of both sexes in the city are idle because there is nothing for them to do. City business does not lend itself to family partnership. In the city the head of the house must earn for the whole family. On the farm the boys and girls serve apprenticeships to useful labor, and society is better off for what they do, since they usually work for nothing. If the production of the farm were charged for at so much an hour for labor expended and charged for at the rate the mechanic in the city must have in order to support his family, the food we eat would be the dearest of our commodities, instead of, as it is now, the cheapest.

RURAL DECLINE.

The point of view here expressed is that, in any country, there is a proper proportion of urban and rural population. If the proportion of rural dwellers falls below what is best, the nation suffers a loss which is felt in material welfare, social character and political stability. In Canada with its enormous potential wealth locked up in the soil, a decline in the number of people engaged in its chief industry—agriculture—may be economical so far as machinery has replaced hand labor. But it is here claimed that the decline has gone beyond the economical limit. It is claimed that the methods adopted for fostering industries other than agriculture have placed the Canadian farmer at a disadvantage on the produce market, on the money market, and on the labor market, with the result that farming has suffered what is best described as discouragement. Added to this effect of our economic policy, is the effect of our social ideals. As a people which ought to remain largely agricultural, we have nevertheless surrendered to a prevailing urban ideal. The town has conquered.

DOMINANCE OF THE TOWN.

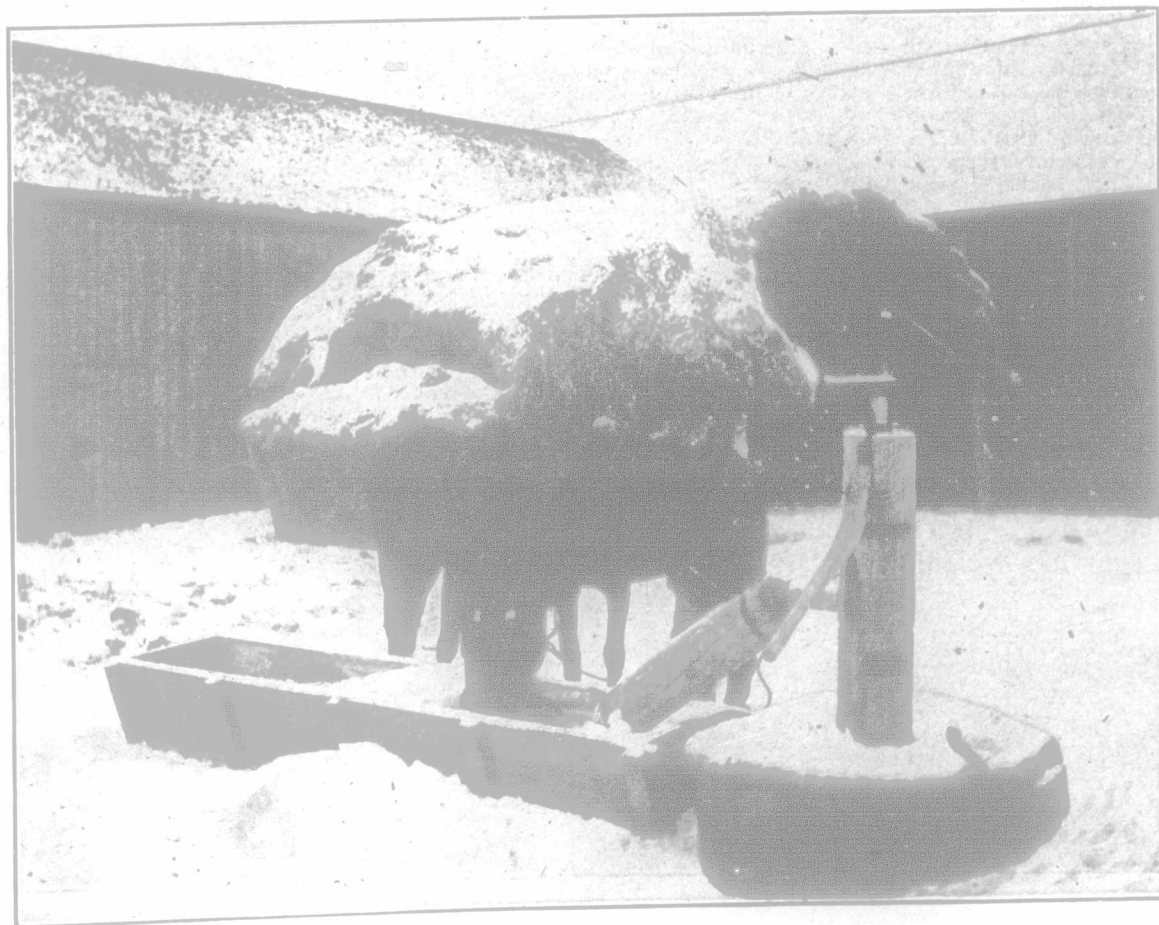
By reason of the dominance of the town the country is fast losing its distinctive appearance and character and individuality. The very trees and standing crops are no longer green in June as of yore, but bear an ignoble load of dust churned up from the road by the wheels of flying motors. The rural mail delivery brings the city newspaper with its city news, its sensations and its inaccuracies and its sporting columns. City fashions in dress and sport and amusement have taken hold of country tastes. Teachers for country schools, and preachers for country churches are trained in city schools and colleges, and carry with them to the country city ideas and ideals and the fond hope that they may before long be called to a city charge. The city mail-order house is filching away the business that used to be done in the country store, and the village smithy no longer stands beneath the spreading chestnut tree, but has long ago fallen into ruin.

The town has conquered. Towns have become cities, entirely given over to the urban ideals of trade, speculation and profits. Villages have become towns, aspiring further to become cities or near-cities. Some towns have not grown in population, and some villages have become decadent. Growth, stagnation, or decadence, has been almost entirely a question of failure or success in establishing industries. Towns that are now stagnant and villages that are now decadent, a generation ago were possessed of industries of high economic value and convenience to the surrounding country. Blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, millers, a generation ago enriched the rural districts with their services and their social talents. Through the industrial revolution these occupations have abandoned the country villages, the shops and mills have been closed and the country robbed of the economic and social contributions of these tradesmen.

All this goes to establish the main contention that the shifting of population from country to town, and the transfer of labor from farm to factory, have gone far beyond the normal and economical limit, and have become a menace to our economic, social and political well being.

It should not be supposed that the upbuilding

Continued on page 2273.



Snow-bound and Ice-clad, but Still There's Water in the Trough.

THE HORSE.

A Test for the Clydesdale

The compulsory licencing of travelling stallions in Britain has brought to light some interesting facts regarding the soundness of horses! In England and Wales 10.4 per cent. of the Shires, 5.9 per cent. of the Suffolks and 13.8 per cent. of the Clydesdales were refused licenses on account of hereditary unsoundnesses, and other defects. In defense of the Clydesdale the Scottish Farmer carries the following comment:

The broad facts regarding the heavy breeds are that in the South Shires far more than outnumber all other breeds put together; that Clydesdales come next to Shires, numbering 286, yet do not number much more than one-eighth of the number of Shires; and that in the compulsory veterinary examination 13.8 per cent. of the Clydesdales offered went down, as compared with 10.4 per cent. of the Shires, and 5.9 per cent. of the Suffolks. Through the courtesy of Mr. Wood, of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, we are to-day enabled to publish the figures relative to the examination of Clydesdale stallions in Scotland in 1919-20. No less than 748 horses were presented for examination, and of these, 75 were refused license, or as nearly as may be, 10 per cent. The Clydesdale and the Shire on their native heaths are thus equal in respect of soundness. Considering the forty years' resolute examination for unsoundness at the London Shire Shows, and the absence of anything of a like nature in Scotland up till the offer of the Brydon Challenge Shield by the late Mr. Brydon, it will be admitted that the Clydesdale has come well through the test. The result points to an amount of care on the part of Clydesdale owners, which speaks well for their skill in detecting disease or hereditary unsoundness. It must also be remembered that, even yet, except for the Cawdor Cup, there is no showyard examination for unsoundness of Clydesdale mares north of the Tweed.

The figures published to-day confirm the English figures in respect of the prevalence of "roaring" as a disqualifying cause among heavy horses. Out of seventy-five Clydesdale stallions put down, 24, or a fraction over one-third of the total, were disqualified for this cause. The disease which comes second as a disqualifying cause is "stringhalt", which accounts for 16 refusals. "Shivering", happily, only accounted for four, and "Sidebone" for nine. Thirteen horses were rejected for causes which are really not unsoundness at all, but purely natural defects. Eight of these were "rigs," and five were declared to be of defective conformation, or, in other words, were such inferior beasts as to be unworthy to be allowed to propagate their species.

The figures now published should encourage the hands of those who mean to get rid of hereditary disease in the Clydesdale breed. Had the same opportunities been afforded to, and the same resolute policy been pursued by, the Clydesdale Horse Society during the past 40 years, as have been at the disposal of and exercised by the the Shire Horse Society during the same period, it can hardly be doubted that the percentage of refusals of licences to Clydesdales in 1919-20 would have been much less than 10 per cent. As things are, the efforts of all lovers of the breed must be directed to the elimination of the 10 per cent. We have a definite expectation that the refusals in the South during 1920-21 will be much less than 13.8 per cent. What is to be aimed at is the extinction of roaring among stallions, and of stringhalt in the breed generally. This question occupied the attention of those who were present at the recent Conferences in the offices of the Board, Edinburgh. A concerted effort must also be made to have a uniform test for roaring in the United Kingdom. There is reason to fear that this did not hold good during 1919-20. A Conference is shortly to be held of Veterinary Surgeons on the ordinary and the appeal panels of the Scottish Board.



Rosalind.

An imported Clydesdale mare by Dunure Footprint, that was champion at the International, Chicago, for G. A. Cluett, Williamstown, Mass.

LIVE STOCK.

The use of the currycomb at this season of the year greatly improves the appearance of the cattle.

Keep the surplus stock moving. There is little to be gained by holding, once the stuff is ready for market.

Of the 187,661 cattle received at the leading Canadian stock yards during November, 15,843 were shipped back to country points.

At the fall and winter fairs a good many of the entries were made in the name of father and sons. Have you taken your boy into partnership?

Instead of piling the ashes outside the kitchen or cellar door, carry them to the pigs. They contain mineral matter which is good for hogs.

A consignment sale is no place to unload diseased or non-breeding stock. The reputation of a sale company depends on fair dealing with its patrons. Unprincipled breeders should be barred from such sales.

There is still need for better bulls on Canadian farms. If in doubt what a real good herd sire will do for you, breed one of those plain cows in your herd to the most outstanding beef bull in the country, even if the fee is \$25.00. If what others have done don't convince you of the value of using good blood, try the experiment for yourself.

Big prizes will be offered at the Western Fair next September for steers or heifers, grade or pure-bred, born after September one, 1919, and fed and shown by a boy or girl sixteen years or under. Have you picked your calf yet? The prizes are worth striving after, and we believe everyone will get a prize.

To buy a breeding female at a sale and then find after a few weeks in the home stable that she is not in calf and will not conceive is very discouraging. When such occurs the seller should be willing to refund the purchase price and take the cow back, provided of course that she has been given reasonable care and attention.

Grub in the Head of Sheep.

Grub in the head of sheep causes a catarrh of the sinews (cavities) of the skull. The catarrh is usually violent, and, in severe cases causes death. It is caused by deposits of the living larvae of the sheep bot fly (estrus ovis) on or about the margin of the sheep's nostrils during hot weather. Some claim that the fly is sometimes active even during the winter in warm, sunny sheep folds.

The life-history of the fly is as follows. The larvae are deposited by the swift flying female bot fly on or about the nostrils, whence, by their own power of movement, assisted by the inspiration of the victim, they crawl or move up the nostril until they reach the opening into the maxillary sinus, through which they pass into the sinus and attach themselves to the mucous membrane, or continue upwards to the opening into the frontal sinus. In horned sheep they may reach the cavity in the horn, and some claim that they may reach even the brain, but generally remain in either the maxillary or frontal sinus. They retain their holds upon the mucous membrane, feed and develop. They usually remain 8 to 10 months, or until the weather becomes warm the following spring, when they leave, pass from the sinuses by the openings through which the larvae gained entrance, when they reach the ground they burrow into the soil, and in two or three days

reach the chrysalis stage and emerge as mature flies in six to eight days, when reproduction soon commences. The impregnated female seeks flocks of sheep. She usually hides in cracks and crevices in or about the sheep barn, or on shrubbery or under-brush near the sheep pastures. Sheep endeavor to avoid the attacks of the fly by running away from it with their noses held close to the ground, or by gathering themselves into a mass, their heads towards the centre. If the fly reaches the nostrils, the animal will snort, stamp its feet and rub its nose on its forelegs or the ground. They often seek dusty places in the pasture in order to avoid attacks. Once the larvae has been deposited however, they do not appear to cause any further distress or inconvenience until they have become nearly mature.

Symptoms.—The severity of the symptoms depend greatly upon the number of grubs present. About the time that the days are beginning to become warm in the spring, in some cases towards the last of February, but generally in March or April, some individuals will be noticed somewhat uneasy, seek solitude, sneeze, and in many cases have a more or less marked nasal discharge. This continues for a variable length of time, when some of them show no more symptoms of trouble. In such cases the probability is that there were few grubs, and that those present have escaped through the openings noted. Their escape having doubtless been aided and hastened by the more or less violent sneezing they caused. In other cases the symptoms gradually increase in intensity. The patients apparently suffer acutely, the sneezing increases in frequency and violence, the animals do not mingle with the rest of the flock, the appetite becomes lessened and the general condition of the animal consequently reduced. The nasal discharge becomes more profuse and consists of a mixture of mucous and pus, and sometimes streaked with blood. In severe cases symptoms of vertigo are noticed, the patient staggers, reels, and falls down, and fatal convulsions may occur.

Treatment is often ineffective. Some recommend inhalation of sulphurous acid. This consists in enclosing the affected in building or compartment with all openings closed, and burning sulphur on a pan of live coals that is placed in a tub containing water, so long as the operator can withstand the fumes. Then opening a door or window to admit air. The sheep are forced to inhale the fumes, some of which enter sinuses and are supposed to kill the grubs, some of which pass out into the nostrils, while others may remain in the sinuses for a variable time. It is considered good practice to repeat treatment in about two weeks. Others recommend the use of a syringe that holds about ½ oz. (a tablespoonful). It should have a couple of inches of rubber tubing on the nozzle. The sheep is held on its rump by an assistant, who also holds the head up. The operator fills the syringe with oil of turpentine, inserts the tube well back into the nostril and quickly forces the fluid out. So soon as this is done the assistant must let the patient down, as there is danger of suffocation. When coughing ceases the other nostril (provided both sides of the head are affected) is treated the same. Our experience with this treatment has not been favorable, and it is dangerous unless very carefully carried out. Trephining (boring into) the sinuses and removing the grubs with a pair of forceps is effective, when the grubs can be located, and is sometimes performed when the sheep are very valuable.

Preventive treatment consists in keeping the nostrils smeared with pine tar. If the tar be applied to the nostrils twice weekly during fly time, little danger exists. When the flock is too large, or time too limited for this, reasonable results can be obtained by boring a few two-inch auger holes in a 4-inch plank or a log, nearly filling the holes with salt and daubing tar around the margins. In the endeavor to obtain the salt the nostrils become coated with the tar. Plowing a few furrows at intervals in the pasture field affords dust in which the sheep may burrow their noses to avoid an attack by the fly.

WHIP.



York County Stock Judging Team.

Winners of The Duff Trophy at Guelph, 1920. Wm. Hailles, Maple; C. Pleyter, Newmarket; J. C. Steckley, Agricultural Representative, Newmarket; A. Balsdon, Markham (spare man); R. Anderson, Edgeley. The cup has been won three times by York County boys.

The Seventeenth Maritime Winter Fair.

The seventeenth annual Maritime Winter Fair was successfully carried through, during the week beginning Monday, December 13, at Amherst, Nova Scotia. This is the big live stock event of the Maritime Provinces, and it augurs well for the industry in that part of Canada when one sees the Winter Fair coming back and growing bigger each year after a period of quiescence during the war. The various classes on this occasion were fairly well filled and many good animals were forward. Through the use of better sires and more liberal feeding practices considerable improvement could still be achieved, but it must be remembered that the Maritime Winter Fair does not offer the same inducements to perfection and high fit in the animals shown as do the winter fairs farther West, which are in close proximity to stock yards, abattoirs and large markets. One obstacle to the proper and desirable development of the live stock industry in the Maritime Provinces is the absence of stock yards and adequate abattoir facilities, but an effort is being made to overcome this handicap through co-operative shipments to Montreal and elsewhere. The stockmen of the East are not inferior to those found anywhere else in Canada; as systems of marketing are perfected and the producers of live stock receive more remuneration for their effort and skill there will, we are sure, be a corresponding increase in the quality and finish of the live stock put on exhibition or on the market.

The various departments of the fair all had their appeal. The seed exhibit, as a whole, could have been heavier, but the potatoes were exceptionally good. Large quantities of potatoes are produced in the Atlantic Provinces, and the potato growing enterprise was well represented at the fair. The poultry exhibit, too, was worthy of considerable commendation and because of the keen competition, the winners had just reason to feel pleased. The dressed poultry, likewise, made a good showing, and with the festive season approaching many a covetous glance was directed at the turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. Short lectures, illustrated with lantern slides, were given in the evenings by Dr. M. Cumming, and Professors Trueman, Landry, Cunningham and McKay of the Agricultural College at Truro and H. R. Brown, Dairy Promoter in Nova Scotia for the Federal Department.

The judges were: Beef cattle, F. Cromwell, Cookshire, Quebec; dairy cattle, E. S. Archibald, G. A. Brethen and P. D. McArthur. Sheep, (long-wools) J. D. Brien, (short-wools) D. E. McEwen. Swine, J. I. Flatt. Poultry, J. W. Clark, W. H. Reid and F. C. Elford. Seed, L. H. Newman, S. J. Moore, H. S. Cunningham, and O. C. Hicks.

The efficient manager, F. L. Fuller, the officers and directors are to be congratulated on the splendid success of the Fair and the way all the many features followed in order without a hitch.

Beef Cattle.

A good showing of beef cattle was made with twelve exhibitors in Shorthorns, two in Herefords and one in Aberdeen-Angus. Many good specimens of the breeds were forward, but a little more fitting would have done no harm.

SHORTHORNS.—The prize money devoted to the Shorthorn classes was pretty well broken up among the dozen exhibitors, but R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., carried off the highest honors when his heifer, Maritime Blossom, secured the championship. The exhibitors were: Chas. Angus, Beckwith, N. S.; Forrest Bros., Amherst Pt., N. S.; A. S. Etter, Amherst, N. S.; J. M. Laird & Son, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I.; Roy B. Pipes, Amherst; Harold Etter, Westmorland Pt., N. S.; Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S.; R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.; C. N. Black & Sons, Aulac, N. S.; Geo. M. Holmes; Hubert Smith, Fort Lawrence, N. S.; Clinton S. Corbett, Amherst.

Awards.—Steer, 2 years: 1, Forrest Bros.; A. S. Etter. Steer, 18 months and under 2 years: 1, Forrest Bros.; 2, A. S. Etter; 3, Corbett. Steer, 1 year and under 18 months: 1, Laird; 2, Pipes. Steer, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, Pipes. Steer under 6 months: 1, Forrest Bros. Cow, aged: 1, Laird; 2, Harold Etter; 3, Corbett; 4 and 5, Experimental Farm. Cow or heifer, 3 years: 1, Snowball; 2, Harold Etter. Heifer, 2 years: 1 and 3, Laird; 2, Corbett; 4, Holmes; 5, A. S. Etter. Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 2, Snowball; 3, Black; 4, Laird. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 5, Experimental Farm; 2, Harold Etter; 3, Snowball; 4, Black. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Experimental Farm; 2, Snowball; 3, Holmes; 4, Laird. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Harold Etter; 2, Black; 3, Pipes; 4, A. S. Etter. Bull, 3 months and under 1 year: 1, Black; 2, Snowball; 3, Smith. Best steer or heifer any age: 1, Snowball. Best four animals in above classes: 1, Laird.

HEREFORDS.—Two exhibitors, Forrest Bros., Amherst Point, N. S., and Wm. O'Brien & Son, Windsor Forks, N. S., were forward with Herefords and staged a very good showing of White Faces. Forrest Bros. won the three steer classes, the class for two-year-old heifers, and bull one year and under eighteen months. Forrest Bros. also had the champion from the various classes. O'Brien was the more successful in the female classes, winning first, and in some cases all the prizes, in aged cows, three-year-old cow or heifer, senior yearling heifer, junior yearling heifer, senior calf, and junior calf.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Horne Bros., Winslow Station, P. E. I., were the only exhibitors in this class, and in some of the sections they had as many as three entries.

GRADES OF ANY BREED.—A very good showing of grades were forward, made up by exhibitors selected

largely from the foregoing classes. The awards were as follows: Steer, two years and under three: 1, 3 and 4, Forrest Bros.; 2, Wm. O'Brien & Sons, 5 and 6, Jas. Mitchell, East Amherst, N. S. Steer, eighteen months and under two years: 1, Snowball; 2 and 3, Forrest Bros.; 4, Laird & Son. Steer, one year and under eighteen months: 1 and 3, Black & Sons; 2, 4 and 5, Forrest Bros. Steer, six months and under one year: 1, Black & Sons; 2, Forrest Bros. Steer, under six months: 1, O'Brien & Sons. Cow, aged: 1, O'Brien & Sons; 2 and 3, Forrest Bros. Cow, three years: 1, Forrest Bros. Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Forrest Bros.; 3, Black & Sons; 4, A. B. Forrest, Amherst Point; 5, A. S. Etter. Heifer, eighteen months and under two years: 1, 2 and 3, Forrest Bros.; 4, Clinton S. Corbett. Heifer, one year and under eighteen months: 1, O'Brien & Sons; 2, 3 and 4, Forrest Bros. Heifer, six months and under one year: 1, Harley Smith, Fort Lawrence, N. S.; 2, Forrest Bros.; 3, Roy B. Pipes. Heifer, under six months: 1, O'Brien & Sons; 2, Forrest Bros. Best animal any age in above classes: 1, R. A. Snowball.

The Federal Department of Agriculture special prizes were awarded as follows: Best five steers owned by one exhibitor, 1,200 lbs. or over: 1, Forrest Bros.; 2, Jas. Mitchell, East Amherst; 3, Clinton S. Corbett. Best three steers owned by one exhibitor, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.: 1, Roland T. Forrest; 2, Forrest Bros. Best three steers owned by one exhibitor, under 1,000 lbs.: 1, Black & Sons; 2, Forrest Bros.

Dressed Carcasses. The dressed beef carcasses from animals shown in the foregoing classes were adjudged as follows: 1, R. A. Snowball; 2, Horne Bros.; 3 and 4, A. S. Etter.

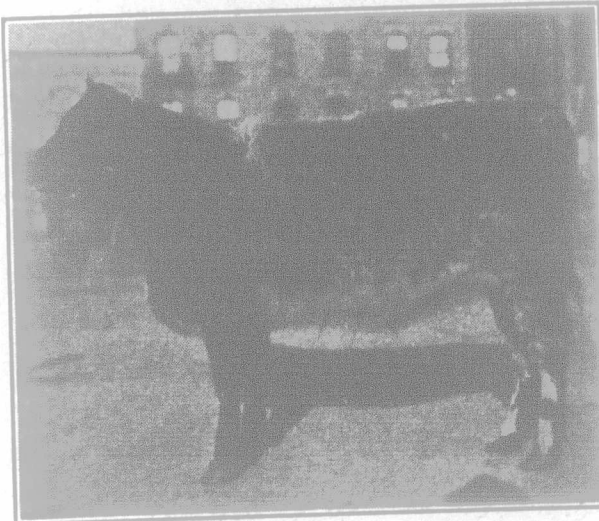
Dairy Cattle.

The following classes were judged on the basis of the dairy test, and in the list of awards the total points scored by each animal is given in brackets after the name.

SHORTHORNS.—Cow, aged: 1, Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst, N. S., on Miss Amherst (total points 160.95); 2, Roy B. Pipes, Amherst, on Nappan Girl (100.65).

AYRSHIRES.—Cow, aged: 1, 2 and 4, Fred S. Black & Sons, Amherst, N. S., on Dot of Springvale (203.81); Nita of Springvale 2nd (187.91); and Blyth of Springvale 3rd (182.68); 3, Geo. L. Boswell, French Port, P. E. I., on Lady Hantley (187.14); 5, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, N. B., on Bessie 4th (168.31); 6, Roy W. Stephens, Sackville, N. B., on Mapleburg Lady (166.69). Cow, three years: 1, McIntyre Bros., on Minnie of Riverside (123.53). Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Fred S. Black & Sons, on Brown Blyth of Springvale (136.60), and Bertha of Springvale 2nd (134.35).

HOLSTEINS.—Cow, aged: 1 and 4, R. L. Hicks, Dalhousie Jct., N. B., on Queen Abbekerk Rooker, (total points, 256.76) highest score, and Eloise De Kol Colantha (231.85); 2, Logan Bros., Amherst, on Ida Rooker 5th (242.29); 3, Howard Calbeck, Lyon, P. E. I., on Pauline Rooker Posch, (235.24); 5, Dickie Bros., Truro, N. S., on Cobequid Canary Fern, (223.42); 6, Alexander Agnew, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Johanna Toitilla Pownal, (191.73); 7, Fowler Bros., Amherst, N. S., on



Victor of Hickory Ridge.

Champion Shorthorn heifer at Guelph for A. G. Farrow, Oakville, Ont.

Mercedes Mercena Posch, (179.41). Cow, three years: 1, 3 and 4, Dickie Bros., on Cobequid Korndyke Fayne (242.87); and Cobequid Korndyke Princess (166.30); 2, Alexander Agnew, on Pauline Prilly Colantha, (192.65). Heifer, two years: 1, Courtney Lusby, Amherst, on Sadie Westboro Colantha, (223.95); 2 and 3, Dickie Bros., on Bonnie View Helen (217.95), and Cobequid Mercena Maid, (217.32); 4, Howard Calbeck, on Cornelia Rooker Posch, (205.58); 5, R. L. Hicks, on Mercena Homestead Lass, (195.10); 6, Fowler Bros., on Orne La Honda, (167.51).

GURNSEYS.—Cow, aged: 1 and 2, Roper Bros., Charlottetown, on Helen, (155.09), and Dolly Dimple, (137.44). Cow, three years: 1, T. D. Blaikie, Great Village, N. S. on Canadian Eva, (135.55); 2 and 3, Roper Bros., on Foxie of Willow, (112.79), and Beauty's Dimple, (95.72). Heifer, two years: 1 and 2, Blaikie, on Canadian Beach, (140.50), and Canadian Birch, (129.32); 3, Roper Bros., on Helen of Willow, (119.28).

JERSEYS.—Cow, aged: 1, R. A. Snowball, on Dainty's

Maid, (192.11); 2, and 3, H. S. Pipes & Sons, Amherst, on Olive Rose, (136.60), and Queen Ideal, (129.34). Cow, three years: 1, Pipes & Sons, on Bens Pink, (92.71). Heifer, two year: 1, Pipes & Sons, on Bens Babbit, (100.12).

The winner of the various classes, as will be noticed, was Queen Abbekerk Rooker which scored 256.76 points. She was shown by R. L. Hicks.

Dairy Cattle—Breeding Classes.

AYRSHIRES.—Heifer, senior yearling: 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Geo. L. Boswell, French Port, P. E. I.; 3, John Retson, Truro, N. S.; 4, Fred S. Black & Sons, Amherst, N. S. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Fred S. Black & Sons; 2, Farmers' Milling; 3 and 4, McIntyre Bros.; 5, John Retson; 6 and 7, Thos. Hooper, Truro, N. S. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Thos. Hooper; 2, 5 and 7, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Farmers' Milling; 4, Fred S. Black & Sons; 6, Geo. S. Boswell. Bull, junior yearling: 1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Fred S. Black & Sons; 3, Roy W. Stephens, Sackville, N. B. Bull, three months and under one year: 1 and 5, John Retson; 2 and 3, Fred S. Black & Sons; 4, McIntyre Bros.; 6, Farmers' Milling. McIntyre Bros. had the best bull and best heifer any age.

HOLSTEINS.—Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Alexander Agnew; 2, 3 and 4, Dickie; 5, Logan Bros.; 6, Fowler Bros. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 4, Dickie Bros.; 2, A. E. Dickie; 3, Logan Bros. Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 4, Dickie Bros.; 2 and 5, Logan Bros.; 3, A. E. Dickie; 6, Fowler Bros. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Dickie Bros.; 2 and 3, Logan Bros. Bull, three months and under one year: 1 and 2, Dickie Bros.; 3, Logan Bros.; 4, Walter Winterbottom, Sunny Brae, N. S.; 5, Fowler Bros. Dickie Bros. had the best bull, any age, and Agnew the best heifer.

JERSEYS.—Heifer, senior yearling: 1, 4 and 5, H. S. Pipes & Sons, Amherst; 2 and 3, J. R. Semple & Son, Truro. Heifer, junior yearling: 1, 2, 3 and 4, H. S. Pipes & Sons. Heifer, senior calf: 1, Semple & Son; 2, 3, 4 and 5, Pipes & Sons. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Dr. I. M. Lovett, Yarmouth, N. S. Bull, three months and under one year: 1, Lovett; 2, Semple & Son; 3, Pipes & Sons. Best heifer, any age: 1, Pipes & Sons.

GUERNSEYS.—Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Roper Bros.; 2, D. G. McKay & Sons, Scotsburn, N. S.; 3, Ed. McCullough, Great Village. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, McKay & Sons; 3, T. D. Blaikie, Great Village, N. S.; 4, Roper Bros. Heifer, six months and under one year: 1, 2 and 6, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S.; 3 and 5, McKay & Sons; 4, Roper Bros. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Experimental Farm. Bull, three months and under one year: 1, Experimental Farm; 2 and 3, Blaikie; 4 and 5, McKay & Sons. Best heifer, any age: 1, Experimental Farm.

Sheep.

The awards in the various breeds of sheep were as follows:

SHROPSHIRE.—Ewe, two years and over: 1, 3 and 2, Geo. Boswell; 4, Experimental Farm, Nappan. Ewe, one year: 1 and 4, Experimental Farm; 2, Geo. Boswell; 3, Ashley Edgar. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Experimental Farm; 4, Geo. Boswell. Wether lamt: 1 and 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Geo. Boswell.

OXFORDS.—Ewe, two years: 1, 2 and 4, F. S. Black & Sons; 3, Albert Boswell. Ewe, one year: 1, Albert Boswell; 2 and 4, Black & Sons; 3, Geo. Boswell. Ewe Lamb: 1, 2 and 4, Black & Sons; 3, Farmers' Milling Co. Wether lamb: 1, Black & Sons; 2, Boswell.

LEICESTERS.—Ewe above 2 years: 1, 2 and 4, S. L. Boswell; 3, S. Lane, Pownal, P. E. I. Ewe, 1 year: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Boswell. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, John Retson; 3 and 4, Boswell. Wether, yearling: 1, 2 and 3, S. Lane; 4, Boswell. Wether lamb: 1, S. Lane, 2, Boswell.

HAMPSHIRE.—Cephas Nunn, East Amherst, N. S., was the only exhibitor in this breed.

COTSWOLDS.—Almon Boswell, Dunstaffnage, P. E. I., and John Tweedie, Earncliffe, P. E. I., were the two exhibitors in this breed, and the honors were pretty evenly divided between the two, with the odds in favor of Tweedie.

In Cheviots, Albert Boswell and Cephas Nunn were the two exhibitors. Geo. Boswell, French Port, P. E. I., was the only exhibitor in Dorsets, while Oliver Saunders, Winslow, P. E. I., J. R. Semple, of Truro, and Cephas Nunn, were the competitors in Southdowns. Horne Bros. were alone in the Suffolk classes. In Lincolns, Albert Roswell was the most successful with the Farmers' Milling Co., coming in for third and fourth prizes.

Finished sheep, any breed or grade.—Best group, five shearlings, ewes or wethers: 1, S. T. Boswell; 2 and 4, Geo. Boswell; 3, Albert Boswell; 5, Farmers' Milling Co. Best group, five lambs, ewes or wethers: 1, Experimental Farm; 2 and 4, Geo. Boswell; 3, Albert Boswell; 5, Farmers' Milling Co. Best group, ten shearlings, ewes or wethers: 1, Oliver Saunders; 2, Cephas Nunn. Best group ten lambs, ewes or wethers: 1, 1 Saunders; 2, Nunn; 3, Black & Sons; 4, Snowball.

Dressed Carcasses.—One-year-old: 1, Cephas Nunn; 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Oliver Saunders; 4, John Retson. Under one year: 1, Saunders; 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Snowball; 4, Nunn. Best group, three yearling carcasses: 1, Snowball; 2, Samuel Lane. Best group, three lamb carcasses: 1, Almon Boswell; 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Snowball; 4, Geo. Boswell.

WOOL PRIZES.—Long-wool lamb fleece: 1 and 2, John Retson. Long-wool sheep fleece: 1, Albert Boswell; 2, S. L. Boswell. Medium-wool lamb fleece: 1, Saund-

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ge as mature flies in on soon commences. icks of sheep. She es in or about the nder-brush near the o avoid the attacks it with their noses attering themselves e centre. If the fly ill snort, stamp its legs or the ground. he pasture in order has been deposited use any further dis- have become nearly

the symptoms depend ubs present. About ubs to become warm ds the last of Febru- ril, some individuals seek solitude, sneeze, or less marked nasal riable length of time, symptoms of trouble. that there were few escaped through the iving doubtless been less violent sneezing symptoms gradually its apparently suffer equency and violence, the rest of the flock, and the general con- reduced. The nasal and consists of a sometimes streaked otoms of vertigo are and falls down, and

Some recommend is consists in enclos- compartment with all ur on a pan of live aining water, so long fumes. Then open- air. The sheep are of which enter sinuses some of which pass s may remain in the is considered good ut two weeks. Others that holds about 1/2 d have a couple of zzzle. The sheep is who also holds the syringe with oil of back into the nostril so soon as this is done t down, as there is oughing ceases the les of the head are r experience with this , and it is dangerous Trephining (boring e grubs with a pair of s can be located, and eep are very valuable. n keeping the nostrils ar be applied to the e, little danger exists. e too limited for this, ed by boring a few blank or a log, nearly ubing tar around the in the salt the nostrils iving a few furrows at ds dust in which the avoid an attack by

WHIP.



C. Playter, Newmarket; Markham (spare man); York County boys.

ers; 2, Semple & Son. Medium-wool sheep fleece: 1, Saunders; 2, Nunn.

Swine.

A very good exhibit of swine was a feature of the Fair. Yorkshires and Berkshires being the stronger. Geo. Boswell, French Port, P. E. I., and Geo. Holmes were the chief competitors in Yorkshires with the latter showing stronger in the female classes. E. J. Vessey, Little York, P. E. I., was also an exhibitor in these sections.

Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, were the only exhibitors on Tamworths.

The Berkshire breed numbered more exhibitors than any other and the prizes were pretty well distributed. Peter Brodie, York, P. E. I., had the best barrow, 6 months and one year, while Roy W. Stephens, Sackville, was second and third. A. Forrest, Amherst, had the first barrow under 6 months. In the class for sows, 9 months and over, Semple & Son, of Truro, were first, and Stephens was second. In sows, 6 months and under 9, Peter Brodie was first with Stephens second and third. Black & Son of Anlac, N. S., had the best sow under six months.

In the dressed carcass class for singles the winners were as follows: 1, Vessey; 2, Logan Bros.; 3, A. P. Elderkin; 4, Holmes; 5, Farmers' Milling Co. For the best group of three the winners were: 1, Holmes; 2, Fowler Bros.; 3, Geo. Boswell; 4, Vessey; 5, Logan Bros. Best group of five: 1, Holmes; 2, Geo. Boswell; 3, Farmers' Milling Co.

Live Stock Shows Should Co-operate.

The Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, and the Toronto Fat Stock Show are annual events which undoubtedly have done a great deal to interest breeders and feeders in the raising and finishing of better live stock. The block is really the barometer of the live stock industry, and representatives of the different beef breeds vie with each other in an endeavor to excel in competition at one or both of these fairs. Large crowds are annually attracted to these shows, where animals prime for the block are to be seen in large numbers. The educational value of these shows is great, but would it not be still greater if those who are responsible for the management could agree on dates which would not conflict? It has become a common practice for a good deal of the choice butcher stuff in cattle, sheep and swine to be removed from the stables at Guelph on Wednesday evening so that they may compete at Toronto on Thursday. The Provincial Winter Fair still has another day and bids for large crowds. But, the public are not made acquainted with the fact that if they are to see the best of the fat stuff they must attend not later than Wednesday. Oh no! this would militate against a large attendance on Thursday. Many visitors to the Guelph Fair have been much disappointed on coming to the show on Thursday to find that the champions of the herds, first-prize bullocks, and even the grand champion steer of the show have been taken away. When the animals are removed shortly after the prizes are awarded it looks too much like a money grabbing scheme on the part of the exhibitors and, lack of interest in the visitors to the fair, on the part of the management. Is it not possible for the managers of these two shows to come to some agreement as to dates, so that one show will not interfere with the other? If not, then no animal should be taken from Guelph until the fair is over.

It frequently occurs that the champion at Guelph is turned down at Toronto when competing against the same animals. Is it possible that judges' ideas of a finished bullock differ so materially that an entry that does not win its class at Guelph not only wins at Toronto but is preferred to the champion of the former show? When this happens, as it did this year and on past occasions, what impression is left on the minds of visitors to these fairs? Where does the educative value come in? Could not the efforts of the management of the two shows be co-ordinated so that there would be no conflicting of dates at least. At any rate the entries to any show should remain in place until the closing day. Removing them is unfair to the public.

What the Packers Say About Bacon Prices.

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, Toronto, writes to "The Farmer's Advocate" as follows:

There are some points in the discussion of our Canadian bacon situation that should be clearly understood if the matter is to be rightly followed. The Hon. Manning W. Doherty has stated that it is now subject to negotiation by the Dominion Government. They are the only body which can properly make representations to the British Government on a subject of Governmental policy in Great Britain. Negotiations for many months past, have been solely between the Governments at Ottawa and Westminster. Sales of bacon have been made with a full knowledge of, and active consent of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

The statement that the British Ministry of Food, which controls prices, made a proposal to the Canadian packers of 5 cents a pound over Chicago prices was not accurate as it stood. The Hon. Dr. Tolmie made it clear in Toronto that the offer was made to the Dominion Government who represented the packers in that transaction, so to speak, and that the offer was not

acceptable. In fact, all communications for a long time, have been official and out of the hands of the packers.

The basic difficulty is that the policy of price control is one which the British Government claims to be entirely domestic. The packers first, and then the Government have made strong protests against the maintaining of this control on Canadian bacon while British domestic bacon and Irish bacon are decontrolled.

From the moment our bacon leaves Canada it is taken under control and the English agents for Canadian packers have no manner of regulating its port of arrival, distribution, length of time it is held in storage or anything else. The British Government sets its price according to the market. For September supply they paid 35 cents a pound on the Atlantic sea-board; for October 34c., for November 30c., and for December 27 cents a pound. The last was the only price known to the packers before the hogs had to be purchased. Packers have from month to month been obliged to make the best bargain possible, keeping in mind not to disturb the market prospects.

Exchange has been almost as serious a problem as control. Paid in New York funds, packers have had to face the loss through the discount at which the Canadian dollar stands in New York. Yet they cannot too much emphasize the fact that Canadian bacon is in as keen demand as ever in Great Britain. Every pound is absorbed by the market and as soon as normal conditions of trade return there is a good prospect for the marketing of every hog which Canadian farmers can breed that will yield the required Wiltshire side.

Live Stock Breeders' Meetings.

The following is a list of the Live Stock Breeders' annual meetings to be held in Toronto the week of February 7. Most of the meetings will be held in the Carls-Rite hotel.

MONDAY.

- Feb. 7, 1.30 p.m.—Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 7, 2.00 " —Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 7, 2.00 " —Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 7, 3.00 " —Ontario Berkshire Club, Annual Meeting.
 " 7, 3.00 " —Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.
 " 7, 4.00 " —Ontario Yorkshire Club, Annual Meeting.
 " 7, 4.00 " —Canadian Pony Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 7, 8.00 " —Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association, Directors' Meeting, Prince George Hotel.
 " 7, 8.00 " —Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 7, 8.00 " —Canadian Pony Society, Annual Meeting.

TUESDAY.

- Feb. 8, 9.00 a.m.—Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 8, 9.30 " —Canadian Trotting Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 8, 10.00 " —Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 8, 10.00 " —Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting, Prince George Hotel.
 " 8, 10.30 " —Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, Directors' Meeting.
 " 8, 2.00 p.m.—Canadian Trotting Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 8, 7.00 " —Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Directors' Meeting.
 " 8, 8.00 " —Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 8, 8.00 " —Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

- Feb. 9, 9.00 a.m.—Ontario Ranchers' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 9, 9.00 " —Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 9, 9.30 " —Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 9, 10.30 " —Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 9, 11.00 " —Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Annual Meeting.
 " 9, 2.00 p.m.—Canadian Kennel Club, Directors' Meeting.
 " 9, 2.00 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Directors' Meeting.
 " 9, 4.00 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Director's Meeting.
 " 9, 7.30 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Annual Meeting.
 " 9, 8.00 " —Canadian Kennel Club, Annual Meeting.
 " 9, 8.00 " —Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

THURSDAY.

- Feb. 10, 9.00 a.m.—Canadian Brown Swiss Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 10, 9.00 " —Canadian Shire Horse Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 10, 10.00 " —Canadian Shire Horse Association, Annual Meeting.
 " 10, 10.30 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Annual Meeting.
 " 10, 10.30 " —Canadian Brown Swiss Association, Annual Meeting.

- Feb. 10, 2.00 p.m.—Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.
 " 10, 3.00 " —Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY.

- Feb. 11, 9.00 a.m.—Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

Alberta Steers at Guelph.

With the idea of showing to the public at large that steers of outstanding quality can be bred and fed in Alberta, the University, in co-operation with the breeders of the Province, fitted and exhibited a number of pure-bred steers at the Chicago International Show, and also at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph. These steers were mostly donated to the University by breeders of the Province. No difficulty was found in securing the steers, and when fitted and shown by the Animal Husbandry Division of the University of Alberta they created much favorable comment. During the summer and fall of 1919 these cattle, varying in ages from six weeks to six months, were taken to the University and there started on a light grain ration of crushed oats two parts, bran one part, with the addition of five per cent. linseed meal. Up to the middle of August the roughage consisted of prairie hay only. Throughout the balance of the fall and winter they were allowed all they would clean up of two parts first cutting of alfalfa hay, and one part of oat green feed hay. From March to June of the past season each calf received four pounds of oat silage per day. The grain was gradually increased during the winter by two pounds of boiled barley, per head, per day, and a little molasses. As the season advanced the portion of barley was increased, and by the latter part of October they were cleaning up from twelve to fifteen pounds of grain per day, consisting of three parts boiled barley, one part crushed oats, one part bran, ten per cent. oil meal, and a little molasses. During the first summer, fall and winter the calves were turned out in a lot during the day and stabled at night. Until about three months before the exhibition the steers were fed twice daily.

At the International the steers did not stand prominently to the front, but at Guelph they made a much better showing, securing the championship on the Hereford steer and first in the class for export steers besides other prizes. In fact, practically every entry was in the money. The steers were well brought out, and a study of their weights and gains is interesting. For instance, Greenwood Gay Lad 2nd, the champion Hereford steer at Guelph, was dropped on January 6, 1919. On August 1 of that year he weighed 435 pounds, while on November 1, 1920, he weighed 1,310 pounds, or a gain of 58.33 pounds per month. Beau Perfection 75th, also a pure-bred Hereford steer and second in his class at Guelph, weighed 535 pounds on August 1, 1919, and up to November 1, 1920, gained 1,010 pounds, or an average per month of 67.33 pounds. Davison Dare, third in his class at Guelph, was a May calf and on August 1, 1919, weighed 255 pounds. He gained on an average of 71.66 pounds per month up to November 1, 1920. These calves were all received at the University during July, 1919. Alberta Supreme, a pure-bred Shorthorn steer that won first in his class at Guelph, was a May calf and on August 1, 1919, weighed 230 pounds. On November 1, 1920, he weighed 1,350 pounds, or a gain of 74.66 pounds per month. Alberta Type, a pure-bred Angus steer, first in his class at Guelph as a junior calf, was dropped on January 29, 1920, and on July 1 of the same year weighed 405 pounds. On November 1 he weighed 810 pounds, or a gain of 101.25 pounds per month. The above figures show gains which it is possible to make on well-cared-for steers. However the gains are unusual. Seldom do expert feeders get such high gains and it shows that the steers were of good quality and that the University men knew how to carry them along.

THE FARM.

Around and About the Farm.

At this season of the year farm work is possibly quieter than at any other season, but yet the man who keeps the quota of live stock which should be found on the farm should not have many idle minutes if he looks after the stock properly and takes an interest in the municipal and social happenings in the locality. If time should hang heavy, however, there are scores of jobs which might be attended to. In the first place, if some of the stock is not as thrifty as it should be, and is not giving returns for feed and labor expended it would be better to cull it out even if the price received is not high. Cull stuff, non-breeding females, and any animal showing signs of disease should have no place in the stable. Not only is the appearance of the herd made less attractive by their presence, but a diseased animal is a menace to the entire herd or flock.

Some men find it difficult to make up their minds as to the right time to market their hogs. Some fearing a slump in prices will sell at around 175 or 180 pounds; others, expecting a rise in price, hold the hogs until they become too heavy for choice bacon and the chances are the price is down instead of up. From 200 to 225 pounds is a nice weight to sell at, and, by the way, when loading the hogs into the sleigh or wagon do not use a narrow stick or fork quite so much as has been done in the past. There is a heavy loss in the meat trade every year owing to spoiled meat, due to bruises and prods occasioned while loading. One must remember that this loss indirectly affects the producer.

Burford Breeders' Assn. Directors' Meeting.
Burford Breeders' Assn. Annual Meeting.

Burford Breeders' Assn. Annual Meeting.

Guelph.

The public at large that be bred and fed in connection with the breeding of a number of international shows, the Guelph. These diversity by breeders has found in securing shown by the Animal University of Alberta they During the summer in ages from six to the University and of crushed oats with a ration of five per cent. August the roughage throughout the balance allowed all they would of alfalfa hay, and one March to June of four pounds of oat gradually increased of boiled barley, classes. As the season was increased, and by were cleaning up from a day, consisting of part crushed oats, and a little molasses and winter the calves the day and stabled this before the exhibi- did not stand prominently they made a much championship on the class for export steers practically every entry were well brought out, and gains is interesting. and 2nd, the champion dropped on January year he weighed 435 1920, he weighed 1,310 lbs per month. Beau Hereford steer and weighed 535 pounds on umber 1, 1920, gained month of 67.33 pounds. at Guelph, was a May weighed 255 pounds. pounds per month up lives were all received 9. Alberta Supreme, won first in his class on August 1, 1919, er 1, 1920, he weighed 5 pounds per month. us steer, first in his as dropped on January ame year weighed 405 ighed 810 pounds, or h. The above figures make on well-cared-for unusual. Seldom do and it shows that the that the University ng.

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the Farm.

farm work is possibly but yet the man who should be found on the minutes if he looks an interest in the locality. If there are scores of. In the first place, if it should be, and labor expended if the price received for females, and any should have no place appearance of the herd, but a diseased herd or flock. make up their minds for hogs. Some fearing and 175 or 180 pounds; hold the hogs until bacon and the chances up. From 200 to 225 and, by the way, when or wagon do not use a such as has been done loss in the meat trade, due to bruises and One must remember producer.

A good many stables need a thorough scraping and cleaning, and it will be surprising how much better you will feel after making the stable more presentable not only for yourself to work in but when the neighbors drop in for an hour's chat. It has been fairly definitely proven that the field is the place for the manure, and if there is not too much snow spread it right off the sleigh or wagon. There is always more or less waste if it is left piled in the yard; in fact, we believe there is more waste than when it is spread. It is more comfortable drawing it out on the sleigh during the fine days in the winter than having to work in a ninety-degree temperature on the south side of the barn next May. The corn and root ground generally receives first attention, but we do not know but what it is a better practice to give the meadows a light dressing, even at the expense of the corn field. The hay or pasture crop will be increased and the effects of the manure will be noticed in the following crops. It is not necessary to put on a heavy coating. A light dressing every two or three years will give better returns than a heavy dressing once in six or seven years.

Many report that apples are not keeping as well as usual. It might pay to sort over the apples and potatoes in storage and discard the rotten ones. One spoiled apple or potato soon causes those coming in contact with it to become unfit for use. Even if there was a large crop of apples and potatoes, one cannot afford to waste them.

Everyone knows how difficult it is to make the corner posts of the new fence firm in the spring, and yet there does not seem to be time at any other season to build fences. Why not put in a corner post early in January? True, the ground may be frozen, but if you put a small pile of manure where the corner post is to go you will find that you can dig that post hole anytime during the winter. If the corner posts are set firmly it is not so difficult to put up the rest of the fence, as the line post holes can be dug with the auger.

A gravel walk from the house to the barn is another little job that may have needed doing for years, but there never seemed to be time to get the gravel drawn. A few loads of gravel might advisedly be drawn this winter, and if gravel is on hand time will be found next June to put down the walk, and when it is down you will wonder how in the world you trudged through the mud for so many years. It is well to draw enough gravel to put four or five inches in as drainage underneath the concrete; then it needs about four inches of concrete at the rate of one part gravel to six of cement, with a half-inch coat on top of two of sand to one of cement. A three-foot walk will be found to be a nice width.

It is not too early to think about seeds for the 1921 seeding. It is doubtful if clover, alsike or timothy will be any cheaper. If you know of a farmer who has clean seed for sale it would be advisable to lay in a supply. Be careful though about the quality. Enough weeds get on the place without sowing weed seeds. Not half enough attention is paid to the quality of grain sown. Only clean, plump, uniform seed should be sown, and that of the variety which does the best in your community. One cannot afford to be constantly introducing new varieties for field crops. It is all right to experiment in a small way, but the main crop should be of a variety that has been proven. A person may have to pay a little more for the best quality seed, but it is worth it. Your neighbor cannot afford to buy good seed, keep his fields clean, and properly grade the grain and then let you have seed at market price. It is worth at least a half more than market price, if not double. If selecting the seed from the home-grown crops, do not leave it until April to put the grain through the fanning-mill—do it now, and when you think you have a good sample run it through the fanning-mill again and screen out more of those small kernels. Some may think this all buncombe, but it is the men who are careful about the seed sown are getting the best crops.

January is the month of ice harvesting. Of course, a person can get along without ice but it is a great convenience to have it. It does not require an expensive building. A single-board enclosure on the shady side of the barn, with good drainage and a good roof, is all that is necessary. Put a foot of sawdust in the bottom and leave room for a foot of this material around the outside and a couple of feet on top. The blocks of ice must be packed closely together, and all cracks or crevices filled with snow or broken ice.

One is tempted to procrastinate during the early part of the winter, and as a result the wood cutting is left until the snow becomes too deep to permit of the working advantageously, or else one has to shoulder the axe and saw and cut the next season's wood in the spring when the holes and hollows in the woods are filled with water.

On mild days a man might work in the orchard. We haven't seen an orchard this summer but what could be improved by pruning. A person can at least go through and cut out the dead wood and cross limbs. The top of the tree may then be opened up, so the sun may shine through the tree, by removing some of the smaller twigs that grow so thickly at the top and around the outside.

We understand that it used to be the custom of our forefathers to occasionally do up the chores and then take the whole family and spend a half day with a neighbor. It seems that this commendable practice has fallen into disuse. In the present age we do not seem to have time to visit our neighbors, engage in social conversation and have a cup of tea. This would be more edifying than spending an hour at the movies. We know that it is sometimes difficult, where there are a good many chores to do, for a person to get away for an evening, but why not invite your neighbor for dinner and then you may have a good chat before chore time.

A person must also return the visit in order to build up a neighborly spirit. By the way, don't gossip on these afternoon visits but discuss some of the problems of the farm, community and nation. A person is no older than he feels. Did it ever occur to you that you will feel a lot younger after entertaining the young people of the community? Lack of proper entertainment is causing many of the boys and girls to be dissatisfied with rural conditions. The older folk could do a good deal to help the younger people by throwing open the home for wholesome games, music, etc. Then there are the young people's societies, debating clubs, etc., which the older people would find it to their advantage to attend occasionally. There is also the school. Did it ever occur to you that the teacher might appreciate a visit, and besides if you would see the condition of your school you might possibly be more willing to vote money for improvement and equipment? Then, too, it is not always wise to become agitated by the report brought home by the boys and girls. There are always two sides to every story. Before becoming wrathful and saying things for which you may be sorry afterwards, have a talk with the teacher. We know it is difficult for parents to see anything wrong in their own child, but very often that model child is the worst culprit in the school.

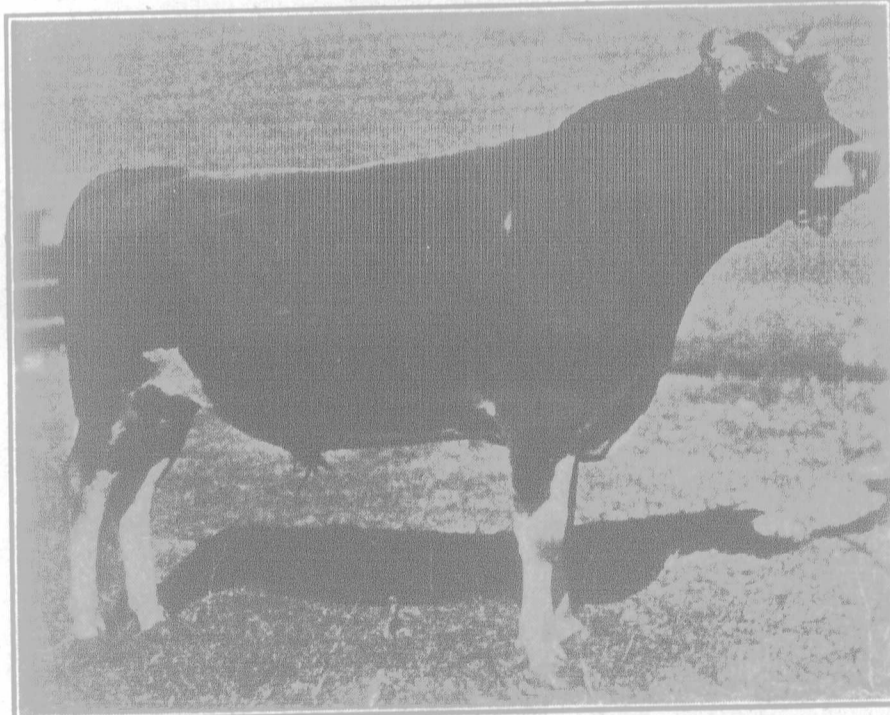
Time goes fast. It will be spring before we know it and then the rush of spring seeding will be on. Let us start now and do up the odd jobs which need doing, and be sure and plan on visiting a few of the neighbors this winter.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Notes From All Over.

The pastures of Canada are very different from those of Holland. We are accustomed to pastures of red clover, or alfalfa, or regular permanent pastures for our dairy cattle, but in Holland the green pastures are very old and are never torn by disk or plow. This sod consists of about 20 different kinds of grasses and along the rivers these never die out. Back from the rivers the Dutch farmers apply liberal amounts of manure to insure abundant growth.

The average price received for 54 females and 10 bulls at the annual Pacific International Holstein sale was \$520. At the twelfth semi-annual sale of the



Rower's Golden Maid's Prince.

Junior Champion Jersey bull at the Western Fair, London, 1920, for Jno. Pringle, London. Sold recently to the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' sale 77 head averaged \$483. The top price of this sale was \$6,200 for Carnation King Ormsby Mercedes.

The other day we read of a Michigan dairyman who started into pure-breeds with one 14 year-old cow, and who now has thirty choice females each of which is a direct descendent of this foundation animal. This is consistent breeding. There are hundreds of herds in Eastern Canada that would be wonderfully improved in a few year's time if some definite breeding policy such as this were followed.

The variation in the cost of producing milk in different localities is shown by figures collected by the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The quantities of various foods required to produce 100 pounds of milk are taken from averages of 20 dairy farms in each of four states. Thus in Indiana 38.6 lbs. of grain were required in winter while in Vermont the amounts was 33.1 lbs.; in North Carolina 57.8 lbs., and in Washington 29.4 lbs. Of these four groups of farms in four states, the Washington farmers produced the cheapest milk and the North Carolina dairymen the most expensive.

The Belmont and Russell plants of the Canadian

Milk Products Company resumed operations on a milk powder basis on December 9, and the General Manager of the company informs us that a ready market is now being found for whole milk powder. Patrons of receiving stations at Mapleton, Nilestown, Gladstone, Harrietsville and Westminister are affected by the opening of the Belmont plant. The price paid is the same as at Burford where operations were resumed on November 29, namely, \$2.90 per 100 lbs. for 3.5 per cent. milk delivered at the plant, or \$2.75 for milk delivered at the receiving stations.

In 1917 there were 19 cheese factories and three creameries in the Sudbury and Nipissing Districts of Northern Ontario. Milk was obtained from 2,901 cows for cheese making and from 1,726 cows for butter making. In 1919 there were 24 cheese factories and 3 creameries and milk was utilized from 3,475 and 2,340 cows respectively. During 1920 one new cheese factory was built and 3 cheese factories were changed to creameries. Two of the factories make Italian cheese and the cheese from nearly all of the factories grades number one.

G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying for Ontario has the following to say with regard to the Ontario Cream and Milk Purchase Act (1920).

"The fact that such an Act was passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature resulted in greater care being taken by the milk and cream testers. The Department of Agriculture secured the services of four inspectors to administer this Act. It was found that many persons in charge of Cream Buying Stations were not qualified for the work which they were undertaking, and in many of the creameries sufficient care was not taken in a matter of such importance. In a few cases the tests were found to be too high; while at other places some of the tests were too low. On the whole the work was very satisfactorily done in the creameries, as is indicated by the number of prosecutions. Convictions were secured in the three cases tried, and the accusations were "under reading of tests", "using the pipette instead of the cream scale" and "failure to keep samples for re-testing."

"The campaign has been one of education rather than prosecution, as was the intention from the first, and we believe that no action on the part of the Dairy Department has been of greater benefit to the farmers generally than the passing and administration of "The Cream and Milk Purchase Act."

"The officers of the Department will continue to do checking up work to a greater or lesser extent through the winter months, and at the opening of the season in 1921 this feature of dairy work will receive due attention."

From 1913 to 1920 the manufacture of butter in Ireland fell from 81,241,216 lbs. to 36,267,840 lbs., while cheese manufacture rose from 683,424 lbs. to 31,068,800 lbs. During 1920, however, the manufacture of cheese has fallen off very rapidly and it is stated that Irish creameries are now regretting that they invested large sums in cheese equipment. A statement recently received from the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa, says: "Various reasons are given for the reduction of exports from that country; increased home consumption, scarcity of labor, and to some extent

the destruction of creameries under the lawless conditions prevailing in that country. "The Dairy" is authority for the statement that creameries to the value of nearly \$1,000,000 have been wrecked or completely destroyed during the past season."

The price of milk at the farm in Scotland as agreed upon between producer and distributor is as follows: October 51 cents per gallon; November, December, January, February and March, 59 cents per gallon; April 47 cents per gallon.

During the month of October, Canada exported 144,425 gals. fresh cream worth \$227,144; 106,045 gals. fresh milk worth \$33,283; 611,137 lbs. butter worth \$334,682; 12,846,545 lbs. cheese worth \$3,485,888 and 7,181,050 lbs. condensed milk worth \$1,226,568.

On November 1, 1920, there were 25,473,037 lbs. butter, 717,117 lbs. oleomargarine and 18,788,027 lbs. cheese held in storage in Canada. This is an increase of 10.38 per cent. for creamery butter and 32.83 per cent. for oleomargarine, over 1919, but a decrease of 22.61 per cent. for dairy butter and 33.57 per cent. for cheese.

Twenty-Five Years of Cow Testing.

Cow testing is nothing more nor less than a measurement of the cow's ability to return a profit over and above the cost of the feed consumed. It is one of the most effective and obvious improvements which any dairy farmer who has an eye to business can put into effect in his herd. Sometime ago we asked A. H. White, Senior Dairy Promoter, Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, if he would send us what information he had with regard to cow testing in other countries, together with figures showing the extent to which this work is being carried on. He has accordingly forwarded us the accompanying table which was recently published by the Co-operative Danish Agricultural Societies, with the exception of the figures for Canada. It will be noticed that Denmark was the first to begin this work, and that since the war 636 or 94 per cent. of the associations at work prior to the war have resumed operations. This is the largest recovery of any country except England. In England dairying has been surprisingly backward but is now receiving a great deal of attention, and although even in 1919 there were only 44 cow-testing associations it is quite evident that these associations are regarded as an important means of increasing dairy production. Along with the information supplied in the table, Mr. White has forwarded the following comments, and we are glad to direct attention to his remarks regarding the character of successful cow-testing work in other countries. Dairymen should, in their own interests and in the interest of agriculture, consider the possible value of cow testing on their own farms. Mr. White says:

"It is just a quarter of a century since the cow-testing association work was first started by the Government of Denmark as a co-operative measure to increase the average production of milk per cow, and also as a means of placing dairying on a sound and firm basis. In a very few years' time this work spread to neighboring countries until at the present time cow testing is practiced everywhere that dairying is considered an important industry. In every country experience has demonstrated that cow testing is the surest, cheapest and quickest way to attain a decided and permanent increased production. It points out the poor producer and gives the farmer information which he must have if he is to breed and feed to the best advantage.

"A study of the accompanying table will show how cow testing has developed in each country since its introduction, and although this work received a serious setback during the war, especially in European countries, it will undoubtedly come back stronger than ever. This is a natural conclusion because cow testing has proved its usefulness in helping to build up high producing, and therefore profitable, herds and most dairy farmers are aware of the possibilities in this work.

"Denmark, although having a much smaller cow population than other countries, such as the United States, England, Germany or Canada, has the largest number of members in the associations and a much larger number of cows under test. The extensive work carried on in these Danish co-operative cow-testing associations enabled the farmers of that country to nearly double the average milk production per cow in about fifteen years. This is, no doubt, one of the reasons for the high standing Denmark has taken among dairying countries of the world, and is certainly the reason for the financial prosperity of the dairy business there.

"Another interesting fact noticed in the table is the way the cow-testing associations are being extended in England. Notwithstanding labor troubles and abnormal conditions due to the war, there were over twice as many active associations in England in 1919 as compared with those in operation during 1915. The associations are finding much favor with the dairymen of large milk producing sections as found in Surrey and other places which supply milk for the large industrial centres such as London. The English milk producer has come to realize that cow-testing associations are the only means by which he can keep the poor cows out of the herd.

"In Canada, the work is growing, and the increase in the number of herds and cows under test in 1920 as compared with 1914 shows that Canadian dairymen know the value of records of milk and fat production. But one of the interesting features of cow testing in the different countries is the different methods of carrying on the work.

"In almost every country except Canada, the farmers are organized into a co-operative association and carry on the work under their own management.

Each association is financed by the farmers, who pay a fee to have each cow tested regularly, with a small financial grant from the governments in some cases. The executive of the association hires the tester, who visits each farm regularly once a month or, in the case of Denmark, twice a month, and weighs and samples and tests each cow's milk right at the farm. This means that the farmer is free from the detail work of weighing and sampling which is generally quite a bothersome thing to most men.

"In Canada, the government bears the entire expense of cow-testing work, with the exception that each farmer is asked to supply his own scales and sample bottles; and of course, the farmer weighs and samples the milk himself and delivers the samples to a central testing point. This means that the farmer is responsible for detail work, which is apt to be forgotten in the rush of a busy season. Thus he does not receive as much benefit from cow testing as he might.



Valleybrook Mollie Hartog.

First prize dry three-year-old Holstein cow at Toronto, 1920, for Haley & Lee, Springfield.

"There are advantages and disadvantages in both systems. It would seem, however, after some study of both methods, that if cow testing is to be put on a permanent basis and carried on to the greatest advantage to all dairy farmers, it must be done through the co-operative association as found in Denmark and the United States. It would be well for dairymen and their different organizations to give some serious consideration to this method of carrying on cow-testing work."

Chicago Milk Producers' Organization

Milk producers to the number of about 20,000 are interested in the Chicago Milk Producers' Association. This Association was organized in February, 1909, and is composed of local organizations around each plant or shipping point in the Chicago district, covering an area of approximately 20,000 square miles. Membership also covers considerable territory in the States of Indiana and Wisconsin, as well as the State of Illinois, where the charter was obtained. According to "The Milk News," published by the Association, the purpose



Butter Baroness Korndyke.

First two-year-old in milk at Toronto, 1920, for Hilliker Bros., Burgessville, Ont.

of the Association is to promote the interests of the producers and consumers of milk by "(a) improving the conditions under which milk is produced; (b) improving methods of marketing and co-operating therein; (c) standardizing the product; (d) generally by doing such other things as may be necessary to improve the quality, reduce the cost of production, increase the returns to the producer, and to do all things necessary therefor."

For many years membership was confined to about 3,000 members, who were located in the can-shipping districts. These producers paid \$2.50 per capita each year, but for the last three years a fee of \$3 per capita has been charged, and \$1 of this is retained with the local association.

As time went on the big milk distributors in Chicago began pushing out farther into unorganized dairy territory where they could purchase raw milk at prices that were considered less than the cost of production by those dairymen in the districts adjacent to the City where land and labor were higher priced. A strike occurred in 1916 and the dairymen won out. The custom had been for years to make contracts with buyers for six months at a time, but in September, 1917, cost of production had risen to such an extent that the producers set a price of \$3.42 for September, an advance of \$1.12. The federal authorities considered this price unreasonable, and as a result seven of the officials of the Association were taken to court, and for seven weeks in the fall of 1919 their case occupied the attention of the court. Everyone of them, however, was acquitted.

During the war, however, a practice had been instigated by the U. S. Food Administration of setting the price of milk each month, through the medium of a committee made up of representative buyers and producers, as well as a representative of the Food Administration. The difficulty of disposing of surplus milk and other products which at certain seasons of the year were being disposed of at considerable loss had taken up the attention of Chicago milk producers for some time. In the fall of 1918 they had perfected an organization known as The Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000. Collective bargaining was the purpose of this Company, but it did not begin to handle the milk of the producers until February 1, 1919, at which time the U. S. Food Administration had ceased to function. At this time the buyers began to ignore the cost formula and again tried to dictate prices. The marketing company sold the milk, however, and has since continued to do so for a monthly advance over the price offered by the buyers of from 25 cents to 75 cents per hundred pounds. This Company is now handling nearly all the milk produced in the great Chicago district, and the following paragraphs are quoted from the official organ of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association, outlining the methods of the marketing company:

"In March of the present year the Nestle Food Company, operating four condenseries in the Chicago district, notified the Marketing Company that they would not buy milk through farmers' organizations doing collective bargaining, but proposed to buy their milk from the individual farmers, and asked the Marketing Company to take care of all milk over which it had control. This stand, taken by one of the largest buyers of milk, again aroused the producers, and in a very short time the Nestles Company found itself without milk at the four plants above referred to. Thus it will be seen that the Marketing Company, on a very short notice, had on their hands for manufacture or disposal otherwise, a daily output of nearly a half million pounds. The prompt action on the part of the company at that time, and the creditable manner in which this vast amount of milk was handled inspired the confidence of the farmers and at the same time, it may be said, surprised the buyers. The par value of a share of stock in this company is \$50, and is sold only to bona fide farmers or farm owners; no one being allowed to own more than five shares of the capital stock, thus preventing any one person from getting a controlling interest. In other words, it is purely a farmers' co-operative company.

The business of the concern is in the hands of a board of 27 directors, selected with a view of distributing the representation throughout the district in which it operates. The head officers are selected by and from the board of directors, and hold their offices for one year, although the directors are elected by the shareholders for a period of three years. The board of directors also selects an executive committee of five from among its members, and also a general superintendent.

Farmers desiring to have their milk handled by this company are required to sign a contract, which is binding on both parties for the remainder of the year in which it is written and is self-renewing for periods of one year each thereafter, unless either party serves notice on the other at least thirty days before the end of the calendar year. Milk is sold at a uniform price for a given quality, and each contract holder is liable for a uniform spread or commission charge to cover the needs of the company. Surplus milk is handled by the company at various plants, owned or controlled by it, and the proceeds from the sale of manufactured products are pooled, as is also the price obtained for fluid milk. At the present time several new plants are in process of construction. These plants are intended to properly process milk and prepare it for shipment to the city to supply the fluid milk trade and at the same time manufacture the surplus whenever the trade does not require it all. In this way the distributors are assured of a more even flow, and the producers a better price for what is needed for immediate consumption. In this manner, too, the supply and demand may be regulated

Dairy Records (Cow Testing) Associations at Work.

Country	Prior to the war.					After the war.					Per cent. of associations at work compared with pre-war record
	First established in the year	Record for year	Associations	Members	Cows	Record for year	Number of				
							Associations	Members	Cows		
Denmark	1895	1916	676	15,865	239,790	1919	636	15,000	208,900	94%	
Sweden	1898	1911	682	9,950	203,716	1919	427	5,503	102,812	67%	
Norway	1898	1914	138		36,882	1919	102	2,080	23,286	74%	
Finland	1900	1916	242	4,369	82,276	1919	142	2,463	41,927	60%	
Germany	1897	1914	792	13,209	351,857	1919	333	4,560	135,540	44%	
Austria	1904	1911	244		16,000						
Holland	1900	1910			77,000						
United States	1906	1917	459			1919	385	10,000	167,313	84%	
England	1905	1915	20	398	9,800	1919	44		32,000	220%	
Scotland	1903	1914	36	641	26,424	1918	22	426	17,827	61%	
Canada	1904	1914		2,109	19,156	1920		3,847	33,382		

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to a certain extent and somewhere near cost of production obtained for all milk needed and the loss, if any, sustained only on surplus."

Where the Profit is in Dairying.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the issue for November 25, an article appeared from J. A. M., Kings County, P. E. I., entitled "Where is the profit?" and after reading and re-reading I decided to endeavor to give an answer in a presumptuous kind of way, although every suggestion and statement made has been accomplished by many and can be by many more if they will just get down to real business.

I may say that for over thirty years I have been engaged in practical dairy work, in herds of from about twenty up to nearly one hundred cows, where milk has been shipped to the city, to the cheese factory, and buttermaking at home. The latter I believe to be the most profitable, providing conditions are right all round. Shipping the cream I believe to be the second best, as the skim-milk is still to hand for calf raising, etc. Although I am particularly interested in pure-bred stock, my remarks refer to grades, as I suppose J. A. M.'s are such.

Now, supposing I had twenty cows and a good pure-bred sire, my aim would be to get at least ten to freshen during September and October, five for January and five about April, endeavoring to keep up a continued flow, the latter five to neutralize the milk from the fall-calvers, which is essential to buttermaking at least. I would weigh each cow's milk separately and correctly, and mark a chart, and any mature cow that would not give 8,000 pounds in 320 days, under normal and favorable conditions, I would cull. Three-year-olds should give 7,000 lbs., and two-year-olds, 6,000 lbs. Guessing is detrimental to profits. I would milk and feed regularly systematically, and economically, and use feeds I knew to be most suitable for them, and I strongly advise home-grown feeds, such as silage, roots, alfalfa, and clover hay. For concentrates, oats and barley (about twenty-five per cent. of the latter) ground together make splendid provender, with a liberal amount of bran, and linseed oil cake in reason.

Feed so that the animals will be licked clean after every meal. Salt is required by cattle the year around to aid digestion. Now, if my fifteen mature cows gave me 8,000 lbs. each, as I would expect from the same, I would get about 320 lbs. of butter, counting on 4 lbs. of butter to each 100 lbs. of milk and if I made, say, 50 cents a pound for butter wholesale this would mean \$160. Valuing the skim-milk at 25 cents per 100 lbs. would mean, say, \$18, after deducting the butter weight, the butter-milk being equal in value to the skim-milk for hogs. If the remaining five as two and three-year-olds averaged 6,500 lbs. of milk, yielding 260 lbs. of butter, this at 50 cents a pound would give a return of \$130. The value of skim-milk per mature cow would be about \$16.50, making a total per cow, for the five, of \$146.50, or a grand total for the twenty cows of about \$3,342.50.

As to breeding, I would aim to have every cow freshen yearly, as nearly as possible. This is not always an easy matter, but, under normal and favorable conditions, I would have twenty calves, and should they turn out fifty-five I would select five of the best heifers from the best cows and give them particular care for building up the herd in place of the cows not giving satisfaction. I would not keep the remaining calves longer than six weeks, and by that time they should be worth \$25 apiece for veal, making \$375 cash. The five kept for the herd would have the same value, namely \$125, thus making the total calf receipts \$500. The cows to be disposed of should be set apart for a while and given extra care and attention, so that as butcher cows they would bring not less than \$75 apiece. If I sold two, I would put the price of both in one good cow which had just freshened, second or third calf, and in this way help to improve the herd and keep up the milk flow. My chief ambition would be to increase the stock value by careful breeding, practical feeding, and ceaseless cleaning. There is scarcely any limit to the productive value of a good cow when well handled, so that with increased production and flesh value a much coveted herd can be established. I have milked dozens of grade cows that would give over 50 lbs. of milk per day, on grass, without any kind of provender; and some exceptions have exceeded 70 lbs. per day. I milked one cow continuously for three years, without her having a calf, and another heifer that came in at two and a half years was milked through three lactation periods without missing a single milking. She gave a beautiful calf each year, and then she was sold at a splendid price and was still giving over 20 lbs. a day. I am well convinced that a man can earn sixty per cent. of his wages on increased stock value alone, on a twenty-cow herd, if he understands his work and has the will and ability to do it. I believe, moreover, that my remarks will not seem unreasonable to progressive farmers, for no doubt there are not a few who

have surpassed in every way every suggestion and stated achievement related here. There are always setbacks, but much can be learned by mistakes and mishaps.

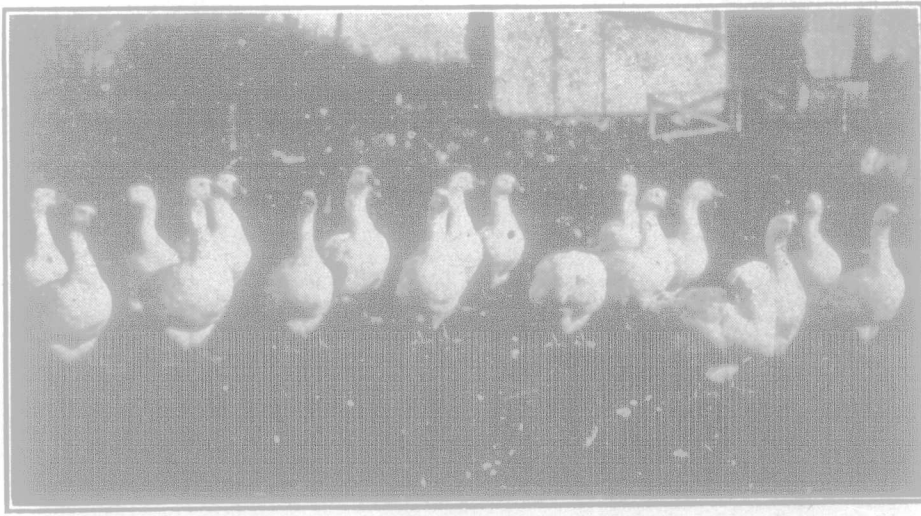
In making these statements I have calculated on the proprietor working with his hired man to manage the herd, and in order to succeed there must be harmony between employer and employee. The mistakes must be minimized and the good qualities of each other emphasized and the standing in life neutralized, so that the most kindly feeling will prevail at all time when among the cattle—for woe betide the poor cows and calves when there is friction, as this usually means abuse, and when cattle are abused there is failure.

And now as far as the herd is concerned I have not expressed any exaggerated ideas, for it is within the bounds of possibility to do far better than I have stated, but even at this I think there would be a very reasonable profit. So in reviewing my statements we find a cash return of \$3,342.50 from the cows; \$375 for 15 calves sold; five calves valued to the herd at \$125, total \$500; two cows sold out for \$150, and one put in for this amount, making the herd total 19, and with the 5 growing heifers makes 24 in all. With a farm of, say, 150 acres the most of the feed can be home-grown, and some particular crop can be grown to cover the expense of extra summer help, and the concentrates not home-grown. With the skim milk, etc., a good number of pigs could be raised that should pay the hired man a good wage. There are many other things that can be worked in to pay for the wear and tear of implements, etc., so I venture to say that a farmer with a farm of the size stated, and a herd as specified, can under normal and favorable conditions make a good substantial profit from his undertaking, and every year should find the farm and stock value increased by at least twenty per cent. and the bank account liberally enlarged.

Labelle Co., Quebec.

CHARLES GOULD.

Financial Raleigh's Foxy has become the senior two-year-old champion Jersey cow of Ohio. She was started on test at three years and seven months of age and produced 13,116.8 lbs. milk and 667.25 lbs. fat.



A Fine Flock of Embden Geese Owned by Mrs. D. Julia, York Co., Ont.

A Grievance Expressed.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

After reading your stricture on J. A. M.'s article "Where's the Profit?" and recalling several other efforts on the part of your paper showing the same attitude toward the dairy farmer's grievances, I am coming to the conclusion your paper had better be rechristened. It at least is a queer "Advocate". J. A. M. is not in a class by himself by any means; it's the real condition of the business from coast to coast, with possibly the exception of the breeders of fancy stock.

Who is foolish enough to consider that three cents per day profit or thirty cents a day per cow is inducement to obtain a living at work that very few do for love of the mild-eyed bovine? Who of us has the temerity to ask our daughters or sons to look forward to the pleasure(?) of three hundred and sixty-five days in the year—except leap year when they have an extra day thrown in for good measure—taking an occasional swat from bossie's caudal appendage, or heaving out the solid and liquid accumulations that are sometimes referred to as "the farmer's bank."

Farmers' sons and daughters are beginning to study farm arithmetic and find that the three cents or the thirty cents is not on the credit side; consequently they say, "Nothing doing, Father," and seek a more remunerative and more classy occupation. With shorter hours, cleaner clothes and more desirable associations, they prepare themselves for positions from which they obtain the means to make a living and lay by a bank account for the rainy day, in the shape of an insurance policy instead of the manure bank on the old homestead.

You think J. A. M.'s figure for board is too high? Would you kindly give the menu and other comforts that cost 75 cents per day at Weldwood Farm? This, of course, would include food, fuel, rent of room, laundry work and the share of the cook's wages. No nice farmer would expect his wife or daughters to do the personal, or bed linen, or towels of a stranger, so, of course, this would be at laundry rates.

There is also the ethical condition—the influence of

a stranger in the home—that many have found inimical to the best interests of family life. Thunder Bay. C. MUNRO.

NOTE.—"The Farmer's Advocate" does not fear criticism such as the above, which seems to carry no argument or to put forward any facts which would effectively refute the statements to which our correspondent takes objection. We pass it on for what it may be worth to others. As regards the cost of boarding labor at Weldwood Farm, we will only say that this is the experience of one of the editors who lives on and manages the farm and for the last two years has boarded the men at a certain fixed rate per meal. When it is considered that he bought everything used from the farm except vegetables, there should be no need to further justify our former opinion until more specific criticism is made.—EDITOR.

POULTRY.

Chinese Eggs.

Quite a large quantity of Chinese eggs are imported annually into Canada and the United States and these come into competition with eggs produced in North America. The last egg market report issued by the Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, has the following to say regarding the quality and packing of these eggs from the orient:

"Reports have been received on some of the Chinese fresh eggs arriving at Vancouver. These eggs are packed by States firms operating in the Orient, and are packed in American made cases, with heavy straw board flats and fillers. The padding on the bottom of the case is half-inch filler, then heavy flat and oil paper. On the tops corrugated flats are used and corrugated flats at both sides of the centre board, at the ends of the case.

"The eggs appear of good quality, but very small and would not grade higher than Canadian pullet eggs, some of them are almost too small for that class. The eggs are clean, and owing to the careful packing, and more care in handling by the transportation company there is not much breakage.

"For the week ending December 3rd, 1,958 cases of Chinese fresh arrived for Vancouver delivery, and for the week ending December 10th, 7,846 cases were entered at customs, and 999 cases for transshipment to London, England, and 1,030 cases for Montreal delivery."

Geese for Marketing.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Geese might well be given a place on every farm, but the growing of geese is seldom if ever made an exclusive business. Most of the market stock is picked up by dealers from the small flocks found on general farms, and these are either dressed or sold to professional fatteners, who put them in fine condition before killing. The most of the market geese come from these fattening establishments, of which there are many. Some of the fatteners handle thousands of birds each season.

Geese, like turkeys, do best on large range. They are grazing fowl and will make tender grass a large part of their ration if given an opportunity to range over good pasture land. Like ducks, they will thrive even if denied a swimming pool, but do better if a pond or stream is available for their use. In many cases geese are permitted to roam at will over the farm. Some growers limit their activities by erecting a low fence about some suitable field and confining the birds within this enclosure. Rough, swampy land, with a fair proportion of dry areas, serves the purpose beautifully. Geese seldom seek the shelter of buildings, but most growers provide dry sheds to which the birds retire in extreme weather, and during long-continued storms. It is well to supply protected nests, and for this purpose barrels are generally used. These are covered with heavy roofing paper to keep out the rain and are laid on their sides, so braced as to prevent moving. Cut straw or hay makes the foundation of the nest, which the laying goose completes with feathers plucked from her own body.

The adult stock thrives on a simple ration where the pasturage is ample. The birds do not require heavy grain feeding. Some growers feed whole and cracked grains only, while others supply a mash occasionally. A very satisfactory plan is to give one feed of mash and one of grain each day. Animal feed in some form is necessary, also green feed, in the absence of good pasturage. Oyster shell and grit should be kept before the birds all the time.

Geese normally begin laying very early in the spring, and the first eggs are especially valuable, as the early goslings bring the greatest returns. However, in practice it is not wise to hatch the goslings until fresh grass is available for them. The generally accepted plan is to collect the eggs daily, leaving one or more nest eggs in the nest. The first clutch of eggs, and frequently the second, are hatched under hens, though these do not ordinarily make good mothers for goslings. Fortunately, the latter are easy to rear and may be grown in any good brooder. The goose is permitted to incubate her second or third clutch of eggs, and these goslings are safe in her care. In any event the youngsters should be kept confined in rather limited yards until they have gained strength, and a little sense. In warm spring weather they may be removed from the brooder, if one is used, and placed in a cold coop.

When two to three weeks of age the goslings require plenty of water, sharp sand and crushed oyster shell. From the very start they delight in picking at rotten wood, and careful growers keep them supplied with this

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material, in addition to plenty of fresh green feed, preferably grass. The goslings should be fed regularly in order to induce rapid growth. Stale bread mixed with egg, any good chicken or duck mash, and cracked corn scalded, at first will serve. Baked johnny-cake, made of one part cornmeal, one part ground oats, and two parts bran, is a favorite feed. This should be crumbled before feeding. The addition of a small amount of bonemeal helps in the building of big frames.

The fattening period arrives when the main wing feathers reach the base of the tail, and continues for about three weeks. During this period a heavy mash composed largely of cornmeal, and carrying ten per cent. of beef scrap, is fed liberally; at night a full meal of whole corn is given. Green geese, as the youngsters are called, are in demand all through the summer resort season, and also at Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. They are killed and dressed in the same manner as ducks. Fortunately, goslings are subject to few disorders, and such as they have are similar to duck ailments.

Geese frequently live to an advanced age, and those that prove to be reliable breeders should be retained. Good geese lay from thirty to fifty eggs per year. Sometimes they are mated in pairs, but the usual custom is to allow each gander two or three geese.

The birds most commonly used by market growers are as follows: The Toulouse, an attractive gray goose, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, and occasionally twenty-five pounds; the Embden, white in color and ranging in weight from sixteen to twenty pounds; the African, with mixed plumage of gray, black and brown, weighing from fourteen to twenty pounds; the Chinese, white or brown, according to variety, and from eight to twelve pounds in weight. The Wild or Canada goose weighs about the same as the Chinese and is largely gray in color. This breed is sometimes bred pure, but is more commonly used for crossing on the common domestic breeds, thereby improving the flavor of the resulting goslings.

Leeds Co., Ontario.

WALTER MANHARD.

HORTICULTURE.

Proper Storage Conditions for Vegetables.

A great deal of waste in vegetables may be avoided if some care is taken to see that they are stored under proper conditions. On the average farm the cellar is the most convenient, and sometimes the only place where vegetables can be stored for winter use. The object of storage is to preserve the food value of the vegetables to the greatest possible extent, which means that such factors as drainage, light, ventilation, cleanliness, and moisture should be considered. Most vegetables will keep a great deal better if they are stored in racks, bins or crates made specially for the purpose, but very often it is considered unnecessarily troublesome to provide these extra facilities. If special racks or bins are built they should be removed so that the storage can be cleaned thoroughly and whitewashed. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station recommends that one ounce of copper sulphate be dissolved and added to each gallon of whitewash, as an aid in the prevention of mold development and to give a fresh, blue tinge to the whitewash.

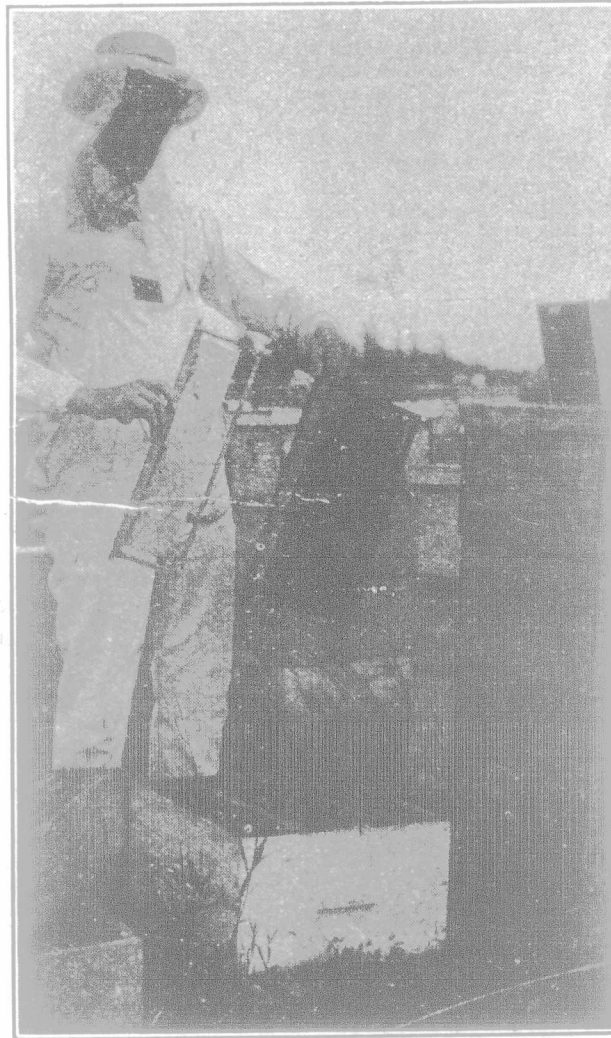
In the ordinary farm cellar, controlling the ventilation is the only means of cooling the air, and when frosty weather comes the ventilation of the vegetable cellar should, therefore, be attended to carefully. It is a good practice to have a thermometer in the cellar, and to open the doors and windows for a time at least when the air is cooler, such as is usually the case in the evening. If the nights are not too cold, the windows may be left open all night and closed in the morning so as to retain the cold air during the day. If frost is able to penetrate the walls of the cellar, the vegetables nearest the wall may be frozen, and it is advisable to study to a certain extent the temperature in various parts of the cellar, because it is a common thing to find some parts warmer than others. This difficulty may be partly overcome by storing the hardest vegetables where it is likely to be coldest. Potatoes, for instance, which are tender, may in extreme cases be piled against an inner wall of the cellar and covered there with layers of burlap, old rugs, carpet, or grain bags.

Some vegetables, such as parsnips and salsify, will endure the coldest weather outdoors, provided they are protected from alternate freezing and thawing. Under these conditions it is stated, in fact, that hard freezing modifies the flavor of these root crops and increases their sweetness. Provided they are not handled when frozen, carrots, beets, mangels, turnips, cabbage, and celery will stand light frost without injury. The same is true of onions, which will stand even more freezing under the same conditions. Sometimes vegetables and apples are accidentally frozen. In this case it is not wise to handle them at all until they are thawed out. If water that is nearly ice cold can be secured, they can be thawed in this without injury. Winter squashes and pumpkins will not keep so long if they are allowed to be frozen, but light frosts do not injure them immediately. These vegetables should be stored in a dry place with a temperature in the neighborhood of 45 or 50 degrees. Moisture and a lower temperature than this will shorten the time that these vegetables can be stored. Not only is it true that squashes and pumpkins should not be stored in a cool, moist place, but they should not be handled roughly. The Hubbard squash, for instance, have a very hard shell, but this does not mean that it may be thrown about without injury. Any bruise, even to this hard shell, will give room for an attack by decay.

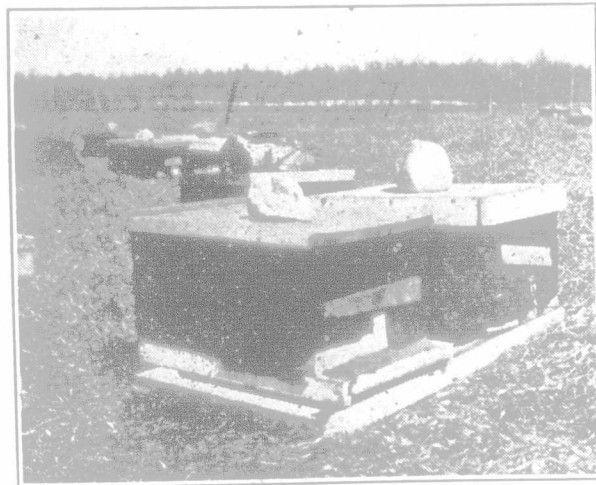
Even though potatoes are not actually frozen they are likely to be injured if exposed to a very low temperature for considerable length of time. The food value of the tubers is likely to be reduced and consequently a temperature of about 40 degrees is recommended. Exposure to light is also injurious to the table quality of potatoes, and they should for this reason be stored in the darkest part of the cellar, or in covered bins.

Dry air in the storage cellar causes a shrivelling of vegetables, especially potatoes and roots, and also apples. On this account an earthen floor is an advantage, because it is usually moist. Where a cement floor is present it may be sprinkled occasionally with water to keep the air moist and prevent evaporation from the stored vegetables. Where the cellar walls are not frost-proof, which is a very common condition, they may be banked with some material for the winter months. Dead leaves make excellent banking material. Sawdust and chaff are also good, and some kind of wire netting laid over these materials will be sufficient to prevent them blowing away. Snow may also be packed on top of the other materials and will be of considerable assistance.

THE APIARY.



Illustrating Deep and Shallow Langstroth Combs.



Hives Wrapped in Tar Paper Ready for Winter.

About Bee-Hives.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The history of the science and art of beekeeping is the history of the bee-hive, and although there are yet disputed points as to the exact size and shape that is desirable for the best results, still the pattern of the hive that has now become universally employed is the one, invented by Langstroth about the year 1850, which has been the instrument in skilled hands by which the remarkable achievements of modern apiculture have become possible.

We do not know just when bees were first kept by man, but it must have been a great many centuries ago, for the Romans left some very practical treatises amongst their literature, and we find bees sculptured on

monuments of Ancient Egypt. When we consider that in olden times when there was no sugar and honey was the only sweet known, the bees were highly valued and through every country of which we have any record, bees were sought for in the woods, where they lived in hollow trees. Sections of the trees were cut out, bees and all, and removed to the habitations of the people. Then as swarms issued they were hived in receptacles of one pattern or another, and when honey was wanted, the bees in the heavier hives were killed by sulphur fumes and the combs cut out.

In this early stage of beekeeping, the actual form of the hive showed considerable divergences. In North America, where wood was abundant, there were the "box hives" that most people have seen at one time or another, and which were merely boxes of almost any size and shape. Sometimes, indeed, soap-boxes or barrels were used for the purpose. Further south in the States, where bees were often found in the gum trees, sections of this kind of tree were used and were called "bee-gums." Across in Europe there were the most striking and curious forms of beehives, and many of them are still in use. The bee-papers have contained many photographs of curious French and English hives, bee-hives that were noticed by men who went over at the time of the war, and the American Bee-journal, in collecting money for the relief of beekeepers in the devastated regions commented on the low price at which bees could be bought in districts where modern methods had not yet penetrated. In England the old hives were the straw "skips," dome-shaped, made of straw and string, and varying in size from one to two feet across the mouth. Often they had a handle at the top by which they could be held when hiving a swarm, and sometimes they had sticks across inside to support the combs. They have become the "beehive" of art, and glucose syrups that are prevented by the pure-food laws from selling themselves as honey will usually print a skip on the label, or lithograph it on the can to suggest that the contents in some way resembles honey. On the five-pound notes of the Bank of England, there has always appeared a hive to symbolize industry, and it is recorded that once a forgery was discovered by the fact that the forger had omitted one of the bees flying in front of the pictured hive. From a sentimental point of view one feels rather sorry that the old skips are passing into the discard, but they cannot compete with the modern hive in honey-production.

In countries where there is a great scarcity of wood or even of straw, and where the people are very poor, bees are usually kept in little houses of mud or bricks. Of course these are not movable and the honey gathered is of very small quantity. In Germany, Austria, and Switzerland this idea is further developed in the construction of "House-apiaries," buildings often very large and beautifully ornamented, in which whole apiaries are housed,—with little holes for each colony to use as entrance. The beekeeper works from the inside.

The fatal objection to all the primitive hives which consist of mere receptacles, lies in the fact that the bees, when hived in them, build their combs solidly constructed to the roof and walls, just as they used to in the hollow trees in the wild state, and the beekeeper had no way of looking at the interior of the hive. All he could do was to wait till the bees swarmed, then hive them and kill off the old colony to get their honey. This "robbing the bees" was a feature of the fall season on many farms and it was indeed robbery—with murder—for the crop could have been gained without the loss of a single bee. The first attempt to avoid the loss consisted in putting a "cap" on the hive, either of wood or sometimes a cork turned bottom up, with a hole bored to give the bees access from the hive below. In a good season they would fill this with honey after providing for their own winter needs, and it was a considerable advance of the "robbing" process. But the amount was limited by the fact that there was no means of swarm control.

The modern hive is at once a home for the bees, and a tool or instrument of the beekeeper. It consists of a box in which hang a series of frames in a rabbet. Thin sheets of beeswax are rolled into a corrugated pattern to resemble the natural foundation of comb, and this artificial "comb foundation" is readily accepted by the bees, who build their combs straight and smooth in the frames. Then when the beekeeper needs to work amongst the bees he can carefully lift out the combs one by one and replace them just as they were, or in any other arrangement that the necessities of the case call for. Around the frames is left just enough space for a bee to walk, and the result of this is that they do not glue the frames in, nor build combs in so narrow a space.

During the season when the honey is coming in, the hive is enlarged by putting one box of frames on the top of another, till the hives are often tiered three or four high, and not only have the bees abundant space to store their honey, but in addition it has been found that this additional room acts powerfully as a preventive of swarming, and in actual honey-production, a colony that does not swarm will give twice or three times as much as one that does so.

The earlier hives that were constructed on the plan of the invention of Langstroth were nearly always too small and too complicated. The inventors seemed not to be satisfied till they had elaborated the simple hive with the addition of porticoes, feeders, wax-moth traps and I know not what contraptions. The United States patent office is cluttered up with hundreds of inventions relating to bees and bee-culture, and there have not been half-a-dozen of them come to any practical utility. In England the hives are still, even where movable frames are employed, too complex and expensive and this simpler hive used this side of the water has proved to be so satisfactory in actual results that no

When we consider that sugar and honey were highly valued and we have any record, as, where they lived in bees were cut out, bees imitations of the people. The hived in receptacles when honey was wanted, were killed by sulphur...
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Intending beekeeper should purchase any but the standard Langstroth hives made by a good reliable firm. The hive should consist of a bottom-board, with a raised edge 3/8 of an inch high on three sides of it. The super, or box that holds the combs, will then sit upon this so that one side is left clear for an entrance. The frames should be constructed so that they will always be the right distance from one another, and the cover should be watertight, rigid, and should telescope far enough over the hive that it will not blow off.

About the only really debatable point in connection with the movable frame hive is the size of the frames. Langstroth made them 9 1/2 inches high, and the Dadants, who are the proprietors of the American Bee Journal and prominent in the bee world have always used a deeper frame, the one invented by Quinby, a contemporary of Langstroth. The Langstroth hive has become the standard and is used widely, but the remarkable success of the Dadants with their deep hive is causing every year a discussion as to whether the deeper frame is not the best one after all. The novice cannot go far wrong, however, in getting the Langstroth, for it is used universally.

Manitoba. H. W. SANDERS.

FARM BULLETIN.

Scraps From Scotland.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
 Almost every farm paper one picks up nowadays in Canada has an article on Rural Depopulation. All of these articles are of a pessimistic nature, although Allan McDiarmid, in the issue of November 18, strikes a fairly pleasant note.

For a change I am going to try to write a more optimistic letter. Was there ever a time when the average and the majority of farmers were as well off as to-day? I certainly cannot find any information to lead me to believe they were ever any better off.

Labor is undoubtedly scarce, and yet in my experience those farmers who were good managers and could employ labor to the best advantage were able to secure some suitable help if they would pay a reasonable wage. My experience, of course, does not cover the whole of the Province of Ontario. Farmers to-day are installing all sorts of conveniences, both in the home and in the barns, of a mechanical nature, while many of them own and find time to use automobiles.

Let us go back to the older ways and have every farm home occupied, all suitable land cultivated and plenty of men wanting work on farms. The result would be that with our modern machinery and quick transportation, production would be above demand and prices would be so low that the majority engaged in agriculture would be poverty stricken.

If our rural population has decreased 50 per cent. in recent years, what of it, has not our efficiency, by the use of power and other machinery, increased more than enough to offset the decrease in numbers? We have an ever-growing city population to feed, yet our exports in general are greater than ever. There is, of course, a variation annually and some articles may decrease in volume, but taken on the whole, Canada is with fewer farmers producing more. One man with a mower, hay loader and hay fork in the barn can do more in a given time than a dozen men could do 25 or 30 years ago without those modern implements.

A considerable amount of this talk and written matter about a lack of foodstuffs is sheer rot. You publish an address given by Milo D. Campbell, in Chicago, on "The Outlook for Dairying," in which he states "England is on bread rations." It's a falsehood, anyone here can get all the bread he requires, and cheaper, too, than in a good many parts of Canada. Before leaving Algoma for this visit to Scotland, I had plenty of free information to the effect that Britain was on butter and sugar rations. The facts are that in Glasgow anyone with the money can buy plenty of sugar at 16 cents and 18 cents per pound; yellow sugar at 14 cents. Plenty of butter can be had at \$1.25 per pound. Although the Government allow a certain amount at 92 cents per pound. If you wish more than the Government allowance it is to be had at the above competitive price.

On the ship coming over I was in conversation with at least ten men who had only been in Canada for anywhere from six weeks to six months. Those men all had a very poor opinion of Canada, many could only get intermittent work in the cities and naturally were worse off than if at home; some had homes here to support besides themselves in Canada.

How long will the Canadian immigration authorities allow mechanics and unskilled laborers to come over to go to the cities? These men will not do any different work to that which they were used to at home. At the present time Toronto and other cities are full of men who will not leave the cities, although the outlying settlements and camps, etc., are needing men. Worse still, emigrants of the wrong sort are still travelling west from Britain and elsewhere.

Another class of man I met was one who had worked for seven farmers during a short summer in Canada. He had no good word to say about any of them. "They wanted him to do work on a Sunday morning and would not pay extra. He was hired by the month, and a month was 26 working days, and did not include Sundays." Now, such men are of no use to us, and only tend to cause those farmers who come in contact with them to treat a good man wrongly before they find he is a good man. Personally, I have never come into contact with such farmers, but don't doubt that there are such.

I told all these men that they were not adapted for Canada. The cities have no use for them, and they must get outside and do any work that offers. Those that told me of the farmers I told to give their best, to give the farmers a good day's work and not try to get through with as little work as possible; then they would find that the greater majority of farmers would do the square thing by them.

In this particular ship the dissatisfied men that I became aware of constituted 8 per cent. of the steerage passengers, not including Polacks, who were berthed separately. I hope the percentage is not as large all the time.

It was very interesting to watch the loading of the ship in Montreal. Hundreds of barrels of Ontario apples, piles of British Columbia boxed apples, cheese by the ton, and American cured hams and bacon in tons by the hundred, to say nothing of wheat from the West pouring in a stream from the elevator to the ship's hold. It makes a person wonder where it all comes from, and yet it is only a bite all around; it takes many such shiploads to feed this small United Kingdom.

Rural Canada may be getting depopulated, but happy we should be that we still have vastly more than we need to eat and can dispose of our vast surplus to good advantage.

Glasgow. C. J. Cox.

What Our Readers Are Saying.

We have received so many letters expressing appreciation of the Christmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine that we cannot refrain from letting others know just what is being said, so we are publishing a few excerpts from these communications. These letters also carry the season's greetings from our readers, which we here reciprocate most heartily, and as a great many wish "The Farmer's Advocate" long life and success, we must here admit that we receive a great deal of encouragement and inspiration from these kind words. Throughout the coming year the staff of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine will spare no effort to command the continued respect and good will of our readers and of the public generally.

Following are a few extracts from the many letters received:

"The Christmas Number of the 'Grand Old Farmer's Advocate' received last week. It far exceeds anything produced before. Long live 'The Farmer's Advocate'!"
 Kings Co., N. B. JOHN RAYMOND.

"Your Christmas Number this year excelled all previous issues. It is worth the year's subscription."
 Dufferin Co., Ontario. ALEX. OLIVER.

"We must compliment you upon the remarkably fine number that you have issued this Christmas. The writer considers it to be the best farm paper issue he has ever seen."
 W. J. ELLIS,
 Gen. Mgr. R. A. Lister Co., Ltd.

"Your paper is read and valued very highly by all members of our family. Your Christmas Number was the best yet, and well worth the subscription price itself."
 Hastings Co., Ontario. C. M. ANDERSON & SON.

"I would like to congratulate you on the splendid Christmas Number which you have issued this year."

"I am pleased to have been able to contribute to such a grand number of such a grand paper."
 Howick, Que. R. R. NESS.

"As an old friend of 'The Farmer's Advocate' I know of no better Christmas present than it would be. Please put a card in each Christmas Number to the new subscribers I am sending as greetings from Mother."
 Grenville Co., Ontario. MRS. WM. HALPENNY.

"I have received my Christmas Number and as usual find it to be all and more than can be desired."
 Hull Co., Quebec. CHAS. GOULD.

"I have just read your Christmas Number. I think it is splendid and appreciate very much the work you have done getting it up."
 Huntingdon Co., Quebec. C. R. ELLERTON.

"Permit me to compliment you on the particularly attractive Christmas Number which you have issued this year. One can realize the amount of time, trouble and brains which is expended on your annual Christmas Issue, but even time and brains cannot but leave much to be desired unless combined with good taste and that artistic understanding of the fitness of things which, in the end, really makes the appeal to the reader. In publishing such a number you are doing a real service to the home life on the farm, and I think one can offer no more fitting tribute than to say this."
 H. S. ARKELL,
 Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

"You eclipsed your former efforts in your production of the Christmas Number this year."
 Lambton Co., Ontario. S. H. PHILLIPS.

"I am sending in two new subscribers for 'The Farmer's Advocate,' and my own renewal, and I would ask if you would send the new subscribers the Christmas Number, as I believe it to be the best yet put out. It gives me pleasure to ask neighbors to take your paper, for I know there will be no fault to find when they receive it."
 Kent Co., Ontario. ALEX. T. EVERITT.

"It is a magazine to be proud of."
 Brant Co., Ontario. A. W. PATE.

"I am nearly seventy-one years old. I have lost my only son and am unable to continue as largely as I would like to do. In the meantime I am glad to see 'The Farmer's Advocate' is improving each year, and is far superior to any other agricultural journal in Canada or the United States. Your Christmas Number for 1920 is superb. May you long live to continue your good work."
 Brome Co., Quebec. H. E. WILLIAMS.

"I have only been a subscriber to your valuable paper for one year, but I find it one of the best, or I should say the best farm paper I have ever seen, and it is surely worth the money."
 Victoria Co., Ontario. T. B. JONES.

"The Farmer's Advocate has become the weekly guardian of our household, as it seems to fill all the needs in the home as no other farm paper has done."
 Haldimand Co., Ontario. CHAS. F. HOWARD.

"We are well pleased with the Christmas Number."
 Peel Co., Ontario. DAVID CORDINGLEY.



An Early Start at the Woodpile.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending December 23.
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Sales		Top Price		Good Steers		Sales		Top Price		Good Calves	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	968	967	6,342	13.00	12.75	17.00	274	274	580	16.50	21.00	18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	898	967	845	11.00	13.50	11.50	228	223	258	13.00	18.00	17.00
Montreal (East End)	1,628	1,452	1,206	11.00	13.50	11.50	317	375	314	13.00	18.00	17.00
Winnipeg	3,286	5,697	5,784	7.50	11.00	9.50	244	252	356	8.50	9.00	8.50
Calgary	1,455	4,450	1,832	7.75	10.50	7.75	126	592	158	7.25	8.25	7.50
Edmonton	716	1,786	989	7.50	10.00	8.00	68	119	108	8.00	8.50	8.25

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Sales		Top Price		Selects		Sales		Top Price		Good Lambs	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,841	5,524	16.50	18.50	16.00	1,308	1,868	9,519	13.50	18.00	13.50	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,426	595	17.50	17.75	16.50	1,921	1,483	1,007	13.00	16.50	13.50	
Montreal (East End)	1,636	744	17.50	17.75	16.50	2,421	1,457	2,281	13.00	16.50	13.50	
Winnipeg	2,259	4,575	14.25	16.00	13.75	1,050	564	2,115	12.50	14.00	12.50	
Calgary	784	1,195	14.75	15.75	14.00	188	1,192	3,952	10.75	13.60	11.00	
Edmonton	432	834	14.25	15.75	13.75		470	378	10.00	12.00	10.00	

Receipts for the week not complete for Toronto.

A—Christmas beef prices.

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

There were only 1,600 cattle on sale on Monday and, under a good inquiry, prices for medium and choice grades advanced 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred. There were not very many choice cattle on the market, although packers were looking for good cattle for Christmas. For the balance of the week prices reverted to the previous week's close. A few heavy steers weighing around 1,300 pounds, sold up to \$12.50, good kinds from \$10 to \$12, and fair kinds from \$9.50 to \$10. Common steers and heifers sold as low as \$4. The demand for choice cows was strong, a few picked animals selling as high as \$10.50, and the majority from canners at \$3.50, and cutters around \$4. Good bulls sold up to \$9, and common bulls from \$4 to \$6. There was no activity to the stocker and feeder market. A few loads of good feeders were on hand, and although a few small lots were sold to farmers most of them went to the packers. Feeder trade is not expected to improve for at least a month. Good fleshy feeders were quoted up to \$11, fair kinds from \$8 to \$9, but few sales were transacted. The calf market for the week was from 50 cents to \$1.50 lower than during the previous week, owing largely to the slump in the Buffalo calf market. Choice veal sold around \$15 to \$16 per hundred, medium kinds from \$11 to \$13, and rough calves from \$4 to \$10. There is not much demand for veal during the holiday season.

Lambs opened on Monday with a fairly light run and at slightly weaker prices, the range being \$12.50 to \$13 for the best kind of lambs. On Tuesday there were only a few hundred lambs on the market, and the quality of these was very inferior. Prices dropped from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred, lambs selling from \$10 to \$12, according to quality. This same condition prevailed on Wednesday, although there was a little stronger tone to the market. There has not been much business done in sheep or yearlings so far.

There was a keen inquiry for hogs. Buyers have been trying to hold prices down, but on account of strong outside inquiry prices have moved strongly upward. Hogs advanced 50 cents to \$1 per hundred during the week; selects, fed and watered, closing around \$16.50 and a little higher.

The total receipts from January to December 16, inclusive, were 2,853,754 cattle, 72,932 calves, 291,796 hogs and 259,212 sheep; compared with 369,531 cattle, 65,590 calves, 386,178 hogs and 290,202 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

At the opening of the market on Monday, trading was fairly active on all grades and slightly stronger on common cattle. Within the first hour or two, demand slackened and sales were slow to make during the balance of the week, each day's market being lower and heavier than the one before. A lot of cattle from Winnipeg, mostly steers, heifers and good cows, with heavy weights was sold at \$10. The most common range for steers was \$4 to \$8.50. One straight load of fairly fat young steers averaging slightly over 900 lbs., was sold

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO			MONTREAL		
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price
STEERS heavy finished	106	\$12.28	\$10.75-\$15.00	\$15.00			
STEERS good	165	10.12	9.00-11.00	13.00	5	10.50	10.75-11.00
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	17				7	8.00	8.00-8.00
STEERS good	585	9.67	8.50-10.75	15.00	59	9.50	8.50-10.75
STEERS 700-1,000 common	128	7.46	6.00-9.00	10.00	103	8.00	7.50-8.25
HEIFERS good	636	10.32	8.50-11.25	12.25	11	9.50	9.00-10.75
HEIFERS fair	71	8.02	6.00-9.50	9.50	21	8.00	7.50-8.50
HEIFERS common	81	5.57	4.00-6.00	6.00	106	6.75	6.00-7.50
COWS good	189	8.10	6.75-9.00	10.50	31	8.25	8.00-8.50
COWS common	330	6.15	4.00-7.00	7.00	174	5.75	5.00-7.00
BULLS good	24	7.50	6.50-8.50	9.00	3		
BULLS common	54	4.50	4.25-4.75	6.00	115	5.50	4.75-6.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	276	3.91	3.50-4.50	5.00	240	3.75	3.50-4.50
OXEN					4		10.50
CALVES veal	354	14.32	12.00-15.00	16.50	60	12.00	10.00-13.00
CALVES grass	9				168	5.00	5.00-5.00
STOCKERS good	65						
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	68						
FEEDERS good	24						
FEEDERS 800-1,100 fair							
HOGS selects	3,911	16.16	16.00-16.50	16.50	1,224	17.40	17.25-17.50
HOGS (fed and watered) heavies	2				18		
HOGS lights	10	14.00	14.00	14.50	159	15.40	15.25-15.50
HOGS sows	113	12.65	12.00-13.50	13.50	24	13.40	13.00-13.50
HOGS stags					1		
LAMBS good	2,255	12.41	11.00-13.00	13.50	648	12.00	12.00-13.00
LAMBS common	468	7.77	7.00-8.50	10.50	364	10.50	10.00-11.00
SHEEP heavy	28				154	5.40	5.00-6.00
SHEEP light	562	6.80	5.50-8.00	8.00	142	4.50	4.00-5.00
SHEEP common	220	4.25	3.75-5.50	5.50			

Montreal hogs quoted on basis of off-car weights.

at \$8.50, and fat heifers of about the same weight up to \$9.

A few choice bulls of beef type were offered at the East End Market, and brought prices up to \$10.25. Heavy, plain bulls were sold from \$6 to \$7.25, and common light bulls and yearlings from \$4.75 up. There was a weaker tone to the calf market and prices were off about \$1 per hundred. In addition to this there was no choice veal offered, and this resulted in low tops of \$12 to \$13 per hundred. Grass calves were generally quoted at \$5 per hundred, but a number of sales were made down to \$4.50. On Wednesday three cars of pure-bred cattle were shipped to the yards to be slaughtered because of tuberculosis; these cattle were being handled under the provisions of the Act respecting accredited herds.

Lambs fell off from a top of \$13 on Monday to \$11 on Wednesday; the latter quotation is only approximate, as sales were difficult to make even at that quotation. Sheep were sold, in a few cases, to local butchers at a top of \$6; the packers' price was about \$5.

Hogs were strong from \$17 to \$17.50 per hundred, for selects. There were not enough hogs to supply local needs. It is reported that local packers are handling a certain amount of pork from United States points. There were more light

hogs than usual included in the shipments, but owing to the demand for shop purposes, there were very few cuts made on account of weight. Sows sold \$4 lower than selects. Stags from \$6 to \$7 lower, and lights when weighed out separately, at \$2 lower than selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to December 16, inclusive, were 44,415 cattle, 65,927 calves, 72,477 hogs and 107,609 sheep; compared with 66,760 cattle, 71,260 calves, 83,963 hogs and 103,287 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to December 16, inclusive, were 51,240 cattle, 57,455 calves, 64,564 hogs and 77,485 sheep; compared with 73,585 cattle, 57,265 calves, 59,955 hogs and 73,297 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prices on steer cattle were given another decline the past week, while about a steady level was maintained with the previous week on the general run of females. The week's opening showed only 90 loads and included was the lightest run of Canadians for a long time back, only ten loads being here

that came out of the Dominion, and these ran largely to a medium butchering kind. Best shipping steers offered were a two-car lot on the medium weight order but grain fed that came out of Michigan, and they sold at \$11.25. Other sales on steers weighing better than 1,100 pounds ranged on down to \$8 and \$8.25. On hinds steers around \$9 and \$9.50 stopped most of the better kinds, though up to \$10 was paid for a few. Prices on steers of any weight were regarded a quarter to fifty cents lower than the week before. Good handy butchering heifers sold from \$7.75 to \$8.75, with a fancy heavy heifer or so landing up to \$11. Top for best heavy cows was \$8, though not many sales on cows were made above \$7, canners landing around \$2.75 and \$3, with cutters ranging up to \$4. Bull trade was strong, light kinds running a quarter to a half better than the week before, best fat kinds selling up to \$7 and \$7.50. Stocker and feeder supply was light, some few real good kinds selling up to \$8, but the little, common, trashy grades were very slow sale at barely steady previous week's prices. On milk cows and springers sales were made largely on a beef basis, and the general situation in this division was very unfavorable and unsatisfactory. Sales during the week on butchering grades looked about steady

Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Intelligence Division

Price Good Calves

Same Week	Ending
1919	Dec. 16
\$21.00	\$18.00
18.00	17.00
18.00	17.00
9.00	8.50
8.25	7.50
8.50	8.25

Price Good Lambs

Same Week	Ending
1919	Dec. 16
\$18.00	\$13.50
16.50	13.50
16.50	13.50
14.00	12.50
13.60	11.00
12.00	10.00

Price Range Top Price

75	11.00
00	8.00
50-10 75	10.75
50-8 25	9.00
00-10 75	10.75
50-8 50	9.00
00-7 50	7.50
00-8 50	8.75
00-7 00	7.50
75-6 50	7.25
50-4 50	4.50
	10.50
00-13.00	13.00
00	5.00
00-6 00	6.00
00-5 00	5.00

the Dominion, and these medium butchering kind. Steers offered were a two-third weight order but the out of Michigan, and \$1.25. Other sales on less than 1,100 pounds to \$8 and \$8.25. On and \$9 and \$9.50 stopped kinds, though up to few. Prices on steers were regarded a quarter than the week before. Heifer receipts were sold from a fancy heavy heifer to \$11. Top for best \$8, though not many were made above \$7, around \$2.75 and \$3, up to \$4. Bull trade kinds running a quarter than the week before, up to \$7 and \$7.50. Supply was light, and kinds selling up to common, trashy grades sale at barely steady prices. On milk cows and were made largely on a very unfavorable and sales during the week looked about steady

with Monday, but there was little call for weighty steers, and the close of each day showed some of these going over unsold. The week's receipts were 2,650 head, being against 3,325 head for the week before, and 2,875 head for the same week a year ago. Quotations:

Steers, Canadians.—Best, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8.25; common and plain, \$6 to \$7.
Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, good to prime, \$13 to \$14; choice heavy, \$10 to \$10.50; best handy, \$9.75 to \$10; fair to good, \$9 to \$9.50; light and common, \$6.50 to \$8.

Cows and Heifers.—Heavy heifers, \$9 to \$10; best butchering heifers, \$8.50 to \$9; good butcher heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; light, common, \$4 to \$6; very fancy fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; best heavy fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; medium to good, \$5.50 to \$6; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4; canners, good, \$2.50 to \$3; old rims, \$2 to \$2.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.50 to \$8; common to fair, \$6 to \$6.50; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$4.50 to \$5.

Hogs.—While no improvement was noted in the hog market on the opening day of last week, receipts after Monday were light, and some sharp advances were made before the week was out. The opening day showed packers grades selling mostly at \$9.75, Yorkers brought around \$10, with lights and pigs up to \$10.50, and Tuesday values stood anywhere from 25 to 75 cents higher than the week's opening. The fifth day of the week good weight grades landed mostly at \$11, Yorkers and mixed hogs ranged from \$11 to \$11.25, few \$11.30, and lights and pigs moved at \$11.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices, as a result of liberal receipts, took a big tumble the fore part of last week, lamb values Monday dropping \$1.25 under the previous week's close. Tops sold at \$10.75, and culls ranged from \$8.50 down. Tuesday's trade was generally steady, Wednesday values were up a quarter, Thursday best lambs moved at \$11.50, with culls \$9 down, and Friday top lambs brought from \$12 to \$12.50, with seconds reaching up to \$9.50. The week opening with sheep selling a half lower and the balance of the week prices on these remained steady. Top yearling wethers sold from \$8.50 to \$9, best wether sheep were quoted from \$5.25 to \$5.50, and top ewes ranged from \$4 to \$4.50, with cull sheep selling from \$2 to \$3. The past week's receipts were 26,100 head, being against 28,161 head for the week before and 17,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade was quite active all of last week, with prices higher as the week advanced. Monday and Tuesday tops sold at \$15.50, with culls \$11 down, Wednesday best lots brought \$16, Thursday bulk sold at \$16.50, and Friday the majority landed at \$17, with culls \$17 down. Grassy calves were slow all week, ranging from \$4 to \$5. For the week the run totaled 3,750 head, the week before there were 3,838 head, and for the same week a year ago 3,200 head.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$1.94½; No. 2 northern, \$1.91½; No. 3 northern, \$1.87½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.59½.

Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 52½¢; No. 3 C. W., 49½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 49½¢; No. 1 feed, 47½¢; No. 2 feed, 44½¢.

Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C. W., 91½¢; No. 4 C. W., 83½¢; feed, 68½¢; rejected, 68½¢. All above in store Ft. William.

Ontario Wheat.—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freights, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

American Corn.—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.15.

Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 50c. to 53c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Malting, 85c. to 90c., according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.75 nominal.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, outside.

Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto First patents, \$11.10; second patents, \$10.60, according to freights outside. Markets nominal.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Toronto,

freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$38.25 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25.

Hay and Straw—Farmers' Market.

New hay, No. 1 per ton, \$35 to \$37; mixed, \$32 to \$35; straw, rye, per ton, \$25 to \$28; straw, loose, per ton, \$13 to \$14; straw, oat, bundled, \$18 to \$20.

Seeds.

Dealers are quoting the following prices on seeds at country points:

Alsike.—No. 1 fancy, \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$10 to \$11; rejected, \$6 to \$9.50.

Clover.—Red, No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$10.

Farm Produce.

Trade in butter on the wholesale markets showed a slight improvement, and prices advanced one to two cents per pound, but dealers stated that the market was uncertain, and none of them cared to give a definite opinion as to the future. Eggs were firm at prices which showed an advance of about two cents per dozen and at prices as given below. Cheese was quoted as a steady trade at unchanged quotations.

Butter.—Fresh-made creamery, lb. prints, 60c. to 63c.; choice creamery, lb. prints, 55c. to 57c.; medium creamery, 52c. to 53c.; best dairy, 49c. to 50c.

Eggs.—No. 1's, 70c. to 72c.; selects, 76c. to 78c.; selects in cartons, 80c. to 82c.; new-laid, 90c. to 95c.

Cheese.—New, large, 26½¢ to 27½¢; twins, 27c. to 28c.; old, large, 33c. to 35c.

Honey.—Choice comb, \$7.50 to \$8 per case of 15 combs; bulk, 5's, 26c. to 27c.; 10's, 25c. to 26c.; 60's, 24c. to 25c.

Maple Syrup.—Imperial gallons, \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Poultry.

Advances were scored in the price of turkeys, ducks and geese. The general demand was good for all kinds. Receipts were heavy, but not so large as was generally expected.

Live poultry delivered Toronto sold as follows: Crate-fed chickens, 20c. per lb.; old hens over 6 lbs., 26c. to 27c.; old hens over 5 lbs., 24c. to 25c.; old hens 3½ to 5 lb., 15c. to 18c.; roosters, 14c. to 16c.; ducks over 5 lbs., 27c.; ducks under 5 lbs., 25c.; choice geese, 20c. to 22c.; turkeys, 42c. to 45c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, 30c. to 35c.; old hens over 6 lbs., 28c.; old hens over 5 lbs., 26c.; old hens under 5 lbs., 22c.; roosters, 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 35c. to 40c.; geese, 32c. to 35c.; turkeys, 55c. to 60c.

Fruits and Vegetables, Wholesale.

The outstanding feature of the vegetable market was the continued weakness of the trade in potatoes; most dealers quoting \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bag.

Carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, etc., was a slow trade at unchanged prices.

Apples were a fair trade at prices as given below.

Fruits.

Ontario boxed apples (wrapped).—Spys, No. 1, \$4 per box. Kings (wrapped)—No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4 per box.

Barrel Apples.—Spys, No. 1, per bbl., \$7 to \$8; No. 2, per bbl., \$5 to \$6.

Greenings, Baldwins and other varieties, per bbl., No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.25; No. 2, per bbl., \$4 to \$5.

B. C. Apples.—\$3.85 to \$4 per box.

Cranberries.—\$20 to \$23 per bbl.

Oranges.—Florida, \$5.50 to \$6; Cal. \$5.75 to \$7 per case.

Pears.—50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket.

Grape Fruit.—Florida, \$5.25 to \$6 per case.

Vegetables.

Beets.—75c. per bag.

Cabbage.—50c. to 75c. per doz.

Carrots.—75c. per bag.

Cauliflower.—American, \$4 per doz.

Celery.—50c. to \$1 doz., \$3.50 to \$4 per case.

Lettuce.—American, \$4 to \$5 per case.

Onions.—\$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack; pickling yellow, 50c. per 11-quart white, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket.

Parsnips.—\$1 per bag.

Parsley.—60c. doz. bunches.

Potatoes.—\$1.65 to \$1.75 per bag.

Sweet Potatoes.—\$3 to \$3.25 per hamper.

Squash.—75c. to \$1.50 per doz.

Pumpkins.—75c. to \$1.50 per doz.

Turnips.—65c. to 75c. per bag.

Hides and Wool.

County Hides, delivered Toronto.—Beef hides, flat cured, 6c.; green hides, 5c.; deanon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$2.50 to \$3.50; No. 1 sheep skins, 40c. to 65c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 33c.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 7c.; calf skins, green flats, 7c.; veal kip, 7c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 8c. to 9c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 5c. to 6c.; cakes, No. 1, 10c. to 11c.

Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 8c.; medium, 12c.; fine, 15c.

Montreal.

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

Dressed Hogs.—The demand for dressed hogs is good and prices were firm, abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 25c. to 25½¢, and country-dressed at 21½¢ to 22½¢ per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes is quiet and the undertone easy. Quebec stock was quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.70, and Green Mountains at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track. In a wholesale way smaller lots were selling at \$1.80 to \$2 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store.

Poultry.—As is usual at this time of the year, the demand for poultry is heavy and prices are firm. Choice turkeys were quoted at 53c. to 56c. per lb.; good turkeys at 51c. to 52c.; geese, 33c. to 34c.; chickens, 33c. to 38c.; ducks, 36c. to 42c., and fowl 26c. to 32c.

Eggs.—An active trade is reported in the market for eggs. Quotations: Strictly new-laid, \$1 to \$1.10; selected cold storage stock, 72c.; No. 1 C. S. stock, 64c. to 66c., and No. 2 C. S. stock, 52c. to 60c. per dozen.

Butter.—No developments of importance are reported in the market for butter. The export price for No. 1 creamery was being maintained at 48c. per lb. for prompt shipment. A moderate demand is reported for domestic consumption, and sales of finest creamery have taken place at 49c. to 51c. per lb. In a wholesale jobbing way finest creamery was quoted at 53c. to 55c. per lb. in solid packages.

Cheese.—The tone of the market is steady. A better demand is reported over the cable, owing to the improvement in sterling exchange, and some business is reported to have been done.

Grain.—No improvement is reported in the local grain market, the volume of business passing being small. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 72½¢; No. 3 Canadian Western, 69½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 68½¢, and No. 1 feed 67c. per bushel, ex-store.

Ontario No. 3 white oats in transit were being offered at 65c. per bushel, ex-track. A moderate business is reported to be passing in winter wheat flour. Car lots of choice grades were quoted at \$8.75 to \$9 per barrel in second-hand jute bags, ex-track, while broken lots were quoted \$9.75 to \$10 per barrel in new cotton bags, ex-store.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran is in good demand for country account at steady prices. Quotations were: Bran, \$40.25, and shorts at \$42.25 per ton, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash. Pure barley meal was \$52 to \$55; daily feed, \$45; and mixed grain mouille, \$42 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Rolled oats were steady at \$3.70 for car lots, ex-track, and \$3.90 per bag of 90 lbs. in small lots.

Baled Hay.—Car lots of No. 2 timothy were quoted at \$31 to \$32; No. 3 timothy, \$29 to \$30, and lower grades at \$26 to \$28 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—No change is reported in the condition of the market for hides and skins. Prices of hides were lower, but skins are displaying firmness. Steer hides were quoted at 9c. per lb.; cow hides, 7c.; bull hides, 5c.; calf skins, 12c.; kips, 10c.; lamb skins, 60c. each, and horse hides, \$2.50 each.

Last Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, December 27. Cattle.—Receipts, 329. A light run of cattle was received, nevertheless trade was very drabby. All grades of cattle moved slowly at prices probably a quarter lower than last week's close. There were very few farmers on the market and the stocker and feeder trade was at a standstill. Trade is not expected to improve for a few weeks. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$5 to \$5.50. Butcher heifers, choice, \$9.50 to \$11; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$4 to \$6. Butcher cows, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; canners and cutters \$3.50 to \$5. Butcher bulls good, \$7 to \$9; common, \$4 to \$5. Feeding steers, good, \$9.50 to \$11; fair, \$8 to \$9.50. Stockers, good, \$8 to \$9; fair, \$6 to \$7.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 22. There was a very mild trade in calves. A few medium grades sold steady with last week's quotations. Choice, \$14 to \$16; medium, \$11 to \$13; common, \$5 to \$10. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$140. Springers, choice, \$110 to \$150.

Sheep.—Receipts, 226. Lambs were not wanted at any price. Quotations: Lambs, \$11 to \$12.

Hogs.—Receipts, 268. Hogs sold steady at last week's close of \$16.50, fed and watered. Quotations, fed and watered basis: Selects, \$16 to \$16.50; lights, \$14 to \$14.50; heavies, \$15 to \$15.50; sows, \$12 to \$13.50.

Montreal, December 27. Cattle.—Receipts, 329. The very light run of cattle has not had much effect on prices. Good steers averaging 1,040 pounds have been sold for \$10; good heifers and heifer cows weighed together averaged 985 pounds and brought \$9.50, and common thin steers averaging 740 pounds brought \$7. A few loads of fairly good Winnipeg cattle were being held for higher prices.

Calves.—Receipts, 53. The offering was made up of grass calves. These were sold at \$4.50 to \$5.

Sheep.—Receipts, 968. Market dull. The best loads brought a top of \$12. Lots containing lambs of fairly good average quality brought \$11.50. Quotations: Ewes, \$4.50 to \$6. Lambs, good, \$11.50 to \$12; common, \$10 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 125. Owing to the very few hogs on sale prices were advanced to \$18 off cars.

Buffalo, December 27. Cattle.—Receipts, 1,000. Cattle were 50 cents to \$1 higher. Best native steers, \$12; best Canadians, \$10.50. There were no prime steers.

Hogs.—Receipts, 8,800. Good hogs sold at \$11.75 to \$12; lights, \$12.25.

Sheep.—Receipts, 2,000. Best lambs, \$13.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.

Calves.—Receipts, 450. Tops, \$18.50.

Sale Dates Claimed.

Jan. 19, 1921.—H. Matthews, Putnam, Ont.—Holsteins.

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

Feb. 2.—Victoria County Pure-bred Stock Ass'n., Lindsay, Ont.—Shorthorns, etc.

Feb. 9, 1921.—Dryden-Miller Sale, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Feb. 10, 1921.—Robt. Miller, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Feb. 22, 21.—Estate of W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 2, 21.—Guelph Fat Stock Club Guelph, Ont.—Pure-bred stock.

Coming Events.

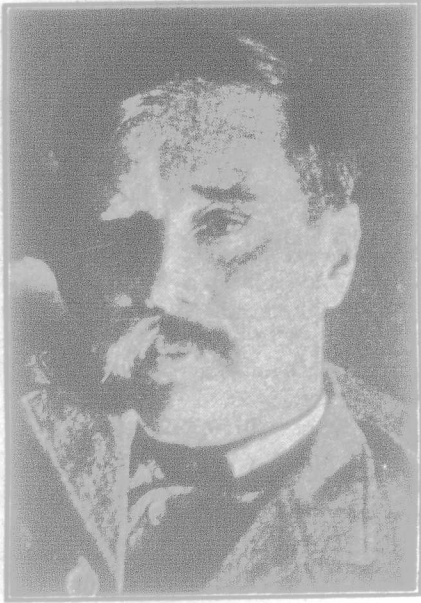
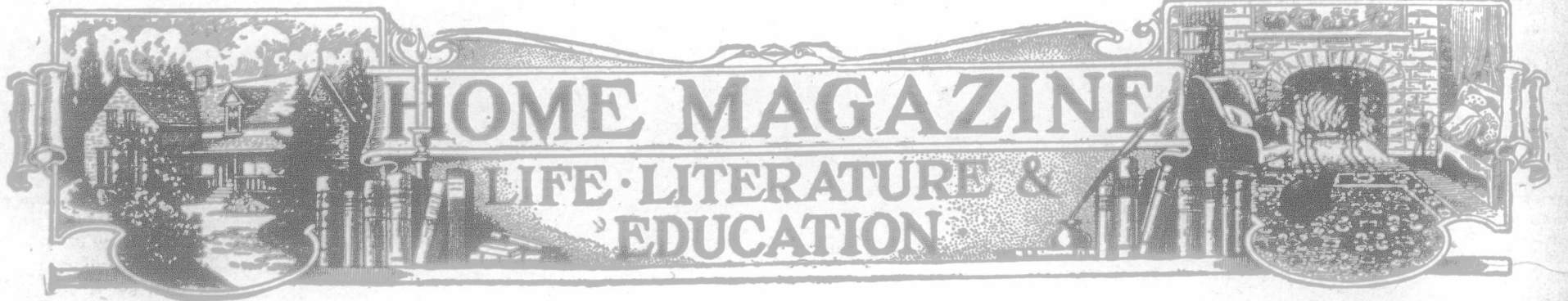
Jan. 6-7, 1921.—Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Cobourg.

Jan. 12-13, 1921.—Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, London.

Jan. 17-21, 1921.—Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa.

Jan. 25-28, 1921.—Corn Show, Chatham.

Feb. 7-11, 1921.—Breeders' Meetings, Toronto.



H. G. Wells.

New Year Wish.

Health enough to make work a pleasure.
Wealth enough to support your needs.
Strength enough to battle with difficulties
and overcome them.
Grace enough to confess your sins and
forsake them.
Patience enough to toil until some good
is accomplished.
Charity enough to see some good in your
neighbor.
Cheerfulness enough to make others glad.
Love enough to move you to be useful
and helpful to others.
Faith that shall make real the things of
God.
And Hope that shall remove all anxious
fears concerning the future.

GOETHE.

Books and Writers.

H. G. WELLS.

KEEPING the ear to the ground of the literary world, one notes one name spoken of more frequently than any other. That name is "H. G. Wells," and, moreover, the same remark might have been made of the same man at anytime during a number of years.

This does not mean, perhaps, that H. G. Wells is the greatest among living writers from a purely literary point of view—although some contest even for that point—but it does mean that this outstanding man keeps people thinking, that he is original, and that he presents his arguments (for all of even his novels contain argument) with a certain forcefulness of diction that carries them over.

Still further, there are those who hail H. G. Wells as a prophet, and the fact that he has prophesied correctly in regard to many matters cannot be gainsaid. Nor has interest in him, in this connection been confined to the English-speaking world, the world for which, especially, he writes. A French savant, for instance, has gone so far as to call him "the most remarkable man in the world to-day, the man with the greatest vision and the widest thought,"—a criticism quite concurred in by the English critic, Newman Flower, who has said: "Many things that Wells says are possible. Presently they become remotely possible, and ultimately achieved. The world catches up with him in jerks."

—All of which arouses our curiosity, as we read, to know what Wells is thinking now, what he is saying now, what he is expecting in the immediate future. . . . But we anticipate.

Herbert George Wells certainly was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

By a varied career he has had the advantage of seeing many sides of life. His grandfather was head-gardener at Penshurst. His father (of whom a few hints are given in "The New Machiavelli") was for some years a professional cricketer, but at the time of the writer's birth was keeping a small mixed shop at Bromley, in Kent; while his mother was the daughter of an innkeeper at a place named Midhurst.

So much for his forebears and his early life, of which one can catch vivid glimpses of description in several of his books, notably the "New Machiavelli" and "New Worlds for Old," from which the following is taken:

"In the little High Street of Sandgate over which my house looks, I should say between a quarter and a third of the shops are just downward channels from decency to despair. . . . Now it is a couple of old servants opening a 'fancy' shop or a tobacco shop, now it is a young couple plunging into the haberdashery, now it is a new butcher or a new fishmonger or a grocer. This perpetual procession of bankruptcies has made me lately shun that pleasant-looking street, that in my unthinking days I walked through cheerfully enough. The doomed victims have a way of coming to the doors at first and looking out politely and hopefully. There is a rich and lucrative business done by certain wholesale firms in starting the small dealer in almost every branch of retail trade; they fit up his shop, stock him, take his one or two hundred pounds and give him credit for forty or fifty. The rest of his story is an impossible struggle to pay rent and get that debt down. Things go on for a time quite bravely. I go furtively and examine the things in the window, with a dim hope that this time, something really will come off; I learn reluctantly from my wife that they are no better than anyone else's, and rather dearer than those of one or two solid and persistent shops that do the steady business of the place. Perhaps I see the new people going to church once or twice very respectably as I set out for a Sunday walk, and if they are a young couple the husband usually wears a silk hat. Presently the stock in the window, begins to deteriorate in quantity and quality, and then I know that credit is tightening. The proprietor no longer comes to the door, and his first bright confidence is gone. He regards one now through the darkling panes with a gloomy animosity. He suspects one all too truly of dealing with the 'stores'. Then suddenly

he has gone; the savings have gone, and the shop—like a hungry maw—waits for a new victim."

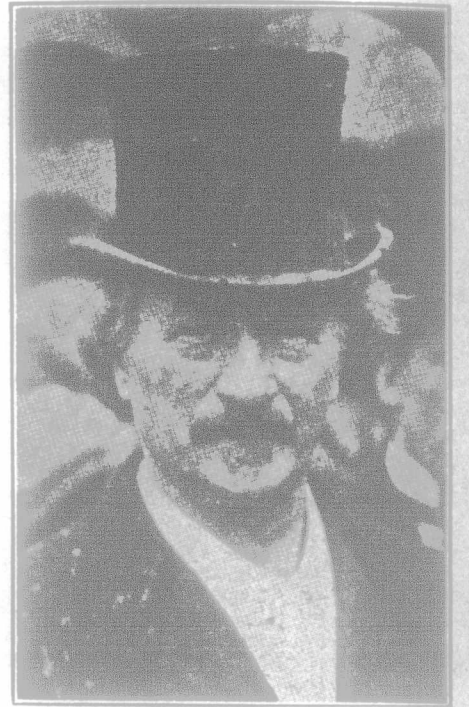
It was between the upper and nether stones of a business such as this that "H. G.'s" father found himself, and it was because of just such a failure that the novelist's mother was obliged to seek employment, which she found as housekeeper to a Miss Fetherstonhaugh at Up Park near Petersfield—the "Blades-over" of "Tono Bungay."

For a time the boy was at this place with his mother, and here he gained his first acquaintance with an extensive library, and his earliest stimulus to the love of books, a love which he carried with him (to his speedy discomfiture) to the draper's shop which he entered in 1879, and from which he took a rapid exit when one day, the floor-walker's call of "Forward, Wells," found him in the cellar poring over a book.

His next essay was into a chemist's shop in Midhurst—an experience which afterwards gave him rich building material when he came to write "Tono Bungay." . . . Then another step in his career was taken when, at the age of fifteen, as pupil-teacher, he entered the school of an uncle at Wookey Hole, Somerset. Here he learned a little Latin and became interested in science, but again, except for these formative influences, the experiment does not appear to have been very successful for once more he took a try as drygoods clerk, this time at Southsea, where he stayed two years, gaining snapshots that reappeared subsequently in "Kipp," "The Wheels of Chance," and "Mr. Polly." After that he left haberdashery forever, for he had obtained a scholarship at the Normal School of Science at South Kensington, where he had the good fortune to come under the direct teaching of the first Dean of the school, Professor Huxley.

Such was his success here that he obtained an assistant-mastership at the Henley House School, St. John's Wood, where he taught both science and English and edited the Henley House Magazine, which had been started some years previously by a boy named Alfred Harmsworth now Lord Northcliffe. This was his first venture in publishing, but soon he was making excursions into journalism in addition to his school work. The result was a breakdown from overwork and the necessity for a complete rest.

Lodgings at Eastbourne, only forty or



Ignace Paderewski.

The famous pianist, who turned statesman, and was for some time Premier of Poland. He has been pleading Poland's cause at the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva, Switzerland.

fifty pounds in pocket and no prospects, looked like a dreary facing of the future, but, as a biographer has noted, this point marks "the crisis of a career." For now, money being very necessary, Wells began to knock off odd articles, at first chiefly humorous, and from that adventure opened his life-work as a writer. "From being entirely unknown among quill-drivers," says this biographer, "he began to be recognized as a recruit of almost inconceivable promise."

His first published volume was, "The Time Machine," and the first magazine which recognized Wells as an author, "The Athenaeum" in which a review, not at all complimentary, appeared in July 1895. It is not wonderful that, with his training as a scientist, his earlier books should have been scientific, chiefly fiction embodying science, on somewhat the same order as Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," but very early his passion for improving the world found outlet through his pen, and so came such books as "A Modern Utopia," "New Worlds for Old," "First and Last Things," "The Research Magnificent," and "Joan and Peter."

In the spring of 1906 he visited America and on his return settled at Church Row, Hampstead. There, and at the Rectory, Little Easton, Essex, he wrote three of his more important novels, "The New Machiavelli," "Marriage" and "The Passionate Friends." "Tono Bungay"—the book that first brought him fame as a novelist, had been written at Sandgate.

Whatever book he wrote, reflected his own ideas and observations at the time at which he wrote, and so, following his work we find not only a record, to some extent, of the time, but also an exact record of the evolution of Mr. Wells. Thus it is that "First and Last Things" reflects a period of agnosticism left far behind in the almost passionate (although very unorthodox) religious fervor of some of his later books, notably "Mr. Britling," "God the Invisible King" and "The Undying Fire." "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," by the way, was the novel that carried Mr. Wells to the very crest of the wave of popularity. Although it appeared in the very midst of the War, its sales were enormous. For months it was "the best seller" in every country of the English-reading world; for months the most universal question among book-readers was "Have you read



The Rectory, Little Easton.

Home of H. G. Wells, at Dunmow, Essex, England.



"Mr. Britling"? At the present time the question is "Have you read Wells' 'Outline of History'?"—For this history, still in the making and being issued in a series, is certainly one of the most interesting modern contributions to literature—a contribution as original and fascinating as it is colossal.

The question may arise in some minds as to why Mr. Wells, since his mind dwells so upon the problems that beset our time, should so persistently throw his ideas, or rather, embody them, in the warp and woof of novels. To this question a very good answer has been given by Mr. Thomas Secombe, in "The Bookman":

"Partly because of his natural tendency towards artistic creation. But that is not all. It is also because he wants to present things, at the same moment, from different points of view—he wants to present views that are inconsistent—to give the other side a show, whether he believes in it or not. If a man writes a philosophical treatise, he must conclude something in some way or another; in a novel he is not bound to conclude anything—save the novel he is writing. Wells is an exponent of the (characteristic and significant) radically undogmatic thought of our times."

Personally Mr. Wells is said to be a wonderfully good conversationalist and a wonderfully bad public speaker," also he is said to possess a hot temper which he seldom loses. Edwin Slosson, who met him at the X-Club, when he visited New York, has described him as "a quiet unassuming individual, rather short, with a sun-burned face, tired eyes, and a pessimistic moustache."

Little wonder were it that he should at times look tired. An enthusiastic evolutionist, a man filled with a sense of his responsibility in regard to his genius, he has been at all times an indefatigable worker. He has been called prophet and priest, as well as scientist and sociologist, and always he has tried to carry the messages that have come to him over to the public in his novels and other books.—And the number of his books is legion for he is one of the most prolific writers of our time. The most outstanding of his productions have been mentioned in this appreciation.

DABBLER.

Secrets of Public Speaking.

BY STRICKLAND GILLILAN

- (a) Find something to say.
- (b) Say it so they can hear it.
- (c) Understand it well enough yourself so you can say it in simple and instantly understandable language.—*Journal of Education.*

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

NOTE: Kindly enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope if an early reply is necessary. Full name and address must be given, but pen-name only will appear. Save your papers, or clip out the "Medicus" department; we cannot promise to supply back numbers or repeat.

Likely Adenoids.

Mrs. A. H., Ont. "Boy, 13, has like a bad cold in the head all the time, nose running continually, and has fits of sneezing very often. In the warm weather he is just the same as now. What is the trouble?"

Woman age 40 has chilly feeling creeping over back if she sits down to read or sew, even if the house is reasonably warm. Also after going to bed the same creeping chills come over her."

Ans.—I would suggest that you have your boy examined by a nose and throat specialist. It is likely adenoids that are causing the trouble. If polypi were present you would expect a certain amount of deafness.

Your description is strongly suggestive of a nervous condition. You will get considerable relief by taking a hot sponge bath at night followed by a good rub. Rub yourself till you get a reaction—a glow of the skin.

In the small town of Yoncalla, Ore., the entire town council is made up of women, each of whom got her position by beating a man in the recent elections. The Mayor is Mrs. Mary Burt, a university graduate.

God Give Us Men.

God give us men. A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor—men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue, And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog In public duties and in private thinking;

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds, Their large professions and their little deeds— Mingle in selfish strife, lo! freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps!

Saxe Holland.

Prof. Jagdis Chunder Bose, the noted Hindu scientist has perfected a machine which shows the death throes of plants, the final spasm after which the plant no longer can receive stimulation from rain or sunshine. The machine is called the morograph.



Mrs. Collie's Greedy Son.

Fatty looked for all the world like a little roll of butter. He was round and wrinkled all over, and had the brightest little eyes of any little dog in the kennel. But my, what a greedy fellow Fatty was! He ate more than twice as much as his little brothers and sisters, so it is no wonder he was so much fatter than they.

If Fatty's mother hadn't been a very wise dog, some of her other children would have suffered from hunger, for Fatty was not the least bit careful, and when his master brought the big dish of food for his mother and her family, he would push his brother and sister away and try to eat the whole dish himself.

"This will never do," Mrs. Collie said one day when Fatty showed himself more greedy than usual "You will have to stand back, Fatty, and give your smaller brother and sister a chance to have their dinners. No wonder you are so fat."

But Fatty was too busy filling up the empty spots in his round little stomach to heed his mother's warning, and the first thing he knew the wise old dog was giving him a good shaking. After that Fatty was more careful and allowed his brother and sister to get their share, but just the same he was greedy and ate more than was good for him.

One day Fatty's mother took her children for a walk. It was a nice bright day and someone had left the gate open, so Mrs. Collie thought it was a good chance to show her little ones the world. How Fatty did enjoy the sights he saw, though he was so fat he couldn't run and frolic like his lighter brother and sister.

"Oh, Mother, look what we have found," cried Tiny, Fatty's sister.

Fatty and his Mother hurried to where Tiny and her brother had made the discovery. Fatty gave a cry of delight

when he spied the cause of the excitement. There before him was the juiciest and nicest-looking piece of meat he had ever seen. Fatty did not wait. Right before the others, he ate it down in one gobble.

"Greedy, greedy!" cried his brother and sister.

"Greedy Fatty!" said his mother reproachfully.

Somehow that meat did not taste as nice as it looked. It had a rather peculiar taste Fatty thought.

"Oh, Mother, I have such a pain and my head is so dizzy" the greedy puppy began to whimper. "I wonder what can be the matter?"

Poor Mrs. Collie. She noticed with alarm Fatty was getting feverish.

"Run home children as fast as you can," she cried. "Fatty has been poisoned. If our master does not come soon he will die. Run, run!" and so saying she caught hold of Fatty and helped him home as fast as they could go. But by the time they got there, the fat puppy was getting very weak, and he felt miserable indeed.

Luckily for Mrs. Collie and her greedy son, their master was home, and as soon as he saw what pain the puppy was in, hurried to his medicine chest and got a great dose of medicine for Fatty to take. How Fatty did squirm when he tasted the medicine, but anything was better than the pain he had.

It was quite some time before Fatty was well again, and would you believe it he wasn't a very fat doggie any more.

"It must have been some wicked person who put that poison for you. Our master says that the meanest person in the world is a dog poisoner," Mrs. Collie told Fatty when he was nearly well.

"It was my own fault," Fatty spoke up humbly. "I should not have been so greedy. I will never be greedy again."

And Fatty never was.

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Fatty and His Brother and Sister.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Living One.

He laid His right hand upon me, saying, Fear not; I am the first and the last, and the Living One; and I became dead, and behold, I am alive unto the ages of the ages.—Rev. 1:18 (R. V. margin.)

I have just received a leaflet (from Mr. Robert H. Gardiner, 174 Water St., Gardiner, Maine,) which is called "Suggestions for an Octave of Prayer for Unity,"—the prayer-week to be May 8 to 15, 1921. This leaflet is published by a Committee, representing national churches of the following communions: Anglican, Armenian, Baptist, Congregational, Czechoslovak, Disciples, Eastern Orthodox, Friends, German Evangelical, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Presbyterian, Reformed, South India United."

Those who wish to read the leaflet may obtain copies (free of charge) by applying to Mr. Gardiner. Our text reminds us that, even in this 20th century, the Living Head of the Church stands always in our midst. His eyes, like a flame of fire, cannot fail to see all that we are thinking and doing. His voice, as the sound of many waters, cannot be silenced by the noise of men's voices. His spirit is now, as always, the directing force of the Church, which is His Body.

If you read carefully the messages to the seven churches,—Rev. 2 and 3,—you will notice that each message contains the warning words: "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches." That warning is for us in this age; therefore a leaflet sent out by representatives of sixteen Christian communions is not to be pushed aside lightly as of small importance. I don't intend to quote from the leaflet, because I want you to get a copy and study it for yourself.

When I think of the strides we have made towards the coming reunion of Christendom since my young days I am filled with joy and hope. We used to stand apart from other communions, imagining that we were in that way pleasing our Master. Now we are discovering that our aloofness has greatly hindered the progress of His kingdom in the world. St. John made a mistake when he saw a man working miracles of healing in the Name of Christ, and he tried to put a stop to the good work because the miracle-worker was not a recognized member of his own little band of disciples. The answer of his Master is for us, too: "Jesus said unto him, Forbid him not; for he that is not against us is for us." Or, as St. Mark reports the conversation, "Jesus said, Forbid him not; for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of Me. For he that is not against us is on our part."

We must own that, through the faith, prayer and work of those Christian communions which "follow not with us," uncounted miracles of soul-healing have been wrought. The Spirit is saying wonderful things to the churches in this great century of the Christian era. Let us pray that our hearts may be awake and our ears strained to hear, and to heed, the message which comes to us fresh from our Living Head. We dare not stand aloof, in selfish and wilful isolation, when the great order to draw together in fellowship is sounding over land and sea. The seven churches of Asia were linked together by The Living One in their midst,—and so are we. He is alive unto the ages of the ages; and the touch of His hand inspires us with courage and hope. The Church cannot die, because He is our Life. A tremendous task confronts the Church to-day, and we feel our weakness as we measure the might of the foe. But the Voice of the Lord is sounding; "Fear not!" We are weak, but He is the "I AM," and all power is given to Him in heaven and on earth. We know that His prayer for the unity of His Church is a mighty power which nothing can withstand. Our efforts are weak, but He is all-mighty. The forces of evil are tremendous; but let us remember how an insolent giant was conquered by one stone thrown by David, who fearlessly ran to meet him in the Name of the Lord of hosts.

I was visiting a sick woman last

Sunday and she told me that a converted Buddhist had recently given a noonday address in the factory where she worked. He told the story of a missionary in India who had been talking to a native lady there. The picture of Christ, knocking at a closed door, fell out of the missionary's Bible; and when she was asked what the picture meant, she explained how Christ knocked at the door of a heart. Some time afterwards the missionary was passing the Indian lady's home and noticed that the doors were all open. She asked the reason and received this beautiful answer. "I thought your Master might come this way and I wanted Him to find my doors open."

We, who don't say "your" Master but "our" Master, must not shut out of our hearts the Light of the World. He said to the lukewarm church of the Laodiceans "As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous, therefore, and repent." Those self-satisfied members of His Body had very little love for Him; but stern rebuke was a sign of His undying love for them.

The rebukes of our Head should be accepted in humble penitence, though they may be delivered by messengers who are unknown to us. If they strike home we need not look for any other sign of authority.

One day last week I was clinging to a strap in a crowded street-car, when a young girl jumped up and gave me her seat. A young man was sitting next to her and, as I thanked her, I remarked: "The girls of this generation seem to be more thoughtful towards their elders than the young men." I spoke softly, and I hope the young man did not overhear. A lady on the other side of me said: "I always think that they may be soldiers, and we don't know how they are suffering in mind or body." The rebuke was gently spoken, but it struck home. What right had I to judge a brother? To his own Master he must answer. The very man I judged to be lacking in courtesy towards a grey-haired woman might have proved himself a hero in the trenches. The rebuke was deserved, and I accepted it as a message from the Master I am trying to serve. It applies in many directions. He knows—and we don't know—the secrets of other lives. We are very ready to find fault with people who differ from us,—yet they may be pleasing our Lord far better than we are. We may try to prove our patriotism by hurling abuse at other nations. We may try to show our loyalty to our own Christian communion by keeping our distance from friends of Christ who follow not with us. Is it likely that we can please Him by refusing to associate with His other friends and disciples?

Christianity must be loyalty to the Living Christ, or it will be a very lifeless religion. This morning the postman brought me a parish magazine, published by a church in Boston. A letter in it—written by an old friend of mine—is a reminder of the way the Living One can transform drudgery into service. The writer is considering the work of a Church Fair, which he wants to uplift into service for Sanctuary. He writes: "Drudgery in Church work bears witness to our devotion to the Master. We lose a great deal of inspiration as we do such work, if we forget this. We are not working for the Fair; we are not working for the Church; we are working for Christ."

To make dishcloths for a Fair is drudgery, but to make dishcloths for Christ, so that His work may prosper, is a glorious task, and worthy of our best efforts.

Our work may be a beautiful offering to the Master we desire to serve. He is quick to notice the difference between wearisome drudgery and willing service. The work may, in outward appearance, be just the same; but the remembrance of our Living Lord is able to glorify the commonest duty. Our days may,—if we will,—be radiant with the joy of His felt Presence. But, as Keble says, a finger's breadth can hide the sun from us or an eyelid hide the sky—

"O shame, O grief, when earth's rude toys,
An opening door, a breath, a noise,
Drive from the feast the eternal joys,
Displace the Lord of Love!

For half a prayer perchance on high
We soar, and heaven seems bright and high,
But ah! too soon frail heart and eye
Sink down, and earthward rove."

Though we have failed thousands of

times, it is not too late to start again. There is no habit better worth cultivating than the "practice of the Presence of God."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Didn't I say that it would be necessary to get my own Christmas arrangements made early, so that I might have time to play Santa Claus for you? You have spoiled me so that I am beginning to expect your kindness. Last week two gifts (of ten dollars each) arrived from Mr. A. T., of Wilton Grove, Ont. "Constant Reader," Glanworth, Ont., and Farmer Boy," of Speedwell Hospital, sent two dollars each. "Hope Sewing Circle," Maple, Ont., sent five dollars, and another gift of five dollars came from "A Friend," Oxford Co., in memory of her sister's birthday into Paradise. The children of Mrs. T. E. R., Ingersoll, Ont., sent a pair of fine Christmas stockings (well-filled) for a child of six. This will go to a lonely little neighbor of mine, whose mother died about a month ago. Five scrap-books for children came today, and two days ago I was almost overwhelmed by the splendid supply of fresh eggs and apples (for the sick and needy) brought to my door by Mr. P., of Todmorden. You may be sure I lost no time in passing them on. And, in spite of all your Christmas rush, the papers for the shut-in arrive each week—as many as I can carry to the hospital and yet not enough to swamp me entirely in my little flat.

Please accept my heartiest thanks for all your kindness to the sick and needy, and also for the kind and encouraging letters you have written to:

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

Christmas Gifts for the Needy.

Gifts for the sick and needy have been pouring in daily. Donations of \$2 each came from W. B., Mrs. D. C. H., Mrs. J. C. B., and "A Friend" in Little Britain. "Doris" sent \$3, "Marion" and Mrs. W. T. J. sent \$5 each. A Branch of the U. F. W. O. sent \$9.50. Ten dollars came from Dresden reader; and another \$10,—from J. L. M.,—Chatsworth, was a special gift for five little sisters. The father of the 5 little girls has been ill and the mother was overjoyed to get such a splendid donation for Christmas cheer, and most grateful to the unknown friend who has helped her so often and so generously. Two boxes of good things for children came from a S. S. class in Meaford, and 13 Christmas stockings and \$3 were brought to me by the teacher of a class in Muirkirk. "Caledon" sent \$5 and 9 scrap-books,—from a Quebec reader—were at once passed on to the Hospital for Sick Children. Papers and cards have arrived almost every day.

So many people have been out of work that the need is exceptionally great, and I am more thankful than I can tell you for your great kindness in making me your steward. The days fly swiftly before the great Festival—but every hour is crammed with the pleasant work of carrying your gifts to needy "brethren" of our King.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Windrow

"A child wrapped in swaddling-clothes, according to a custom not everywhere extinct, may not be a very lively infant, but its immobility is not to be mistaken for death. So the infant League of Nations begins life all bound round with a complexity of prejudices and distrusts and legal limitations and financial difficulties and political obligations, hindrances, and burdens of every kind. . . . But a New York Times correspondent observes that despite obstacles, both temporary and permanent, the big accomplishment of the Assembly will have been that "forty-one nations met at the same table to discuss their affairs and difficulties. That never before happened in the history of the world."

"One of the most effective features of the League of Nations Covenant is Article 18, which abolishes the system of secret treaties that was one of the causes of the Great War and is interfering with the

establishment of peace. Hereafter no treaty or international agreement will be binding unless it is reported to the League for publication. In accordance with this provision of the Covenant, 51 treaties have been submitted to the League. Of these 15 have been filed by Great Britain, 11 by France, 6 by Switzerland and 4 by Sweden. Germany, though not a member of the League, has voluntarily filed 9 treaties, 2 of which were with Soviet Russia."—*The Independent*.

Jane Addams went once to a bull-fight in Spain. She saw five bulls killed and as many horses. When her friends expressed their surprise at her indifference to the bloody sport, she said she had not thought much about it. Then she began to think. The more she thought, the more her conscience troubled her. She had been contemplating engaging in some form of social work. It suddenly was impressed upon her that she had been lulling her conscience to sleep by a dream of service that was remaining only a dream, that she was not really in earnest. It was the memory of her attitude of indifference to the bull-fight that acted as a mirror to her soul and stirred her to action. She returned to America, and the famous Hull House of Chicago came into being. This is the only good thing we ever heard as connected with a bull-fight, except when the tortured bull got even with his torturers.—*Our Dumb Animals*.

The Ingle Nook

Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in a stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.

Pictures.

NOT long ago I had occasion to sit for a while in a school-room in which there were a number of really fine prints of masterpieces in painting, and I thought of what Dr. Anna Young said, last August, at the Guelph Conference, viz., that the pictures we see should be worth while because of the influence they exert over us.

Then my thoughts wandered off to another teacher (this time one in a public school) who is so convinced of the value of pictures in forming nice tastes and influencing character, that she has made a special study of them, and uses them as an especial feature in her school-room. Like the Japanese, she believes in changing the pictures frequently, and she keeps a supply of them in a closed drawer and, about every three months brings out a fresh selection, using the same frames. At present there is hanging on the wall in the very place of honor a print of that fine painting by Hofman which represents the boy Jesus talking with the Doctors; the second place of honor is given to Watts' "Sir Galahad"—the knight of white armor, "who sees past the glory of the world;" the third to Millet's "Shepherdess Knitting," and the fourth to Alma Tadema's "A Reading from Homer." Lower down, especially for the delight of the very little children, are Van Dyke's "Baby Stuart" and Holmes' "Can't You Talk."

About Christmas time she will slip all of these out of their frames and put others in. In place of the Hofmann, she says, will appear a copy of Raphael's famous "Sistine Madonna;" the Watts will be replaced by Blashfield's "Christmas Chimes;" the Alma Tadema by Lerolle's "Arrival of the Shepherds," and the Knitting Shepherdess by Millet's "Angelus." . . . One might imagine that Easter time will see Plockhorst's "He Is Risen," and "Christ Blessing Little Children," Guido Reni's "Aurora," and Corot's "Spring."

Strange to say, in the very room adjoining the one occupied by this teacher and her classes, there are pictures grimy with age and hung on a variety of slants. Evidently they have been just where they are for the last fifteen years,—and the teacher there does not seem to see! Not always, it appears, does a good example work a miracle.

Of course, not every teacher feels that she can spend her own money for pictures for her school-room, but might not that difficulty be overcome by allowing a

dollar or so of the school supply money to be spent, every term, for pictures?—The Perry Prints Company (Malden, Mass.) and the Copley Prints Co. (Boston) are ready to furnish splendid prints at a very moderate cost, and as these can come by rural mail there seems no reason to be without pictures even though one cannot conveniently visit a picture store. Probably this matter will not be overlooked now that women are coming on the school boards, for women are more likely than men (at least most men) to see the value of pictures in a school-room, not only in making it more cozy and homelike, but in cultivating a taste for real art, and in keeping high ideals before the children at all times. The teacher to whom I referred at the beginning of this talk, often uses pictures for "conversation" lessons, and as subjects for essays. She tells the story of the lives of the painters, too, and so brings in the human element, thus extending the information of the pupils, in a very interesting way.

Of course, it is not necessary to keep purely "art" pictures on the walls all the time. Occasionally these might be replaced by portraits of men and women who have helped the world upward—not forgetting those of the vicinity who have made real contribution to the good of humanity. For instance, one can imagine that the schools around Guelph, Ont., would have portraits of Dr. James A. Mills, who founded the Ontario Agricultural College; Lt.-Col. John McCrae, the great soldier-poet who wrote "In Flanders Fields;" and Edward Johnson, the wonderful tenor known all the world over for his marvellous voice and perfect grasp of the art of music. . . . Surely children surrounded by such influences could not fail, now and then, to catch some ray of "the gleam" that lights the upward road.—And, so often, such a tiny, tiny ray is enough to set the feet of the growing, impressionable boy or girl on a path in life that might otherwise be missed. We have paid too little attention to the pictures in our schools and homes.

DR. Young was thinking, however, of the "other kind" of pictures, when she scored the sort of moving-picture that is all too often put on in our show houses. "Sometimes we forget," she said, "that the mental impressions at a 'movie' may go through life."

Last winter I went to the "movies" a number of times just to see what sort of stuff they were giving to the public. My impression was that the most of it was absolutely valueless—neither artistic nor inspiring—that some of it was too silly to be even funny, that an occasional picture showed conditions that young folk would be the better of not seeing, and that the vaudeville between the pictures was usually far worse than the pictures themselves.

Now and then, however, a presentation came along that was well worth seeing, while the few educational films often shown at the beginning were always interesting. Indeed no one who has ever seen any of the worth-while films can fail to realize what a powerful educative force moving pictures may be, constructively, both from the standpoint of information and inspiration. All we need in this matter is a little sharper censoring, perhaps, by people who recognize the artistic as well as the merely innocuous, and a great deal of education of the public taste. So far as censoring is concerned, it is reassuring to hear that Hon. Peter Smith recently stated that before long a man will be appointed to devote all his time to censoring moving pictures in Ontario; it is to be hoped he will be a man of artistic tastes as well as a discerning morality. In Saskatchewan, I understand, even now every poster advertising a motion picture must bear the censor's stamp. It is true that just now crowds of people will pass the door of a theatre where nothing but good stuff is put on, and flock into the one that features buffoonery, the vulgar joke, the flouzy situation, and so on, but a few years' training, by good pictures in the schools and homes, and by better films in the moving-picture houses, will make even the public, on the whole, appreciate the good and dislike the cheap and vulgar.

It is safe to say, perhaps, that children should never be let go to see a moving-picture of which those interested in the child know nothing.

A teacher in this place was one day showing her class a picture in which were several people.

"Oh," said a little girl of seven, "that man's the villain!"

"The villain?" repeated the teacher, "What does that mean?"

"Oh, you know," said the little tot,—"the man in the movies who runs away with another man's wife."

Now, what should a child of seven know about things like that? And was not her remark an indictment of certain classes of the "movies"?

Surely this matter of children and the moving pictures is very important. Nor shall we ever get anywhere in it unless we take steps on the one side or the other, or both. Perhaps the best plan is to keep the children home unless pictures of a certain standard are provided for them. The moving-picture men, on the whole, will show anything, so long as people flock in at the doors. As soon as the public demands the best pictures, for both children and grown-ups, by staying away from those that are inferior, the standard will be raised.

—JUNIA.

A Letter from B. C.

Dear Junia.—I embrace your sentiments on so many themes that often I fancy you and I were kindred spirits in some forgotten past.

Let me tell you why men are not vitally interested in "children talk": It is not so much the old fogey notion that it is the women's business as it is the fact that they simply let it be the women's business and have no notion about it. As one old political veteran confessed to me some time ago, "Men follow the line of least resistance in their homes," and he intimated that children are not on that line, nor anywhere near it. He need not have told me that. I have three of my ain! I'm their mother, ye ken!

But let us not be too severe on the fathers. Bless them, they know not what joys they miss! Don't you think—honestly—dear Junia that it is for the good mothers to help the often over-worked heads of their homes to a little of the joy that comes from looking after the babies and growing children? "But," someone will say, "men don't take kindly to that sort of thing." Yes they do if they get a chance. They like to be consulted about everything that concerns the child if the child's mother will allow and encourage such an attitude.

A new father is quite an idiot about his first child and would continue to be delightfully so if its weary, far too fussy mamma would let him. Don't suspect me of wisdom! I was just like every other much too self-sufficient female till I discovered that the man who was spending much strength and thought on our comfort was getting from the children not half the real joy that was mine. Things are changed. He is decidedly quick now to note their "points", and frequently gives me most valuable pointers.

Here is another thought too: Since it so often happens that a child is decidedly a copy of his father in disposition, a mother may gain much help in training him by frankly discussing with him his own boyhood. Husbands respect and enjoy such intimate talks for their children, and what a change it makes in the lives of all concerned!

A father spending an hour or two of an evening reading to or romping with little folks means that the mother may have that time to read or otherwise rest herself. A child getting his nightly bath is irresistible. Let the father splash him, rub him down and plump him into bed occasionally. Both will be happier for it. Then the first thing you know the fathers will be boasting that "these young monkeys here wouldn't be half so fat and rosy if dad didn't scrub them off every night."

I believe that men who have the real home life with their own children won't be tied down to "Yorkshire" and "Short-horn" points, though they may, having the greater incentive, be even quicker to see and profit by the same.

Then—dear Junia—do you think—let us just whisper this, do you—honest injun!—believe that all mothers enjoy their children as they might?

British Columbia. KOOTENAIAN.

We are delighted, Kootenaian, to have someone who has children of her own speak on this subject. There's nothing like experience, is there?—J.

Worth Thinking Over.

The moving-picture men usually have not the slightest trace of literary judgment, not the slightest trace of dramatic judgment, not the slightest trace of honorable theatrical judgment. —Ed. Howe.

"A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce, and the mind opening to new ideas. —Victor Hugo.

"Why not turn over a new leaf, you husbands and wives, and for the year make the resolution to be together all the time you can? 'I ain't smart enough to tell what love is, said a plain American of the Eben Holden type, but it seems to me that, more'n anything else, it's just liking to have her around.' There is a simple test of how you stand in relation to your marriage vows—do you like to have her (or him) around? —Sel.

Seasonable Cookery.

Hot Slaw.—Cut a firm head of cabbage into shreds. Put in a pan with a teaspoon each of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter size of an egg. Add vinegar and water mixed (to taste). Cover and cook, stirring from time to time.

Hungarian Potatoes.—Brown a heaping teaspoonful of chopped onion in 3 tablespoonfuls of fat. Stir in 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 2 cups canned tomatoes, a quart of cold cooked potatoes cut in dice, 2 level teaspoons salt, and pepper or paprika to season. Pour into a greased casserole or baking-dish, and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Just before serving sprinkle 2 tablespoons fresh chopped parsley (if you have it) over the top.

Caramel Cake.—Caramelize 1 cup sugar by cooking it on a pan until it has become a brown syrup, then adding three-fourths cup of water and cooking gently until all of the sugar has melted. Cream three-fourths cup of butter with 1 cup sugar; add 3 well-beaten eggs, then the caramel syrup, and finally 3 cups flour sifted with 4 (level) teaspoons baking-powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Bake in one layer. Fruit or nuts may be added if liked.

Artichoke Oysters.—Pare and boil Jerusalem artichokes until tender. Slice in thick slices, dip in a good egg batter and fry in hot butter. Serve very hot, with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

Celery Stuffing.—Take a cup of nice soft breadcrumbs, 1 cup chopped apple, 1 cup minced celery, put all in a frying-pan with a heaping tablespoonful of butter, salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of minced onion. Brown slightly, then fill the goose two-thirds full of the stuffing and roast with the breast downward to prevent the celery flavor from going all through the goose.

Cider Apple Sauce.—One quart tart apples, pared and cored, 1 pint cider, sugar and butter to taste. Stew the apples in the cider, cooking very slowly. Sweeten and add a generous piece of butter while the sauce is still hot. Serve with goose or pork.

Apple Rings.—Core tart apples, cut them in rings and pare the rings carefully. Make a syrup of a cupful each of sugar and boiling water and the juice of half a lemon. Cook the rings in it very gently, turning often to keep them whole. Serve with roast goose or roast pork.

Holiday Recipes.

Chocolate Caramels.—Two cups brown sugar, ½ cup milk or cream, ½ cup molasses, 2 to 4 squares chocolate, ½ cup butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cook to the hard-ball stage, i. e., until a spoonful dropped into cold water forms a hard ball that can barely be dented by the thumb and first finger.

Pinocuchi.—Two cups brown sugar, ¾ cup milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 cup chopped nuts. Boil all except vanilla and nuts until the soft-ball stage is reached. Remove from the fire, let cool, add the nuts and vanilla and beat until creamy. Turn into a buttered pan when cool and cut in squares.

Sea Foam.—Three cups light brown sugar, 1 cup boiling water, whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff, 1 teaspoon vanilla, pinch salt, 1 cup chopped nut meats. Boil sugar and water to the hard-ball

stage, pour slowly while very hot over the beaten whites, beating all the time. Add the nuts and vanilla and beat until it stiffens. Drop on buttered paper.

Sugar Taffy.—Three cups granulated sugar, 1 cup boiling water, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, ½ teaspoonful lemon. Cook sugar, water, vinegar and butter, without stirring, until a little dropped in cold water hardens to the crack stage. Add flavorings and turn into buttered pans. When partly cool pull and cut into pieces one inch long.

Candied Nuts and Fruit.—Cook a little sugar until slightly browned, then place in a dish of hot water to keep soft. Using clean hat-pins or knitting needles dip nut meats, grapes, apples cut in eighths, orange sections, etc., in the syrup and quickly transfer to oiled paper or a buttered platter.

Mocha Fudge.—Three cups sugar, 2 squares chocolate, ¾ cup cold coffee, ¾ cup milk, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup broken nutmeats, 2 tablespoonfuls butter. Cook together the sugar, chocolate, milk and coffee for 10 minutes, add the butter and cook to the soft-ball stage. Add nut meats and flavoring, cool slightly, beat until thick and turn into greased pans. Cut into squares when almost cold.

The Scrap Bag.

Cooking Cabbage. Cabbage should be cooked rapidly in an uncovered vessel, as it contains volatile oil, and if cooked in a covered vessel will emit unpleasant odors. Adding a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda to the water will also help to prevent odors. Cabbage should never be permitted to over-cook, as that makes it dark and rank.

Thawing Meat. If meat that has been frozen thaws out too quickly it loses its flavor. Let it thaw out very gradually. If you have to hurry it put it in a pan of cold water for a while, but do not leave long enough to let the juices go out into the water.

Names and Their Derivation.

"Rotten Row" is an ugly name, but it is that given to London's most fashionable driveway. The strange part of it is that this homely appellation, misplaced as it obviously is, was born of one of the most beautiful phrases in the French language.

When the Normans populated England after the invasion of 1066, it followed that they gave French names to many locations and places, not alone in London but throughout England. So they named the driveway through London parts "Route du Roi" (route of the King), because it led to the Imperial palace. Time passed and the Londoner had great difficulty in pronouncing the phrase, and "Route du Roi" degenerated into "Rotten Row."

Rotten Row is one of London's show places. It leads to Buckingham Palace from Hyde Park Corner. It is the centre of interest from a special standpoint, as it is the favorite drive of fashion. On Sundays the church parade is a most brilliant spectacle.

The French influence in nomenclature in London is evident wherever one goes. Charing Cross, which the modern Londoner calls the "centre of the world," is an English corruption of a one-time French name.

When Edward the Confessor was bringing the body of his Queen from North England his retinue in their route to Westminster Abbey deposited the bier at nightfall when they struck camp. At each resting place a cross was erected.

Throughout England there are now towns, villages and hamlets which bear the name of "cross." One can thus almost trace the course of the cortege. The last resting place they reached before they got to Westminster was "Chere Reine Cross" (Dear Queen Cross), now corrupted to "Charing Cross."

"Birdcage Walk," in St James's Park, is an interesting example. Popular belief generally is that in medieval days they used to hang bird cages with song birds in them from the boughs of trees that mark the walk, so that folk rambling by could be delighted with the music of the feathered warblers. That is erroneous. "Birdcage Walk" is nothing more than a corruption of the French word "bo-cage," meaning grove. And Birdcage Walk is, indeed, a pleasant grove where lovers have been rambling since the Norman conquest.—The Sun, N. Y.

Serial Story.

"The Money Moon."

BY JEFFREY FARNOL.

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

CHAPTER XII.

IN WHICH MAY BE FOUND A FULL, TRUE, AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE SALE.

"UNCLE Porges, there's a little man in the hall with a red nose, an' a blue, blue chin,—"

"Yes, I've seen him,—also his nose, and chin, my Porges."

"But he's sticking little papers with numbers on them, all over my Auntie Anthea's chairs,—an' tables. Now what do you s'pose he's doing that for?"

"Who knows? It's probably all on account of his red nose, and blue chin, my Porges. Anyway, don't worry about him,—let us rather, find our Auntie Anthea."

They found her in the hall. And it was a hall, here, at Dapplemere, wide, and high, and with a minstrel's gallery at one end; a hall that, years and years ago, had often rung with the clash of men-at-arms, and echoed with loud, and jovial laughter, for this was the most ancient part of the Manor.

It looked rather bare, and barren, just now, for the furniture was all moved out of place,—ranged neatly round the walls, and stacked at the farther end, beneath the gallery where the little man in question, blue of chin, and red of nose, was hovering about it, dabbing little tickets on chairs and tables,—even as Small Porges had said.

And, in the midst of it all, stood Anthea, a desolate figure, Bellew thought, who, upon his entrance, bent her head to draw on her driving gloves, for she was waiting for the dog-cart which was to bear her, and Small Porges to Cranbrook, far away from the hollow tap of the auctioneer's hammer.

"We're getting rid of some of the old furniture, you see, Mr. Bellew," she said, laying her hand on an antique cabinet nearby,—“we really have much more than we ever use."

"Yes," said Bellew. But he noticed that her eyes were very dark and wistful, despite her light tone, and that she had laid her hand upon the old cabinet with a touch very like a caress.

"Why is that man's nose so awfully red, and his chin so blue, Auntie Anthea?" enquired Small Porges, in a hissing stage whisper.

"Hush Georgy!—I don't know," said Anthea.

"An' why is he sticking his little numbers all over our best furniture?"

"That is to guide the auctioneer."

"Where to,—an' what is an auctioneer?"

But, at this moment, hearing the wheels of the dog-cart at the door, Anthea turned, and hastened out into the sunshine.

"A lovely day it do be for drivin'," said Adam touching his hat, "an' Bess be thinkin' the same, I do believe!" and he patted the glossy coat of the mare, who arched her neck, and pawed the gravel with an impatient hoof. Lightly, and nimbly Anthea swung herself up to the high seat, turning to make Small Porges secure beside her, as Bellew handed him up.

"You'll—look after things for me, Adam?" said Anthea, glancing back wistfully into the dim recesses of the cool, old hall.

"Aye,—I will that, Miss Anthea!"

"Mr. Bellew, we can find room for you if you care to come with us?"

"Thanks," said he, shaking his head, "but I rather think I'll stay here, and—er—help Adam to—look after things, if you don't mind."

"Then,—'Good-bye!'" said Anthea, and, nodding to Adam, he gave the mare her head, and off they went.

"Good-bye!" cried Small Porges, "an' thank you for the shilling Uncle Porges."

"The mare is—er—rather fresh this morning, isn't she, Adam?" enquired Bellew, watching the dog-cart's rapid course.

"Fresh sir?"

"And that's rather a—er—dangerous sort of thing for a woman to drive, isn't it?"

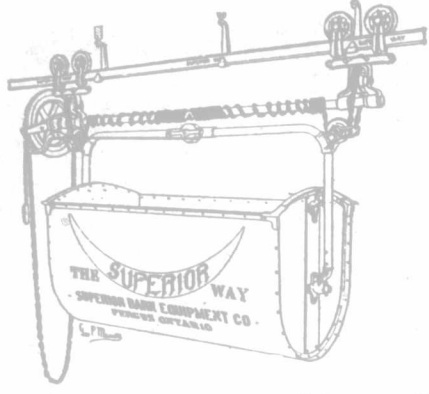
"Meanin' the dog-cart, sir?"

"Meaning the dog-cart, Adam."

"Why, Lord love ye, Mr. Bellew sir!" cried Adam with his great laugh, "there ain't nobody can 'andle the ribbons better

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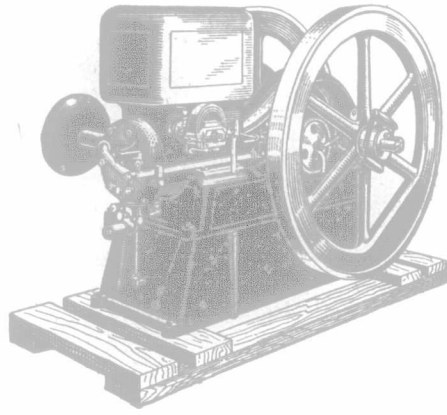
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than Miss Anthea,—there ain't a horse as she can't drive,—ah! or ride, for that matter,—not nowheres, sir."

"Hum!" said Bellew, and, having watched the dog-cart out of sight, he turned and followed Adam into the stables.

And here, sitting upon a bale of hay, they smoked many pipes together in earnest converse, until such time as the sale should begin.

As the day advanced, people began arriving in twos and threes, and, among the first, the Auctioneer himself. A jovial-faced man, was this Auctioneer, with jovial manner, and a jovial smile. Indeed, his joviality seemed, somehow or other, to have got into the very buttons of his coat, for they fairly winked, and twinkled with joviality. Upon catching sight of the furniture he became, if possible more jovial than ever, and beckoning to his assistant,—that is to say to the small man with the red nose and the blue chin, who, it seemed answered to the name of Theodore,—he clapped him jovially upon the back,—(rather as though he were knocking him down to some unfortunate bidder),—and immediately fell into business converse with him,—albeit jovial still.

But all the while intending purchasers were arriving; they came on horse, and afoot, and in conveyances of every sort and kind, and the tread of their feet, and the buzz of their voices awoke unwonted echoes in the old place. And still they came, from far and near, until some hundred odd people were crowded into the hall.

Conspicuous among them was a large man with a fat, red neck which he was continually mopping at, and rubbing with a vivid bandanna handkerchief scarcely less red. Indeed, red seemed to be his pervading colour, for his hair was red, his hands were red, and his face, heavy and round, was reddest of all, out of whose flaming circumference two diminutive but very sharp eyes winked and blinked continually. His voice, like himself, was large with a peculiar brassy ring to it that penetrated to the farthest corners and recesses of the old hall. He was, beyond all doubt, a man of substance, and of no small importance, for he was greeted deferentially on all hands, and it was to be noticed that people elbowed each other to make way for him, as people ever will before substance, and property. To some of them he nodded, to some he spoke, and with others he even laughed albeit he was of a solemn, sober, and serious nature, as becomes a man of property, and substance.

Between whiles, however, he bestowed his undivided attention upon the furniture. He sat down suddenly and heavily, in chairs; he pummelled to test their springs; he opened the doors of cabinets; he peered into drawers; he rapped upon tables, and altogether comported himself as a thoroughly knowing man should, who is not to be hounded by veneer, or taken in by the shine, and splendour of well applied bees-wax. Bellew, watching all this from where he sat screened from the thong by a great carved sideboard, and divers chairs, and whatnots,—drew rather harder at his pipe, and, chancing to catch Adam's eye, beckoned him to approach.

"Who is that round, red man, yonder, Adam?" he enquired, nodding to where the individual in question was engaged at that moment poking at something or other with a large, sausage-like finger.

"That!" replied Adam in a tone of profound disgust, "that be Mr. Grimes, o' Cranbrook, sir. Calls hisself a corn-chandler,—but I calls 'im,—well, never mind what, sir,—only it weren't at corn-chandling as 'e made all 'is money, sir,—and it be him as we all work and slave for,—here at Dapplemere Farm."

"What do you mean, Adam?"

"I mean as it be him as holds the mortgage on Dapplemere, sir."

"Ah,—and how much?"

"Over three thousand pound, Mr. Bellew sir!" sighed Adam, with a hopeless shake of the head, "an' that be a powerful lot o' money, sir."

Bellew thought of the sums he had lavished upon his yacht, upon his three racing cars, and certain other extravagances. Three thousand pounds,—fifteen thousand dollars! It would make her a free woman,—independent,—happy! Just fifteen thousand dollars,—and he had thrown away more than that upon a poker game, before now!

"Lord!" exclaimed Adam, "the very sight o' that their Grimes's pig eyes a-starin' at Miss Anthea's furnitur' do

make the Old Adam rise up in me to that amazin' extent, Mr. Bellew sir—why, jest look at 'im a-thumpin' an' a poundin' at that their chair!" Saying which, Adam turned, and elbowing his way to where Mr. Grimes was in the act of testing the springs of an easy chair, he promptly,—and as though forced by a struggling mob,—fell up against Mr. Grimes, and jostled Mr. Grimes, and trod heavily upon the toes of Mr. Grimes, and all with an expression of the most profound unconsciousness and abstraction, which, upon the indignant Corn-chandler's loud expostulations, immediately changed to a look of innocent surprise.

"Can't you look where you're going?—you clumsy fool!" fumed the irate Grimes, redder of neck than ever.

"Ax you pardon, Mr. Grimes," said Adam solemnly, "but what wi' people's legs, an' cheer legs, an' the legs o' tables,—not to mention sideboards an' cab'nets, which, though not 'aving no legs, ain't to be no manner o' means despised therefore,—w'ot wi' this an' that, an' t'other, I am that con-fined, or as you might say, con-fused, I don't know which legs is mine, or yours, or anybody else's. Mr. Grimes sir,—I makes so bold as to ax your pardon all over again, sir." During which speech, Adam contrived, once more, to fall against, to tread upon, and to jostle the highly incensed Mr. Grimes back into the crowd again. Thereafter he became a Nemesis to Mr. Grimes, haunting him through the jungle of chairs, and tables, pursuing him into distant corners, and shady places, where, so sure as the sausagelike finger poised itself for an interrogatory poke, or the fat, red fist doubled itself for a spring-testing punch, the innocent-seeming Adam would thereupon fall against him from the rear, sideways, or in front.

Meanwhile, Bellew sat in his secluded corner, watching the crowd through the blue wreaths of his pipe, but thinking of her who, brave though she was, had nevertheless run away from it all at the last moment. Presently, however, he was aware that the Corn-chandler had seated himself on the other side of the chifionier, puffing, and panting with heat, and indignation,—where he was presently joined by another individual,—a small, rat-eyed man, who bid Mr. Grimes a deferential "Good-day!"

"That there Adam," puffed the Corn-chandler, "that there Adam ought to be thrown out into the stables where he belongs. I never see a man as was so much growed to feet and elbers, in all my days! He ought to be took," repeated the Corn-chandler, "and shook, and thrown out into the yard."

"Yes," nodded the other, "took, and shook, and thrown out—neck, and crop, sir! And now,—what might you think o' the furniture, Mr. Grimes?"

"So so, Parsons," nodded Grimes, "so so!"

"Shall you buy?"

"I am a-going," said the Corn-chandler with much deliberation, "I am a-going to take them tapestry cheers, sir, likewise the grand-feather clock in the corner here likewise the four-post bed-stead wi' the carved 'ead-board,—and—most particular, Parsons, I shall take this here side-board. There ain't another piece like this in the county, as I know of,—solid ma-hogany sir!—and the carvings!" and herewith, he gave two loud double knocks upon the article of furniture in question. "Oh! I've 'ad my eye on this side-board for years, and years,—knoved I'd get it some day, too,—the only wonder is as she ain't had to sell up afore now."

"Meaning Miss Anthea, sir?"

"Ah,—her! I say as it's a wonder to me, —w'ot wi' the interest on the mortgage I 'old on the place, and one thin' and another,—it's a wonder to me as she's kept her 'ead above water so long. But —mark me, Parsons, mark me,—she'll be selling again soon, and next time it'll be lock, stock, and barrel, Parsons!"

"Well, I don't 'old wi' women farmers, myself!" nodded Parsons. "But,—as to that cup-board over there,—Sheraton, I think,—what might you suppose it to be worth,—betwixt friends, now?" enquired Parsons, the rat eyed.

"Can't say till I've seed it, and likewise felt it," answered the Corn-chandler, rising. "Let me lay my 'and upon it, and I'll tell you—to a shilling," and here, they elbowed their way into the crowd. But Bellew sat there, chin in hand, quite oblivious to the fact that his pipe was out, long since.

The tall, old grand-father clock ticking in leisurely fashion in the corner behind him, solemn and sedate, as it had done

am rise up in me to that Mr. Belloo sir—why, jest bumpin' an' a poundin' hair!" Saying which, and elbowing his way to was in the act of test- of an easy chair, he as though forced by a fell up against Mr. tled Mr. Grimes, and the toes of Mr. Grimes, expression of the most ousness and abstraction, dignant Corn-chandler's is, immediately changed surprise.

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the other, "took, and ed out—neck, and crop, what might you think o' Grimes?" "so

nodded Grimes,, "so

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rand-father clock ticking on in the corner behind sedate, as it had done

since, (as the neat inscription upon the dial testified), it had first been made in the Year of Grace 1732, by one Jabez Havesham, of London;—this ancient time piece now uttered a sudden wheeze, (which, considering its great age, could scarcely be wondered at), and, thereafter, the wheezing having subsided, gave forth a soft, and mellow chime, proclaiming to all and sundry, that it was twelve o'clock. Hereupon, the Auctioneer, bustling to and fro with his hat upon the back of his head, consulted his watch, nodded to the red nosed, blue-chinned Theodore, and, perching himself above the crowd, gave three sharp knocks with his hammer.

"Gentlemen!" he began, but here he was interrupted by a loud voice upraised in hot anger.

"Confound ye for a clusmy rascal! Will ye keep them elbers o' yourn out o' my weskit, eh? Will ye keep them big feet o' yourn to yerself? If there ain't room enough for ye—out ye go, d'ye hear— I'll have ye took, and shook,—and throwed out where ye belong; so jest mind where ye come a trampin,' and a treadin'."

"Tread!" repeated Adam, "Lord! where am I to tread? If I steps back'ard I tread on ye,—If I steps sideways I tread on ye, if I steps for'ard I tread on ye. It do seem to me as I can't go nowhere but there you be a-waitin' to be trod on, Mr. Grimes, sir."

Hereupon the Auctioneer rapped louder than ever, upon which, the clamour subsiding, he smiled his most jovial smile, and once more began:

"Gentleman! You have all had an opportunity to examine the furniture I am about to dispose of, and, as fair minded human beings I think you will admit that a finer lot of genuine antique was never offered at one and the same time. Gentlemen, I am not going to burst forth into laudatory rodomontade, (which is a word, gentlemen, that I employ only among an enlightened community such as I now have the honor of address- ing),—neither do I propose to waste your time in purposeless verbiage, (which is another of the same kind, gentlemen),—therefore, without further preface, or preamble we will proceed at once to business. The first lot I have to offer you is a screen,—six foot high,—bring out the screen, Theodore! There it is gentlemen,—open it out, Theodore! Observe, Gentlemen it is carved rosewood, the panels hand painted, and representing shepherds, and shepherdesses, disporting themselves under a tree with banjo and guitar. Now what am I offered for this hand-painted, antique screen,—come?"

"Fifteen shillings!" from someone deep hidden in the crowd.

"Start as low as you like, gentlemen! I am offered a miserable fifteen shillings for a genuine, hand-painted—"

"Sixteen!" this from a long, loose- limbed fellow with a patch over one eye, and another on his cheek.

"A pound!" said Adam, promptly. "A guinea!" nodded he of the patches. "Twenty-five shillin's!" said Adam. "At twenty-five shillings!" cried the Auctioneer, "any advance?—a genuine, hand-painted antique screen,—going— at twenty-five—at twenty-five going— going—gone! To the large gentleman in the neckcloth, Theodore!"

"Theer be that Job Jagway, sir," said Adam, leaning across the side-board to impart this information,—"over yonder, Mr. Belloo sir,—'im as was bidding for the screen,—the tall chap wi' the patches. Two patches be pretty good, but I do wish as I'd give him a couple more, while I was about it, Mr. Belloo sir." Here, the Auctioneer's voice put an end to Adam's self-reproaches, and he turned back to the business in hand.

"The next lot I'm going to dispose of, gentlemen, is a fine set of six chairs with carved antique backs, and upholstered in tapestry. Also two arm-chairs to match,—wheel 'em out, Theodore! Now what is your price for these eight fine pieces,—look 'em over and bid accord- ingly."

"Thirty shillings!" Again from the depths of the crowd.

"Ha! ha!—you joke sir!" laughed the Auctioneer, rubbing his hands in his most jovial manner, "you joke! I can't see you, but you joke of course, and I laugh accordingly, ha! ha! Thirty shillings for eight, fine antique, tapestried, hand- carved chairs,—Oh very good,—excellent upon my soul!"

"Three pound!" said the fiery-necked Corn-chandler.

"Guineas!" said the rat-eyed Parsons.

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"Four pound!" nodded the Corn Chandler.

"Four pound ten!" roared Adam. "Five!" nodded Grimes, edging away from Adam's elbow.

"Six pound ten!" cried Adam.

"Seven!"—from Parsons.

"Eight!" said Grimes.

"Ten!" roared Adam, growing desperate.

"Eleven!" said Grimes, beginning to mop at his neck again.

Adam hesitated; eleven pounds seemed so very much for those chairs, that he had seen Prudence and the rosy-cheeked maids dust regularly every morning, and then,—it was not his money, after all. Therefore Adam hesitated, and glanced wistfully towards a certain distant corner.

"At eleven,—at eleven pounds! this fine suite of hand-carved antique chairs, at eleven pounds! at eleven!—at eleven, going—going!"

"Fifteen!" said a voice from the distant corner; whereupon Adam drew a great sigh of relief, while the Corn-chandler contorted himself in his efforts to glare at Bellew round the side-board.

"Fifteen pounds!" chanted the Auctioneer, "I have fifteen,—I am given fifteen,—any advance? These eight antique chairs, going at fifteen!—going! for the last time,—going!—gone! Sold to the gentleman in the corner behind the side-board, Theodore."

"They were certainly fine chairs, Mr. Grimes!" said Parsons shaking his head. "So so!" said the Corn-chandler, sitting down heavily, "So so, Parsons!" and he turned to glare at Bellew, who, lying back in an easy chair with his legs upon another, puffed at his pipe, and regarded all things with a placid interest.

It is not intended to record in these pages all the bids that were made as the afternoon advanced, for that would be fatiguing to write, and a weariness to read; suffice it that lots were put up, and regularly knocked down but always to Bellew, or Adam. Which last, encouraged by Bellew's bold advances, gaily roared down, and constantly out-bid all competitors with such unhesitating pertinacity, that murmurs rose, and swelled into open complaint. In the midst of which, the fiery-visaged Corn-chandler, purple now, between heat, and vexation, loudly demanded that he lay down some substantial deposit upon what he had already purchased, failing which, he should, there and then, be took, and shook, and thrown out into the yard.

"Neck, and crop!" added Mr. Parsons.

"That seems to be a fair proposition," smiled the Auctioneer, who had already experienced some doubts as to Adam's financial capabilities, yet with his joviality all unruffled,—"that seems to be a very fair proposal indeed. If the gentleman will put down some substantial deposit now—"

"Aye, for sure!" nodded Adam, stepping forward; and, unbuttoning a capacious pocket he drew out a handful of bank- notes, "shall I gi'e ye a hundred pound, —or will fifty be enough?"

"Why," said the Auctioneer, rubbing his hands as he eyed the fistful of bank- notes, "ten pound will be all that is necessary, sir,—just to ensure good faith, you understand."

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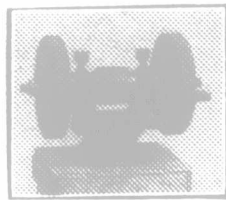
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Hereupon, Bellew beckoning to Adam, handed him a like amount which was duly deposited with the Auctioneer.

So, once more, the bidding began,—once more lots were put up,—and knocked down—now to Adam, and now to Bellew. The bed with the carved head-board had fallen to Adam after a lively contest between him, and Parsons, and the Corn-chandler, which had left the latter in a state of perspiring profanity, from which he was by no means recovered, when the auctioneer once more rapped for silence.

"And now, gentlemen, last, but by no means least, we come to the gem of the sale,—a sideboard, gentlemen,—a magnificent, ma-hogany side-board, being a superb example of the carver's art! Here is a side-board, gentlemen which,—if it can be equalled,—cannot be excelled—no, gentlemen, not if you were to search all the baronial halls, and lordly mansions in this land of mansions, and baronials. It is truly magnificent, in perfect condition,—and to be sold at your own price. I say no more. Gentlemen,—how much for this magnificent, ma-hogany piece?"

"Ten pound!"
"Eleven!"
"Fifteen!"
"Seventeen!" said Adam, who was rapidly drawing near the end of his resources.

"Eighteen!" This from Job Jagway.
"Go easy there, Job!" hissed Adam, edging a little nearer to him, "go easy, now,—Nineteen!"

"Come, come Gentlemen!" remonstrated the Auctioneer, "this isn't a coal-scuttle, nor a broom, nor yet a pair of tongs,—this is a magnificent ma-hogany side-board,—and you offer me—nineteen pound!"

"Twenty!" said Job.
"Twenty-one!" roared Adam, making his last bid, and then, turning, he hissed in Job's unwilling ear,—"go any higher, an' I'll pound ye to a jelly, Job!"

"Twenty-five!" said Parsons.
"Twenty-seven!"
"Twenty-eight!"
"Thirty!" nodded Grimes, scowling at Adam.

"Thirty-two!" cried Parsons.
"Thirty-six!"
"Thirty-seven!"
"Forty!" nodded Grimes.

"That drops me," said Parsons, sighing, and shaking his head.

"Ah!" chuckled the Corn-chandler, "well, I've waited years for that side-board, Parsons, and I ain't going to let you take it away from me—nor nobody else, sir!"

"At forty!" cried the Auctioneer, "at forty!—this magnifi—"
"One!" nodded Bellew, beginning to fill his pipe.

"Forty-one's the bid,—I have forty-one from the gent in the corner—"
"Forty-five!" growled the Corn-chandler.

"Six!" said Bellew.
"Fifty!" snarled Grimes.
"One!" said Bellew.

"Gent in the corner gives me fifty-one!" chanted the Auctioneer—"any advance?—at fifty-one—"
"Fifty-five!" said Grimes, beginning to mop at his neck harder than ever.

"Add ten!" nodded Bellew.
"What's that?" cried Grimes, wheeling about.

"Gent in the corner offers me sixty-five,—at sixty-five,—this magnificent piece at sixty-five! What, are you all done?—at sixty-five, and cheap at the price,—come, gentlemen, take your time, give it another look over, and bid accordingly."

The crowd had dwindled rapidly during the last hour, which was scarcely to be wondered at seeing that they were constantly out-bid—either by a hoarse-voiced, square-shouldered fellow in a neck-cloth, or a dreamy individual who lolled in a corner, and puffed at a pipe.

But now, as Grimes, his red cheeks puffed out, his little eyes snapping in a way that many knew meant danger (with a large D)—as the rich Corn-chandler, whose word was law to a good many, turned and confronted this lounging, long-legged individual,—such as remained closed round them in a ring, in keen expectation of what was to follow. Observing which, the Corn-chandler feeling it incumbent upon him now or never, to vindicate himself as a man of property, and substance, and not to be put down, thrust his hands deep into his pockets, spread his legs wide apart, and stared at Bellew in a way that most people had found highly disconcerting, before now. Bellew, however, seemed wholly un-

affected, and went on imperturbably filling his pipe.

"At sixty-five!" cried the Auctioneer, leaning towards Grimes with his hammer poised, "at sixty-five— Will you make it another pound, sir?—come,—what do you say?"

"I say—no sir!" returned the Corn-chandler, slowly, and impressively, "I say no, sir,—I say—make it another—twenty pound, sir!" Hereupon heads were shaken, or nodded, and there rose the sudden shuffle of feet as the crowd closed in nearer.

"I get eighty-five! any advance on eighty-five?"

"Eighty-six!" said Bellew, settling the tobacco in his pipe-bowl with his thumb.

Once again the Auctioneer leaned over and appealed to the Corn-chandler, who stood in the same attitude, juggling the money in his pocket, "Come sir, don't let a pound or so stand between you and a side-board that can't be matched in the length and breadth of the United Kingdom,—come, what do you say to another ten shillings?"

"I say, sir," said Grimes, with his gaze still riveted upon Bellew, "I say—no sir,—I say make it another—twenty pound sir!"

Again there rose the shuffle of feet, again heads were nodded, and elbows nudged neighbouring ribs, and all eyes were focussed upon Bellew who was in the act of lighting his pipe.

"One hundred and six pounds!" cried the Auctioneer, "at one six!—at one six!"

Bellew struck a match, but the wind from the open casement behind him, extinguished it.

"I have one hundred and six pounds! is there any advance, yes or no?—going at one hundred and six!"

Adam who, up till now, had enjoyed the struggle to the utmost, experienced a sudden qualm of fear.

Bellew struck another match.

"At one hundred and six pounds!—at one six,—going at one hundred and six pounds!"

A cold moisture started out on Adam's brow, he clenched his hands, and muttered between his teeth. Supposing the money were all gone, like his own share, supposing they had to lose this famous old side-board,—and to Grimes of all people! This, and much more, was in Adam's mind while the Auctioneer held his hammer poised, and Bellew went on lighting his pipe.

"Going at one hundred and six!—going!—going!"

"Fifty up!" said Bellew. His pipe was well alight at last, and he was nodding to the Auctioneer through a fragrant cloud.

"What!" cried Grimes, "ow much?"

"Gent in the corner gives me one hundred and fifty-six pounds," said the Auctioneer, with a jovial eye upon the Corn-chandler's lowering visage, "one five six,—all done?—any advance? Going at one five six,—going! going!—gone!" The hammer fell, and with its tap a sudden silence came up the old hall. Then, all at once, the Corn-chandler turned, caught up his hat, clapped it on, shook a fat fist at Bellew, and crossing to the door, lumbered away, muttering maledictions as he went.

By twos and threes the others followed him until there remained only Adam, Bellew, the Auctioneer, and the red-nosed Theodore. And yet, there was one other, for, chancing to raise his eyes to the minstrel's gallery, Bellew spied Miss Priscilla, who, meeting his smiling glance, leaned down suddenly over the carved rail, and very deliberately, threw him a kiss, and then hurried away with a quick, light tap-tap of her stick.

To be continued.

Laxative Foods.

Laxative foods include the coarser breads, especially bran bread and muffins; some of the fats such as olive oil, chicken fat, and in some cases, cream; vegetables that are eaten raw, such as celery, lettuce and tomatoes; such cooked vegetables as greens, Brussels sprouts, boiled onions; dried fruits like prunes and figs. Constipating foods are: the breads made of fine flour; cornstarch in puddings; cheese, and fruits rich in tannin, especially blackberries when eaten without the seeds.—*American Cookery.*

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In Rash On Face And Limbs.
Cuticura Heals.

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night.

"I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

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

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

POULTRY AND EGGS



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

CHOICE EMBDEN GEESSE, SIX DOLLARS each; Pekin drakes, three dollars; extra fine white and buff rock cockerels, three to five dollars. Charles Nicholson, Mount Forest, Ont.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandott' cockerels, from Martin's special bred-to-lay pens, at \$5.00 each, or two for \$9.00. W. S. Bennett, R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, winter laying strain; three dollars. Alex. McKinney, Erin, Ont.

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

TRAP-NESTED S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.50 each. Cooksville Poultry Farm Cooksville, Ont.

I WILL PAY YOU

23 Cents

a pound for live hens, 4½ lbs. each or over. I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto. I can loan you a crate if you don't have one, or you can ship in boxes. Post Office order sent on receipt of poultry.

ALBERT LEWIS

666 Dundas Street West - Toronto, Ont.

Sell Your Poultry to the Best Market

We can handle any quantity of good poultry either live or dressed, at good prices. It will pay you to sell to

C. A. MANN & CO.
78 King Street :: London, Ontario

RAW FURS WANTED FOR EXPORT

Limited quantity, Prime Beaver, Mink, Marten, Fisher, Fox, etc.
TRAPPERS' OPPORTUNITY Ship to-day.

Correspondence solicited.
OLIVIER & CO.
59 Wellington St. W., Toronto
Paris London New York

BEING OVERSTOCKED—FOR SALE

Registered English Yorkshires

Sows and boars, age 8 months old; \$39.00 each; papers furnished; or will exchange for calves.

WANTED—First-class Registered Jersey Heifer Calves; reasonable price; one month old; state records, dams, sires, Jersey breeder.

CAPTAIN ISHERWOOD
Isherwood P.O. Ontario

FOUNDED 1866

DOUBLED WITH CHY ECZEMA

On Face And Limbs.
Cuticura Heals.

I been troubled with eczema
which took the form of a
Later it broke out on my
and they itched very much,
me to scratch them until
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Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.
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t to soothe and heal.
Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold
at the Dominion Canadian Depot:
Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

PULTRY AND EGGS

Advertisements will be inserted
reading at five cents per word each
each initial counts for one word and
to words. Names and addresses are
Cash must always accompany the
y advertisement under this heading.
g good pure-bred poultry and eggs
and plenty of customers by using our
columns. No advertisement inserted
75 cents.

MBDEN GEESE, SIX DOLLARS
drakes, three dollars; extra fine white
ck cockerels, three to five dollars.
Olson, Mount Forest, Ont.

TIFUL BRED-TO-LAY WHITE
cockerels, from Martin's special
ns, at \$5.00 each, or two for \$9.00.
t, R. I. Freeman, Ont.

B RHODE ISLAND RED
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y, Erin, Ont.

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t hens for sale. F. Coldham, Box 12,
t.

ED S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN
3.50 each. Cooksville Poultry Farm
nt.

WILL PAY YOU 3 Cents

or live hens, 4½ lbs. each or
ay express within 300 miles
b. I can loan you a crate
t have one, or you can ship in
st Office order sent on receipt

ALBERT LEWIS
Street West - Toronto, Ont.

Poultry to the Best Market

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—First-class Registered Jersey
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s, dams, sires, Jersey breeder.

CAPTAIN ISHERWOOD
P.O. Ontario

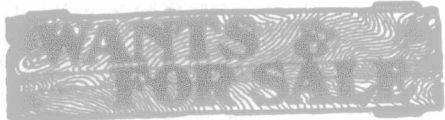
THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855
Capital and Reserve, \$3,000,000

Over 130 Branches

Your son's education will make
a big call on your purse.

Start saving to meet the expense
without difficulty. Open a Savings
Account with the Molsons Bank.



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.

EXPERIENCED "ARMERETTE" DESIRES
position on an up-to-date poultry farm, near
Toronto preferred. Apply Miss Alice Hudson,
Leaside Post Office, Ontario.

FARMER—WORKING FARMER TO MAN-
AGE small farm (mixed farming) near Mon-
treal, P.Q. Up-to-date farm buildings, silo, etc.
Comfortable house, with hot and cold water, bath,
etc. Good home for a willing, experienced man.
Apply with references, stating age, and number in
family, to A. Haig Sims, Room 11, No. 22 St.
John street, Montreal, P.Q. Also wanted—a man
who understands market gardening and to assist
on farm.

NEW YORK STATE DAIRY FARMS FOR
sale—Fully stocked, fully equipped. Catalogue
free. The Hillis Farm Agency, Hobart, Delaware
County, New York, U.S.A.

SAW MILL, BUILDING FOR SALE, WITH
heavy rock elm timbers 12 x 12 x 30, good
rafters, sheeting, etc. Suitable for small mill,
barn, straw shed. Located 1½ miles from station
and will be sold reasonably for quick sale. A
14-H. P. steam engine, also big saw mandrel with
friction feed. M. G. Ransford, Clinton, Ont.

START THE YEAR RIGHT WITH A PURE-
BRED Scotch Collie. Braids and beauty com-
bined. Male puppies, black or sable, \$6. George
C. Burt, Hillsburg.

TO RENT—140-ACR FARM; SPLENDIDLY
equipped; excellent opportunity for enterpris-
ing man with sufficient help. W. C. Good, Paris,
Ont.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DAIRYMAN—
farmer, particularly competent in feeding and
care of dairy cattle. Good house accommoda-
tion and other privileges. Engagement to com-
mence April 1st, 1921. Apply with details of
former experience and references to A. S. Rogers,
56 Church Street, Toronto.

WANTED—POSITION A FARM MANAGER
or herdsman; 3 years Ontario Agriculture Col-
lege. Best of references; married. Box 84,
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—WORK ON PURE-BRED STOCK
farm; married. Best of references. Box 84,
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WGRKING ARM
manager for Pure-bred Holstein farm. Good
separate house and other privileges; duties to com-
mence March 15th, 1921. Apply, stating experi-
ence, age, family and all particulars to Box 82,
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Incidents of Animal Intelligence.

BY DR. R. W. SHUFELDT.

For a period extending over half a
century, I have practically been a daily
student of animal life, and my studies
have by no means, been confined to any
particular group of forms, or to those of
any special country; for, from animalculæ
to man, I have taken into consideration
the representatives of nearly every known
class.

In early life, my instructors and my
text-books pretty thoroughly fixed the
belief in my mind that, in the case of all
animals below man, their every action,
their behavior—indeed, all that they did,
resulted from the operation of a blind
instinct, which was the physiological and
mental force responsible for all their
movements, whatever its nature might be.
I was taught that the affection which ani-
mals exhibited for their young was merely
due to this blind instinct; and, although

in a way akin to the same emotion in
man, it was not the same for the reason
that man, of all created beings, alone
was endowed with immortality. Hence,
when a dog was seen to rush frantically
into a burning barn, at the risk of her life,
and bring out in her mouth, one at a time,
her five puppies helplessly asleep up in
the haymow, it was said that the animal
was inspired to do so by some powerful
instinct "that almost amounted to
reason." Many there were who lived
during the middle of the last century, in
the old-fashioned puritanical towns in
various parts of the country, who dared
not hold any other opinion, much less
express a contrary one.

However, as time went on, and I read
of and observed all kinds of animals,
under all sorts of conditions, I began very
seriously to believe that the seers were
out of their reckoning in the premises,
and that the so-called "instinct" of ani-
mals below man was nothing more nor
less than precisely the same reason that
controlled man in all of his actions of
every conceivable description.

When I read of a ruffed grouse—or
pheasant as they are called in the South—
being surprised in the woods by a hunter,
at a time when she had but one chick to
look after out of a probable brood of a
dozen, eleven having been destroyed in
some way or another, and that the bird,
instead of playing the old wounded-trick,
to distract the attention of the intruder
while her chicks scattered to hide as best
they could in the vicinity—when, as I
say, I read that this bird, instead of
resorting to this time-honored deception
of all our game-birds, picks up her sole
chick in her bill and flies off with it at
top speed, I say that that bird was doing
precisely what any woman, with only one
child to defend, would do under similar
circumstances, and that the behavior of
both was the result of the operation of
the same mental process—call it instinct
if you will. There are, too, thousands
of instances on record where ferine as well
as domestic animals have behaved far
more reasonably under trying conditions
of various kinds than men or women
would have under the same circum-
stances.

Many years ago, I reared from the
nest one of our ruby-throated humming
birds, and as it grew it became so tame
that I never thought of confining it in
any way whatever. It slept at night on
top of one of the window curtains, the
window being open during all fair weather
after spring had set in. This little pet
was an extremely interesting one, and
very fond of me. The moment I came
into the room, he flew from his perch and
buzzed about my head, begging for his
ration of sugar and water, which he took
from a little cup in my hand. He would
also thrust his bill between my lips, when
he observed that I had put a few drops
into my mouth for him. As he attained
his full growth, he would fly out of the
window, sometimes being gone for an hour
or more; but he always returned to my
room to pass the night in his old, ac-
customed place.

One day during the summer, much to
my surprise he flew into the room with a
beautiful, full-grown companion of his
own species—we have only one species in
the East out of the eighteen known to
occur in the United States. After some
of the most amusing attempts I ever wit-
nessed, he finally induced the stranger to
alight with him on the brim of the little
cup on the mantel containing his sugared
water and take a few sips with him.
The next day the stranger again returned
with him, and my little pet seemed to
rejoice in the companionship. It was too
much for him at last; and as October drew
on, he one day exhibited very considerable
excitement as I entered the room. He
flew round and around me; lit on my
shoulder; flew out of the window, only
to return to repeat his demonstrations.
Poor little fellow! He could not speak,
nor tell me what was in his mind. Finally,
off he flew, and next day I realized what
it was all about, for no little hummer was
to be seen, perching on the corner of the
curtain above my window. I have had
these birds as pets several times in my
life, but this one was my favorite. Then,
too, I have photographed them many
times.

One would not look for much intel-
ligence in a turtle, and what I am about to
relate in regard to a pet wood tortoise
(*Chelopus insculptus*) I had while living
in an apartment house in New York
City, several years ago, will surely be a
surprise to many of the readers of Our

SHOULD YOU ORDER YOUR SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

FERTILIZER NOW
OR DELAY TILL SPRING?

Let us explain the exact position at
present, and then you can use your own
good judgment in the matter.

Our plant has been closed down since
November, owing to labor difficulties at
the Steel Works, from whence we get
raw materials. This leaves us with but
a limited stock on hand, and unless op-
erations commence soon the amount of
Slag will be far short of requirements.
Buyers taking early delivery have the
preference.

The railway people strongly advise that we
ship as much as possible during January, as they
feel it will be impossible to supply sufficient cars
to move it at all during the months of February
and March.

Think this over and make your decision. A
word to the wise is sufficient. Write us at once,
and we will do our utmost to take care of you
in good time.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia

Address to our General Sales Agent:
A. L. SMITH, Dept. A, 220 Alfred St., KINGSTON, ONT.

Notice to Barn-Framers

We are now signing up our gangs to
build PRESTON STEEL TRUSS
BARNs in 1921.

With plenty of raw material available
and numerous prospects for our barns,
we have only to enroll a sufficient
number of builders to insure a busy
season in our Barn Department.

If you are not already fully engaged
for the next season, write and get our
proposition.

THE MS AND S CO LIMITED
METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING COMPANY
ASSOCIATED WITH THE A.B.ORMSBY CO. LIMITED
PRESTON - MONTREAL - TORONTO
WINNIPEG - SASKATOON - GALGARY

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement, 30th November, 1920

Liabilities.	
TO THE PUBLIC:	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$123,329,308.42
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	331,688,078.60
	\$455,017,387.02
Notes of the Bank circulation.....	41,672,973.74
Balance due to Dominion Government.....	19,972,801.38
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	6,807.41
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	14,959,003.06
	14,965,810.47
Bills Payable.....	3,997,678.28
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	17,228,647.29
	\$552,855,298.18
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:	
Capital Stock Paid up.....	20,134,010.00
Reserve Fund.....	546,928.20
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	20,680,938.20
Dividends Unclaimed.....	11,107.37
Dividend No. 133 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1920.....	585,979.48
Bonus of 2%, payable December 15th, 1920.....	402,680.20
	999,767.05
	\$594,670,013.43
Assets.	
Current Coin.....	\$ 17,910,122.50
Dominion Notes.....	28,727,403.00
United States Currency.....	27,181,668.00
Other Foreign Money.....	6,723,995.37
	\$ 80,543,188.87
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	23,500,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	3,431,180.21
Cheques on other Banks.....	26,490,706.01
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	291.51
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	37,044,019.59
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	12,808,172.80
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	21,400,126.90
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	16,117,459.49
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	12,899,573.85
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	44,962,994.23
	\$279,197,713.46
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$183,747,409.41
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	102,674,210.39
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for).....	420,381.04
	\$286,842,000.84
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	966,349.43
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	9,498,425.46
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	17,228,647.29
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	860,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	76,876.95
	\$594,670,013.43

H. S. HOLT,
President.

EDSON L. PEASE,
Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

Auditors' Certificate.

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1920, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

The above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.,
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.,
of Marwick, Mitchell and Co. } Auditors,
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons. }

Montreal, Canada, 18th December, 1920.

Profit and Loss Account

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1919.....	\$ 1,096,418.74
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	4,253,649.24
	\$ 5,350,067.98
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 130, 131, 132 and 133 at 12 per cent. per annum.....	\$ 2,153,159.11
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders.....	402,680.20
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	180,295.47
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	1,567,005.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	546,928.20
	\$ 5,350,067.98
Reserve Fund.	
Balance at Credit, 29th November, 1919.....	\$ 17,000,000.00
Premium on New Capital Stock.....	1,567,005.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....	1,567,005.00
	\$ 20,134,010.00

H. S. HOLT,
President.
Montreal, 18th December, 1920.

EDSON L. PEASE,
Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

Dumb Animals. The postman who brought me my mail was something of an amateur naturalist, and when he came in from his suburban deliveries, he frequently brought me butterflies, turtles, lizards, and so on, which he had found in the country. One day he had a male and a female wood tortoise in his bag, and duly turned them over to me. My wife christened them "Darby and Joan," but they by no means lived happily together.

At first, Darby pressed his courtship to the limit; but, as his advances were very coolly received on the part of the unresponsive Joan, his love turned to hate, and he treated her most cruelly. Finally he inflicted such bites upon her that she died one night from the blood she lost. He was very selfish, too, often deserting his pile of fresh strawberries on the floor on one side of the room, and, walking over to where she was eating hers, he would drive her away from them and start in to eat them himself—until I taught him better manners. After Joan's death, however, Darby became very lonesome. He was fully eighty years old when I had him—and I kept him for several years—and he came to know every nook and cranny in my rooms. Frequently, when he felt particularly affectionate, he would come and rest on one of my feet as I sat writing at my study table, possibly working away on some paper on turtles.

His eyesight was excellent; and sometimes, when I'd offer him a strawberry from across the room, he would come directly after it and stand by me on three legs, while begging hard for the berry by lifting the fourth up and down. If not served at once, he would walk around in a circle, a yard or so in diameter, with the hope of attracting my attention, or of demonstrating how hungry and impatient he was. He would also beg for food while we were at the table, coming over by my chair, and waving his foot at me in the way just described. He knew every member of the family—and especially the maid who was very fond of him.

Finally the time came when I was compelled to part with him; but I was afraid to give him his freedom in the nearby country, for I felt sure he would fall into hands where he would suffer. Boys, especially, are often very cruel to the tortoises they find in the woods; therefore, I decided to put him in some fine zoological garden, where he would be carefully looked out for and regularly fed, and where he could enjoy surroundings as good as his native haunts. With this in mind, I presented him to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London, where large and commodious quarters are kept for all such creatures. For all I know to the contrary, Darby is comfortably passing his life there.—Our Dumb Animals.

"Haven't Got Time."

Opportunity tapped at a door
With a chance for the brother within;
He rapped till his fingers were sore,
And muttered: "Come on, let me in.
Here is something I know you can do,
Here's a hill that you can climb."
But the brother inside, very quickly
replied:
"Old fellow, I haven't got time."

Opportunity wandered along
In search of a man who would rise,
He said to the indolent throng:
"Here's a chance for the fellow who
tries."
But each of them said with a smile,
"I wish I could do it, but I'm
Very busy to-day, and I'm sorry to say
That I really haven't got time."

At last opportunity came
To a man who was burdened with cares
And said: "I now offer the same
Opportunity that has been theirs.
Here's a duty that ought to be done.
It's a chance if you've got time to
take it."
Said the man with a grin: "Come along,
pass it in!
I'll either find time or I'll make it."

Of all the excuses there are
By which this old world is accursed,
This "haven't got time" is by far
The poorest, the feeblest, the worst.
A delusion it is, and a snare;
If the habit is yours, you should break it,
For if you want to do what is offered to
you
You'll find time to do it, or make it!
—Detroit Free Press.

Town and Country.

Continued from page 2253.

of industrial centres with the accompanying rural decline has an economic effect only. There is also a political effect to be taken into account. A Belgian labor leader, Henry De Man, has recently been addressing the Canadian Club of Toronto. De Man is reported as saying, "Starving cities and a thriving countryside constitute the paradox and problem of the greater part of Europe." A problem assuredly, but that it should be considered a paradox shows the distortion of view common to the urban mind. Surely prosperity should prevail among those who produce the wealth, namely, the tillers of the soil.

THE REMEDY.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.—A new movement is onward, the nation-wide furtherance of industrial education to be supported by the Federal Government and by most, if not all, of the Provincial Governments. It is mentioned here as a sign that we are beginning to see our needs. Our Canadian young people have not had the advantages of a technical education presented to them, nor the opportunities afforded for securing that kind of education in Canada. With the gradual disappearance of the system of apprenticeships to trades and industries, the result has been that our Canadian young people in choosing their occupation have turned away from industrial pursuits, have not cared, perhaps have not had the opportunity, to become expert carpenters, stone cutters, marble cutters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians. These trades are almost entirely occupied by non-Canadians. To this list of non-Canadian occupations must be added that of the factory operator, and almost all of these occupations that are described as unskilled labor. Our trades-union councils have, therefore, been dominated by the principles of European socialism. The Canadian ideals of individual liberty, the encouragement of individual excellence, and the right to enjoy the rewards of superior achievement, have not been fostered in extreme labor propaganda. There is hope that industrial education, by turning the attention of Canadians to the opportunities of useful and lucrative employment in industry, and by fitting them for skilful work in industry, may help to solve some of our labor problems, both for town and country. If industrial education will restore some share of small shops and factories to the country towns and villages, and break up in part the extreme type of huge factories with their endless disputes about wages and hours, and their antagonisms between capital and labor, it will be a consummation devoutly to be wished. At any rate, industrial education should include instruction in the principles of citizenship, and help to clear away the deplorable class differences that now exist to disturb our peace and to prevent national unity.

CHANGE IN IDEALS.—But industrial education will be of little avail to these ends unless we change our social ideals. We Canadians have allowed ourselves to believe, and have taught our boys and ourselves to believe, that an office job, no matter how insignificant, is better than a trade, no matter how skilful and serviceable; that to stand behind a counter is more honorable than homekeeping; that it is better to drive a taxi or work in a garage in town than to drive a team of horses or work a tractor on the farm; that there is more life in the town than in the country, and more in the city than in the town. There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so. We have believed these things so long and acted upon our belief, that what we believed has come true. The village is not a good place to live in—for those who want to live in the city, for the urban-minded, and the urban-minded seem to be in the majority. For those who prefer to walk on concrete rather than on grass, who prefer the moving pictures of the cinema to those of the sky and the fields, who find more interest and profit in trade than in productive industry, and who, being socially-minded and gregarious, prefer the spectacle of the city streets to the quiet of the country—and these are in the majority—to all these the farm is not a good place to work, nor the country a good place to live. All our religious, philanthropic, recreational, and educational energies have been lavished on the industrial and manufacturing centres, to the almost complete neglect of villages and country districts. Hence the villages and country districts have

become from year to year less and less attractive. The time has come to give some attention to the social, religious and educational, as well as the economic needs of the country.

TOWN AND COUNTRY MUST GET TOGETHER.—A change in our social ideals is a matter of education,—not necessarily school education, but social propaganda whereby useful industry will be honored, and the youth of Canada will be induced to seek in larger and larger numbers, the opportunities offered in trades, in the factories, and on the farms. A generation must pass before noticeable results can be expected from this social education. Meantime, other measures may be taken which will lead to more immediate results. Town and country alike must realize the obligations of a common citizenship, and must work together for the common interest.

The modern large industrial and commercial centre with its national and international outlook, with its raw material for industry drawn from all quarters, with its food supplies drawn from the food-growing tracts of the whole world, is less obviously dependent upon the surrounding country than formerly. Under more primitive conditions, the town drew its raw material and its food supplies from its immediate locality, and the dependence was obvious. But though less obvious, the dependence of the town upon the country is none the less real to-day.

In the first place, the home market for the industrial town is still the country districts, and our industries cannot yet afford to overlook the home market. Manufacturers cannot sell to one another and call that a home market, any more than a man may take money out of one pocket and put it into another and think himself richer by the transfer. There must be a basis of primary industry applied to our natural resources if we are to have real increase of wealth. Hence the encouragement of agriculture and the prosperity and content of the farmer is the direct concern of the industrial centres. The nourishment of country life is the surest way to help home trade.

On the other hand, the Canadian farmer must realize and acknowledge his dependence in the villages, towns and industrial and commercial centres. The villages, towns and cities of Canada are the home market for the farmer's produce, and for perishable products, the only market. With better methods of selling and distributing, the home market may be greatly developed, and the farmers themselves through their organizations, must take hold of the business of selling and distributing some, at least, of these perishable products. In this year, 1920, fruit has not been plentifully used in Canadian households, and yet great quantities of fruit went to waste in the orchards of the fruit districts.

The Canadian farmer is not a peasant. The European type of small landholder who does his farm work largely with his own hands and avoids machinery is foreign to Canadian conditions. In Canada, agriculture has been industrialized in the sense of being dependent on machinery for its operations. Agriculture in Canada has also been commercialized. The total export of agricultural products in 1919 amounted to more than \$550,000,000.

The farmers of Canada have an outlook much wider than that of European peasants, and are quite prepared to admit the place of trade and commerce and town industry in national prosperity, just as soon as those in charge of trade, commerce, and town industry admit the importance of agriculture.

BOARDS OF COMMERCE.—In two important and thriving cities in Canada that I know, and probably in more, there is an agricultural section of the Board of Commerce. In one of them the membership of the agricultural section is 150. Here the farmers meet the bankers, railroad men, manufacturers and merchants of the city, and questions of transportation, trade, credit and marketing are found to be the concern both of city and country. To attain this very desirable form of co-operation, the town should take the lead. For men in the town can be found who are not only more experienced in these kinds of business than farmers are but who are also more experienced socially. The men in town can make the approach more easily and confidently, and in the interests both of good business and a good understanding they should meet the farmers more than half way. And it is pretty certain that if town and country could meet at a luncheon or a dinner

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

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

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

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

READ THIS



THIS

Hotel Griswold, Detroit, Mich. September, 1920. TO THE EDITOR,—As a subscriber and a close reader of your daily, and noting the title you are having with profusions of many variations, let me give you an experience in the purchase of clothing. To a London firm on July 3rd I sent a draft for six pounds sterling, for which I paid my bank \$94.25. I sent my measure for clothes in detail as my local tailor would have them, describing about the pattern as best I could, and left the balance to them, realising that for the money I could not lose much at the most. Every clothing expert to whom I have submitted the goods placed the cost at \$65 to \$67. Wife declares I will never wear the suit out, its quality is so good; and for a \$t there can be no criticism. The London tailors are CURZON BROS. LTD. and anyone can get their samples and prices on application, and prove what I have stated for themselves.

HENRY VINCENT

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

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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, 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's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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For Bog Spavin, Curb, Splint, Thoroughpin, etc., causing lameness and recent cases of Bone Spavin, use **Fleming's Spavin Liquid**, \$2.00 a bottle. Cures lameness without scarring the horse. Unlike any other remedy. Easy to use. Money back if it fails. Write for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. It is FREE. **FLEMING BROS.** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

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"THE DAIRY FARM" by Professor Leitch of the Agricultural College contains information which every person interested in Dairying should have. Price \$2.10. Supply Dept., Agricultural College, Guelph

frequently, and discuss their differences and their agreements, there would be less class selfishness.

A FEW THINGS THE COMMUNITY EXPECTS OF PRODUCERS.

There are three chief things that the community expects from the farmer:

(1) The community wants the farmer to keep on producing; wants him to increase production of foodstuffs.

(2) It wants the farmer to stay on the farm. It does not want all the farmers to move into the cities, but it wants to be sure that there are enough men left to carry on the work of production.

(3) The community expects of the farmer that somehow or other the farmer will develop into a land-owner, and that the whole land will be dotted literally by millions of small farm-owners, living on their own farms and owning them and working them and producing.

In short, the community expects the farmer to do a whole lot that will mean something to the men in the cities. They expect the farmers to feed the cities, and they expect the farmers to keep down the revolution that might wipe out the banks and the commercial prosperity of the cities.

Well, the farmer agrees with you. The farmer wants those things just the same as you do, but the farmer is wise enough to see that he can accomplish those things only if he makes profits. He will increase production where he makes money on production, and he will stay on the farm as long as the profits from his production are enough to enable him to live on the same standard as the man who lives in the city.

This is what the farmer has to say: "If you want me to stay on the farm and increase production you must not only help me make a profit on my production, but it must be such a profit as will enable me to have running water in my house, electric power in my house; as will enable me to keep my wife out of the field and let her do just simply the work in the house; as will enable me to send my boys and girls through high school; as will enable me to get recreation; as will enable me to keep up life insurance policies, and to live on the 1920 standards instead of the 1860 standards."

I have been anxious to show that this question of Town and Country is one of wide interest. Many are thinking, speaking, writing about it, and better still, doing things to bring town and country together.

NOTE.—The foregoing is the major part of the address delivered by Prof. Reynolds at the U. F. O. convention.—Editor.

Questions and Answers.

Veterinary.

Influenza.

I purchased a mare 3 weeks ago, after I got her home she took diarrhoea, but recovered. She had a second attack but recovered. A week ago she commenced to cough and I noticed her shivering. I treated her but she coughs a good deal, there is a nasal discharge and she is doxy. My other mare coughs and runs from nostrils. A. M. S.

Ans.—The diarrhoea was caused by feed and general conditions. She now has influenza. Keep quiet in comfortable well-ventilated stable and feed on soft, easily digested feed. Get a liniment made of 1 part liquor ammonia fortier and 3 parts each of raw linseed oil and oil of turpentine. Rub throat with this twice daily for 3 days. Give her 3 times daily 3 drams chlorate of potassium and 30 grains quinine. Allow all the cold water she will drink. The other mare has contracted the disease as it is infectious. If possible remove other horses to non-infected premises. If marked difficulty in respirations occur send at once for your veterinarian. Do not work until better.

In the account of the phenomenal winning of John Kopas & Son, Elora, at Guelph and Toronto, we mentioned Charles as having fed and exhibited Matchless Pete, the grand champion at Guelph. This credit should have gone to Irwin Kopas. He is the younger of the two boys, and certainly deserves a great deal of credit for the way the steer was brought out and shown in the ring.

Where Is Your Money?

One farmer kept his savings at home. His house was burned—and the money with it.

Once a woman hid her dollars in a hole in a tree—and squirrels ate it.

The safest place for money is the bank, where it accumulates interest in the savings department.

Open an account with this Bank to-day.

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HERBERT J. MILLER, Peterboro' Co., Keene P. O.

Premium Clydesdales—Premium Horses for Sale or hire—We invite you to inspect our Clydesdale stud before purchasing a stallion or hiring a premium horse for next spring. Give us a chance to show or tell you what we have. Our horses are prize winners and sure breeders.

BRANDON BROS., Forest, Ont.

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.

CLEARVIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Our present offering consists of heifers at the breeding age, imported in dam; also a 11 months' Bonnie Brae bull.

W. H. GREGG & SON

Corrie, Ontario

Shorthorn Bulls and Females—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.). Our 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, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale—One three-year-old herd sire imp. in dam; one good yearling bull, imp. in dam, his breeding and individuality is extra; one yearling bull, imp. sire and dam; two choice red 10-months bull calves. Also offer for sale number of good dual-purpose cows, 2-year-olds and heifer calves, and one yearling bulls from extra milking dams.

R. M. MITCHELL, R. R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

Seven choice well-bred, thick, deep, mellow, young bulls, from 14 to 22 months; also heifers in calf to Nonpareil Ramsden = 101031 =, a show bull, and a good one.

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Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12,112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd.

ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths—FOR SALE—Seven dandy bulls from 10 to 13 months old, of Scotch breeding, and choice females of the deep-milking strain. Also choice Tamworths of both sexes from prize-winning and champion stock.

CHARLES CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Glenbrae Shorthorns

We have for sale five young bulls of serviceable age, from imported and Canadian bred cows. One, a Missie, sired by the \$12,000 Gainford Matchless. Inspection invited. Station is one hour and a half from Toronto, C.P.R. or G.T.R.

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Campbell's Scotch Shorthorns—Our herd of Scotch females is at present headed by a Claret-bred grandson of Gainford Perfection. We are offering a number of young cows and heifers br-d to him. The families are Rosemarys, Marr Missies, Campbell Minas, Nonpareils, Clarets, etc. We also have a few young bulls

JAS. K. CAMPBELL & SONS, Palmerston, Ont.

Shorthorns

—Meadow Lawn Farms offer splendid young bulls sired by our own good herd bull Escana Ringleader by Right Sort (imp.). These bulls carry the best blood of the breed and are superior individuals. Inspection invited.

F. W. EWING

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sterboro' Co., Keene P. O.

or hire—We invite you to
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for next spring. Give us a
and sure breeders.

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bills in service: Browndale
ale, and Browndale Banner,
and females to offer. Write

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by Ruby Marquis, a son of
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A few typey young bulls and females to
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Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding
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Inspection invited, satisfaction assured

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

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Present offering—A few young bulls
ready for service.

G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario

Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay,
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H. Fraleigh
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Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maisemore 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.

**English Dual-Purpose
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We have some Grand Bulls, different ages.
English bred. Ideal individuality.
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Reasonable prices.

English Large Black Pigs

a breed of merit, hardy and thrifty. Write
or call.

F. W. COCKSHUTT

Lynnore Stock Farm
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SHORTHORNS**

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and
heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd
headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,500 lbs. milk,
474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living
combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn charac-
ter. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.
Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ontario

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T. B. MACAULAY, Esq., Owner
Hudson Heights, Que.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, High-Stepping Shet-
lands, Yorkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep,
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Address all correspondence to
J. E. CHANDLER Hudson Heights, Quebec

Aberdeen-Angus—Bulls and heifers for sale
from a Toronto prize-
winning sire. It pays to keep a pure-bred sire.
A. Dinsmore, Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg
1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**"New Faces in the School-
room."**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In last week's issue of "The Farmer's
Advocate", I read with much interest
an article, concerning the schools of the
Province of Ontario. The writer con-
sidered it a deplorable feature of our rural
school system that there should be so
large a number of changes made each
year in the teaching staff. For the truth
of the above statement referred to was
made to a student who had just passed the
entrance this season and during her seven
years spent in public school had attended
under thirteen different teachers. Upon
reading those lines I thought of the second
last year I spent in public school. I was
preparing myself for the entrance ex-
amination and during the year attended
under seven different teachers. I tried
the examinations with the result of
failing by forty-two marks. That is
what happens when the teaching staff
changes so frequently. The teacher com-
ing into a new school requires several
days to learn the names of the pupils, to
know just where each class is in its work,
and for the pupils to get into the teachers
way of teaching. Look for a moment
at the instance I pointed out where seven
different teachers taught in the one year.
Some of the teachers when leaving scarcely
knew the names of the pupils and had
taught them practically nothing.

Let us not think that the teachers
are all at fault in leaving their school
so frequently. Suppose we study a few
of the reasons why teachers change so
frequently. In the case named above the
reason of the teacher leaving was because
they could not keep order. At present
I understand there are seven times as
many lady teachers in Ontario as men.
At the school I refer to, we had three or
four lady teachers in succession and when
they found out they couldn't keep order
resigned. At last along came a man
teacher. As before the older pupils
thought they were going to rule, but it
didn't take him very long to show them
where they got off at. Because he made
them mind and wouldn't allow talking
in school, he was considered an old
crank, to put it into plain words, and went
home to their parents stringing off a
long list of yarns about him. In many
cases the parents sided in with their
children, who thought they knew every-
thing, and wrote to the teacher some very
unpleasant letters. The teacher soon
thinking he had the ill-wish of the
community and not backed up by the
trustees resigned. I wonder if the above
paragraph corresponds to the township in
which you live? The pupils had had
their own way so long that now they
didn't know what to do. They had been
used to leaving their seat without per-
mission that they continued to do so
almost without thinking.

Another important reason that teach-
ers change so often is because they are
under-paid. No matter where a person
goes will they get board for much less
than seven or eight dollars a week which
amounts to about three hundred dollars
a year of somewhere around forty teach-
ing weeks. By the time his clothing is
paid for, and the different causes
subscribed to, very little will be left
for other purposes. "NORTHERN LIGHTS,"
Northumberland Co.

Adjoining Owners.

1. A in falling a large tree, the top
goes down across the line fence into B.
Who owns the tree-top A, or B?

2. Is there anything going onto a
man's place from his neighbors that he
can claim, such as fruit falling across the
line off a tree, or rails or lumber washed
down by a flood of water, or poultry
laying eggs on B's farm?

Ontario. A. & B.
Ans.—1. A; but he must remove it
forthwith, repair the fence and otherwise
make good any damage caused by the
falling of the tree. For the purpose of
such removal he may enter into and
upon B's land—doing no unnecessary
spoil or waste. On A's neglect or refusal
to remove the tree-top for 48 hours after
notice in writing to do so, B may remove
it in the most convenient and inexpensive
manner, and make good the damage to
the fence; and may retain the tree-top
to remunerate him for such removal, and
may also recover any further amount of
damages beyond the value of the tree-
top, by action against A.

2. No; unless they have been aban-
doned by the neighbor.

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

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

15 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

We are offering 15 choicely bred bulls, from 8 to 20 months old. Some of these are
imported. We also have a large offering of imported and home-bred females
representing the most popular lines of breeding. 125 head in the herd. An im-
portation of 30 head arriving home Dec. 15. It will be to your advantage to get
our prices and see our herd before purchasing.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT

FREEMAN, ONT.

Burlington Jct. half mile from farm. Telegraph and Telephone, Burlington.

Glenburn Farms Shorthorns

IMPROVE YOUR HERD. Farmers who are contemplating buying a good herd sire are invited
to inspect our offerings from this splendid herd of imported and
Canadian bred Scotch Shorthorns.

We have for sale cows in calf and with calf at foot, choice heifers and young bulls. Prices reasonable
Herd headed by Rex Augustus—128232—, a grand bull of pure Augusta strain.

GLENBURN FARMS - (45 minutes from Toronto by rail or motor) - UNIONVILLE, ONT.
H. H. POWERS, Manager. COL. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor.

Scotch—Scotch-Topped Shorthorn Females

Sire in service—Sittyton Sultan Dale 106651—466391—.

Got by Avondale and dam by the great White Hall Sultan.

I have at present a number of bred heifers and also a very limited number of young bulls which I
am pricing easy, quality considered. Some of the heifers are Scotch-topped, while the others are of
straight Scotch breeding. Write me also for breeding cows. I have 15 now with calves at foot.

A. J. HOWDEN,

(Myrtle, C. P. R.—G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R.)

COLUMBUS, ONT.

Fairholme Scotch Shorthorns

Our herd is headed by a three-year-old grand-son of the great "Avondale."
We are offering his sons, and also have one son of Gainford Marquis
(imp.), one son of Edgocote Broadhooks (imp.), and one by Secret
Light. These calves are all ready for service and are show individuals.
Can also spare a few bred heifers of Scotch breeding.

Visitors welcome
at all times.

PERCY DeKAY (Elmira, C.P.R. and G.T.R.)
St. Jacob's, G.T.R. Elmira, Ont.

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 to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshank Lovely-
bred son of Right Sort (imp.). The families are Kiblean Beauty, Missies, Rosemarys, Seaweed, Rose-
bud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. Fifty head to select from.
Farm one mile from Welland. W. H. CROWTHER, Fonthill, Ont.

Fairview Pure Scotch Shorthorns—Our herd is headed by "Royalist" who sired the
\$3,100 top-priced bull in the Dryden-Miller Feb. sale
and we now have several more of his sons which are ready for service. Our females are all Scotch and
comprise the following families: Augustas, Lavenders, Mary Anne of Lancasters, Miss Ramsdens,
Duchess of Gloucester, Village Girls, Minas, Missies, etc. We are also offering females and a few choice
Clydesdale show mares. ROBERT DUFF & SON (C.P.R.—G.T.R.) Myrtle, Ont.

Irvinedale Scotch Shorthorn Heifers—For the present we are all sold out of bulls of service-
able age, but we have the largest and strongest offering
of Scotch-bred heifers and young cows we have ever had on the farm. Call and let us show you our
breeding herd of cows, headed by Marquis Supreme, that great son of Gainford Marquis (imp.).
JNO. WATT & SON, Elora, Ontario.

Pleasant Valley Farms Herd headed by Imp. Newton Grand Champion
and New Year's Gift—two of the greatest bulls of
the breed. Our females comprise the best families obtainable. Young bulls of herd heading type.
Also farmers' bulls and females bred to above herd sires. Inspection invited.
GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96368. 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.

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
10 YOUNG BULLS

Good dark reds and roans bred from big, strong cows, and sired by the great Prince
Lavender whose dam gave 16,596 lbs. milk in R.O.P.—Write me your wants.

HERD NUMBERS 50 HEAD

HUGH A. SCOTT

Caledonia, Ont.

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.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires.

G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm

MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 5 to 12 months old for sale; also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate

LONDON, ONTARIO

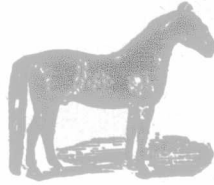
DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Several young bulls of serviceable age; also heifers in calf from good big cows. Herd sire, Superb
Chief = 128696 =, by Imp. Hillhead Chief. Inspection invited.
L.-D. 'Phone, Blyth 3810. WM. GRAINGER & SON, R.R. 1, Auburn, Ontario

HILLVIEW DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

A few young bulls for sale from R. O. P. dams and sired by a heavy thick-set bull with officially tested
milking ancestry. My herd of thirty was recently officially tested for tuberculosis, and none reacted.
D. Z. GIBSON, Caledonia, Ont.

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 CAUSTIC 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 its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Maple Shade

25 Bulls—6 to 18 months of age.

Half imported

Shorthorns

The price won't stop you.

Write

W. A. DRYDEN,

BROOKLIN - ONTARIO

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

Herd sire: Escanna Champion—a Broad-hooks-bred son of the great Right Sort (imp.).

We now have several sons of the above sire that are show calves and just ready for service. See these if you are looking for a real herd bull.

Can also spare a few Scotch-bred heifers, safely settled in service to herd sire.

GEO. GIER & SON

Waldemar - Ontario
(L. D. Phone, C. P. R. Shipping Station)

Scotch Shorthorns

The most fashionable families only

Herd Bulls—Escana Right For'ard (Right Sort—Favorite Missie).

Browdale Banner—Grand Champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1920.

Families—Nonpareil, Lancaster, Brawith_Bud Jilt, Kinellar Rosebud.

Four Young Bulls for Sale—All winners. Toronto, 1920, at reasonable prices.

W. P. FRASER, Meadowvale, Ont.

Shorthorns

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans; also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding, from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ontario

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.

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER

The Department of Agriculture has found that dehorning cows adds to their milking value. The Keystone Dehorner is mentioned in the 1915 report (page 131) as the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA
219 Robert St. TORONTO

HOLSTEIN BULLS

All ages. World's best breeding. Prices very reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, Stanstead, Que.

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

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs
Procured in all Countries.
Special attention given to patent litigation.
Pamphlets sent free on application.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE
156 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Selling Property for Taxes.

Has a city the right to sell property for taxes, these being but one year in arrears? Can the property be sold without letting the owner know? Should the city notify the property owners about the amount of taxes? I. J.

Ans.—The city is supposed to notify the property owner when the taxes are due, and also to give notice that unless same are paid by a certain time the property will be put up for sale. It is not usual for a city to sell property for taxes unless they are several years in arrears.

Heifer Failing in Condition.

We have a heifer that is no use for breeding purposes, and we purpose beefing her. She came in off pasture in fairly good condition, and we thought that six weeks' feeding in the stable would improve her. However, she has steadily lost flesh and is now very thin, although she eats well and appears right in every way. She has always been extremely nervous in the stable. The man who cares for her is not very patient. Would that account for it? L. P.

Ans.—It is possible that the nervousness and consequent ill-treatment which she might receive would result in her not doing well. We would be inclined to think, however, that there is something else wrong. It is possible she is affected with tuberculosis. This could be ascertained by testing with tuberculin. There may be some digestive trouble which a veterinarian might diagnose and treat.

High School Work in Public School.

1. In a public school which is taught by a teacher holding a second-class professional certificate, is it compulsory for him or her to teach high-school work within four miles from a high school without any equipment for teaching this work in the school?

2. When trustees engage a teacher for a year in public school at a certain salary, signed by the Board, can they discharge a teacher before the term is out on the grounds that the salary is too high? J. T.

Ans.—1. In some sections public-school leaving work, which is equivalent to the first year in high school, is taught in the public school, but it would be necessary that equipment be provided before the work could be taken up.

2. No.

Miscellaneous.

1. Is there any way to prevent warbles on cows' backs? What can be done to destroy or remove them? Is it possible that they may be caused by poultry roosting on the animals' backs?

2. Where can I secure a person to caponize young cockerels? I got a set of tools and tried to perform the operation but have been unsuccessful.

3. What is the cause of birds having crooked breast bones?

4. Can I get from an agricultural society a sprayer and a man to run it, as I wish to destroy wild mustard.

5. How can I force a tenant to fertilize and cultivate the land according to lease? M. G.

Ans.—1. The warbles are caused by a small fly which lays the eggs and these when hatched pass a certain stage in the maggot form. Squeezing them out and destroying the maggots is about the only satisfactory way. Poultry should never be allowed in the stables, and if they did roost on the animals' backs it would not cause the warbles.

2. You might secure a person from the Poultry Department, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Consult your Agricultural Representative. It is possible that he can do this work for you.

3. Crooked breast bones are frequently caused by the young birds roosting at too early an age. The breast bone is quite soft and becomes twisted.

4. We do not know that this work is being done, unless as an experiment in the neighborhood. It has been proven that the spray will destroy mustard; consequently the Agricultural Department do not make a practice of sending men out to do this work.

5. Notify the tenant that he is not living up to the agreement. If he does not pay any attention to the notice, place the matter in a lawyer's hands.

MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

I have at present just the bull calf you need for your next herd sire. Visit Manor Farm yourself and select him from the choice lot of youngsters now in the pens—all are sired by our great son of Lulu Keyes, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. The records of the dams of these calves we would like to show you run from 20-lb. two-year-olds to almost 35 lbs. for matured cows—quality and production considered, they are priced exceptionally low.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ontario

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 - COBOURG, ONT.
Bell Phone

Silver Stream Holstein Herd Sires

WE BREED FOR YEARLY PRODUCTION

We have at present several choice young bulls, nearly all of which are sired by our own herd sire, King Lyons Colantha, whose six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter for 7 days. These youngsters are all from good yearly record dams and great individuals—probably as strong a lot as we have ever bred. Come and see us also for females.

JACOB MOGK & SON - TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Raymondale Farm Holsteins

Our highest record bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, many to go to United States herds. We still have, however, a number of 11 and 12 months calves, all of which are got by our great 37.26-lb. herd sire, King Korndyke Raymondale. These youngsters are mostly from heifers which include daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo and Avondale Pontiac Echo. It is certain that the dams of some of these young bulls will have great 7-day and yearly records before they are mature cows. Send for pedigrees and prices.

RAYMONDALE FARMS, Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner, Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

EVERY ANIMAL IN OUR STABLES OVER SIX months of age has passed the triple tuberculin test for an ACCREDITED HERD. Buy your next herd sire from us. Prices right.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

100 Pound Per Day Holsteins

Many of our foundation cows are 100-pound-per-day cows, and these are all now on semi-official yearly test. If you want a young herd sire, select one that has proven ancestry, and you increase your chances of success. Our present offering includes youngsters of our own breeding, both bulls and heifers, and we guarantee satisfaction. Look us up when in Ottawa.

JNO. LUMSDEN, Bank of Hochelaga Bldg., OTTAWA, ONT.
(Farm on Aylmer Road)

LONG-DISTANCE RECORD HOLSTEIN SIRES

If you need a herd sire why not get a long-distance one? We have several choice 12 months' old youngsters from dams whose yearly records run as high as 25,598 lbs. of milk and 1,108.7 lbs. of butter in the year and 32.70 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also have a bull calf from each of the three heifers that went to Carnation Farms and are now on yearly test. Join up with the yearly procession now and be prepared. Prices reasonable. WALBURN RIVERS & SON (Oxford, Co.) Ingersoll, Ont.

LOWBANKS HOLSTEIN SIRES

We have at present two young 30-lb. bulls sired by a 35-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 bull). The dams of these youngsters are mother and daughter, and both have 7-day butter records of better than 30 lbs. Also a few younger calves. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. K. M. DALGLEISH, Russell, Co., Kenmore, Ont.

Do You Need a Holstein Bull?—I now have in my stables three young bulls which are ready for service, and all are choice individuals. Their dams hold good 7-day records, and their sire is a son of Victoria Burke (31.30 lbs.) and Ormsby Jane King. This being a son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 46.33 lbs. The breeding is the best, and as I need the room some one else is going to own them soon. Write quick.

GEORGE SMITH (Myrtle Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.) PORT PERRY, ONT

Quality HALEY & LEE, Springfield, Ont. Production

HOLSTEINS—If in need of a better herd sire, speak early for a son of one of our great show cows and by our 35-lb. bull, a son of Susie Abbeker Colantha, with world's record for 5 months' milk and butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

Summer Hill Holstein Females—We are at present crowded for room, and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Premier Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with 110 lbs. milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, PARIS, ONT.

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. HOLBY, Manchester G. T. R., Myrtle C. P. R., PORT PERRY, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Choice young bulls from 6 to 10 months old. One whose two nearest dams average over 35 lbs. in 7 days. Females all ages. Secure your next herd sire from the herd where three of the yearly R. O. P. champions were bred.

J. W. RICHARDSON Caledonia Ont.

Evergreen Farm Quality Holsteins—Our aim since we began breeding Holsteins has been to develop a producing herd of "Quality" cattle. Records of the show-ring and those for official production show that no herd of the breed has been more successful. If you require type, backed by production, we would very much appreciate your inquiry.

A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario

For Sale: Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale, 4 years old, our herd sire whose two nearest dams average almost 26,000 lbs. of milk and 1,050 lbs. of butter in one year. Am keeping all his heifers in the herd. Also young bulls sired by him. Will sell one or two cows.

W. FRED FALLIS, R.R. 3, Millbrook, 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—Nearly fifty head to choose from, only one animal on the farm over four years of age, and all except two have been born at Willowbank. Better come down to Fenwick Sta., where we will meet you. Have some highly-bred bulls ready for service.

C. V. ROBBINS, Wellandport, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Quality Excels

Next herd sire. Visit Manor...

Clarkson, Ontario

stein Sires

We have a number of the...

COBOURG, ONT.

Herd Sires

are sired by our own herd sire...

AVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Holsteins

any to go to United States herds...

RAYMOND, Owner.

Queen's Hotel, Montreal

milton, Ont.

age has passed the triple...

Holsteins

These are all now on semi-official...

OTTAWA, ONT.

RES

ral choice 12 months' old young...

Ingersoll, Ont.

ES

of King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz...

Kenmore, Ont.

young bulls which are ready...

PORT PERRY, ONT

Ont. Production

one of our great show cows and...

Hamilton, Ont.

DAMS

see my present offering. I also...

INS

two nearest dams average...

Norwich, Ontario

ars old, our herd sire whose...

Millbrook, Ont.

ndale Pontiac Echo. These...

ANBORO, ONTARIO

rom, only one animal on the...

LISTER ENGINE GOOD OLD BRITISH RELIABILITY R.A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Ltd. Toronto & Winnipeg

Blairgowrie SHROPSHIRE

A few choice shearing ewes from imported ewes...

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Choice Oxfords and Shorthorns

We offer choice, big ram lambs of show quality...

GEO. D. FLETCHER Erin, R. R. No. 1 L.-D. phone. Erin C. P. R.

Robertson's Dorsets

If you are looking for something choice in bred ewes...

JNO. F. ROBERTSON, Acton, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Chester White Swine

From Ontario's oldest-established and leading herd.

W. E. WRIGHT & SON, Glanworth, Ontario.

Oxford Ewes—Choice bred ewes, bred to lamb in March...

John M. Ross - Embro, Ont.

Berkshires—Boars ready for service and boar pigs...

HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

TAUWA FARM Big Type Chester Whites

Won all Championships, save one, Toronto and London...

JOHN G. ANNESSER - Tilbury, Ontario

Chester Whites—Young boars, fit for service...

GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. No. 1, Tilbury, Ont.

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS

Sows bred for March farrow. Choice boars of all ages.

Leslie Hadden, Box 264, Sunderland, Ontario

YORKSHIRES

Both sex, Bacon type and from large litters

R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

DUROC JERSEYS

My herd has won more firsts and championships in four years...

CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

High-class Registered Chester Whites—Boars and sows...

NELSON CRICH, R.R. 5, Clinton, Ont.

Berkshire Sows—Some choice sows bred for March farrow...

R. H. Smith Gaietta, Ontario

PATENT SOLICITORS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Wart.

Horse had wart 1/2 inch long and a base the size of a 50 cent piece.

Ans.—Apply a little butter of antimony once daily with a feather...

Miscellaneous.

Marrying Second Cousin.

Is it convenient for a man to marry his second cousin?

Ans.—It may not be convenient, but so far as we know it is legal.

Tumbler Pigeons.

Where could I get a pair of tumbler pigeons?

Ans.—An advertisement placed in our "Want" columns would possibly put you in touch with some one having pigeons for sale.

Advertising for Teachers.

Is there any law in Ontario compelling rural school trustees to state salaries when advertising for teachers?

Ans.—Not that we are aware of. Some do state what salary they will pay, but as a rule the applicant states qualifications and salary expected...

A Middleman.

Is a general storekeeper a middleman?

Ans.—In a general sense, he is. Anyone who handles the goods from the producer or manufacturer to the consumer can be characterized as a middleman.

School Trusteeship.

In Dec 1917, A was elected school trustee for the term ending Dec. 1920. In 1918 A died and B was elected to fill out A's term.

If B is re-elected in Dec. 1920, can he refuse to accept the office without being liable to be fined?

Ans.—By section 117 of the Public Schools Act, 1920, it is provided that a trustee who refuses to serve after being duly elected with his own consent shall incur a penalty of \$5.

Collection of Taxes.

A sells his farm to B about Sept. 1 to give possession March 1. A sells his chattel property and has moved off the farm...

1. If A refuses to pay the full year's taxes can B make A pay, the full tax?

2. If A left some grain on the premises what steps must C take to collect the same providing the grain was not sold at A's sale.

3. Could C enter an action against A in the Division Court to recover the portion of tax providing there is nothing left on the premises?

4. Must C get instruction from the Municipal Council to proceed to collect the tax?

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. He should proceed very carefully and in strict accordance with the requirements of the Assessment Act (Revised Statutes—Ontario, 1914, Chap. 195) and more especially sections 104 to 115 of the Act.

3. Yes, but in the name of the municipality.

4. No.

ABORTION IN CATTLE CAN BE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY AND YOUR COWS MADE PROMPT. REGULAR BREEDERS BY STERILOID



TREATMENT: If STERILOID is used at the first sign of abortion the cow will go her full time and have a healthy calf.

STOP LOSING CALVES... GUARANTEE: We will refund money in every case when STERILOID FAILS to make good.

MARTIN REMEDY COMPANY, City. Reference—Colonial Bank.

GREETINGS

That the New Year May bring the greatest prosperity to our many friends in the Jersey business is the earnest wish of

PICKERING FARMS

Whitby, - Ontario, - Canada

Prospect Farm Jerseys

—Herd sire, Torono 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...

BRAMPTON, JERSEYS

Our Jerseys won. Yes, both in our hands and for our customers. They won in the show ring. They and their descendants are winning in yearly tests.

B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONT.

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd... Herd headed by imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914...

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR JERSEY BULL

They have sold that high all right, but we are not asking that money for ours. We now have ten youngsters, half of which are of serviceable age...

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. F. dams.

DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS

We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also spare a few choice bred heifers. Visitors welcome.

Glenhurst Ayrshires

Headed by Mansfield Males Sir Douglas Hagus, No. 16163 Imp, have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation.

INGLEWOOD FARM R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

This herd has passed the first test for accreditation without a reactor. Our foundation cow has a record of 16,038 lbs. milk. Her first daughter was a cup-winner...

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRE HERD Sires

We have a few young bulls from R.O.P. dams and sired by Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, our show herd sire. We would also sell this sire guaranteed right in every way.

VINEYARD YORKSHIRES

I am offering a choice lot of young sows ready to breed and a number of choice you boars ready for service, reasonably priced, to make room. Can supply pairs not akin. Your inspection and inquiry solicited.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For Sale: 50 choice boars and sows from 8 weeks to 6 months old; 2 sows carrying their second litters; ancestors noted prizewinners at many of the leading Ontario exhibitions for years.

BERKSHIRES

Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains. Can supply pairs not akin.

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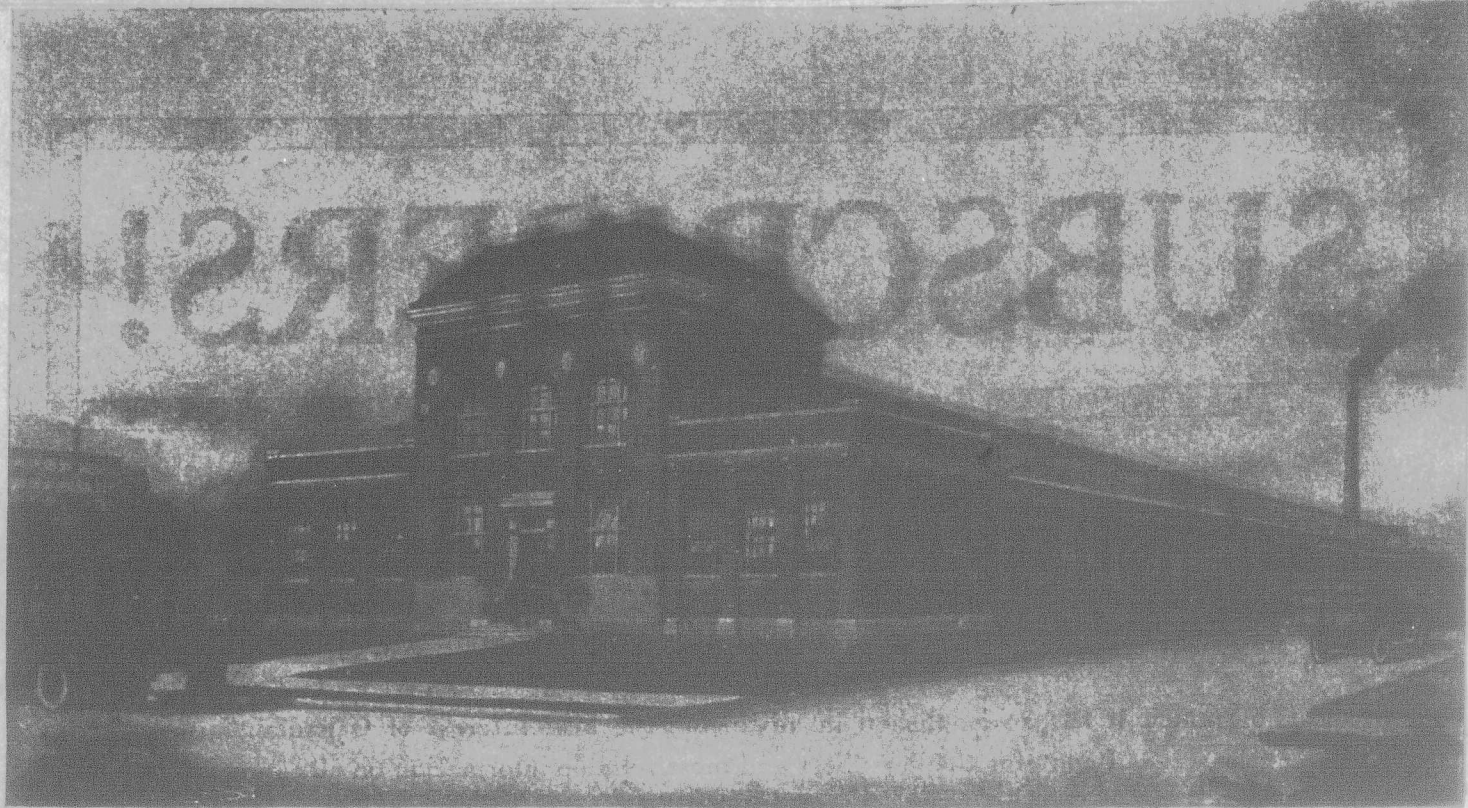
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