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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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



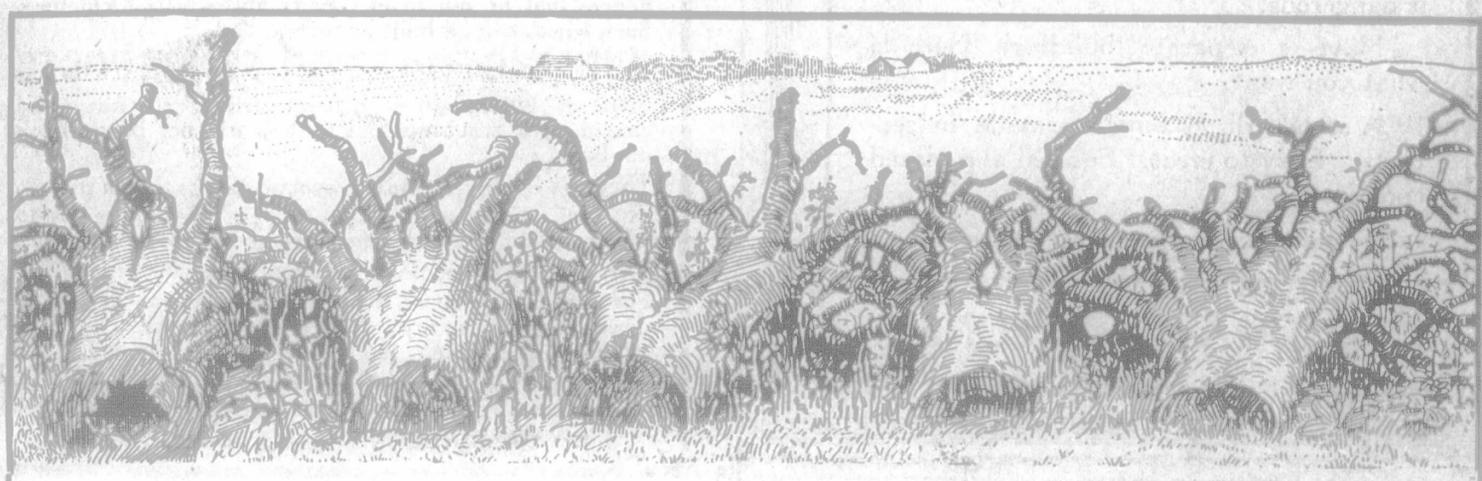
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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 4, 1920.

No. 1467



Farmers Being Robbed by Stump and Snake Fences

Why go to the bother of plowing up the mustard, twitch grass, thistles, burdock and other weeds that afflict your fields if you leave them the safe refuge provided by the old snake or stump fence?

In the corners and recesses of these old fences the weeds grow and breed, and their seeds blow into your wheat, barley and oat crops, and into all your fields.

The only way to ensure clean fields is to do away with these breeding places—these old snake and stump fences—that are robbing the farmers of Canada of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Haul away that old fence of yours and sell it for firewood.

Put up a Frost Wire Fence—a fence of which you will be proud—a fence that provides no breeding place for weeds.

You can plow up to nine inches from a Frost Fence, and you can use the scythe or hoe right under the lowest wire. You can get right at the roots of the weed evil.

A neat, attractive Frost Fence—the fence of quality—will also improve the appearance of your farm, and make it more valuable.

The Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

Manufacturers of Galvanized and Bright Wire, Hay Wire and Bale Ties, Woven Wire, Farm and Ornamental Fences, Galvanized Gates, Manufacturers' Wire Supplies.



The Damage Weeds Do

This authentic information is taken from Ontario Government Bulletin No. 188;—

Weeds rob the crop plants of the food in the soil. For example, an average mustard plant pumps from the soil about fourteen ounces or seven-tenths of a pint of water per day.

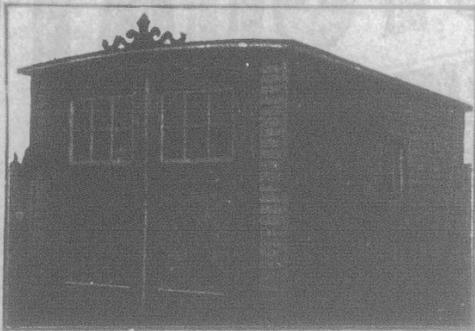
Weeds mature their seeds before the crop plants, and draw heavily upon the plant food in the soil, thus leaving less available for the crop plants when they require it to mature their seeds.

Weeds shade, crowd and choke out useful plants. They increase the cost of every operation in the preparing of the land, and in the seeding, cultivating, harvesting and marketing of the crop.

The market value of seed grain, clover and grass seeds is much decreased by the presence of weed seeds.

Weeds often harbor or favor the development of injurious insects and fungus diseases. No man cares to buy a weedy place if he can secure a clean one.

The Auto-Home Garage



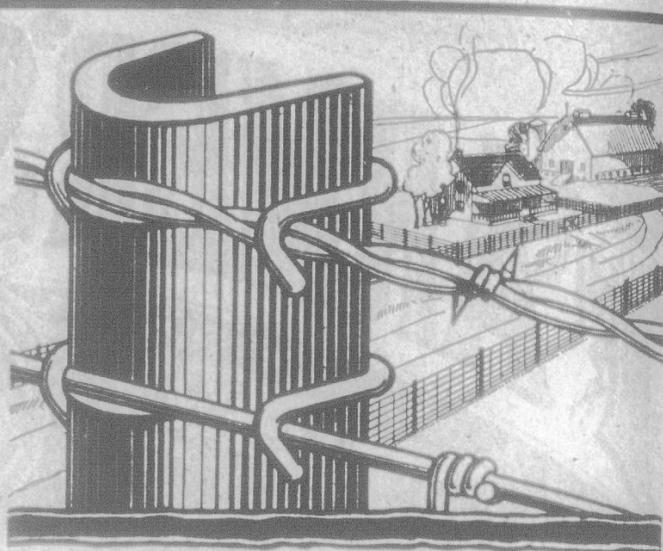
Don't keep your car in the barn. It is dangerous.

Have a separate building. Here is what you want.

A standardized building, made in sections. Easy to erect. Painted and glazed complete.

You are sure to be pleased with it.

A. COATES & SONS
Builders Burlington, Ont.



STURDY FENCES

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

BURLINGTON STEEL FENCE POSTS

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

They can be driven into the ground in less than a minute. They will not heave. There are no holes in the post to weaken it. The wire is fastened to the posts with clips.

Thousands of these posts are giving satisfactory service.

For sale by hardware, fence and implement dealers or direct from the factory. Immediate shipment.

Write for our book. Its free.

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300 SHERMAN AVE. N.
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This sign stands for something that is vitally important to your farm. It stands for perfect lubrication for

Your Tractor

Wherever this sign is displayed, you can obtain your tractor's greatest friend—



En-ar-co

SCIENTIFIC REFINING

The Oil of a Million Tests

Scientifically refined, it eliminates all friction from your engine, and will not form carbon deposits. It means more power and longer life for your engine.

- White Rose Gasoline**
Clean---Uniform---Powerful
 - National Light Oil**
For Tractors, Lamps, Stoves
 - En-ar-co Motor Grease**
For Differentials, Gears, Transmissions
 - Black Beauty Axle Grease**
Removes the Grind and Squeak
- Order En-ar-co Products from your local dealer. If he hasn't got them, write us direct.

Send for FREE AUTO GAME

A fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross country race. Sent FREE to any auto, tractor, motor boat or engine owner who will fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES Limited
Branches in 35 Cities.
General Offices: Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LIMITED
1576 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ontario

Send me En-ar-co Auto Game free. Enclosed find three cent stamp for postage. Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on items marked.

I use.....gals. Gasoline per yr.
I use.....gals. Motor Oil per yr.
I use.....gals. Kerosene per yr.
I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per yr.
I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per yr.
I use.....lbs. Axle Grease per yr.

Name.....
Post Office.....
Range.....Section.....Tp.....
County.....Province.....
I own.....(make of auto, tractor or motor boat.)
(Be sure to give make of auto, tractor or motor boat, or game will not be sent.)
Am at present using.....motor Oil.
I will be in the market again for more oil about.....and you may quote me on.....gals. En-ar-co Motor Oil.



Install a Westco Tankless Water System

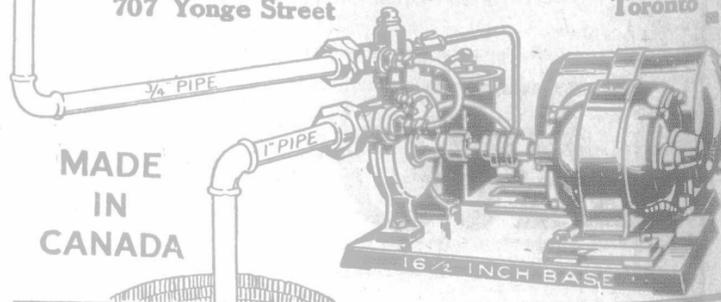
Means running water for the indoor toilet, wash basin and bath.

The day of laborious haulage of water on farms and rural homes is past. For homes of this kind that have electricity available, whether from farm lighting plant or from a central station, the Westco Tankless Water System is proving invaluable. Furthermore, it is more economical to buy, install and operate! It is a labor, time and money saver—an indispensable part of farm or rural home equipment.

Open a faucet, and the pump starts. Close the faucet, and the pump at once stops. It requires no storage tank; has no gears, no belt, no valves and is self-lubricating, vibrationless, noiseless. Because the pump has only one moving part it gives no trouble. Write us to-night for particulars.

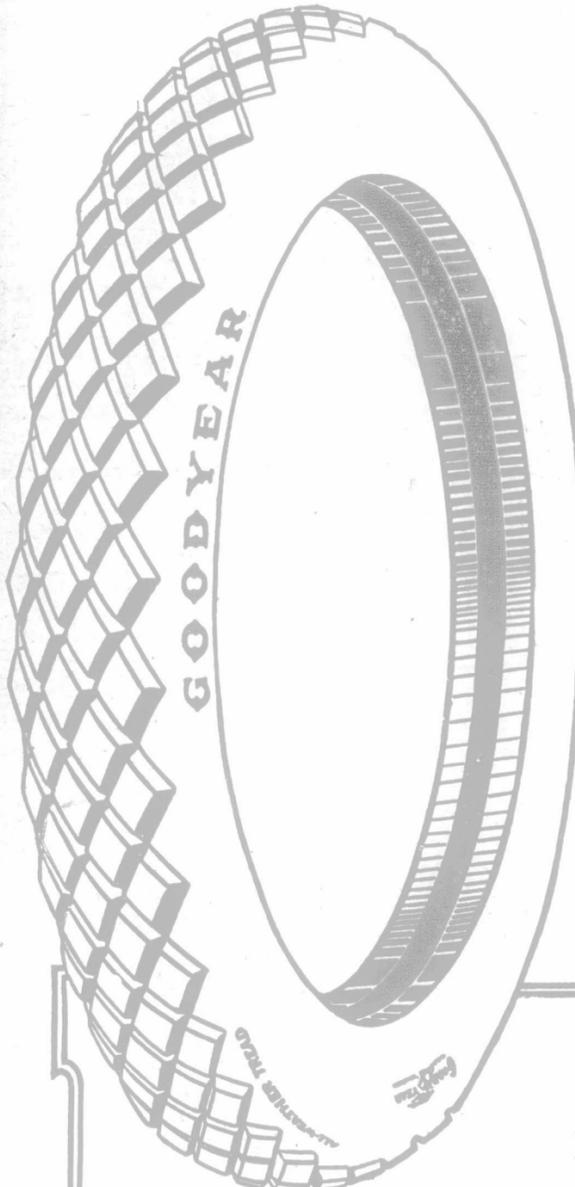
Made in larger sizes for special requirements.

Westco Pumps, Limited
707 Yonge Street Toronto



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Goodyear Tire Mileage Costs You Less Than Before the War



Goodyear Tires cost you less per year or per mile than they did before the war.

The price of Goodyear Tires in that time has increased less than 2% on some sizes, and only 15% on any size—while most commodities have increased over 100%.

We have been able to keep down the price of tires largely because of Goodyear's economical system of distribution (direct from factory to Service Station, saving jobber's profit and reducing shipping cost).

This slight increase is overshadowed by the greater mileage made possible by increased Goodyear Quality and broader Goodyear Service.

Owners now report cost-per-mile much below that of five years ago.

You, too, can secure fair Goodyear prices and long Goodyear mileage by calling on the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED

These are examples of Goodyear mileages above the average—mileages impossible six years ago. The increased Goodyear quality and broader Goodyear service which have made possible these greater mileages will also enable you to keep down your tire costs.

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D. Harvey, Coldwater	11,000	J. Vandrick, Drayton	11,500	McBride's Carage, Toronto	18,292	J. B. Weir, Vancouver	15,000
Mr. Johnston, Montreal	9,000	Padget & Hay, Agincourt	8,200	Chas. A. Evans, Halifax	16,000	Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo	12,000
Jas. E. Boyle, South Porcupine	10,000	C. H. Graham, Winnipeg	10,000	Dr. H. H. Wilburn, Vancouver	12,000	Nelson D. Porter, Ottawa	15,000
Harry Fitzgibbon, Cobourg	8,000	F. R. Burton, Hamilton	13,000	Wm. Sinclair, Newcastle, N.B.	15,000	James Cross, Saskatoon	12,000
A. G. Austin, Wooler, Ont.	8,500	J. E. Waugh, Florenceville	13,000	Townsend Livery, Ltd., Toronto	19,000	E. R. Fisher, Ottawa	17,000
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...will last a lifetime.

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System
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...es no storage tank;
...is self-lubricating,
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RICH farm lands in best districts of Western Canada are offered by Hudson's Bay Company at only \$10 to \$25 an acre—with seven years to pay.

Steadily, the acreage available for purchase grows less. United States farmers are buying. Forward-looking Canadian farmers are taking up the sections nearest their present holdings.

The time is not far distant when the best parcels will be gone.

Men will be well advised to act now if they would profit from the investment value and the crop value that lies in these lands.

Those interested may receive free on request, an interesting booklet, "Opportunities in Canada's Success Belt"

Write—
Land Commissioner, Desk 20
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
WINNIPEG
L.S. 18 **HBC.**

The True Causes of Sterility in Cattle.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

While the above subject is one to be treated by the veterinary pathologist, there are certain suggestions possible from the practical stockman. Briefly,—failure to breed in the case of dairy cattle is a condition little understood, in general, and regarded by many as a manifestation of amalign Providence. The loss of occasional individuals from the herd is looked upon as simply another one of the many factors that contribute toward the high cost of milk production. However, research and careful study have combined to throw much light on the question.

The man who has one or two non-breeders in his herd, should resort to the services of a skilled veterinarian and be guided by his diagnosis. The breeder, however, who finds numerous cases in his herd has a serious problem on his hands.

THE DANGEROUS KIND OF STERILITY.

First let it be supposed that the potency of the herd sire is proven. Many bulls are undoubtedly "poor getters." Nine times out of ten they have been made so by lack of exercise, injudicious feeding, or over use when too young. The congenitally sterile bull is infrequently found. Absolving the bull from blame, the following conditions may, any or all, be found in the herd: 1. Cows returning to service regularly. 2. Cows returning to service irregularly. 3. Cows failing to show oestrus. 4. Cows showing vaginal discharge regularly or at intervals (such cases do not, as a rule, come in oestrus). 5. Cows that may or may not come in oestrus but that exhibit male characteristics, roaring and pawing the ground after the fashion of bulls,—"bullers" as they are commonly known. Such cases where of considerable standing are usually to be detected by a marked elevation of the tail head, and a falling away of the broad ligaments. They are known technically as "Nymphomaniacs," and doubtless deserve it. It must be stated, too, that cows are occasionally temporarily sterile, due to temporary bodily disturbances.

Should the foregoing enumeration include or describe several individuals in the herd, the owner may ask himself whether his herd has ever been infected with contagious abortion, or an apparent epidemic or retained afterbirth. If so, he may conclude that his herd is affected by still another manifestation of the dread abortion bacillus. Retained afterbirth, where found to any extent, usually either follows or accompanies contagious abortion infections, and is responsible, whether as described or in the occasional form, for many cases of sterility, due, most often, no doubt, to improper or incomplete removal.

The direct causes of sterility are frequently found in (1) acidity of the organs; (2) a catarrhal infection of the vagina, cervix or uterus, resulting in discharge; (3) an inflamed condition of the vagina or cervix (vaginitis or cervicitis); (4) cystic ovaries, etc. To the average practical stockman, not versed in the anatomy of what he cannot see, diagnosis is impossible. He knows that his cow will not breed. If she is valuable enough to warrant it, he must get a professional diagnosis, provided he is fortunate enough to be able to avail himself of the services of a veterinary who is a "cow-doctor," and who, more rarely still, has paid attention to such a problem as described.

TREATMENT.

Any attempt to describe treatment is useless until the definite cause of trouble is located; in most cases a few special forceps, catheters, dilators, are necessary. Moreover, one or two treatments are entirely useless, as a rule, and it is to insufficient treatment that failure of success may be most frequently attributed. Treatment consists usually of simple douchings with mild antiseptics suitable for uterine conditions, although for certain causes manipulation and massaging are necessary. For success any treatment must be persisted in.

The foregoing is a very brief, incomplete and possibly technically incorrect statement of the case. The correction of sterility in cattle is no simple matter, and this the stockman must remember. If, however, the trouble is serious and wide spread in the herd, the best advice possible is—get a good practitioner, buy the few necessary instruments and, after the initial diagnosis and treatment, follow his directions carefully.—G. B. ROTHWELL, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

Penniless Old Men
An Imperial Endowment Policy makes it easy for you to escape their bitter experience

The IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
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Liberty Washer

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

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The "Evening of Life"

Old age, if one has a competence, should be a happy time.

But old age with poverty is certainly an affliction hard to be borne. Few men or women are strong enough to sustain the double burden.

Provide for the needs of The Evening of Life by means of a Mutual Endowment. These endowments are made payable at the end of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 or 40 years. Or if desired the company will make them payable upon the assured reaching the age of 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 or 75 years.

Mutual Life of Canada
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Steel Rails

For Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.
Cut any Length

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SANITARY ODORLESS CLOSET

A SENSIBLE SANITARY CONVENIENCE FOR EVERY HOME WITHOUT A WATER SYSTEM.

Put a Tweed Odorless Closet in any room in your home and enjoy comfort and convenience. Easily installed—sanitary, durable, economical.

Write for fuller information.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Ltd.
147 St. James Street
TWEED, Ont.

A Profitable Combination

A VESSOT Feed Grinder and an International Kerosene Engine—

there you have an ideal combination for utilizing to the best advantage the many odd days between busy spells on the farm—an outfit that will pay you dividends the whole year 'round. Rainy days and cold weather are no drawbacks to feed grinding but, on the contrary, add opportunities.

Your neighbors must have feed for their livestock. Someone has to grind it. Why not you? Custom grinding will net you a nice profit—and aside from this you can save a good deal on your feed bill by doing your own grinding.

The manufacturers of **Vessot Grinders** challenge the world to produce better grinding plates than those bearing the stamp of genuineness—S. V. And more than fifteen years of engine designing and manufacturing experience by the Harvester Company is assurance that **International Engines** are made right—that they will render satisfactorily low-cost power service.

Vessot Grinders are made in nine sizes—6½" to 15" grinding plates—and there is an International engine or tractor adapted to every size.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.
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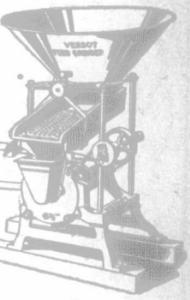
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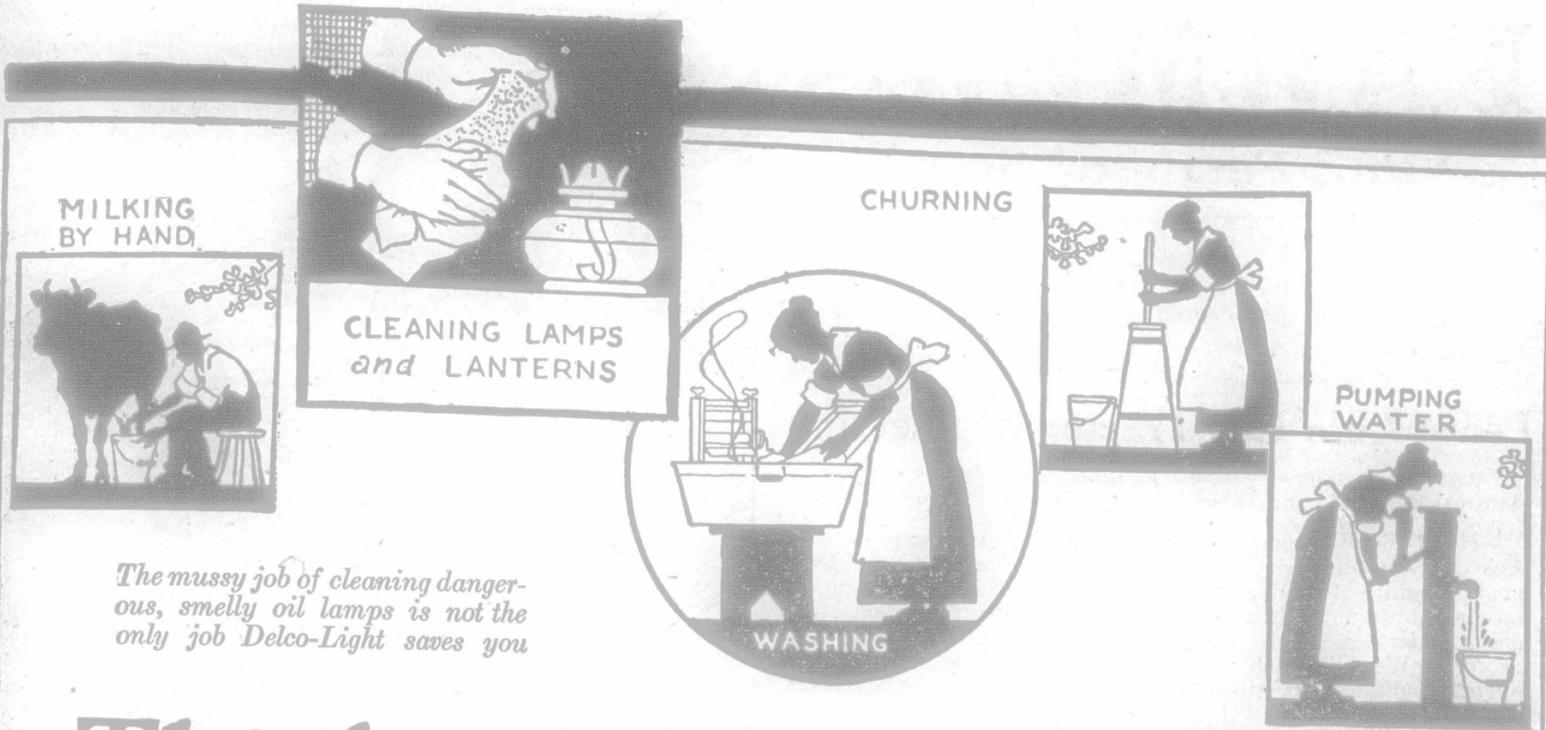
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The mussy job of cleaning danger-
ous, smelly oil lamps is not the
only job Delco-Light saves you

Think of the time-killing work these Jobs mean—

THESE mean, back-breaking jobs are what take up your time, keep you from productive money-making work in the field. With Delco-Light on your farm this work is no longer a burden.

Henry Schlichter, of Maple Avenue Farm, New Dundee, Ont., says:—"It certainly has been a great help to us when help is so hard to get, and one can do his chores so much quicker." "It saves such a lot of time," says John Sinclair, of Bradford. And Wilmot Brumwell, Gormley, writes:—"It makes the women-folk smile when it

gets to work at the washing machine, churn and pressure pump." "So far we have found 16 new jobs for Delco-Light on our farm," says W. W. Ballantyne, of Neidpath Farm, near Stratford. "We can operate the farm with one less man than we used to."

Solves the Problem of Hired Help

Delco-Light lowers the cost of labor on the farm by enabling you to give more time to money-making work.

It gives electric power—where you want it, when you want it—for running the milking machine, cream separator, churn, washing machine and wringer, fanning mill—all the light machinery round the place.

It gives you power to pump the water—think of it—running water in the house for

bath and kitchen, [in the stable, dairy and yard.

It gives you brilliant, safe light in the barns at the touch of a button—making the work twice as easy, twice as quick—besides giving light in the home and yard.

Over 100,000 Delco-Light users praise Delco-Light not only because it gives them the good cheer, convenience and safety of brilliant, safe electric light everywhere, but also because it pays for itself by saving time and labor. It is equal to an extra hired hand.

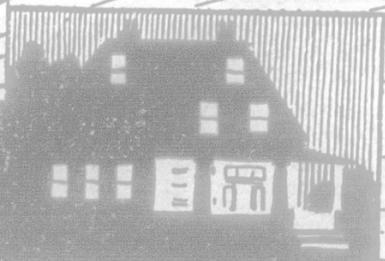
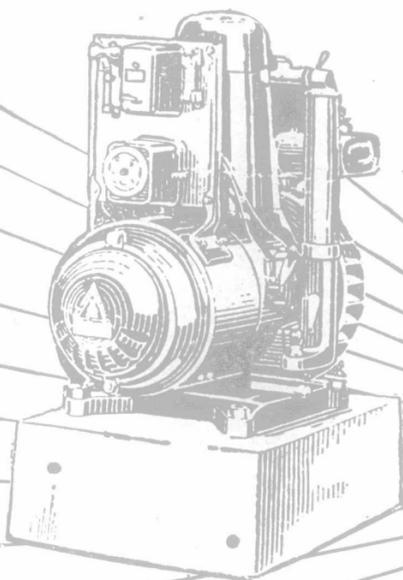
Delco-Light is the standard complete electric plant—direct-connected, air-cooled. It runs on kerosene. Starts and stops automatically. Only one place to oil. Simple mixing valve takes the place of a complicated carburetor.

Let us send you some Delco-Light literature. Ask particularly for the folder "Pays for Itself."

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Breen Motor Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
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The Charlebois Co., Montreal, Que.
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Delco-Light lights the
home, barn, outbuild-
ings and yard.

There's a Satisfied User near You

FARMERS and Farmers' Sons FREE!

We offer to allow you to attend our schools on TWO DAYS' FREE TRIAL to prove to you that we have the greatest Motor Schools in America

Learn Auto Gas Tractor Engineering

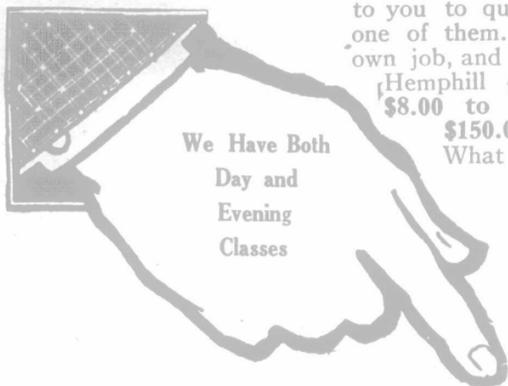
Attend our new Toronto Branch at 163 King St. west, or our new Montreal Branch in the Labor Temple Bldg., 303 St. Dominique St.

Hundreds of farmers, now owning and endeavoring to operate their own auto or tractor, would be time and money ahead if they would spend a few week's time in one of Hemphill's famous, nation-wide system of Motor Schools, where students get real, actual and practical experience on many different kinds of autos and tractors. We will teach you in a few week's time to over-haul, repair, rebuild and scientifically handle any kind of auto, tractor or truck.

ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER we are the oldest and largest system of practical Trade Schools in America. Seventeen different schools—been in the business sixteen years. Our Schools are in every large city in Canada, and many cities in the U. S. A. We have a reputation to protect, and we offer to let you attend any of our Schools on TWO DAYS' FREE TRIAL. What have the other Schools to offer you?

A WORD TO THE LABORING MAN. Never was there a time when the demand for trained motor mechanics was so great. We will make you a first-class Auto or Tractor Engineer, Truck Driver or Mechanic. If you are ambitious and have the right stuff in you, we can fit you in a few weeks' time to take a position anywhere on a farm running a tractor, in the city on a truck, taxicab or in a garage. Positions open everywhere. It is up

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Eastern Branches: 163 King St. West Toronto, Ont.

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Branches at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, and many cities in the U. S. A.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE.—Don't lay this copy of The Farmer's Advocate aside without sending for our catalogue. You will read it with delight and interest. It tells all about the Hemphill Trade Schools. Send for catalogue to-day. Don't pass this opportunity by. You can make more money, you can see more of the world, you can make yourself more useful to your country. Write to-day.

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Name.....

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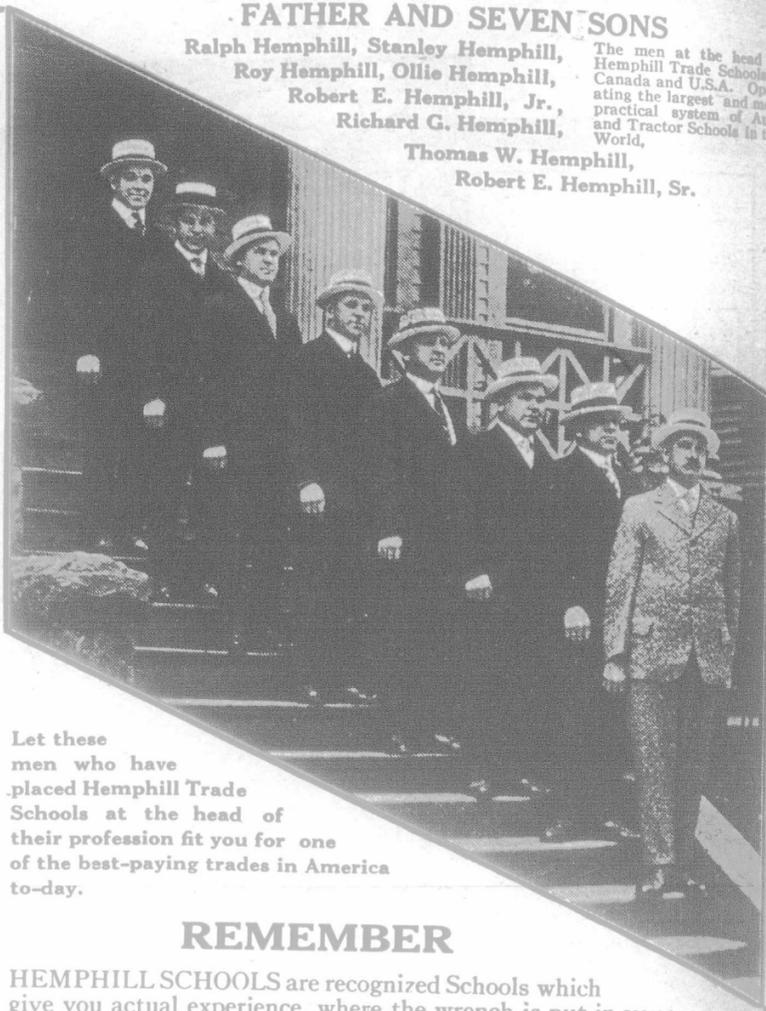
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FATHER AND SEVEN SONS

Ralph Hemphill, Stanley Hemphill, Roy Hemphill, Ollie Hemphill, Robert E. Hemphill, Jr., Richard G. Hemphill,

Thomas W. Hemphill, Robert E. Hemphill, Sr.

The men at the head of Hemphill Trade Schools of Canada and U.S.A. Operating the largest and most practical system of Auto and Tractor Schools in the World.



Let these men who have placed Hemphill Trade Schools at the head of their profession fit you for one of the best-paying trades in America to-day.

REMEMBER

HEMPHILL SCHOOLS are recognized Schools which give you actual experience, where the wrench is put in your hand and, under the able supervision of expert teachers, you are put to work. It is unfortunate but true that so many so-called motor schools are equipped only with a lecture-room, set of books, and a few models to look at. Beware of the school that teaches with books and blackboards only.

It is actual shop experience that counts in learning the motor trade. Our students tear down and build up autos and tractors. Don't pay your money to other so-called motor schools until you attend one of Hemphill's on two days' free trial. We will give you a better training, more practical experience, more autos, tractors and trucks to practice on than any other school, and your course costs less.

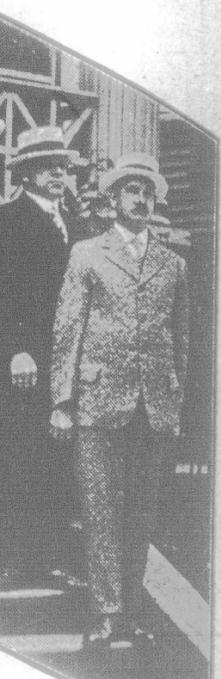


Students doing actual work on all makes of Automobiles and Tractors.

FOUNDED 1866

SONS

The men at the head of Hemphill Trade Schools of Canada and U.S.A. Operating the largest and most practical system of Auto and Tractor Schools in the World, Hemphill, Hemphill, Sr.



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and Tractors.

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LV.

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1467

EDITORIAL.

Keep the good breeding females. They are worth as much to you as to the other fellow.

It is not such an easy matter to breed high-class live stock as it is to produce scrubs, but the reward is greater.

The recent rains will have made plowing much easier, and, for this reason, will be much appreciated in the country.

Get a few panes of glass while in town, and on the next rainy day replace the broken lights in the stable and pigery.

Take good care of the corn that was left over after the silo was filled. It is valuable fodder, and is still all right for refilling the silo.

Drink more milk and eat more cheese and butter. No foods are healthier or more necessary to the human body than milk and its products.

A good deal of the fruit now going to waste in farm orchards might find a ready market after Christmas. Storage is the big problem in the fruit business.

Don't neglect to open up the draining furrows, and see that the mouths of the tile drains are open. Surplus water is no benefit to the land, and it may do some damage.

Farming is one emergency after another, but the successful farmer is prepared to grapple with obstacles as they arise, and, what is more, he does not worry about them until they confront him.

The profit is made on winter eggs. Almost any hen will lay in the spring, but prices are usually lowest then, and it requires a good many eggs to pay a hen's keep in these days of the high cost of living.

Why does successful dairying represent one of the highest types of farming? For one reason, because for every 100 pounds of digestible organic matter consumed, the cow gives back 18 pounds of digestible food solids.

The miners' strike in England has interfered seriously with the movement of apples from Nova Scotia. No country can any longer live unto itself. The world is one big community, and we are all more or less affected by the actions of our neighbors, even though they live thousands of miles away.

Individuals who have long enjoyed the beneficial bounties of a protective tariff, and publications which have insistently advocated protection, cried out against the Government handling the wheat crop of 1920 because, they declared, it would constitute a serious interference with the natural movement of trade. Whatever else the exponents of high protection may be, they are not always consistent.

It has been said by breeders of long experience that it requires twenty years to work out one's ideas and develop a uniform herd of cattle. This may appear like a long time to the beginners, yet it is only too true. With unlimited resources, individuals might be purchased that would conform with a certain type, but the young stock produced is not so likely to be uniform as from a herd of breeding cows that have been bred and reared on the same farm.

The Function of a Government.

Sentiment prevents the average man from considering politics with fairness and intelligence. That is why reasonably efficient and honest Governments are idolized by some and hated by others. When people allow others to do their political thinking for them, they get into the habit of taking their facts from their feelings, instead of taking their feelings from their facts, with the result that they fall easy victims to the political muck-raker. The truth is that we expect too much of our Governments. We very seldom take an intelligent interest in politics, and we believe in the fallacy that a Government should, and can, solve all our problems. There are thousands of befuddled voters who really believe that each new Government will work wonders. When the miracles are not worked, the business of cursing that Government begins. The chief functions of a Government are to maintain law and order, keep the channels of commerce open, equalize conditions and privileges so that one class or industry is not favored to the disadvantage of another, and look to the development and prosperity of the nation as a whole. When they have done this without fear or favor, industries and individuals should look after themselves. So many glowing promises are made prior to elections that people, as a rule, have come to expect too much of the Government in power. We are constantly chasing political rainbows, and suffering disappointments all the time because we do not obtain the legendary pot of gold.

An Example in Milk Marketing.

In last week's issue there appeared an article descriptive of The Dairymen's League, Inc., of New York State, a co-operative organization of over 85,000 milk producers, that for the last four years has successfully functioned as a selling agent for the dairy farmer. This is a co-operative endeavor to realize somewhere near the cost of production for milk, and provide a protective and stabilizing influence on the market of the milk producer. In the dairy department of this issue a further article describes the work of The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, an organization entirely distinct from the Dairymen's League, in that the latter was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and engages only in the sale of milk produced by its members, and takes no part in its manufacture for market. The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association was incorporated in New York State and was organized specifically for the purpose of encouraging the development of co-operatively owned dairy factories, and their management by a central Association in such a manner that an outlet for surplus milk would be provided, and such occurrences as so-called "strikes" eliminated. Recent developments in the milk situation brought home to the Association the need for still further steps in co-operation, and in September the Board of Directors were authorized to inaugurate a pooling scheme among all the 85,000 members of the Dairymen's League, as well as to push the development of co-operative milk plants in every locality where conditions would warrant it.

A careful reading of these two articles cannot fail to convince anyone acquainted with milk-marketing organizations in Ontario and Eastern Canada that the dairymen of New York State have set us a splendid example of what can be accomplished through unswerving loyalty to a properly-organized co-operative association. What applies to the conditions of dairying in New York State, however, cannot be made to apply exactly to Canadian conditions. The successful principles of co-operation will undoubtedly apply all over, but dairying conditions are different, and, in some respects, our problems of organization are more difficult than those which faced the New York dairymen when they first organized in 1907. Our difficulties are, how-

ever, not insurmountable, and we would like to see the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association re-organized to such an extent, at least, as to make it a democratic and co-operative force, rather than an organization which depends upon the diplomacy of its president for results. The splendid example in co-operative milk marketing furnished by the Dairymen's League of New York should not be lost sight of. The milk producers of Eastern Canada can do what any other body of men can do, and now is a good time to increase the efficiency of our milk-marketing organizations.

Don't Stand in the Young Man's Way!

A movement has been launched that promises to change the complexion of agriculture, and give a brighter hue to farm life in Canada. Young men are coming to the front, and, while they are not usurping the rights of their seniors, they are demonstrating that there is energy, progressiveness, and a good deal of wisdom to be found in the ranks of young men who are modestly remaining in the background until invited to come forward and prove themselves. The boys and girls are being given a chance, also, and as the young men and the young women step up to positions of responsibility, there will be a battalion of younger folk in reserve ready to lend support and keep the front line companies up to strength. We have got to admit the wonderful potentialities of the younger generation, and the claims they have to a say in the management of local affairs, and the administration of the industry of which they are expected to become a part.

How often we hear it said that a certain business or a particular farm will go to pieces now that the one man who made it a success has been called away. The institution, the business, or the farm so bereft is likened to a lamp, the oil from which has all burned out, or to a ship without a skipper. It cannot go on, for the builder and guide has gone—there is no one qualified to take his place. In the majority of cases, though, someone steps to the helm and under the stimulus of responsibility, and in response to the urgings of youth, carries the business or the farm along with a greater degree of success than ever characterized it under the former management.

There is nothing like responsibility to bring out the best in a young man, and they constitute the minority who will not rise to the occasion when elected to a position of trust or heavy responsibility. If farmers would allow their sons to assume the responsibility for any reasonable venture or new method they advocate, and permit them to go forward with the project aided by the parent's co-operation and good will, the young men would make good in ninety per cent. of the cases. Fathers, too often, try to discourage initiative in their sons and, too frequently, when parents do give their consent to any new departure they withhold their moral support. Youth is naturally a period of progress, initiative, or venture, if you will, and when these desires are curbed the spirit is broken. Many young men quit the farm simply because they cannot restrain their desires to be, at least, up-to-date in the matter of farming methods, equipment and quality of live stock with which they work. Father and son should constitute a very successful type of partnership. The senior member brings to the business wisdom growing out of long years of experience, while the junior partner is the dynamo of the organization. Each must give, and each must take, but father and son working on a business-like partnership basis should successfully solve the problems that are driving many young men from the farm. Do not look upon farming as a task requiring only the wisdom and sagacity of age. Farming requires the dynamic force and progressive spirit common to young men. Don't stand in the young man's way!

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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The Inter-Provincial Plowing Match.

By ALLAN MCDIARMID.

There was a plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration on the Macdonald College Farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue this fall, whether one in ten of the farmers of Ontario and Quebec knew about it or not. To put it mildly, those responsible for the advertising of the event didn't kill themselves by their efforts to bring in a crowd. Up to within a day or two of the match people were inquiring as to when it was coming off.

But in spite of the lack of help from the newspapers the crowd was there. There are other means of communication than the press, apparently; over in Quebec, at least. That was where the majority of those present hailed from, judging by the scraps of conversation one heard on every hand. They're waking up over there and I'm no prophet if the people of Ontario won't be taking pointers from them in the course of another twenty years, or less.

They can pretty nearly show us how to make good roads right now. Their roads are a credit to them, and the way they are maintaining them shows that they have got hold of the right idea. As we passed through in our car we saw men resurfacing roads that we would think were quite good enough, back home. It's the dream of the motor-car owner realized, and not until he gets back on to some of our Ontario roads do his nightmares return to him.

And to add to the pleasure of the good going we had a glimpse of Quebec scenery. Como, Hudson Heights, and Rigaud are some of the small towns that we had to pass through. Rigaud Mountain may not be famous outside its own province, but it's because comparatively few people have seen it in October when Nature has just been putting her finishing touches to the maples, elms and the dozen other varieties of trees that cover its sides. Talk about the colors of the rainbow! They're all here and a few extra shades thrown in for good measure. We used to speak of Art and Nature as being opposed to one another. Here Nature has shown herself as the one great artist.

And our road had much the same setting right through to Ste. Anne. Anyone intending to take the trip should pick on the 14th of October for it. There may not always be a plowing match at the end of the journey on that date, but I doubt very much that the country will be as beautiful any earlier or later.

After we had encompassed the dinner thrown at us by a much over-worked waiter on the College grounds, we proceeded to the field where the main attraction of the day was supposed to be. And it certainly is very pleasant to be in a position where one can stand and look on while another fellow does the work. And it was work for some of the men who were giving an exhibition of their skill in the "art of all arts", namely, the ability to plow a good furrow.

The majority of the contestants appeared to be French-Canadians, and as they are of a somewhat excitable temperament, as a rule, they were taking their task very much to heart. Sweat was dropping off the chin and nose of a good many of them, and if their horses weren't moved to do their best by the earnest admonitions of their masters, they must have been very lacking in sensibility.

And the finished furrows were good to look at, no question as to that. It takes a steady hand and a true eye to do work such as was done by most of the men engaged in this "sporting event," or whatever one likes to call it. That's really about what it amounts to, for no one pretends to say that better grain will grow on a straight, well set-up furrow than there will be on one that is crooked and otherwise hard on the eyes.

As a dairyman friend of mine said that day, "it's something like this business of trying to force a cow to give you thirty pounds of butter in a week. It looks good but it isn't practical."

And it surely isn't. Some of the plowmen were the whole afternoon finishing their strip of land, which was about thirty feet wide and less than two hundred yards in length. About half the work was done with their feet and hands. Wherever any unevenness appeared they would tramp and press the furrow into place until it looked as they thought it ought to. If I had a hired man that was as particular as that his job with me would not last him long. But a plowing match is different, of course. It's for the fun of the thing it's held, now-a-days, and it beats any picnic, in that the visitor is in no danger of having to listen to any speech-making.

The tractor demonstration was equally interesting, and, seemingly, more practical. The plowing was the best I have ever seen done by machinery. And we have need of an object lesson in this line. Too much of the tractor plowing we see shows a good deal of carelessness, or inability to handle the machine. Crooked and uneven furrows are the rule as yet. As we intimated above a little of that sort of thing does no great harm, but when one furrow is six inches deep and the next one only three the results are not apt to be good. But the tractor plowing at the Macdonald College Farm left very little to be desired on this score. And all ridges were finished without the help of the walking plow. It may not be practical to do this as a general thing, but it shows that it can be done in case of necessity.

There was a fine exhibition of almost all kinds of farm machinery and appliances, from threshing outfits to lightening-roads. But the best show of all was the double row of automobiles drawn up across one of the fields. If farmers experience hard times in the next few years, as some are predicting, they can always realize enough on the sale of their cars to carry them over. Almost everybody seemed to have come in a car. If the C. P. R. does not go out of business it must be because of the recent boost in freight rates. It seems a long time since farmers were calling motor-cars "devil machines." At any rate, a lot has happened since; even in what we used to call slow going Quebec.

It isn't so slow any more. Our brother farmers there are being educated, and they're not slack in picking up any knowledge that comes within their reach—the demonstration at Ste. Anne showed us that—and a more friendly feeling between our French-speaking and English-speaking farmers in this section of the country probably now exists because of it.

As the time came for us to turn our faces towards home, and our car began to signify its readiness to depart, the words of the old "Canadian Boat Song," written on this very spot so many years ago, came to our minds again, and the realization of the changes that have taken place since then was strong upon us all.

"Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at Ste. Anne's our parting hymn."

But for us it was not.

"Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast."

for the very scow on which we were ferried over to our own side of the Ottawa was pushed along by a gasoline motor. The days of inspiration for the poets are over, even at Ste. Anne.

Co-operative Principles.

Co-operative principles must be adhered to in the organization and operation of farmers' marketing associations. The farmers in a community can not be expected to have a vital interest in a marketing organization which is operated for the profit of and controlled by a few individuals. The term "co-operative" is often used very loosely, with the result that many persons do not have a well-defined idea of what a co-operative organization really is. The ordinary non-co-operative business corporation is operated for the profit of the persons who are financially interested in it. Distribution of profits is made in accordance with money invested, and the voting power is regulated in the same manner. In a co-operative marketing organization each member usually has only one vote, so that one or a few members will not control its operations. It is conducted to render service and to effect savings for the members, and not to earn profits for distribution, as dividends on money invested. A fair rate of interest is granted to the capital invested by the members, and the balance of any surplus to be distributed is divided in accordance with patronage; that is, the amount of business transacted with the organization. The membership of a co-operative association is open to producers desiring to avail themselves of its facilities, and safeguards are created to prevent the ownership and

control of the enterprise from falling into the hands of a few.

Many farmers' organizations have been organized on the non-co-operative plan. That the importance of the co-operative plan is now becoming generally recognized, is evidenced by the fact that many non-co-operative organizations are reorganizing and adopting co-operative principles. This is well illustrated by farmers' grain elevator companies, a large proportion of which have been organized along non-co-operative lines, but many of which are now reorganizing and changing to the co-operative plan.

Able management is one of the most important requirements for success. Many organizations have had disastrous experiences with poor administration. The directors of a co-operative marketing association should be broad-minded men who have the interests of the organization at heart. The business manager must be capable and be fitted for the position. Proper business methods go hand in hand with capable business management, and their importance must not be overlooked. Accurate accounting records are essential in order that complete information regarding the condition of the business may be available at all times. Frequent audits of the accounts of every co-operative organization by competent persons are of vital importance.

A co-operative enterprise is directly dependent for its success upon the loyalty of the members and their interest in the organization. Lack of loyalty and interest on the part of the members has resulted in the downfall of many co-operative associations. Organizations founded upon a real desire of the members are less likely to suffer from lack of allegiance than those which have for their basis misconceptions and prejudice.

Contracts between the members and the organization whereby they agree to market certain products through it are vitally important in many instances, and especially in the case of associations engaged in the handling of perishable products. Specific agreements of this kind make it possible for the organization to plan intelligently for the handling of the business, because its management knows what products it will be called upon to market. Interests with which a co-operative marketing organization is competing sometimes offer temptations to the members in the form of higher prices for the purposes of breaking up the association, and thereby eliminating this competition. Contracts which keep the members from yielding to temptations of this nature help the organization to survive these attacks.

The Michigan Potato Grower's Exchange, which was formed in 1918, has definite agreements with its members governing the sale of their potatoes. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange follows the same plan in its operations. Many other successful co-operative marketing organizations have demonstrated the value of members' contracts.

Agreements binding the members to sell their products through the association in reality furnish a protection for the loyal members against the weakness of the other members, whose allegiance is of less enduring quality. Some growers hesitate to sign contracts, because they fail to realize that these agreements are for the best interests of their own organization, and, consequently, for their own benefit. A member who has confidence in his organization and intends to be loyal to it should have no real objection to placing himself on record by signing a contract which binds him to market certain products through the organization. A grower who lacks this confidence will not be a strong supporter of the enterprise, and one who intends to be disloyal to his organization is a dangerous enemy.

The pooling of products sold through co-operative organizations is an important feature. By pooling is meant averaging the returns received for products sold during a certain period, or for certain shipments, so that each grower having products of the same grade receives the same price. This method of operation protects the individual member from loss, because of unfavorable market conditions of a temporary nature. The following instance shows how failure to adopt a pooling system may result in an injustice to some members. A potato association shipped out two cars of potatoes on the same day. One car found a ready market, while the other one was sold at a considerably lower price, with the result that the growers having potatoes in the second car received less than the others through no fault of their own. Dissatisfaction naturally arose, and the manager experienced a great deal of difficulty in explaining the matter to the satisfaction of the growers. The success of a pooling system is dependent upon the observance of uniform and effective grading of the products.

Some farmers' marketing organizations, especially grain elevator companies, purchase the members' products outright. Conditions and practices in grain marketing make such a plan feasible, but organizations handling other products usually find it to their advantage to pool shipments and await returns before making payments to the growers. This method relieves the association of speculative risks, the avoidance of which is highly desirable. Co-operative creameries, which prorate to the patrons monthly, in accordance with the amount of butter-fat each has delivered the preceding month, the returns received for products sold less operating expenses, are good examples of pooling.

The length of the pooling periods varies with the products handled and the local conditions. Thus, there are carlot, daily, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, and seasonal pools.—U. S. Farmers Bulletin 1144

Keep the plow going as late as possible; it helps next season's production.

THE HORSE.

Feed, and work the horse regularly.

Wiping and rubbing is good treatment for any horse.

A dry, comfortable stable is now better accommodation at night for horses than the open field.

Give the young horse some advantage on the even until he becomes hardened and accustomed to work.

Jerking horses, and shouting at them constantly, is not practiced by good teamsters, and yet, how many there are who are guilty of this very thing.

Keep the legs of the horse clean, and wipe them dry when they come into the stable. The legs of many horses go wrong at this season of the year.

The man who does up his lines before unhitching, or leaves his lines folded in the bit, or on the hames while hitching to a vehicle, or implement, has something yet to learn in horsemanship.

Stallion Hiring in Scotland.

A small, though well-compiled booklet, published by the Clydesdale Horse Society, of Great Britain and Ireland, has the following to say regarding the stallion hiring system in Scotland:

The Scottish system of hiring stallions has done more than anything else to disseminate good sires, and fix the type of the Clydesdale horse. The records of these hiring societies go back, in some cases to 1837, and the system has been greatly developed, and extended during the past twenty-five years. In the years prior to 1870, many of these societies held shows at a centre within their own area, at which stallions competed for a premium, it might be, of £50, or possibly in rare cases of £80. The owner whose horse was successful, was under obligation to travel his horse in the area covered by the Society at terms which were specified in the premium list. About the date named (1870), all of these local shows were abandoned, and it was arranged to hold one great Spring Show, and Hiring Fair at Glasgow, in the third week of February. This arrangement held in its entirety for about a dozen years, gave a decided impetus to the hiring of Clydesdale stallions. The only stipulation made by the Glasgow Agricultural Society was, that in return for the labor connected with organizing and advertising the event, a Committee of Judges appointed by that Society, should have first choice, and any prior contract made for hire of any competing horse was *ipso facto* annulled should the judges for the Glasgow show select the horse for which a contract had been made. This happened in 1892, when the contract previously made by the Aberdeen Central Society for the hire of Lord Erskine (1744) was annulled through his being awarded the £100 premium for the Glasgow district. The sequel was that the same Society engaged Lord Erskine (1744) in the autumn of 1882 for the season of 1883, on condition that he should not be exhibited at Glasgow in February, 1883. From that date onward the system of hiring well in advance steadily grew in favor, until hiring at the Glasgow Spring Show for the immediately ensuing season has almost ceased. Horses are hired far in advance, and at the date of writing, (3rd. November, 1919) the position is as follows: Stallions hired for 1920, 130; stallions hired for 1921, 35; stallions hired for 1922, 6; stallions hired for 1923, 2.

Proping up the Horse Business.

A little time spent this winter in organizing the horse-breeding industry and mapping out a program, would benefit incalculably a very important branch of agriculture. Farming depends upon power, and when the most reliable sources of power ever used on the farm is relegated to a place of obscurity, the result will be detrimental in the extreme. The horse-men of the various provinces should organize for action, get in touch with Dominion and Provincial Governments, and agree upon some enterprising, co-operative scheme that will put the horse back where it belongs, in agriculture and in industry.

Poor horses are a liability to the country; good horses are an asset and revenue producer. It, therefore, devolves upon our respective governments to guard the horse-breeding industry, and see to it that interest is not allowed to wane for want of moral and financial support. During the last ten years the horse-men themselves, have not been as energetic and progressive as they might have been. We are not here referring to the manner in which they have conducted their own personal business, but we are criticizing horse-men for not co-operating more, and for not working more in the open along broad, progressive lines. There has been a tendency to make things right for the owners and importers of horses. We are not saying that they are not entitled to some consideration, but it would be better, we believe, if more attention were paid to the industry in general, so as to bolster up the morale of producers, and open up a market for good draft animals. This, in turn, would enhance prices, would encourage breeding, would make it possible to obtain higher service fees, and would, ultimately, redound to the benefit of everyone connected with the industry. This is the kind of work that must be undertaken before horse breeding will be put on a sound and stable basis.

There may be more than one way to attain the goal. Various schemes have been proposed, conflicting opinions have been expressed. It is in this connection that a conference should be held, something definite agreed upon; and when the field is charted everyone should throw themselves whole-heartedly behind the enterprise, and go forward to success.

In connection with any efforts made to revive horse breeding in Canada, there should be carried on a well-planned campaign of education. The present generation is being carried away with new proposals and untried ideas. They are forgetting just how serviceable an animal the horse really is. The horse-breeders' associations, the agricultural colleges, the experimental farms, and the live stock branches of the various governments might well co-operate to give us modern information about the breeding, feeding and care of horses; various hitches; how work can most economically and efficiently be executed with horse power; the cost, on a unit system, of doing work with teams of various weights and numbers, and place the horse in its true light before the users of power in the field of agriculture, transportation, construction, and manufacture.

Wounds and Their Results—V.

CONTUSED WOUNDS OR BRUISES.

A contusion is caused by some blunt object, without perforation of the skin, and the consequences are, first, a degree of concussion or numbing which may be quite severe without further trouble, as, for example, when a horse strikes his limb with the shoe of the opposite foot, goes lame for a few steps, but soon goes sound again. This is called brushing or interfering, and a frequent repetition of it will cause some structural alteration of the tissues contused. Horses that interfere should be shod so as to prevent the act, if possible; where this cannot be done a boot made for the purpose should be worn. The trouble is more frequently seen in the hind than in the fore limbs; and it is well that this is the case, as the fault is much more serious when in front. Horses that brush or cut with their fore feet (the act is known as speedy stroke) are generally those that stand with their toes turned outwards—soldier toed. Some consider that such a horse should be considered unsound, as there is danger of their stumbling to the ground at any time if the limb be

ordinary interfering, no treatment is necessary, other than the removal of the cause.

Many young horses, when first put to work, especially on the roads, will interfere, but as they gain strength by reason of work or exercise, and better feeding, the trouble ceases. In such cases, where practicable, it is well to allow the colt to go without shoes until danger of the trouble has passed, but, if necessary to shoe, boots should be worn for a time. Some horses, owing largely to conformation, continue to "strike." In some cases they can be shod to prevent it. Some shoeing-smiths have acquired the knowledge and skill to shoe many interfering horses in such a manner that the accident becomes rare. It must be understood that the shoe must be kept level. It will not do to make some of the calkins higher than others, as this causes the foot to be planted in such an abnormal position as to cause more serious trouble than that which it is intended to prevent. When careful shoeing will not prevent more or less frequent contusion, the animal must be either used without shoes or wear boots. If the bruising be very great, whether caused by the opposite foot or otherwise, there may not appear to be much pain in the early stages, and this tends to deceive or mislead the observer. He must, therefore, take into consideration the character of the accident, and the general condition of the animal. If there be rigors (shivering), debility or collapse, shortly after the accident, he may expect the reaction to be proportionately severe.

The local treatment for contusions, from whatever cause, must be directed to soothe, and prevent undue inflammatory action. For these purposes the long-continued bathing with hot water, or the application of hot poultices (which must be kept hot) should be employed.

The constitutional treatment during the stage in which collapse is indicated, must be directed to stimulate and support, as the administration of one to two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre in a little cold water as a drench every two hours for a few doses. If there be much blood or serum imprisoned, it is necessary to lance the sac to allow its escape. The animal must be given rest, and the cavity or cavities flushed out well two or three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics, until healed. In the meantime the patient's strength must be supported by a reasonable amount of good feed.

Whip.



A Quartette of Percheron Stallions.

From the right they stood first, second, third and fifth at the Western Fair for the Lafayette Stock Farm Company Ltd., of Canada.

severely struck. We are of the opinion that such a horse is not unsound unless there are scars or abrasions on the knees, indicating that he has stumbled at some time. Many out-toed horses do not strike or cut, and are very serviceable animals, and, while the conformation is decidedly undesirable, we do not think it constitutes unsoundness.

The second effect of contusion is a structural alteration and injury, varying in degree. First, there may be rupture of some of the small blood-vessels of the part, and infiltration of the blood into the surrounding tissues, constituting what is known as ecchymosis. Second, a larger vessel may be ruptured and the blood liberated in considerable quantity, tearing up the tissues in which it coagulates. The third effect may be the formation of a serous abscess, in which case a soft, fluctuating tumor of greater or less size will appear, which, when lanced will discharge a greater or less quantity of serum, a fluid of about the consistency of water, but containing a quantity of blood. The fourth effect may be the pulpification, disorganization, and subsequent mortification of the part contused, not merely of the skin, but of more or less deeply-seated structures. Repeated contusions of the coronet, pastern, fetlock joint, cannon or knee, by brushing, interfering, or speedy stroke, are often succeeded (especially in cold weather) by violent inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, and the formation of abscesses in the parts, which sometimes endanger the life of the animal by the severity of the accompanying fever; while in rare cases the inflammation extends to the joint, rendering the case very serious and sometimes helpless.

Repeated contusion, as in a case of interfering where the contusions are not sufficiently violent to cause serious disorganization of the tissues, caused slight effusion, which has a tendency to become organized and produce a chronic enlargement.

Treatment.—The treatment of bruises or contusions should be directed to suppress inflammation and sloughing. When the contusions are slight, as in a case of

LIVE STOCK.

Don't forget that all classes of stock require salt, and want it at regular intervals.

Keep the cattle full. Plenty of silage and cut straw will do this and then grain can be fed for forcing production or putting on the finishing touches.

Start feeding at regular intervals, and feed as near as possible to that time, from day to day. This is an important step in successful stock feeding.

Sales of brood sows in August are reported to have amounted to 15 per cent. of the total marketed as against an average of 3½ per cent. for the preceding month.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 27 to December 4; Ontario Fat Stock Show, Guelph, December 3 to 9. Toronto Fat Stock Show December 9 and 10.

It may pay to pick out one or two typey sows from that bunch of hogs about ready to market, and breed them for spring farrowing. It looks as if feeds were going to be cheaper.

The contented animal usually gives greater returns than the nervous one. In buying breeding stock or feeders, the disposition of the animal might advisably be taken into consideration more than it usually is.

No penalty is too heavy for the man who deliberately takes a cow that has aborted to a neighbor's bull, and does not mention the condition of the cow. In this way disease is spread and heavy financial loss incurred.

Live stock apparently relish a mixed ration just as much as a person prefers a varied diet to the same

thing put up in the same way from day to day. The herdsman can do much in the way of making the feed for the animals palatable.

Reports show that a considerable number of light hogs are going on the market. Another four or five weeks feeding would make them prime. Of course, one cannot tell what the market will be even two weeks hence, but in all probability there will not be much drop unless receipts show a marked increase.

When putting the cattle on winter rations do not start too heavily with grain, rather make the ration as succulent as possible to emulate pasture conditions, and gradually work into dry feeds. Some successful steer feeders do not grain their cattle for a couple of months after stabling, but keep them full and contented on silage, cut straw, roots, hay, etc. The grain is used for finishing.

A Middlesex County urban dweller reports unusual success in pig feeding. In June he purchased four pigs at four dollars apiece. During the summer they had all the milk they could drink, and were fed a plentiful supply of green feed from the garden besides the garbage from the house. The grain fed only cost \$25, yet these pigs did so well that on October 22 the four dressed an average of 235 pounds and sold at 26 cents per pound.

Fitting Beef Cattle for the Show-Ring.

BY GEO. RETSON, NAPPAN STA., N. B.

The first thing, in fitting cattle for exhibition, would be to select the individuals for each class you exhibit in, from three to four months before exhibitions are to commence. If there is a good pasture with plenty of shade and water, I commence feeding a mixture of crushed oats and oil meal. The grass is a great conditioner, and has the effect of cooling the blood of animals that are on full feed, and is also an excellent tonic for the system. I add a little cornmeal, making a mixed ration of oats, oil meal and cornmeal. This, to be fed to aged cows, three year olds, two year olds, senior yearlings and junior yearlings also. The barn is the place for the calves, and turn them with their mothers or foster mothers, as the case may be, as milk is the main-stay of the growing calf; it is nature's own food, and can't be excelled. I would suggest a mixture of bran, crushed oats and oil meal, to be fed night and morning after sucking. One should never hurry this fattening, but should extend it over a long period, as one gets a more even fleshing up, and is not so liable to upset the animal's digestive system. Many a show-animal has been ruined by over-feeding. This has to be carefully watched, as it is very important. They should have access to rock salt at all times.

This brings us to the point where we would bring them into the stable to put on the finishing touches, and to get the fleshing firmed up and put in shape to stand the railroad travel. It is important that the feet of all the animals be looked over and pared and levelled down, for there is no animal that can show itself to advantage if the feet are not in proper shape. Not only will they stand more evenly, but they will be able to walk more freely and evenly as well. Keep the curry-comb and brush moving, the more brushing they get the better. They should have three washings with soap and water before leaving for the fair, as this frees the skin of scurf and promotes healthy growth of hair.

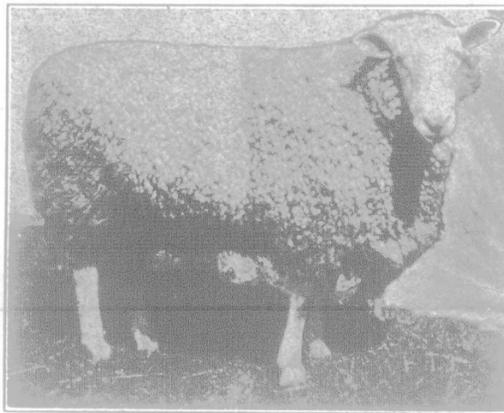
I use light blankets to keep off flies and the dust out of the hair. Have the cattle thoroughly halter broken before leaving home, as nothing looks worse than to see an animal ill-mannered in the ring, not only does it upset the exhibitor, but the other exhibitors as well.

Have the trunks looked out for, and packed with all the requirements of a herdsman, such as: Clippers, combs, brushes, pumice stone, olive oil, rasps, hammer and nails, and a spare halter or two, not forgetting heavy rugs to use after washing the animals. Make sure and have registration papers to decide any dispute that may arise in the ring.

This brings us to the part of loading the cattle for a start. Have the car well filled up with individual stalls, well bedded with saw-dust on the bottom and straw on top. Have an over-head rack for shovels and forks, so that they won't be getting among the feet of the cattle, also insist on having a wooden foot board for loading and unloading, and, by no means, rush the cattle to and from the fair buildings, but give them time to walk quietly.

After getting on the fair grounds, one finds time to do some trimming of tails and tail heads. It gives them a trimmer appearance when their switches are brushed out. On landing on the exhibition grounds one has to be careful about the water, see that it is clean and wholesome, wash out the water pails, also the feed tubs, and commence feeding under sanitary conditions, as sanitation is the mainstay of a successful herdsman.

When in the ring with the animal let the eye be on it and it alone, keep on the level as much as possible, and remember that it is the animal you are showing, and not the animal showing you. Make sure and have the best quality of hay that can be obtained, such as mixed clover and timothy.



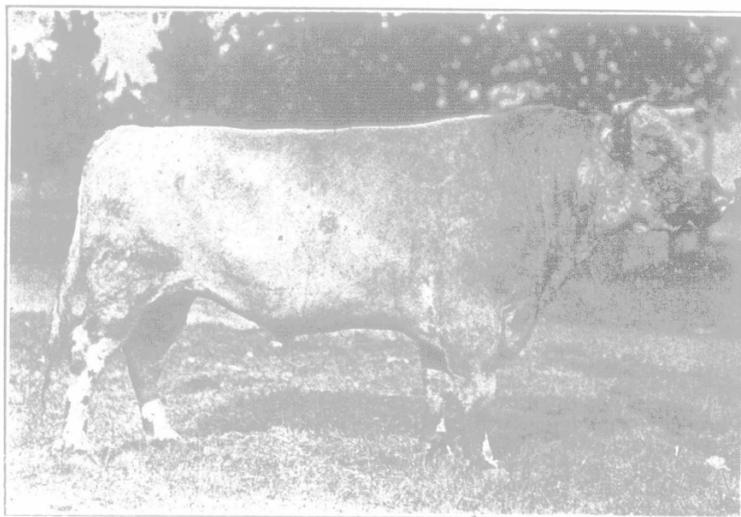
Leicester Ram.

First aged ram at Toronto for J. E. Featherstone & Son, Hornby, Ont.

On arriving back home and letting the cattle down to home conditions, by no means cut away all the feed at once, but let them out on good pasture and gradually take off the dry feed. The letting down of cattle is just as important as the fleshing up. If one cuts off the feed too quickly it will very soon show bad effects. There is one thing I omitted to say that is very important, that is to see that the halters are not tight on the jaws of the animals, as bad effects have sometimes arisen from tight halters.

Fitting live stock for exhibitions is an art that requires years to master, but if one is going to be a herdsman one has to be a sport, and if another exhibitor wins, find out the how and why he did so, congratulate him, but go home and be determined to be on the turf stronger the next year.

NOTE.—The above is the fourth-prize essay in the Herdsman's Competition on "Care and Fitting of Beef Cattle for Showing." This was written by Geo. Retson, of Nappan Station, N. B., who has had a wide experience in caring for and showing stock in the Eastern Provinces. His system, as outlined, may give ideas whereby others may attain greater success with their herds. The first three essays appeared in previous issues of "The Farmer's Advocate," have you read them?—Editor.



Green Leaf Record.

First in aged bull class of Dual-purpose Shorthorns at Toronto for Ross Martindale, Caledonia, Ont.



Windsor Norseman.

His Majesty the King's Shorthorn bull.

Feeders and Stockers in Demand.

The following paragraphs by the Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell, indicate that the demand for feeders this year is considerably better than a year ago. The departments policy of assisting a breeder in securing breeding females on the markets is also outlined.

"During the past few weeks there has been an active and increasing demand on the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, for stockers and feeders for return to country points, indicating that farmers were taking advantage of the comparatively low prices ruling for this class of cattle, and are making provision to utilize, to the fullest extent, the abundant supply of feed which is general throughout the province. Receipts of stockers have been considerable heavier than in 1919, but while in that year the number returned from Toronto to country points weekly during August and September averaged only about five hundred and fifty head, the average per week for the same period this year was one thousand, three hundred and fifty head. During the week ending October 7th this year, two thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight were shipped back to Ontario points for finishing purposes. Prices this year for stockers have been averaging at Toronto \$9 per hundredweight for the past two months, which is from 50c. to \$1 below ruling prices for the same period a year ago.

While available supplies of unfinished steers have been fairly well absorbed by country customers, there are each week considerable numbers of young heifers of the right type and quality for breeding purposes, which are going to the block. The number available each week from the Toronto Yards at the present time run from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty head. At current prices the thinner stuff would cost, at the Yards, between 8 and 9 cents per pound, while the kind carrying a fair amount of flesh are selling at from 9 to 9½ cents per pound. The Dominion Live Stock Branch renders liberal assistance to farmers desirous of purchasing car load shipments of this class of females for return to country points for breeding purposes. A purchaser who is able to satisfy the Branch that he is not buying for re-sale as a speculation, and who complies with the simple requirements of the Car Lot and Free Freight Policies of the Branch may collect from the Department at Ottawa, his travelling, and reasonable living expenses for the time required to make the purchase at the Yards and is also entitled to free freight on a shipment from the Yards to his nearest railway station. Full information regarding these policies may be obtained from R. S. Hamer, Chief of the Cattle Division, Ottawa, or E. G. Gordon, Representative of the Branch at the Union Stock Yards, 1127 Keele St., Toronto."

Marketing the Crop.

Throughout the greater portion of the Dominion the crops have been fairly abundant, and the question confronting many farmers is how best to dispose of these to the best advantage. On practically every farm there is a good deal of high-quality roughage, some of which has at the present time a high cash value. Hay, for instance, is at a high level, and straw will bring a much higher price than hay sold at a few years ago. In most places the corn crop was good, and there is either a liberal supply of silage, or a good quantity of fodder in the stook. Under the present abnormal conditions and the uncertainty of the live stock market, will it pay better to sell a considerable portion of these roughages and a large portion of the grain rather than market it through live stock? For immediate returns the disposing of hay, straw and grain on the market would, no doubt, net the larger return and would relieve a good deal of the uncertainty of the situation. On the other hand, if this policy were followed, and but the minimum amount of live stock kept on the farm it would not be long before a decrease in the production of the soil would be noted, as it has been proven that barnyard manure is one of the best agencies for keeping up the productivity of the soil and increasing the moisture-holding capacity by way of increasing the humus content.

At the present time, the hog market is uncertain.

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Reports indicate that there is an effort being made to lower prices, even though the hogs in marketable condition have been fed on feeds purchased at the peak prices. Feeders and stockers are comparatively high in price, and many are loath to buy at the prevailing prices and run the risk of a dull market in the spring. However, there must be a number of optimists because reports indicate that a larger number of stockers and feeders than usual are being returned from the stock yards to the farms for winter feeding. The purchasing of cattle for winter feeding is a task that should not be taken lightly, as it is upon the judgment and discrimination used in the purchase of feeder cattle that the financial success of the business largely depends. If in the bunch purchased there happen to be two or three hard-doers, and these have been bought at more than they are really worth, there is not likely to be much profit in the transaction, unless it happens that the market is particularly strong when the cattle are ready to be disposed of. This is something which the feeder is uncertain about; therefore, it is important that animals of quality be purchased, and that they be bought right. There are usually quite a few store cattle on the market at this time of year. The pasture is about done and many make a practice of getting rid of the yearlings, and two-year-olds, rather than winter them over. One cannot always pick up a carload, or even a dozen feeders, of uniform size, and quality, but an effort should be made to do so, and even though one has to pay a trifle more for the picked bunch than for the lot containing a few of the common kind it usually pays in the long run. There are plenty who seem quite willing to take the common stuff for no other reason than that they can be purchased a cent or two a pound cheaper. They fail to look ahead and consider the gain that this class of stock will make during the feeding period, and what the market will pay for it next spring, as compared with the high-class stock. Some prominent cattle men are putting in cattle at from 11 to 12 cents a pound, but they are after the heavy kind which will be the market-toppers in the spring. Others are choosing lighter weight cattle of equal quality which they purchase at from 9 to 10 cents per pound. The well-bred animals carrying a considerable quantity of natural flesh are finished for market in less time, and at less cost by comparison with the lighter-fleshed, ill-bred sort, and it is unfortunate that there are so many of the latter kind to be found throughout the country. The old saying that cattle well bought are half sold contains a good deal of truth; therefore, in considering whether to market the crop in bales and bags, or through live stock, a good deal rests upon the ability to pick the right kind of cattle and to buy them right.

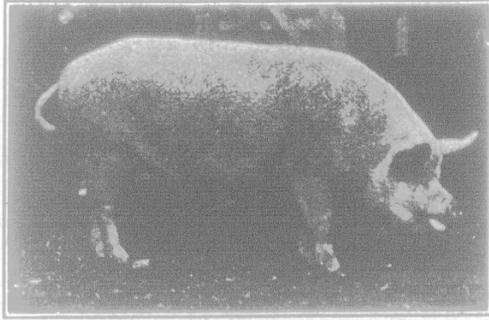
The constructive farmer, who aims at improving his farm, or, in other words, building up a reserve account, will keep all the good-quality stock that his farm will carry. In fact, he will likely purchase some concentrates to balance the ration in order that the greatest amount of good may be gotten out of the home-grown feeds. In driving through the country it is not difficult to pick out the farms which have been mined by selling the crops in the raw stage, and those where the crops have been turned into live stock, and live stock products. There are some years in which the selling of grain and hay may bring in the largest revenue, but taking it one year with another the live stock farmer has a larger net revenue at the end of the year, and his farm is in condition to give increased production in years to come. It is a case of more live stock enabling the farmer to grow larger crops to feed more live stock. There are some crops which may be sold to advantage, and the returns invested in feeds which cannot be economically grown on the home farm. In fact, it is a very good policy to have a cash crop, as wheat, for instance, but when it comes to the selling of oats, straw, and a large quantity of the hay produced it does not look like constructive farming. If a man is building his farm for future production then it is important that the crops produced be largely marketed through the medium of live stock.

Shorthorn Show and Sale at Port Elgin.

In spite of a heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday, October 27, a very successful Shorthorn show and sale was held at Port Elgin, Ontario. The North and South Bruce Breeders' Clubs, co-operating with N. C. MacKay, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, held their sixth semi-annual consignment show and sale of Shorthorn cattle, and it was a very interesting day for the cattle breeders of that County. During the forenoon, members of the Bruce County Shorthorn Calf Club staged a good show of Shorthorn calves, and we shall have more to say about it later. In the afternoon the lots catalogued for sale were divided into five classes and judged by Professor George E. Day, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This is a very laudable feature of any sale, as it conveys to prospective purchasers a conception of the proper type and conformation they should look for. On account of breeding and pedigree the first-prize animal in any class does not always sell for the most money; nevertheless, beginners in the business are entitled to know what the desirable type is. Their knowledge regarding breeding and pedigrees must come largely through experience.

There were ten bulls in the class for those born on or after October 27, 1919, and the five prizes were awarded in the following order: 1, George B. Armstrong, Teeswater, on Bowhill Archer; 2, Donald Darroch, Paisley, on Newton Hero; 3, W. A. Tolton, Walkerton, on Countess Butterfly; 4, Jas. Maxwell, Paisley, on Bandsman's Pride; 5, W. J. Taylor, Mildmay, on Bruce Sultan

The prizes on class of bulls born previous to October 27, 1919, were as follows: 1, Thos. A. Howe, Paisley, on Victoria Gift; 2, Donald Darroch, on Diamond Ideal; 3, John Scott, Port Elgin, on Tulip's Victor; 4, John Wallace, Port Elgin, on Prince Broadhooks; 5, Wm. T. Hopper, Paisley, on Stamford Pioneer. Heifers born on or after October 27, 1919: 1, Jas. K. Campbell & Son, Palmerston, on Roan Lady Mysie; 2, G. B. Armstrong, on Bowhill Duchess 10th; 3, J. B. Struthers, Tiverton, on November Queen; 4, Jas. Scott, on Red Lady. Heifers born previous to October 27, 1919: 1, Robt. A. Scott, Port Elgin, on Winner's Pride 3rd; 2, Thos. A. Howe, on North Bruce Beauty; 3, Geo. B. Armstrong, on Bowhill Duchess; 4, D. D. McKenzie, Paisley, on Lady Lovell 2nd. Cows: 1, Jas. K. Campbell & Son, on Della Belle; 2, John Scott, on Poor Butterfly; 3, Walter McKay, Tiverton, on Daisy Underwood 2nd; 4, J. B. Struthers, on November Queen; 5, J. S. Armstrong, Formosa, on Snowdrop.



Yorkshire Sow.

A prize winning sow at Toronto for A. Welstead, St. Catharines, Ont.

The heavy rain during the forenoon no doubt kept a good many from attending the sale. However, cattle changed hands very quickly at fair values in the majority of cases. Twenty-nine cattle, bulls, heifers and cows, sold for \$6,095. Females averaged \$256, and the bulls \$167. The highest bid of the entire sale was \$650, which Geo. Ferguson, Elora, placed on Della Belle, consigned by Jas. K. Campbell & Son. She was a large, good-quality roan, safe in calf to the service of Perfection Hero. Andrew Hutchinson, of Dryden, Ontario, paid \$350 for Winner's Pride 3rd, a Campbell-Clementina consigned by Robt. A. Scott, a member of the Calf Club. The bulls were a good, strong, useful lot that would do good in any community. Andrew Hutchinson purchased eight of them to take up into his portion of New Ontario. They were a strong-boned breedy lot of bulls that will leave their stamp in that quickly developing country.

Following is a list of the sales over \$100, and the names of the purchasers:



Browdale Banner.

Grand champion Shorthorn male at Toronto for W. P. Fraser, Meadowvale, Ont.

FEMALES.

Della Belle, Geo. Ferguson, Elora.....	\$650
November Queen, Jos. Tippen, Tara.....	290
Roan Lady Mysie, Albert Gibson, Lorne.....	280
Lady Lovell 2nd, Harold Campbell, Pt. Elgin.....	160
Bowhill Duchess 10th, Ben Elder, Ellismere.....	165
Bowhill Duchess, Chas. Donaldson, Southampton.....	130
North Bruce Beauty, Andrew Hutchinson, Dryden.....	100
Poor Butterfly, Albert Gibson.....	380
Netherlea Matchless Ruby, Wm. T. Hopper, Paisley.....	295
Daisy Underwood 2nd, Andrew Hutchinson.....	190
Snowdrop, Andrew Hutchinson.....	185
Winner's Pride 3rd, Andrew Hutchinson.....	350
Zora 7th, Joshua Howe, Paisley.....	325

BULLS.

Victoria Gift, Louis Draves, Williamsford.....	\$175
Referendum, Andrew Hutchinson.....	150
Roan Butterfly, Andrew Hutchinson.....	110
October King, Andrew Hutchinson.....	115

Prince Broadhooks, Andrew Hutchinson.....	175
Stamford Pioneer, Ernest Hammond, Pt. Elgin.....	145
Bruce Sultan, Andrew Hutchinson.....	155
Scotty, Andrew Hutchinson.....	100
Diamond Ideal, Jos. Johnson, Allanford.....	250
Stamford Laddie, Geo. Ferguson.....	145
Bandsman's Pride, J. W. Hyde, Tiverton.....	140
Newton Hero, Jas. Avis, Tiverton.....	140
Bowhill Archer, S. R. Wiley, Allanford.....	235
Countess Butterfly, Andrew Hutchinson.....	155
Tulips Victor, Andrew Hutchison.....	315

THE CALF CLUB.

Last spring a Shorthorn Calf Club was organized by N. C. Mackay, the Agricultural Representative at Walkerton, co-operating with a committee of Shorthorn breeders in the County. Thirty-two calves were distributed last spring, and of these nineteen were brought to Port Elgin, on Wednesday, October 27, and shown. The members of the Club were also given the opportunity of consigning to the sale, with a further privilege of bidding on their own consignment. Six lots were consigned in this way, and two of them actually sold. These were Winner's Pride 3rd and Zorra 7th, listed in the female sales. The four classes in the Calf Club department were judged by Professor George E. Day, and awards made as follows: Calves born previous to April 1, 1919: 1, Robt. McDonald, Paisley; 2, Roger Hood, Paisley; 3, Dougald McLean, Port Elgin; 4, Gordon Hopper, Paisley; 5, Clarence Upshall, Port Elgin. Calves born April 1 to 30, 1919: 1, John McIntyre, Chesley; 2, J. B. & W. Scott, Port Elgin; 3, Gilbert McClinton, Port Elgin; 4, Andrew Gowanlock, Port Elgin. Calves born May 2 to June 2, 1919: 1, Harold Leeder, Port Elgin; 2, Neillage Struthers, Tiverton; 3, Elgin Cummings, Paisley; 4, John Cottrill, North Bruce; 5, Hilbert Carleton, Tiverton. Calves born after June 20, 1919: 1, Robt. Scott, Port Elgin; 2, Alex. Young, Tiverton; 3, Elmer Ribey, North Bruce; 4, Cecil Schnittker, Tiverton. Robt. Scott, who won in the last class, also won a silver cup, valued at \$25, for the best-fitted calf and obtained a special ribbon proclaiming his animal the grand champion calf of the show. Robert McDonald, who won in the first class was adjudged to have the best shown calf. Roger Hood was second.

Live Stock Interests Will Oppose Freight and Express Increases.

The necessity for a strong appeal against the forty per cent. increase in freight rates recently granted to Canadian railways by the Board of Railway Commissioners, was the reason for a representative meeting of Eastern Canada live stock men, held at the Carls Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, October 28. The meeting was called at the instigation of the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, and was attended by about forty representatives of the various Eastern Canada live stock associations, as well as representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, the National Dairy Council, the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, the Industrial and Development Council of the Canadian Meat Packers, the Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, and the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Association. The chair was occupied by John Gardhouse, President of the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, who, at the opening of the meeting, briefly outlined the present situation of the live stock industry under the very onerous freight rates that have been imposed on Canadian live stock shippers.

C. P. R. NEEDS NO INCREASE.

D'arcy Scott, Secretary of the National Dairy Council was first called on to give what information he could regarding the present status of this matter in the Dominion. Mr. Scott has had the opportunity of being very closely in touch with railway matters during the last two years, in connection with his duties on behalf of the dairy industry. Mr. Scott is also an ex-member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, having served on that body for ten years, so that he is able to speak with some degree of authority and a great deal of knowledge on railway tariff matters. He presented a resume of the arguments which had been put before the Board of Railway Commissioners on behalf of the dairy interests and said that the Canadian Pacific Railway did not want and did not need the increase in freight rates. The C. P. R. has put by about \$116,000,000 as a reserve accumulated out of railway earnings alone during the last ten years. All told, the Company has a surplus,

of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000. The chief commissioner has admitted having taken into consideration the needs of the C. N. R. when granting increases, and it had been established that the C. N. R. had had to expend about \$1.20 for every dollar earned. The decision of the Railway Board had been appealed by Mr. Scott on behalf of the Saskatchewan Government. The efforts of the Dairy Council to have milk exempted from any increase were successful. Two million cans of milk are carried yearly by the railways, yielding a revenue of \$600,000 annually. By preventing an increase on this commodity, the dairy industry had been saved \$240,000 yearly. In the appeal to the Governor-in-Council, on behalf of the Saskatchewan Government, Mr. Scott argued that it was unfair to consider the need of the Canadian National Railways when considering an increase in freight rate for the Canadian Pacific. As a result of this appeal the Governor-in-Council has referred the matter back to the Board of Railway Commissioners with instructions not to consider the Canadian National Railway in any readjustment that they may see fit to make. In Mr. Scott's opinion, the matter for the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union to consider was what reduction should be made in the tariffs of the C. P. R. He expected that further sittings would be announced in the course of a few weeks, at which anyone could be heard, and he advised the appointment of a strong committee of the stockmen to put up as strong a case as possible. His own opinion was that with every effort being made to return to pre-war conditions it is absolutely wrong to allow any increase at all in freight rates at present. The C. P. R. have ample reserves and do not need an increase. They are experiencing a large increase in business, which of itself will bring about a much increased revenue. The moving of the large Western wheat crop alone will bring about an increase in freight revenue amounting to twenty per cent. In addition, industry and population are now developing so rapidly that the railways can now secure a profitable return haul, whereas some years ago they were forced to return empty from some parts of the country.

The chief reason for a request for an increase was the demand of labor for more money, and Mr. Scott briefly told the stockmen how this demand had come about. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the present condition has not been brought about in the interests of Canada. When the United States took over the railways, on entering the war, the McAdoo award shortly followed. This award was extravagant and allowed the laborer very substantial increase. The Dominion Government then passed an Order-in-Council saying that the Canadian railways should adopt this award of the United States Government. In 1919, when the railways were handed back to private ownership in the United States, President Wilson appointed the Railway Labor Board, which met in Chicago and in July of this year issued an award increasing the price of labor again. This award meant hundreds of millions of dollars in the United States. Our railways quietly adopted it, and imposed thereby an extra burden of forty or fifty million dollars upon the Canadian people.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS SHOULD BE RE-VALUED.

R. W. E. Burnaby, President of the United Farmers of Ontario, believed that the mind of the Railway Commission was made up before they began to take any evidence. The United Farmers had been represented before the Commission, and he believed the stockmen must be represented when the appeal is heard. A week previous the Canadian Council of Agriculture had passed a resolution asking for an early hearing of the appeal against freight increases, and that in the meantime the increase be suspended. Mr. Burnaby was strongly of the opinion that if farmers and other classes of people in the Dominion must weather the storm of gradually reducing prices and a falling market for their products, the railways also must be prepared to share the burden of changing conditions. He referred to miles and miles of Canadian Government railways which have been and are now being torn up on the prairies, and railway stations being torn down, because of expensive duplications which have been made and are now impracticable when several of these systems have been acquired by the Government. The value of these torn-up railways, however, is still charged against the Canadian Government railways, and the people have been asked to pay a large increase in freight rates in order to meet the overhead on assets that do not actually exist. These torn-up railways should be written off as a loss, and the Canadian National Railway System be revalued and put on a business basis.

J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O., believed that action is sadly needed. If the country has made a mistake in its railway policy, why unload the cost on the agricultural industry, which is the great freight payer? The railway agreement is based on a cost plus basis. Do we as farmers get both cost of production and profit? Mr. Morrison argued that the railways should share the bitter as they have shared the sweet.

RATES PROHIBITIVE FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The President of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was very strongly of the opinion that the Maritime Provinces, so far as live stock is concerned, are being practically side-tracked by excessively high freight rates. No appreciable quantity of agricultural products can be produced because it is so difficult to find a profitable market. The Maritime Provinces have neither stock yards nor abattoirs, and he was in favor of telling Mr. D. B. Hanna that no one man could take the people of this country by the throat and

get away with it. Fred Fuller, Truro, N. S., Secretary of the Maritime Live Stock Breeders' Association, said that during the four years of the war dressed pork in the Maritime Provinces has sold for practically the same prices as live hogs in Toronto. The increase in freight rates had been most onerous upon the live stock industry, and were now such as to be almost prohibitive to any further development of live stock in the Maritime Provinces. Twenty-two out of twenty-eight co-operative associations in the Maritime Provinces had already signed strong protestations against the forty per cent. increase in freight rates, and Mr. Fuller gave one or two illustrations to show the effect of high freight rates upon Maritime stock breeding.

Not long ago a carload of ninety-two lambs was shipped co-operatively from Antigonish to Montreal. Under the old rate, these lambs would have been shipped for \$74.10; the new rate was \$102.85. It cost \$2.31 per 100 pounds for freight, feed, care, etc., to ship these lambs from Antigonish to Montreal, in addition to a shrinkage of 9.26 pounds per lamb. The average weight of the lambs weighed out in Montreal was 80 pounds, and they sold for 12½ cents per pound. In other words, it cost \$1.84 in addition to a shrinkage loss of 9.26 pounds to freight, feed, and care for a lamb on the way to the Montreal market, when the market price of the lamb was \$10.20. Putting it another way, it cost the owners of these lambs 18.1 per cent. of the market price, in addition to the shrinkage, to deliver them to market. A load of thirty dairy steers, weighing 22,305 pounds, was also shipped from Antigonish to Montreal. Whereas the old rate was \$90.33, the new rate was \$127.91, or an increase of \$37.58. Shrinkage amounted to 43 pounds per head, and it cost \$1.03 per 100 pounds for transportation, feed and care. Ten head were sold for 7 cents per pound; 11 head for 6½ cents per pound; and 9 head for 5½ cents per pound. The average weight of the steers was 743½ pounds, and, taking the average selling price at 6½ cents per pound, there is a total selling price per steer of \$47.53. Thus it cost \$7.65 per steer, or 16.6 per cent. of the market price, in addition to the shrinkage of 43 pounds per steer, to deliver a carload of steers from Antigonish to Montreal, the nearest Maritime stock market.

A BODY BLOW TO THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Various other speakers, including R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Colonel Robert McEwen, Byron; S. E. Todd, Toronto; Professor G. E. Day, Guelph; R. W. Wade, Toronto; J. W. Wheaton, Toronto; John McKee, Norwich; J. H. Saunders, London, and the President of the Maritime Swine Breeders' Association, concurred heartily in the opinion that some definite action is now necessary. Colonel McEwen believed the committee should look into the question of the excessive weight allowed for single animals. At present these weights are: Under six months, 500 lbs.; six to twelve months, 1,000 lbs.; one to two years, 3,000 lbs.; over two years, 4,000 lbs. Professor G. E. Day thought the Railway Commission had apparently studied how they could give the live stock industry a body blow, as it seemed to him that the producers of live stock were paying the increase twice, once through actual freight rates and again because of decreased prices for which the increased freight rates were made the excuse.

George Pepper, Toronto, thought that there was much stronger ground for an appeal now than when the rates were first imposed. This is a fight worth \$200,000,000 yearly to the country, and he admired the stand taken by Premier Meighen, who had the courage to refer the matter back to the Railway Commission with instructions not to consider the Canadian National Railway Systems when dealing with freight increases for the C. P. R. Mr. Pepper believed that this was an indication of the fair intentions of the Government which had taken over these railways from unsuccessful private management. The speaker also detailed the history of the increase in freight rates which had taken place in 1918, and recalled the fight which had been made in 1917 to avoid increases asked for by the railway. At that time the stockmen had been entirely successful in presenting their case before the Railway Commission, and increased rates were only granted because the Government finally stepped in and granted an increase over the head of the Commission; stipulating, however, that some millions of money which would thereby go to the C. P. R. should be turned over to the Government. This increase of fifteen per cent. took place in March, and was granted under the War Measures Act for the duration of the war and for one year after. Mr. Pepper was strongly of the opinion that the only fair way to deal with the matter of freight increase was to go back to the pre-war basis and start fresh from there. He believed that labor and its exorbitant demands is responsible for a great deal of the discontent and dissatisfaction throughout the country. The prices of commodities are falling steadily and the price of labor must come down before cheaper production can be secured. It is not in the interests of the country that labor on such a large public service institution as the railways should be granted everything they ask, especially as they are now receiving an extremely high scale of wages.

A STRONG COMMITTEE.

As a result of the discussion, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that this meeting, representing as it does all branches of the live stock industry, and all products of live stock in Eastern Canada, finds that the present excessively high freight rates and unreasonable conditions governing the railway transportation of live stock and its products are proving an absolute impediment to the continued maintenance of the industry; that the live stock industry is at present hampered by the declining prices of live

stock and the difficulty of getting competent help; that this meeting has learned with pleasure that the Governor-General-in-Council has referred back to the Railway Commission for further consideration the question of the 40 per cent. increase in freight rates; that a strong effort be made by application to the Railway Commission and to the Government if necessary, to secure substantial reduction in freight rates on live stock and its products; and that the following gentlemen be a permanent committee to carry out the provisions of this resolution, and for this purpose they are authorized to make suitable arrangements to finance the undertaking: W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. J. Morrison, Toronto; C. W. Gurney, Paris; John McKee, Norwich; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; John Boag, Queensville; John Gardhouse, Weston; S. E. Todd, Toronto; Professor H. Barton, Macdonald College, Quebec; M. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa. This resolution was carried on a motion moved by D'Arcy Scott, seconded by Fred Fuller.

EXPRESS RATES TOO.

The question of express rates will in all probability come up before the Railway Commission before the matter of freight rates. The express companies, after having secured certain increases in September, 1919, are now asking for a general increase of 40 per cent. No parties have yet been heard in opposition, but on motion by J. H. Saunders, seconded by R. R. Ness, the Committee was authorized to present the case in opposition to increased express rates, and also to take necessary measures to finance the undertaking.

After the close of the general meeting, those present on the special committee met and appointed D'Arcy Scott temporary chairman, and S. E. Todd temporary secretary. The Committee will hold its first meeting in Toronto on Thursday, November 4.

THE FARM.

The Farmer His Own Middleman.

During the past few years the co-operative movement has been greatly accelerated by the farmers' organization, and to-day instead of paying the middleman for handling stock and purchasing millfeeds, grain, salt and other commodities, the farmer, in many instances, is purchasing them through his own organization, and thus adding to his own income. That the farmer can buy feeds cheaper and sell his live stock and grain to advantage through the club, has been definitely proven. An idea of what is being done throughout the country may be gathered from the operation of the Ailsa Craig and Clandeboye Farmers' Co-operative. The Ailsa Craig Association has two hundred and eighty stockholders, to whom a dividend is paid, and then profits are divided among the members according to the business done. The stock company was formed to enable the members to purchase an elevator. This has proven to be a splendid investment. It has a capacity of about 8,000 bushels, and from August 1 to the middle of October approximately 45,000 bushels of wheat had been handled. The grain, on being received from the farmer, is put through a cleaner which has a capacity of 500 bushels per hour. The farmer is paid for his wheat on a cleaned basis, and takes the screenings, chaff, etc., home with him. This has meant that a premium has been paid for the wheat, the price being so much better than at near-by towns that trade has been drawn from a wide area surrounding Ailsa Craig. Some days as high as 2,000 bushels of wheat were received at the elevator. Flour, sugar, oatmeal, fencing, posts, salt, etc., are handled for the members. There is a chopper in connection with the elevator, which is a great convenience to the members, although it is claimed that it is not a particularly paying proposition.

Live stock is also handled and shipped according to market conditions. As a rule, there is a carload or two to go out every week of either hogs, sheep or butcher cattle. The heavy export cattle, for which the district is noted, are handled by the Co-operative. A. D. McLean, the President, looks after the shipping of the stock, and it is their custom to pay cash for hogs, which are sometimes sold through private firms, and sometimes through the Co-operative in Toronto. Those shipping cattle wait until the returns come back before being paid.

There is a flourishing organization at Clandeboye which owns an elevator and does an extensive business for its members, in the way of handling grain and purchasing millfeeds, coal, oil, shingles, fencing and fence posts, sugar, etc. This season they have handled approximately 23,000 bushels of wheat, and \$2.50 per bushel was paid to the farmers for practically all of it. This is considerably better than the price many secured in other localities. So good has the business been during the past year that the shareholders receive seven per cent. dividends, and there is a substantial balance on hand. Besides this, the farmer has received a better market for his grain than he otherwise would have, and has purchased commodities at the minimum price. Here, too, the wheat is paid for on a cleaned basis, and E. Hodgson, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, and who looks after the buying and selling, informs us that practically all the wheat was sold for export. About two tons of flour are handled per month, and around four tons of shorts and four tons of bran per month the year around. The chopping business is claimed to be a paying proposition. A kerosene engine is used, and two gallons of coal oil will chop a ton of grain. Ten cents a hundred is charged for grinding. This not only pays the running expenses, but is sufficient to keep two men employed all the time, and a third man when loading cars. In other words, the

competent help; that pleasure that the Governor had back to the Railway Commission the question of the right rates; that a strong to the Railway Commission necessary, to secure substantial stock and its products; to be a permanent provision of this resolution, authorized to make suitable the undertaking; W. A. Columbus; J. J. Morrison; John McKee, Norwich; John Boag, Queensville; E. Todd, Toronto; Prud'homme College, Quebec; M. Scott, Ottawa. This motion moved by D'Arcy

es Too.
es will in all probability Commission before the express companies, after ses in September, 1919, increase of 40 per cent. rd in opposition, but on d by R. R. Ness, the present the case in opes, and also to take neces- undertaking.
al meeting, those present and appointed D'Arcy S. E. Todd temporary ill hold its first meeting ber 4.

FARM.

rn Middleman.

the co-operative move-erated by the farmers' d of paying the middle-urchasing millfeeds, grain, the farmer, in many in-rough his own organiza-own income. That the nd sell his live stock and club, has been definitely ing done throughout the n the operation of the Farmers' Co-operative.
two hundred and eighty nd is paid, and then members according to company was formed to an elevator. This has ent. It has a capacity d August 1 to the middle 0 bushels of wheat had eing received from the r which has a capacity farmer is paid for his ces the screenings, chaff, meant that a premium e price being so much at trade has been drawn ilsa Craig. Some days at were received at the l, fencing, posts, salt, rs. There is a chopper , which is a great con-ugh it is claimed that roposition.
d shipped according to there is a carload or r hogs, sheep or butcher e, for which the district Co-operative. A. D. ter the shipping of the ay cash for hogs, which vate firms, and some- Toronto. Those ship- rns come back before

ization at Clandeboye s an extensive business of handling grain and shingles, fencing and son they have handled wheat, and \$2.50 per or practically all of it. e price many secured e business been during ders receive seven per substantial balance on has received a better rwise would have, and the minimum price. on a cleaned basis, and r of the organization, and selling, informs us was sold for export. dled per month, and four tons of bran per chopping business is n. A kerosene engine oil will chop a ton of charged for grinding, expenses, but is suffi- d all the time, and a In other words, the

hopping business pays the expenses of the elevator. Mr. Hodgson is of the opinion that the farmers of the Province should own a large flour mill, and believes that it could be kept running twenty-four hours a day, grinding wheat and supplying flour and millfeeds to the farmers' clubs. An idea of the growth of the Clandeboye Co-operative may be gathered from the amount of business done during the past three years. In 1918 there was around \$8,000 worth of business; in 1919, \$61,000; and, in 1920 it is believed that it will be over \$120,000. This organization endeavors to find a market for the farmer's produce, as well as to purchase commodities for him at the lowest possible price. The finding of a market for farm products has not been given the same consideration by many clubs.

A Good Season in Huron and Bruce

A fairly successful season has been enjoyed in Bruce County this year. A fair hay crop was harvested and farmers in touch with the situation told a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" who visited Bruce County last week, that there would be a day's threshing on practically every 100-acre farm in the County. A fairly liberal percentage of land in this County is under grass, and a full day's threshing on a 100-acre farm, as an average, is considerably above the ordinary. Corn was a fair crop, and it has been well taken care of. Almost without exception fall wheat was looking good. A splendid top has been thrown up to protect the stand during the winter, and the color is all that could be desired. One notable feature is the extent to which fall plowing has been carried. Farmers in Bruce seem to be farther ahead with their fall plowing than do those farther south in the Province. It has been very dry, however, with little rain indeed up to Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. In spite of the labor shortage, common to agriculture in general, a good harvest has been garnered and the prospects for a winter of liberal feeding are good.

Huron County never looked better at this season of the year. Fall plowing is well advanced, fall wheat is looking splendid, and a good crop has been harvested. In the neighborhood of Goderich we observed a small field of corn still standing, with the leaves and stalks as green as one usually sees them about September 10. The tops of the corn and tips of the leaves had apparently been touched a little by frost, but the bulk of the corn was green and could not be in better condition for ensiling. All through this part of the Province garden flowers were still in bloom, and in many instances show no effect of frost whatever. The situation in regard to apples is somewhat different; a good crop has been produced but the growers have been unable to obtain barrels. At Goderich, we noticed fourteen teams lined up to get barrels from a car which had just come in. Each man was only allowed about fifteen barrels. The barrel situation in apple-growing districts is indeed a troublesome one.

THE DAIRY.

Back and Front of the Milk Situation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The dairymen of Canada are indebted to "The Farmer's Advocate" for its enterprise in sending a representative to the Eastern States to study at first hand, the milk situation as found among American dairymen. The situation in Canada is but a reflection of that found in the United States. As you suggest, the present embarrassing position of some Canadian dairymen who were counting on the condenseries and powder-milk factories as a market for their winter milk, probably had its origin across the border, hence all the more need why we should know both the inside and the outside of what looks like a crisis in the production of milk in both Canada and the United States.

To one who has not so full an opportunity as he would like to gain information on the spot and directly from those concerned, the position of the milk business seems somewhat as follows, though I realize that there are limitations to my sources of accurate news. However, I took the trouble to telephone the manager of one of the oldest and largest milk condenseries in Western Ontario, and to call personally on the Secretary of the largest Canadian powder concern, as soon as rumors were afloat that these factories were about to close. The powder-milk manager told me the facts, substantially as have been published, hence there is no need to repeat.

The manager of the condensery said that so far as he knew, their firm would continue to buy milk and condense it as usual. He had heard nothing about closing. As this conversation over the telephone took place over a month ago, and I have heard nothing about the closing of this factory or any of its branches, I assume that the information which he gave me is correct. I understand that instead of increasing the price of milk for the winter, as farmers expected, it has been lowered, but that they are still paying a fair price for their raw material. I hold no brief for the manufacturers of condensed milk. They are well able to look after themselves, but I am very much interested in having as many markets for Ontario milk as is possible. The farmers of Ontario cannot have too many markets for the milk produced on farms. Lack of markets was a serious drawback in the dairy business for many years. Practically the only milk-markets were the cheese factory, and the creamery, outside that found in the towns and cities. As a consequence, the prices of

butter and cheese were around 20 to 25 cents per pound for butter and 8 to 12 cents for cheese, for many years.

It was not until the advent of the condensery and milk powder factory, that our farmers got a decent and paying price for milk. I may fairly make this statement in view of my past record with reference to championing the cause of dairy farmers. While this is true, at the same time, I would not be understood as approving of the method adopted by at least one concern, who on a few days' notice, refused to purchase milk from those who had every reason to expect a continuance of the policy as carried out for some time previous. If the market for the finished article was largely a Canadian market and practically none of the goods were exported, there would seem to be no good reason for cutting off the farmers' milk market, because Canadians were and are buying just as much milk and milk products as ever. If the stock of manufactured goods was too great for the consumptive demand as claimed, a few "bargain counter" sales would easily have cleared off the surplus, and we believe that the manufacturers would not have suffered any loss, as it is usually thought that the powder end of the business is largely "velvet." If in error on this point, I am open to correction.



A Prince Edward County Milk Stand.

Note the number on the stand, which corresponds to the patron's number and enables the wagon delivery to leave the right cans at each farm on his return.

There is another side to the question which should be fairly considered. Large sums of money have been spent on remodelling cheese factories and creameries, and in building some of the most expensive and up-to-date dairy plants to be found in any country. These are a credit to the dairy industry. It is safe to say that several million dollars have been spent in this way, and it is scarcely possible that those who have spent this large sum of money would do anything to cut off their supply of raw material, unless there was some very strong reason for doing so. It takes from three to five years to rear and mature a dairy cow. If farmers have no satisfactory market for their milk they will sell their cows. This means less milk and less inclination to keep cows because the average man is not inclined to look after, feed, and milk dairy cattle. He does not care to be "tied to a cow's tail." Once the herd is disposed of, it will require great inducement for him to go into dairying again. All this being true, it is not easy to understand why manufacturers and dealers would adopt a policy which means drying-up the source of their milk supply. The manufacturers cannot get their raw material in any other way than from comparatively small farms. A few may establish farms of their own and produce a small amount of milk, but the bulk of milk for condensing and powdering must come from individual cow owners who have small herds and who easily change from dairying to something else.

Taking everything into consideration, it would seem to be the part of wisdom that we adjust ourselves as rapidly as possible to the swift changes which are taking place in all countries. The high prices of most commodities which occurred in war-time, cannot continue. As usual the farmer is the first to be hit in a fall, and the last to receive the benefit of a rise in prices. This is largely due to lack of efficient organization. Until the farmers' forces are well-organized, it will be necessary to use a little diplomacy. There is not much use "kicking against the pricks." Until the "pricks" are removed, it is useless to "kick" very much. What can be done then?

To those who are in a position to feed the by-products of the creamery on the farm, the loss as compared with selling whole milk, will be little, if any. Milk-fat is worth around sixty cents per pound net to the producer. Milk testing 3.5 per cent. fat, will bring for fat alone \$2.10 per 100 pounds. There will be from 80 to 90 pounds of skim-milk, which are worth from thirty to fifty cents, making a total of \$2.40 to \$2.60 per hundred, to say nothing of better stock and more fertilizing material retained on the farm.

If the milk can be more conveniently sent to a cheese factory, the returns should be about as follows, unless

the cheese markets go altogether bad, as some predict, but which is not likely to occur. Milk in the fall of the year should produce ten pounds of cheese to the hundred. If the cheese net 22 cents per pound, we have \$2.20, plus ten or fifteen cents for the value of the whey making a total of \$2.30 to \$2.35 per 100 pounds milk sent to the cheesery. A few years ago these prices for butter and cheese milk would have "looked good" to most dairy farmers. We are not one of those who believe in knocking down prices, especially on farm products, as the farmer deserves all he gets and much more, but we are trying to point out that things are not so dark as they look to some. It is a good thing to be an optimist in times like these. One thing is sure, we must expect lower prices as measured by the dollar standard. It is in the air and we shall have to adjust ourselves to these changing conditions.

Finally, our dairy farmers will never be in a position to fully meet the varying conditions of trade in dairy products until they not only control the production of milk, but also its manufacture, distribution and sale. It may take a long time to work this out. There will be many ups and downs, but in the end, farmers will control their business from start to finish. I recall

that when the farmers in a certain section of Western Ontario, who owned and controlled one of the best dairy businesses in that district, sold out to a private corporation at what looked like a big price, the writer said he considered it a mistake for the farmers who had developed such a good business to sell, and place themselves at the mercy of a company whose chief concern would be to, secure milk at as low a price as possible, and thereby make as much profit as possible regardless of the interests of the farmers. I was told recently, that those particular farmers now realize their mistake. After the farmers have worked up a good business and things are running smoothly and satisfactorily, and when they are practically independent of the monied interests, they may not be considered as acting wisely, when they sell out for what looks like a present advantage, but which in the long run, means less independence and less profit to the producers of milk. There never was a

time in the history of the dairy business of Canada, when there was so great a need for farmers to be in a position to control the operations of the dairy from beginning to end. Farmers are noted for their patience, but even this virtue has a limit.

O. A. C., Guelph.

H. H. DEAN.

The First Silo.

Now that silos have become so universal on the dairy farms of Canada and the United States, it is interesting to recall the conditions under which the earlier silos were erected, and to note the modifications that have been made since the building of the first silos. We are not in a position to state when the first silo was built in Ontario, but the other day we were much interested to have one of the Spettigue Bros., of Westminister Township, Middlesex County, tell us that he believed he built the first silo erected in Ontario, thirty-four years ago. We would be glad to have any of our readers who may know of earlier silos tell us about them and the way they were constructed, as well as something about the satisfaction they gave.

Mr. Spettigue said that the idea developed with him from the experience of J. A. Thomas, Lambeth, Ontario, who had placed corn stalks in the bottom of the hay mow to save the hay, intending to draw the stalks out as manure the following spring. When spring came he did draw out the stalks and spread them over the field. Very much to his surprise, however, it being rather late in the spring, he found that the cattle ate them up clean, and from the behavior of the cattle with these stalks came the idea of utilizing corn in this manner for feeding purposes.

Mr. Spettigue, taking his cue from this experience, built his first silo in part of the hay mow. A part of the mow was boarded off with one-half inch boards, and tar paper in between. The first year about two feet around the improvised silo was lost. The next year the corners of the silo were rounded and the framework lathed and plastered. The silo was also boarded on the outside in order to make a firmer silo. This lasted for a number of years, and was 16 feet by 14 feet in size. We were interested to learn that it required three weeks to fill this silo, with twelve men, at 75 cents per day. An engine was hired at \$2 per day. A cutting box made by Stephen, Turner & Burns was used, and a great deal of trouble was experienced in getting the silo filled. Corn was put in the silo both in a green and dry condition, and Mr. Spettigue was of the opinion that after feeding both green and dry corn silage, the dryer produced a greater quantity of milk.

A Dairy Business Capitalized at \$800,000,000.

In an article last week we described the organization of The Dairymen's League, Inc., of New York State, and referred briefly to further co-operative efforts in the marketing of milk that are being conducted by New York dairymen under the name of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. The latter Association may be said to be a direct outgrowth of the so-called "strike" which began on New Year's Day, 1919. At that time the Dairymen's League were asking a price of \$4.01 per hundred pounds for milk, based upon a cost of production worked out according to the Warren formula. The dealers offered \$3.60. After the dealers had given in this dispute, which lasted for eighteen days, the officers and directors of the Dairymen's League were fully convinced of the necessity for some decisive action to prevent further trouble and to put dairying on a safer basis. Hundreds of requests came to the League office asking for speakers to help organize co-operative plants, and for a general plan whereby the dairymen might be able to control the country end of the milk business. A tentative plan was outlined and submitted to a general meeting of officers and delegates from all the local branches of the Dairymen's League. This meeting was held on March 22, 1919, at Utica, N. Y., and the principles of the co-operative plan were approved by a rising vote. It was fully recognized at the time that any development of a comprehensive co-operative plan must proceed along sane, safe and slow lines, so that although for nearly two years the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association has been an active factor in the affairs of New York dairymen its growth has been guided by wise counsel, and the circumstances surrounding the dairy industry.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The objects of the Co-operative plan are, first, to care for the surplus milk which may be produced from time to time or which may accumulate owing to varying market conditions; second, to provide a method whereby the supply of fluid milk and milk products may be regulated to meet the demands of the market; third, to pool the proceeds of such sale of milk and milk products to the end that each producer may receive the same price, less the usual differentials for freight, butter-fat, etc. The original plan of organization as adopted in March, 1919, has been pretty carefully adhered to. The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association is regarded as the parent company in the co-operative plan. A direct connection exists between this Company and the members of the Dairymen's League, in that there exists a strong contract with every individual producer for the handling of milk. The local members elect the officers of the local association; they own an undivided interest in the property of the parent Company and they participate in the advantages of the Co-operative Association according to the business they do. The business of the parent Company is to act as an agent for the producer in selling his milk and milk products under the provisions of the contract which both producer and parent Company signed. The local association is planned so as to include local members, and it is incorporated so as to buy and sell farm produce supplies. All business dealing with the marketing of milk, however, must by virtue of the agreement by which the local association becomes affiliated with the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association be done through the parent Company. About 150 local associations are now incorporated out of the 1,100 branches of the Dairymen's League. The incorporation of locals is handled by the organization department of the Dairymen's League, except in case of difficulties when the matter is handled by the legal department. Co-operation has not been forced in any section. The League facilities incorporation and organizes the local association only on an appeal from local men.

It might be well to state here that two cardinal principles are followed in the organization. The first is the principle of control of all affairs of the Association by the individual member. This is possible by the one man one vote co-operative method of electing officers. There are no proxies and here may be noted a strong difference from the organization of The Dairymen's League, which could not incorporate co-operatively at the time it was organized. All bona fide members must be actual producers of milk at the time. The second principle is the principle of central management of the local co-operative plants by the parent Company. Between the local association and the parent Company there is eventually to be a cog in the co-operative plan that is not yet organized. This is the "regional" association, which it is expected will have officers elected by members composed of the various locals. The size of these associations will probably coincide more or less closely with the present twenty-four directors' districts of the Dairymen's League. The regional associations will be incorporated to do any business except the handling of milk. One of the main purposes of this type of organization is to elect directors from that particular region, while the other chief purpose as intimated above, is to buy and sell farm products and requirements.

THE DOUBLE BOND TO INSURE STABILITY.

This in the scheme of organization there is a direct double connection between the individual milk producer and the parent company. Perhaps this can be more clearly explained by noting some of the provisions contained in the by-laws of local Dairymen's League Co-operative Associations. The following extract from Article 12, on "Contracts and Agreements," illustrates

the direct connection of the parent company with both the local association and the individual member of each local:

"This Association contemporaneously with the adoption of these by-laws, having agreed, contracted and arranged with the said Dairymen's League Co-operative Association Inc., to act as its sales agent to sell the milk and milk products of its members, every member of this Association shall, as a condition precedent to becoming a member thereof, enter into a contract with Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., in the form required by the Board of Directors of the said Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., which contract in reference to the handling, manufacturing and selling of milk and dairy products, shall contain among its provisions substantially the following covenants:

"(a) That the member, by said contract, appoints Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., his sales agent to sell all milk, or the manufactured product thereof, produced or manufactured by such member for sale, and to deliver such milk or the manufactured products thereof, when Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., is equipped to handle same and as it may from time to time direct, to it, or upon its order for sale at such time and place as it may from time to time direct.

"(b) The members, by said contract, covenants and agrees to and with Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., that if at any time he refuses or neglects to deliver said milk, or the manufactured product thereof, produced or manufactured by him, to it, or upon its order, at such time and place as it may direct, then and in that event, in every such case the member neglecting or refusing so to do, will pay to it for each refusal or default the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) per cow for cows, and if such default or refusal shall continue for more than one month, an additional sum of three dollars (\$3.00) for each cow, per month, for the same number of cows, so long as such default or refusal continues.

"(c) That during the continuance of his membership in this Association, each member will deliver such milk, or the product thereof, so produced or controlled by him, to such shipping station or other plant as Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., may from time to time direct, such milk or its products so delivered to be of standard test and quality.

"(d) That the member by said contract agrees to follow the instructions of Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., as to the proportionate quantities of milk produced during the several months of the year, in order that an adequate supply for consumers at all seasons of the year may be assured.

"(e) That no member is to change place of delivery, or go from one milk receiving station to another without the written direction of Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

"(f) Whenever said Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., has failed to sell the milk of such member, he will upon notice in each and every such case, manufacture such milk into such products as to him seems most profitable and deliver such manufactured product to it, or upon its order, for sale, and continue so to do until he is instructed by it to deliver the whole milk.

"(g) Each member agrees that the proceeds of all sales of milk and dairy products made by Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., for the producer, shall be paid over by the purchaser or purchasers thereof to Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., which proceeds, together with the proceeds of sales made by Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., for other producers, shall be blended into one general fund. Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., after making the deductions herein-after stated shall distribute and pay over such fund monthly to the producer and to other producers in the same proportion that the quantities delivered by the several producers to Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., for sale during the calendar month then next preceding shall bear to the whole.

"Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., may deduct from the proceeds of such sales as aforesaid such uniform percentage as it charges others for like services, and which it may deem necessary to pay the expenses of its organization, operation and set aside sufficient funds to cover interest, depreciation, retire loans and create a working fund and a special loan fund to be used in building warehouses and other necessary buildings and the lease or purchase of lands therefor, or in securing necessary equipment.

"If for any reason, the purchaser or purchasers fail to pay over such sums so received for the milk or manufactured products of the member, then in each and every such case such member is, whenever he receives payment for such milk, immediately to remit the amount of such deductions as are herein named to Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.

"(j) The said contract shall run continuously unless cancelled in writing by the member, or by Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., between the 12th and the 28th day of February, both inclusive of any year, and to become effective on the 1st day of April then next ensuing."

CENTRAL CONTROL.

So much for the organization. As mentioned previously, central control is the cardinal principle of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

There are several arguments advanced by New York dairymen favoring central control, among which are: 1, To secure a proper location of plants so as to receive a large volume of milk and operate the plant with the greatest economy. For proper location of plants the territory must be regarded as a whole; 2, To regulate the amounts of butter, cheese, condensed milk, or other dairy products that will be manufactured, according to the state of the market; 3, To manufacture surplus milk under proper conditions with a small overhead and in the proper amounts of each product, so that this surplus will be made as profitable as possible; 4, To put every member of the League on the same equitable basis, and to prevent a condition whereby some members are willing to let the others pay all the expenses; 5, To secure a uniform and excellent quality of product; 6, Federations without authority have never been successful in either the history of government or business enterprises, and on general principles the plan of central control of the business organization is the only plan that will work.

At the same time the officers of the Association intend to go slowly and develop the co-operative ownership plan one plant at a time. A statement made not long ago by the League said: "Creameries and condenseries will not be built merely to permit producers to enter into competition with established plants which are taking care of the milk of a particular community. Co-operative plants will be established only in sections where the farmers believe their best interests demand they should have a plant. In every case the farmers must back up their beliefs with the required capital."

"The League leaders realize that it will be many years before the farmers can come into possession of a sufficient number of plants to handle all milk produced by all farmers in League territory. They are satisfied, however, that at the rate the co-operative plan is developing it will not be long before the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association will be manufacturing large quantities of milk products." As a result of this policy of slow development begun in March, 1919, there were on October 1, 1920, fourteen co-operative plants operating under the central management of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. An expert general manager of the Association has been secured in the person of W. W. Hovey, who for many years was engaged in the manufacturing end of the milk business. A former Borden plant has been secured at Walkkill, N. Y., and condensed milk is being manufactured. A new plant of the same character was opened recently at Burke, N. Y. The largest of the League plants is at Auburn, N. Y., where facilities are available for the manufacture of butter, condensed milk, milk powder, and the shipping of milk and cream. A plant for the shipping and utilization of cream, homogenized cream, plain condensed milk and sweetened condensed milk is located at Fort Plain. Fluid milk and cream are received, and cottage cheese manufactured at Vernon, while fluid milk stations have been established at Holland Patent, Dundee, Penn Yan, Fonda, Stirling Valley, Canajoharie, and Williamstown. These plants were in existence in June of this year, and campaigns were in progress for thirteen other co-operative plants at Plattsburgh, Vernon (second plant), East Aurora, Lockport, Unadilla Valley, Slate Hill, Elmira, Andover, Arkville, North Lawrence, and Cooperstown, in New York State; and Milton and Union City in Pennsylvania. It will also be remembered that up to about the 7th of October nearly 150 associations had been incorporated under the co-operative plan, and it is probable that under the stimulus of the recent rapid development in the milk situation many of these will be operating co-operatively-owned plants in a comparatively short time.

Even with only fourteen plants managed by the Association, the monthly sales now total nearly half a million dollars, and in August of this year the total sales amounted to \$407,261.55, made up as follows: Fluid and skim-milk, \$75,202.69; cream, \$24,706.16; homo, \$4,385.16; plain condensed, \$15,320.42; sweetened whole condensed, cases domestic, \$1,320.37; cases export, \$244,975; whole milk powder, \$886.20; skim-milk powder, \$4,693.09; butter, \$33,731.88; American cheese, \$2,551.13; casein, \$441.18; miscellaneous, \$1,042.39. For the same month the total assets of the Company were \$1,376,189.86.

POOLING TO BE GENERALLY ADOPTED.

It is possible that this slow development would have continued for some time, and that the majority of the members of the Dairymen's League would not have seen the necessity of the pooling plan, or the system by which all the proceeds from the sale of League milk are pro-rated as provided in the extracts above quoted, had not the present situation developed. As local co-operative associations were formed and became affiliated with the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., the pooling system was adopted in these localities, but for the greater portion of the 86,000 members of the Dairymen's League the pooling system was a thing as yet untried. The recent disturbances in the whole-milk market, however, and the wholesale shutting down of condensed and milk-powder factories practically forced the Dairymen's League to adopt the principle of pooling the proceeds from sale of milk as a final measure of self-protection, and as a means of stabilizing the milk market. Thus, at a meeting held on September 10, the Board of Directors decided to pool all proceeds of all the milk and milk products of the members of the Association as soon as arrangements could be made and 50,000 in-

advanced by New York control, among which are: 1. To operate the plant with the best location of plants the whole; 2. To regulate the condensed milk, or other manufactured, according to To manufacture surplus with a small overhead on each product, so that profitable as possible; 4. on the same equitable where some members pay all the expenses; 5. Excellent quality of product; 6. They have never been successful in government or business principles the plan of centralization is the only plan

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dividual contracts between its members and the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association, Inc., signed. So expeditiously was this work carried out that by October 7 it was estimated that at least 35,000 individual contracts had been secured. When the pooling scheme is finally put into effect, all the milk of the members will be controlled, handled and sold through its organization. The advantages of this pooling system and the blending of proceeds from the sale of all milk have been very well put forward by Bradley Fuller, President of the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association.

"First and foremost, it will preserve the Dairy-men's League. No organization can long endure that does not treat all alike. It will place each member of our organization on the same footing with every other member of the organization. It will treat all of the members of our organization equitably so far as the price received for their product is concerned. It will furnish working capital for the organization. It will finance our operation. It will secure the best returns for the product we have to sell. It will allow us to take advantage of favorable markets. It will furnish an advertising fund which will enable us to do what the citrus fruit growers of California have already done. It will increase the consumption of dairy products. It will prevent an over-production of any one commodity to the disadvantage of the production of another commodity. It will prevent economic waste in the operation of our business. It will increase the consumption of milk and dairy products. It will furnish an insurance against loss by distributing local losses over the entire territory. In other words, it is mutual insurance against losses and bad debts. It will allow our organization to establish brands and good will. It will allow the organization to standardize the quality of its products. It will prevent the periodic disturbances in our business. It will stabilize our markets."

A PLAN OF REVOLVING FINANCE.

Readers will want to know how the Co-operative Association is financed. It will be remembered that the by-laws of local associations provide that every member must enter into a contract with the parent association, authorizing that association to make certain deductions from the proceeds of the sale of his milk. Co-operative plants, warehouses, etc., are constructed on borrowed money. For the repayment of these loans, and for the financing of the whole co-operative scheme, what is known as the revolving finance plan recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture has been adopted. By this plan, anyone, whether he be a banker, a laborer, or a milk producer, may loan money to the Co-operative Association, in return for which he is given a "certificate of indebtedness," which is repayable in five years at the rate of twenty per cent. each year, with interest at six per cent. Thus, if a milk producer loans money to finance the building of a condensery or milk-shipping station he is exactly on a par with any business man who might like to invest a thousand dollars on a six per cent. return.

How does the League repay these loans? They are repaid from the deductions which are authorized by each individual member of the Association. It, therefore, becomes necessary for the management of the parent association to estimate the amount of deductions which it will be necessary to make in order to pay operating expenses, twenty per cent. of the outstanding loan, interest on loan, create a working fund, depreciation, provide for organization, and all other purposes. Thus, it may be determined that it will be necessary to deduct five cents for every hundred pounds of milk sold through the Association by every milk producer; two cents to go toward the special loan fund. At the end of the year, every milk producer will be given another certificate of indebtedness covering the amount which has been deducted from his sales to cover the retirement of these loans and the interest thereon. The certificate of indebtedness does not cover the ordinary expenses of selling the milk. If the producer sells 100,000 pounds of milk during the year his certificate of indebtedness will be for \$20. These last certificates of indebtedness are payable in five years, and each member of the League is given one of these certificates at the end of each fiscal year. Thus it will be seen that six years from the beginning of this scheme of finance all the assets of the Dairy-men's League Co-operative Association, Inc., will be owned by the milk producers, and that not one cent will be owned by anyone who may have loaned money for the building of the co-operative plant five years before. Moreover, the milk producers will own the assets of the Company in a true co-operative manner, in as much as the amount owned by each individual producer will bear a direct relation to the amount of milk or dairy products he has sold through the Association. Thus, there is in existence a continuously revolving scheme of finance, which bears hardly on no producer, and makes him joint owner with thousands of other producers, to whom he is held and who are held to him by contract, in a big, co-operative milk-marketing organization.

Dairy-men in Eastern Canada, and particularly in the Province of Ontario, have much to learn from the scheme of organization now being put into effect, with every prospect of success, by the dairy-men of New York and adjoining States. The milk-producing business is a big business. It is estimated that 97,000 milk producers in Ontario are engaged in it. They have invested a tremendous amount of capital in this business, and it is just as necessary to safeguard the investment of this capital as it was necessary for the dairy-men of New York State to safeguard an investment of more than \$800,000,000.

Milk Producers Decide on Rebate to Dealers.

Just at the present time there is quite a large quantity of milk for which producers would like to find a better market. Due to the disorganization of the dairy industry, arising out of the condensed and milk powder situation, there is a certain artificial over-production in certain districts, but there is no such thing as over-production in a general or correct sense of the term. Faulty organization by producers has given rise to a condition which under present circumstances shows our present system of distribution to be ineffective. With many of the large manufacturing plants shut down, so far as the manufacture of their regular products is concerned, it means that hundreds of producers are forced to get little more than the butter-fat value of their milk. Where the skim-milk can be utilized the situation is somewhat better, and it is possible, or was possible during part of October at least, to realize from \$2.75 to \$3 per hundred pounds, depending upon the value one placed upon the skim-milk. We are informed that the condensery of the Borden Condensed Milk Company, at Norwich, was closed on November 1, until further notice, and there is a rumor, which is repeated on good authority but the truth of which we cannot vouch for, that practically all the condenseries will shut down shortly.

The price of feeds has decreased to some extent, and it is probable that other elements in the cost of milk production are slightly less expensive than on September 1. At any rate, the milk producers of York and Peel Counties belonging to the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, on Thursday, October 28, voluntarily agreed to offer dealers with whom they had contracted for the winter supply of milk, a rebate of 35 cents per can from the contract price of \$3.25 per can, for the month of November. The price of milk for the remainder of the winter, beginning with the first of December, has been left in the hands of the executive of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association so far as the producers are concerned. Under the September and October price, the consumer was receiving twelve pint tickets for a dollar, and was paying at the rate of 16 2/3 cents per quart for milk. Under the new price it will be possible to give the consumer thirteen tickets for a dollar, or to establish a retail price of 15 5/13 cents per quart. The producer will receive \$2.90 per eight-gallon can, instead of \$3.25 per eight-gallon can, while the distributor will have a spread of 6.31 cents per quart as compared with 6.50 cents per quart for September and October. This will equal a loss of six cents per can to the distributor whose costs have not decreased, while the producer will also take a loss of 6 cents per can in addition to an estimated decrease in the cost of production. The price per hundred pounds for November will be \$3.51, as compared with \$3.94 for September and October. It is worth while noting here that this action on the part of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association is a noteworthy example in the general struggle to reduce the high cost of living, which labor organization and other interests who have blamed the farmer as a profiteer might well emulate.

Food Value of Milk Not Appreciated.

There is no doubt of the fact that the majority of people do not appreciate the real food value of milk, notwithstanding the fact that there is no other food so universally used. The following excellent paragraphs on milk as a food which is not appreciated sufficiently have been prepared by L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner, Manitoba Department of Agriculture. We hope that they will be the means of increasing the consumption of this vital and most necessary human food.

"Although we have all used milk for a longer period of time than any other food, still it remains one of the foods whose value is not fully appreciated. Especially on farms where milk is so plentiful, it should be more largely used. Milk is sometimes given to the pigs that should be used by the family, especially by the children.

"In some parts of the United States the need for more milk in the dietary has become so pronounced that the Department of Agriculture lends its forces, in co-operation with other agencies, to carry on campaigns to educate people to use more milk. It has been estimated that of the twenty million school children of that country between the ages of 6 and 15 years, one-quarter are suffering from under nourishment, and 75 per cent. of the school children have some physical defect which can be traced to lack of proper food when they were infants.

"In these milk campaigns, talks are given in schools, in churches, before labor organizations, in factories, and anywhere else where the public can be reached. In a few cases arrangements have been made so that milk deliveries are made at schools, and the children given a pint of milk apiece during the morning session.

"The dire effects of insufficient milk in the dietary was very abundantly illustrated in Europe during the recent war. In France the hospitals were full of children suffering from insufficient nourishment, and in some of the other countries conditions were even worse.

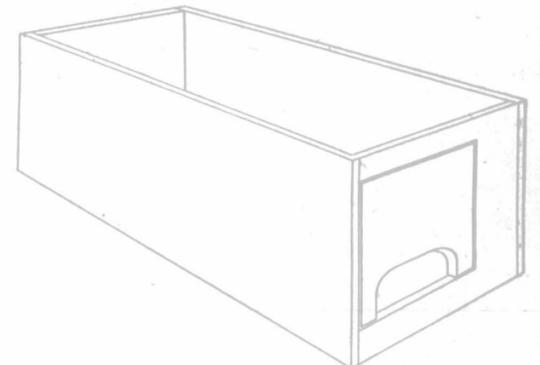
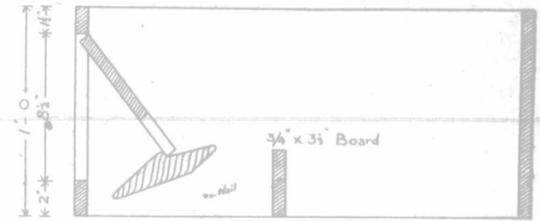
"It is not generally known that many foods, although good enough in combination with other foods, are quite unfit in themselves to sustain and nurture life. One of the good points about milk is that of itself it not only shows up well in food chemistry, but it also possesses those rather elusive properties which have come to be known as vitamins—properties which give strength to the thread of life and which enable the individual to make use of foods that are devoid of vitamin value.

Long ago it was known that sailors and others who were forced to live too long on a restricted diet from which all fresh and growing foods were absent, were pretty certain to contract scurvy or some similar disease. The Selkirk settlers who in 1812 came in by way of Hudson's Bay were so stricken and found relief only on drinking a portion made of the inner, growing bark of the spruce tree, the efficiency of which had been revealed to Cartier and other early explorers by the Indians. It is now known in a more scientific way that these vitamin properties are associated with the growing or vegetative parts of green plants, and to the germs of seeds, and to foods, such as milk and eggs, that by nature were produced to be food for growing young. Of the foods of this class, probably none is more important and less esteemed in proportion to its real value than milk."

POULTRY.

A Simple Trap-Nest.

Inquiries have been received by "The Farmer's Advocate", asking for information as to how to make a successful trap-nest. The illustrations shown herewith are of the nest recommended by the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and we believe the two illustrations will be self-explanatory. The outside dimensions of the nest are 2 feet 2 inches in length, by 1 foot 1 inch in width, and 1 foot high. The sides are of one-half inch boarding, while the back and the two pieces top and bottom in the front are of three-quarter-inch boarding. It will be noticed that the drawer in front is located at one side. This is so that the trap, which is shown in the one illustration, and which is



Details of Simple Trap-nest Recommended by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

fastened to one side of the nest, may operate in the simplest manner possible. As shown in the first illustration, the nest is set ready for the hen to enter. She sticks her head through the part of the door that is cut out, and as she tries to enter, lifts the door off the dog, or pin, which it is holding up by its weight. Once the weight of the door is released from this pin the latter falls until it rests upon the nail shown lower down. This then allows the door to close so that the hen cannot get out until she is released. We believe that the two illustrations will fully explain the method of construction of this simple nest, and hope that they will be of some value to poultrymen who are planning to use a few trap-nests during the coming winter.

Nova Scotia Egg-laying Contest Concluded.

A summary of the first Nova Scotia Egg-laying Contest has been received at this office from the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. Interim reports of this contest, which began November 1, 1919, have been published from time to time. There were thirty entries of five birds to each entry, and the duration of the contest was for forty-eight weeks. During the whole period it was reported that the health of the birds was excellent, only four birds having died during the contest. The following is quoted from the report of the contest to show the conditions under which the birds were kept.

"The feeding of the birds was not in any way unusual. The morning and evening feed was wheat in litter and during the cold weather equal parts of wheat and corn was used. During the fall and winter dry feed in hoppers was supplied. This dry feed consisted of equal parts by weight of bran, middlings, cornmeal, gluten meal, ground oats and meat scraps. At noon each day a feed of boiled vegetables dried down with bran and middlings was fed to the hens. Not any more than they would consume in ten minutes was given to them of this moist mash. Water was supplied for drinking

at all times. Grit and oyster shells were kept before them.

"The birds were kept in double colony houses, two pens to each house, 12'x12', with open front. The curtains were not put down except on very stormy days. No frost or dampness was to be observed on the inside of the houses at any time. There were six pens of White Wyandottes, six pens of Rhode Island Reds, five pens of White Leghorns, five pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, two pens of Anconas, one each of Rhode Island White, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Single-comb Brown Leghorns and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns."

The Canadian egg standard of two ounces per egg was adhered to, with the result that a number of pens in the contest laid a larger number of eggs than some of the prize winners. This meant that the birds laying small eggs were disqualified. During the forty-eight weeks, the 150 hens in the contest laid 22,881 eggs, or an average of 152.54 each for eleven months. There were ten prizes for pens, the first prize being twenty dollars, and ten prizes for individual hens, the first in this case being ten dollars. The following is a list of the prize winners for both pens and individual birds.

Pens: 1, John Reston, Truro, N. S., Rhode Island Reds, 997 eggs; 2, C. B. McMullen, Truro, N. S., Rhode Island Reds, 917 eggs; 3, Nathaniel Doherty, Halifax, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 915 eggs; 4, Frank E. Jackson, North Sydney, N. S., Barred Plymouth Rocks, 906 eggs; 5, Robert H. Evans, Trenton, N. S., S. C. White Leghorns, 872 eggs; 6, John R. McDonald, Glace Bay, N. S., S. C. White Leghorns, 864 eggs; 7, W. J. McKinnon, Truro, N. S., Anconas, 861 eggs; 8, W. A. Warren, Bridgetown, N. S., Barred Plymouth Rocks, 825 eggs; 9, A. A. Sutherland, Westville, N. S., Rhode Island Reds, 812 eggs; 10, W. H. Henry, Shubenacadie, S. C., Rhode Island Reds, 809 eggs.

Hens: 1, C. B. McMullen, Truro, N. S., S. C. Rhode Island Red, 254 eggs; 2, Nat Doherty, Halifax, N. S., Barred Plymouth Rock, 241 eggs; 3, John Reston, Truro, N. S., R. C. Rhode Island Red, 232 eggs; 4, John Reston, Truro, N. S., R. C. Rhode Island Red, 229 eggs; 5, Robert M. Reid, New Glasgow, N. S., White Wyandotte, 217 eggs; 6, H. H. Hull, Glace Bay, N. S., Anconas, 210 eggs; 7, E. C. Griffin, Port Williams, N. S., Rhode Island Red, 209 eggs; 8, John R. McMullen, Truro, N. S., Barred Plymouth Rock, 199 eggs; 9, J. W. Williams, Wolfville, N. S., White Wyandotte, 198 eggs; 10, Nat Doherty, Halifax, N. S., Barred Plymouth Rock, 197 eggs.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Crop Report.

The fifth fruit and vegetable crop report for 1920 has been issued by the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, under date of October 19. The color, size and general quality of apples in Nova Scotia is reported as equal to the best in the history of the industry. The September estimate of 900,000 barrels is reported as fairly correct, but there is a possibility of a considerable waste of No. 3 apples, due to the fact that the market does not appear to warrant the export of this grade, while inland freight rates have increased by forty per cent., and barrels are scarce and high priced. The orchards will run from 50 to 88 per cent. of No. 1's and 2's, depending upon the section of the Province, and the care that has been taken of the orchard. A general average would probably be 60 to 70 per cent. of No. 1's and 2's.

The yield in New Brunswick of fall and early winter apples will be from 75 to 80 per cent. of 1919. Winter

varieties are about half a crop, but McIntosh Reds are one of the largest crops ever harvested. About one-third the crop has been sold, and some damage has been done by high winds in the Fredericton and Gagetown district. The crop on Prince Edward Island will probably be within 10 per cent. of last year's. All varieties are clean, and of better color than usual.

The Quebec crop will be considerably in excess of last year, McIntosh and Fameuse showing a substantial increase. The quality was never better and, except for the scarcity of barrels, conditions have been ideal for picking and packing. Much fruit is still on the ground, or in temporary bulk storage. It is reported that the bulk of the crop has been contracted for at prices never realized before to the grower in the Abbotsfield district.

Side worm is reported in some sections of Western Ontario, but generally the crop is clean and greatly in excess of last year. The Georgian Bay district will have 50 per cent. more apples than last year, but the color is a little off. Many more apples than usual are going into storage. Russets are a good crop at Walkerton, but little spraying caused a heavy reduction in the amount of apples fit to pack in higher grades. Lambton County will have three times as many apples as last year, all varieties except Baldwins being practically a full crop. Some scab appeared on Greenings early in



A Prince Edward County Orchard.

October. A light crop at Port Elgin, with Spys scarce, color good and about 60 per cent. No. 1. Burlington shows some side worm, but the crop will grade about 80 per cent. No. 1. The help situation is serious, and some fruit may be left in the orchard. The crop is good at Georgetown, but wormy fruit is plentiful although disease is absent. Fruit at Oshawa should pack 80 to 85 per cent. No. 1's and 2's, with 50 per cent. No. 1's. Some bulk shipments to the evaporators will result from barrel shortage. Twenty per cent. more than last year at Cobourg, with 70 per cent. No. 1's, and 20 per cent. No. 2's. Greenings, Starks, Baldwins, Gano, Cranberry, Blenheim, Snow, McIntosh, and Ben Davis, a clean, well-colored crop. Barrels worth two dollars, and some apples taken to storage in tomato crates. Canners offering 40 to 50 cents per hundred. Apple pickers receiving \$4.50 per day and over at Brighton, where 50 per cent. of the crop will pack No. 1 and 2. Barrels scarce and the crop good. Crop 25 per cent. greater than last year at Trenton, with 70 to 85 per cent. No. 1's and 2's. Prince Edward County, 40 per cent. more than last year, and 60 to 80 per cent. No. 1's and 2's. Later varieties in St. Lawrence Valley show clean, fine-quality fruit. Package shortage particularly serious since fine-quality apples, like McIntosh and Fameuse, are principally grown.

British Columbia shows a decrease since the last report. About 70 to 75 per cent. of the tonnage of 1919 will be shipped from the Okanagan Valley. Weather unusually wet during September, but winter varieties are expected to be cleaned up by November 15. The crop is patchy, but the quality is of the best. McIntosh Red at Vernon will be not more than 70 per cent. of last year. At Kelowna, the unprecedented late crop, notably on Delicious, will cause a decrease of from 5 to 10 per cent. below the previous estimate, and apples generally are not sizing up well. Fruit will, however, grade 80

to 85 per cent. No. 1. The crop at Summerland will average 55 per cent. of last year, with 70 per cent. No. 1's. Thirty per cent. of last year at Grand Forks. Much rain at Salmon Arm has retarded picking. Many young McIntosh Red orchards now fruiting will put this variety 20 per cent. over last year; quality finest ever produced in the district.

APPLE PRICES.

Practically the total crop in British Columbia has been sold at prices from 15 to 35 per cent. higher than last year. In Ontario only a very small portion of the crop remains unsold. Cider mills are paying 40 cents per 100 pounds. A comparatively small portion has been sold on the trees for as low as \$1.25, but the average price for purchases in this way has been from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for tree run, the buyer furnishing the barrels. The report says: "Taking the crop on the whole, it is doubtful if ever it has moved from the growers at more uniform prices." Some straight sales of Spys on f. o. b. basis have been made at \$7 per barrel, ordinary sales on the same basis for winter stock run from \$5.25 to \$6.50 per barrel in carloads. Fameuse and McIntosh are 25 per cent. higher than last year in Quebec; windfalls have been sold at \$4 to \$5 per barrel. The net returns to the New Brunswick grower are about the same as last year, but the price is 50 cents to \$1 per barrel higher. One-third of the Nova Scotia crop sold at prices much in advance of last year; an average price of probably \$3 for good orchards, tree run. No ready sale for unsprayed orchards.

Apple prices in New York State, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel, including the package, or one-half to two-thirds less than last year. Thousands of bushels reported not gathered, and few apples except Grade "A" will be put in barrels. Sales of North-Western boxed apples not nearly as well advanced as usual on account of heavy losses suffered by operators last year and restricted credit. Some sales of better varieties made at \$2 to \$2.75 per box.

It is reported that increased supplies from Canada and the United States, as well as large consignments from the Continent, caused a sharp decline on the Glasgow and other British markets, with the result that exporters have planned to very materially reduce consignments until the market recovers. The quality exported to date from both Ontario and Nova Scotia is substantially greater than at the same date last year. It is also stated that Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland are markets worthy of consideration by Canadian fruit shippers.

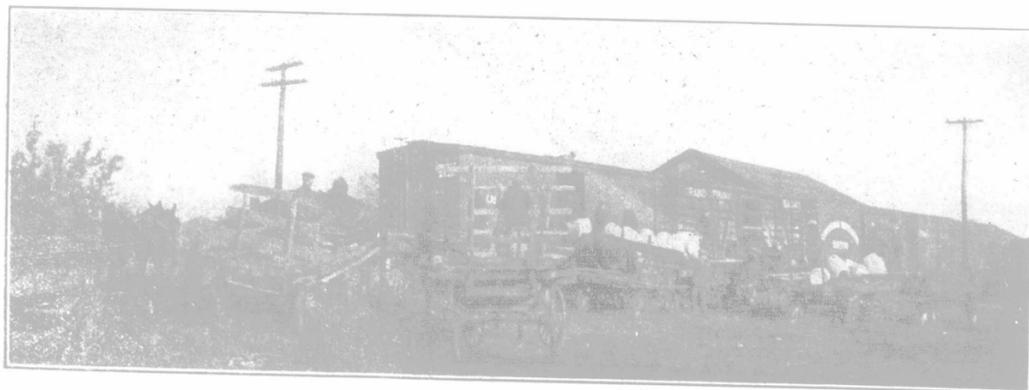
POTATOES.

With regard to the potato crop, the report says: "The latest estimates for all Canada indicate a decrease from former estimates of 1 per cent. This, however, does not indicate what the actual crop will be, as numerous reports from many districts show that conditions have been most conducive to rot, and until the crop is harvested, and in fact for some time after, it will be impossible to accurately estimate what the available crop of tubers will be. Similar conditions, although perhaps not to such a great extent, obtain in the United States. The latest estimates show that the estimated production this year in the United States is greater by 20,021,000 bushels than the preceding five years' average. In the State of Maine the crop has suffered from heavy rains and muggy weather. In Wisconsin and Michigan blight has been very prevalent, and the Leaf Hopper and Colorado Beetle have also caused an unusual amount of damage. Prices at the present time are ruling extremely low, which is, no doubt, to a greater extent, due to the very large offerings, and it is impossible to forecast what winter and spring prices are going to be, but it will be necessary for growers to observe every precaution in the storing, and to watch their stocks very closely."

The Barrel Shortage.

The labor shortage in apple growing districts is strongly rivalled in importance by the great difficulty in securing barrels. The crop has surpassed the greatest expectations, and the cooperage organization of the country has found itself unprepared. Good apples are hanging on the trees or rotting on the ground owing to the lamentable shortage of barrels, and the situation is not being remedied very quickly. At Goderich, in Huron County, Ontario, on October 28, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" counted fourteen teams waiting for and receiving empties from a car that had just come in. The barrels were rationed out to anxious growers, who received only a certain proportion of the barrels they desired on that day. Growers told us that on a previous occasion as many as seventeen wagons were lined up for their allotments. We were given to understand that the barrels were worth \$1.65 laid down. The growers were getting \$2 per barrel for the apples, winter varieties, picked and packed, the buyer supplying the containers.

A barrel shortage is usually experienced in years of big apple crops; coopers and the growers themselves usually estimate below the actual requirements and a barrel famine results just at the critical time. The situation this fall is not a new one, but it may be a little exceptional in intensity. It is a very disturbing element that should be guarded against in the future if more of the gamble is to be eliminated from the fruit growing business.



A String of Teams Waiting for Empty Barrels at Goderich, Ontario.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Comment on week ending October 28. Quotations on last Monday's markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Steers	Week Ending	Receipts	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Calves	Week Ending	
	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 21	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,421	11,643	5,337	\$13.00	\$12.50	\$13.00	924	1,156	799	\$18.50	\$20.00	\$19.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,269	2,078	1,681	10.50	12.50	11.00	682	463	908	15.00	16.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,572	2,246	2,048	10.50	12.50	11.00	784	571	1,306	15.00	16.00	15.00
Winnipeg	16,651	16,390	10,468	10.25	11.00	11.00	1,353	1,652	988	10.00	10.00	10.00
Calgary	3,384	3,964	2,504	8.10	10.25	8.00	900	683	1,051	8.25	8.25	9.25
Edmonton	1,819	2,712	812	8.00	9.50	8.00	437	368	350	8.00	8.00	10.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Top Price	Selects	Week Ending	Receipts	Week Ending	Top Price	Good Lambs	Week Ending	
	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 28	1919	Oct. 21	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,771	15,076	4,410	\$19.25	\$18.50	\$20.25	6,439	18,156	13,715	\$14.60	\$14.60	\$12.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	2,120	1,584	1,890	19.00	17.25	19.50	5,333	4,791	7,570	12.50	13.75	12.50
Montreal (East End)	2,563	2,042	2,060	19.00	17.25	19.50	2,670	2,446	3,445	12.50	13.75	12.50
Winnipeg	2,298	4,052	1,678	18.50	17.00	19.00	4,412	6,061	2,326	10.25	13.00	10.50
Calgary	174	288	452	19.25	18.25	20.75	1,594	1,692	1,903	11.25	11.50	11.00
Edmonton	123	208	121	18.75	17.25	20.25	69	303	479	9.00	11.50	10.00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)
 Receipts for the week were comparatively light, totalling 7,898 cattle, 982 calves, 7,711 hogs, and 7,116 sheep, as compared with 12,462 cattle, 1,029 calves, 9,875 hogs, and 18,306 sheep for the same week last year. Evidently the continued good weather is keeping the stock in the country. The continued receipts of Western cattle at packers' sidings were partly responsible for a poor cattle market. Heavy beef steers were almost absent, the possible exception being one load of 21 steers, averaging 1,220 pounds which sold for \$13.60 per hundred. Choice butcher cattle sold steady. Good butchers sold from \$10.50 to \$11; medium from \$9 to \$10, and common from \$6 to \$6.75. Choice butcher cows were a little scarce, and sold at prices ranging up to \$10 per hundred. There were plenty of medium and common cows which whilst a little hard to dispose of were sold at the previous week's quotations of \$6 to \$9, with the majority from \$7 to \$7.75. The price paid for canners was reduced on Monday by 25 cents and remained at the new level all week, most sales being from \$4 to \$4.50. Choice bulls sold up to \$10, but were few in number, the majority being medium and common bulls which were sold from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Enquiry for good feeders was very light, the highest price paid being \$10.75 for cattle averaging 1,170. Stockers weighing from 750 to 850 pounds sold from \$8 to \$9; there were plenty of that class of cattle on the market, but although a few loads were disposed of on Thursday, many remained unsold. Milkers and springers sold steady. Choice milch cows moved from \$100 to \$160, choice springers from \$100 to \$165, and common from \$60 to \$90. One pure-bred Holstein cow four years of age, was sold for \$300. The calf trade opened on Monday with a drop of \$1.50 per hundred in sympathy with the Buffalo market. However, top calves picked up during the week some selling as high as \$19, and closing fairly strong on Thursday at \$17.25. Common and heavy calves were numerous with quite a few grass calves. Medium calves sold from \$14 to \$16, common \$6 to \$11, and grass calves, \$5 to \$7.

The run of sheep and lambs was light and all classes developed a stronger tendency. Lambs sold from \$12.75 to \$13.50, and closed strong on Thursday at a narrow range of \$13.25 to \$13.50, with one choice load at \$14. Yearlings were few and sold as high as \$10. Choice handy-weight sheep moved from \$7 to \$8, and heavy sheep from \$5 to \$6. There was a good demand for lambs all week.

There was a good run of hogs on Monday at prices steady with the previous week's close at \$19.25, fed and watered. On Wednesday, however, there was another cut of \$1, and a price of \$18.25 held for the remainder of the week, the market closing uncertain in tone.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 21, inclusive, were: 234,186 cattle, 69,391 calves, 240,939 hogs, and 177,382 sheep; compared with 279,213 cattle, 57,509 calves, 301,751 hogs and 180,130 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO				MONTREAL			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	36	\$13.35	\$13.00-\$13.75	\$13.75					
STEERS									
1,000-1,200 good	248	10.50	10.00-11.00	13.00	50	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.50-\$10.50	\$10.50	
common	32	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00					
STEERS									
700-1,000 good	465	9.00	8.00-9.75	10.00	47	9.00	9.00-10.50	10.50	
common	385	7.50	6.50-7.75	7.75	212	6.75	6.00-7.50	8.50	
HEIFERS									
good	537	10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00	35	8.75	8.00-9.50	10.00	
fair	290	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.50	48	7.00	6.50-8.00	8.00	
common	232	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	151	6.00	5.50-6.00	6.50	
COWS									
good	160	8.50	7.00-10.00	10.00	38	7.75	7.50-8.00	8.00	
common	512	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	234	5.75	5.00-6.50	7.00	
BULLS									
good	73	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00					
common	321	6.00	5.50-6.50	7.50	311	4.50	4.50-6.00	6.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	843	5.00	4.00-6.00	6.00	112	3.75	3.50-4.00	4.50	
OXEN					6				
CALVES									
veal	924	16.56	15.00-18.50	18.50	160	13.00	12.00-14.00	15.00	
grass					522	5.50	5.50-6.00	6.00	
STOCKERS									
450-800 good	1,740	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.50					
fair	355	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS									
800-1,100 good	192	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.90					
fair									
HOGS									
(fed and watered)									
selects	6,549	18.73	18.25-19.25	19.25	1,889	18.90	19.00-19.00	19.00	
heavy	9	18.25	17.25-18.25	18.25	2				
lights	30	17.25	16.25-17.25	17.25	180				
sows	183	14.98	13.25-16.25	16.25	48	14.90	15.00-15.00	15.00	
stags					1				
LAMBS									
good	5,153	12.77	12.00-13.50	14.00	3,517	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.50	
common	306	9.85	8.00-11.00	11.00	1,387	10.00	9.00-10.50	10.50	
SHEEP									
yearlings	75	8.75	8.00-9.50	9.50					
light	716	6.00	5.50-6.50	6.50	167	6.50	6.50-7.00	7.00	
common	189	4.00	3.00-5.00	5.00	262	5.25	5.00-6.00	6.00	

Hogs at Montreal quoted on basis of off-car weights.

Montreal.

Receipts on Monday were not heavy, but despite this, the market was slow and prices lower. This latter condition was, in a great measure due to heavy receipts of Winnipeg shipments direct to packers' sidings. Most of the fairly good grades of butcher cattle were sold at \$9 per hundred or under. One load of rough steers of medium to heavy weights, sold at \$9.50, a mixed lot of good heifers and fairly good cows at \$9, and a large proportion of sales of lighter cattle of fair flesh within a range of \$7 to \$7.50. Common thin grades brought from \$5 to \$6, according to weight. Bulls scaling up to 800 and 900 pounds were weighed up at \$4.50, a few butcher bulls weighing up to \$1,600 pounds brought \$5 to \$6, and canners sold at \$3.50. Grass calves, except in the case of a few of good quality were quoted at \$5.50. Good veal calves were in strong demand, but very few sales were made above \$14.50.

The quality of the lambs was poorer and partly on this account and partly because of lower prices in other market, very few sales were made above \$12. A few selected lots reached a top of \$12.50 but the common light culls were moved from \$8 up. A few picked ewes weighed out to local butchers brought \$7. The most common price for sheep was \$6.

Hogs weakened during the week by 50 cents per hundred, the market closing at \$18.50, off cars, for selects. Receipts were increased over those of the previous week.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 21, inclusive, were: 34,364 cattle, 61,263 calves, 60,598 hogs and 82,839 sheep; compared with 45,977 cattle, 66,793 calves, 69,474 hogs, and 81,165 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 21, inclusive, were: 37,919 cattle, 51,731 calves, 50,694 hogs, and 54,284 sheep; compared with 50,408 cattle, 50,851 calves, 49,309 hogs, and 54,774 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Wool Market Report.

The market for Canadian wools showed more activity during the week, especially for the lower grades. Considerable inquiries are being made for Western bright quarter and prices quoted are 29 cents to 30 cents. Sales of semi-bright and dark low quarter were made at 19c. to 20 cents, while seedy and soft cotts were moving at 18 cents and 19 cents. Many of the mills are still running on fall orders, and there is a strong inclination to clean up all stocks on hand before buying further supplies of wool, hoping that in the meantime wool prices

will have reached a more permanent level of values. The surplus of cross-bred wools is still enormous, but increased consumption of Merinos and the shortage of this year's clip in Australia is expected very shortly to result in higher prices for finer wools. A reduction of the sheep population in Britain has produced a scarcity of the better class of down wools and prices for these wools have advanced above last year's averages.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, best steers little change; other beef and butcher cattle and feeders unevenly 25c. to 75c. higher; bulls, 25c. to 50c. lower; choice veals steady; fat grassy calves, \$1 to \$1.50 higher; westerns mostly 50c. higher.

Hogs.—Top, \$13.15; bulk, light and butchers', \$12.75 to \$13.10; bulk, packing sows, \$12.10 to \$12.35; pigs mostly steady; bulk desirable, 100 to 125 pound pigs, \$13.25.

Sheep.—Compared with week ago, fat lambs, \$1 to \$1.50 higher; fat sheep and yearlings, 75c. to \$1 higher; feeder lambs, 50c. to 75c. higher.

The crop at Summerland will be 35 per cent. higher than last year, with 70 per cent. No. 1 apples. The crop at Grand Forks has retarded picking. Many orchards now fruiting will put this year's crop on a par with last year; quality finest ever.

PRICES.
 Apples in British Columbia has advanced to 35 per cent. higher than last year, with 70 per cent. No. 1 apples. The crop at Grand Forks has retarded picking. Many orchards now fruiting will put this year's crop on a par with last year; quality finest ever.

Some straight sales have been made at \$7 per barrel on a basis for winter stock run in carloads. Fameuse apples are higher than last year in price at \$4 to \$5 per barrel. Brunswick grower are about the price is 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. The Nova Scotia crop sold at \$1.50 per bushel, an average price for the year. No ready market for the crop.

Canada indicate a decrease in the actual crop will be, as districts show that conducive to rot, and until the crop for some time after, it is not likely to be. Similar conditions, which at a great extent, obtain in the United States. The quality of the crop has been very prevalent, Colorado Beetle have also been very low, which is, no doubt, due to the very large offerings, and at winter and spring prices are necessary for growers to store, and to watch the market.

Shortage.

Apple growing districts is suffering by the great difficulty has surpassed the greatest organization of the prepared. Good apples are being rationed on the ground owing to the situation quickly. At Goderich, Ontario, a representative counted fourteen empty from a car. The barrels were rationed received only a certain quantity desired on that day. On various occasions as many as up for their allotments. It was reported that the barrels were getting \$2 per barrel, picked and the containers. The growers themselves are experiencing in years of the critical time. The one, but it may be a little in the future if more of the fruit growing

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$2.31½; No. 2 northern, \$2.29½; No. 3 northern, \$2.24½; No. 4 northern, \$2.16½
Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 71½c.; No. 3 C. W., 64½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 64½c.; No. 1 feed, 62½c.; No. 2 feed, 59½c.

Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C. W., \$1.20; No. 4 C. W., \$1.15; rejected, 87½c.; feed 87½c.

All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario Wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 2 winter, \$2.05 to \$2.10; No. 2 spring, \$2 to \$2.05.

American Corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.17.

Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 68c. to 71c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.12 to \$1.17, according to freights outside.

Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment. Straight run bulk, seaboard, \$9 to \$9.15.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto, cash prices: First patents, \$12.90; second patents, \$12.40; first clears, \$11.80.

Rye.—No. 2 nominal; No. 3, \$1.65, according to freights outside.

Millfeed.—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$40; shorts, per ton, \$45; feed flour, \$3.25; white middlings, \$3.25.

Hides and Wool.

Country Hides, delivered, Toronto.—Beef hides, flat cured, 9c.; green hides, 7c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horsehides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearing and spring lambs, 25c. to 50c.; horsehair, farmers' stock, 36c. to 38c.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 10c.; calf skins, green flats, 10c.; veal kip, 8c.; horsehides, city take-off, \$4 to \$5.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 8c. to 9c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; cakes No. 1, 11c. to 12c.

Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 15c. medium, 22c.; fine, 30c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—The market for butter during the past week in Toronto was weak at lower price levels. Dealers stated that the export trade was at a standstill and that the outlook was anything but rosy. Bids from Great Britain were said to be around 47c. per lb., and merchants said that they would not be surprised if prices declined so that the export trade would be resumed. They admitted that they knew but little about the situation except the bare fact that offerings were large and trade weak. Best creamery pound prints were quoted at 57c. to 59c.; a couple of dealers asking 60c., while creamery solids sold at 55c. to 57c. per lb. Eggs were a firm trade and prices advanced another cent per dozen. Receipts of new-laid were light and prices ranged from 75c. to 80c. per dozen. Cheese was a slow, weak trade, but prices were unchanged. Poultry suffered a heavy decline in price as receipts were larger than the demand. The continued warm weather was also against a heavy trade in this line.

Wholesale Quotations.

Butter.—Choice creamery pound prints, 57c. to 60c.; creamery solids, 55c. to 57c.; choice dairy, 49c. to 50c.

Eggs.—No. 1's 63c. to 65c.; selects, 69c. to 70c.; new-laid, 75c. to 80c.

Cheese.—New, large, 29c. to 29½c.; twins, 29½c. to 30c.; old large, 33c. to 34c.

Honey.—Choice comb, \$7.50 to \$8 per case of 15 combs; bulk, 5's 28c. to 29c.; 10's, 27c. to 28c.; 60's, 26c. to 27c.

Maple Syrup.—Imperial gallons, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Poultry, alive, per lb., crate-fed chickens, 22c. to 25c.; good farm stock, 18c. to 20c. Hens over 6 lbs., 26c.; hens, 5 to 6 lbs., 24c.; hens, under 5 lbs., 20c.; roosters, 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 17c. to 20c.; Dressed poultry, per lb., crate-fed chickens, 32c. to 35c.; ducks over 5 lbs., 30c. ducks under 5 lbs., 25c. Old hens over 6 lbs. each, 26c.; over 5 lbs., 25c.; 4 to 5 lbs., 22c.; roosters, 17c. to 20c. per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables, Wholesale.

The large supplies of both fruits and vegetables on the local market was the direct cause of the lower prices, which prevailed during the week. Apples were a slow trade at unchanged quotations, and dealers had difficulty in making sales. The best trade was for well-selected highly colored apples in 11-qt baskets at prices around 50c. Spys,

greenings, russets snows, etc., were selling at \$1.25 per bushel.

Onions were hard to sell at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100 lbs., and 75c. to \$1.25 per 75-lb. sack.

Beets, carrots and turnips were all a draggy trade at unchanged prices.

Potatoes were only a fair trade at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag.

Wholesale Quotations.

Apples.—20c. to 30c. per 6 qts., 30c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket, \$1 to \$2 per bushel, \$3 to \$6 per bbl.

Bananas.—12c. per lb.

Crabapples.—50c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cranberries.—\$14 to \$14.50 per bbl.

Grapes.—Blue, 40c. to 50c. per 6 qts., 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket. Green, 45c. to 60c. per 6-qt.; \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Lemons.—\$5 to \$7 per case.

Oranges.—Valencias, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per case.

Pears.—25c. to 50c. per 6 qts., and 50c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Plums.—25c. to 30c. per 6-qt., 35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Prune Plums.—75c. to \$1.50 per 6-qt., \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Peaches.—50c. to 75c. per 6-qts., 65c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Tomatoes.—Outside grown, 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket; hothouse, 15c. to 20c. per lb.

Beets.—\$1 per bag.

Cabbage.—40c. to 75c. per doz., \$1 per barrel.

Carrots.—75c. per bag.

Cauliflower.—50c. to \$2 per dozen.

Celery.—50c. to \$1 per dozen.

Corn.—15c. to 20c. per dozen.

Lettuce.—Leaf, 30c. to 35c. per dozen; Canadian head, 75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

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

Peppers.—Green, hot, 50c. to 60c. per 11-qt.; sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.; red sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt.; red hot, 65c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag.

Spinach.—\$2 to \$2.25 per bbl.

Sweet Potatoes.—\$2.50 per hamper.

Squash.—75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Pumpkins.—75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Turnips.—60c. to 75c. per bag.

Clover Seeds.

Dealers quote clover seed at country points as follows:—

Alsike, No. 1 fancy, \$14.50 to \$15.50; Alsike, No. 1, bushel, \$13.50 to \$14.50; Alsike, No. 2, bushel, \$12.50 to \$13.50; Alsike, No. 3, bushel, \$11.50 to \$12.50; rejected, \$7 to \$11.50.

Montreal.

No change is reported in the market for 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 to \$225; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$300 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The mild weather which has been prevailing locally has had an adverse effect on the market for dressed hogs, no great demand being reported for supplies. As a consequence the undertone is easy with abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The demand for good Quebec potatoes is in excess of the supply and prices are showing a firmer tone, car lots were quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track and at \$1.60 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store, in a wholesale jobbing way.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup continued to sell in a wholesale jobbing way at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon in wood, and at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per gallon per tin of one gallon. Maple sugar was 26c. to 28c. per lb. according to quality.

Eggs.—The domestic demand for eggs is still good and prices are holding steady. Quotations: Special grades, 75c. to 77c. per dozen; extras, 67 to 68c.; firsts 58c. to 59c., and seconds, 50c. to 51c.

Butter.—The demand for butter continues quiet and very little business is passing. Prices held firm with sales of finest creamery being made at 53c. per lb. in solid packages and 54c. in one-pound blocks.

Cheese.—A better feeling is noted in the cheese market, owing to an improvement in the demand from the United Kingdom. Some business is reported

over the cable in Western colored cheese at 155s to 156s and in Eastern cheese at 151s to 152s, spot sales of Eastern colored have been made at 23¾c. per lb.

Grain.—Prices of oats are easier with car lots of No. 3 Canadian Western quoted at 85c.; No. 1 feed at 84c., and No. 2 feed at 79c. per bushel, ex-store. Ontario No. 3 white oats were quoted at 80c. per bushel in transit.

Prices of Argentine corn were steady with car lots quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.15 per bushel, ex-store, American funds.

Millfeed.—Buyers are not in the market for millfeed to any extent and business is quiet. Car lots of bran were quoted at \$40.25, and shorts at \$45.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash. Small lots of pure barley meal were selling at \$58; dairy feed at \$50, and mixed mouille at \$45 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Standard grades of rolled oats were selling at \$4.20 per bag of 90 lbs. in jute bags, delivered to the trade.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$30 to \$32, and No. 3 timothy at \$30 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—The market for hides and skins continued in more or less of a demoralized condition. No business of consequence is being done and prices are purely nominal. Steer and cow hides were 10 cents per lb.; bull hides, 7 cents; calfskins, 14 cents, and kips 10 cents per lb. Good lambskins were 50 cents each, and horsehides, \$2.50 to \$3 each.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—While a somewhat better trade was had on handy butchering cattle last week, those selling a quarter to fifty cents higher than the week before, bids on shipping cattle, of which there were twenty loads, mostly Canadians, looked from a quarter to fifty cents lower, and other classes of cattle remained about steady. The run for the week's opening totalled 115 loads, and of this number around 40 cars were Canadians. Monday no shipping cattle were here that were good enough to sell above \$13.50, but on Tuesday a load of good natives brought up to \$15.50. Down New York way the trade was bad the past week on beef, prices dropping three to four cents, and there was general complaint that cattle were killing bad and dark, and that the class of beef offered was far from satisfactory. With the run light demand was strong for handy grades. Local killers took hold readily and paid higher prices by a quarter to fifty cents on anything that showed decent kill. Few choice handy butchering steers were here, but sellers quoted the right kind up to \$13. Few yearlings reached up to \$15.50, and a few lots of choice heifers reached up to \$12.50. Fair to good steers and heifers mixed landed around \$12, and a fair class of heifers sold on a range of from \$9 to \$10. About the best price paid for cows was \$9, and the general run of sales on canners were made at \$3.50. Market on bulls was strong, stockers and feeders were firm, and full steady prices were paid for milk cows and springers. Offerings for the week totalled 3,300 head, as compared with 4,975 head for the week preceding, and as compared with 6,375 head for the same week a year ago.

Steers, Canadians.—Best, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.50; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, good to prime, \$14 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$12 to \$12.50; best handy, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; light and common, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Heavy heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; best butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; good butchering heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; light, common, \$5.50 to \$6; very fancy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; best heavy fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; medium to good, \$6.50 to \$7; cutters, \$4 to \$5; canners, good, \$3 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$8 to \$9; common to fair, \$7.25 to \$7.75; best stockers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$8 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Prices struck a still lower range the fore part of last week, but before the week was out a reaction was had. Monday the extreme top was \$14, but the bulk of the sales on packers' kinds and good Yorkers were made on a basis of \$13.75. After a decline during the week values recovered, and the general market

on Friday for all grades was \$14 and \$14.10, few made \$14.25, with one deck up to \$14.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market occupied a very favorable position last week. Demand was keen and a good, active trade was had, with prices ruling higher as the week advanced. Monday the best lambs sold at \$12.50, with culls \$10.50 down, and before the week was out, or on Friday, best lambs sold mostly at \$14.75, with culls bringing up to \$12. Sheep also got good action, the most strength being noted on these the latter part of the week, when sellers quoted best wethers from \$7 to \$7.50, and top ewes landed at \$6, few \$6.25. Receipts for the week were 17,200 head, as against 21,456 head for the week previous, and 23,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Calf market also showed improvement as the week advanced. Monday tops sold mostly at \$15.50, Tuesday and Wednesday the bulk moved at \$16, Thursday the best moved at \$16.50, and Friday the majority landed at \$18. Cull calves the latter part of the week sold from \$15 down. Heavy fat calves were a drug on the market all week, and grassy kinds also ruled slow, latter kinds selling from \$5 to \$6.50. The week's receipts were 3,000 head, the week before there were 3,981 head, and for the same week a year ago the run totalled 3,400 head.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, November 1. Cattle.—Receipts, 4,681. The cattle market opened a little slow, with buyers bidding a quarter to a half lower on practically all grades, but choice butcher cows and bulls. There were no heavy butcher steers offered for sale. Canners remained about steady at last week's close. There is a little more activity in the good feeder class, the inquiry being for good cattle at 1,000 lbs. or so. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice \$11 to \$12; good \$10 to \$11; medium, \$7 to \$10; common, \$6 to \$6.50. Butcher heifers, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$7 to \$10; common, \$5.25 to \$6.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$6.50 to \$8.50. Canners and cutters, \$3 to \$5.75. Butcher bulls, good, \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$5 to \$6. Feeding steers, good, \$10 to \$11; fair, \$9 to \$9.50. Stockers, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$8.

Calves.—Receipts, 337. Choice veal calves sold a dollar stronger. A few sold at \$18.50. Common and grassers slow sale. Quotations: Choice, \$17 to \$18.25; common, \$6 to \$10. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160. Springers, choice, \$125 to \$165.

Sheep.—Receipts, 4,934. Salesmen were asking \$14.25, but the majority of lambs were being sold at \$14. Good sheep, 8 cents.

Hogs.—Receipts, 3,180. No change in hog prices from last week being \$18.25 fed and watered. The market seems about steady at this price. Quotations, fed and watered basis: Selects, \$18.25, lights, \$16.25; heavies, \$17.25; sows, \$13.25 to \$15.25.

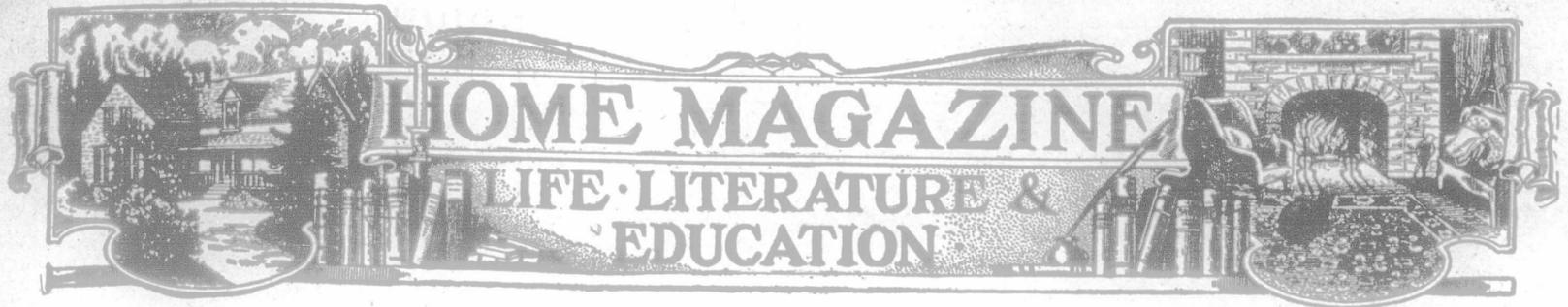
Montreal, Nov. 1. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,271. Owing to the comparatively light offering, sellers asked higher prices. While the average prices were somewhat higher than those paid during the previous week, this was due largely to an improvement in the quality of the stock. Very good butchers' steers in car lots brought \$9; fairly good heifers and steers were weighed up at the same figure, and top cows were \$8. One load of medium heavy steers of good quality received an offer of 10 cents, but was not sold. Quotations: Butchers' steers, choice to good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$8 to \$8.75; common, \$5.50 to \$7.75. Butcher heifers, choice, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$4.50 to \$6.75. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; medium, \$5 to \$7. Cutters, \$4 to \$4.50. Bologna bulls, good to common, \$4 to \$4.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 565. No change took place. Grass calves were mostly \$5.50. Very few veal calves offered. Quotations: Good veal, \$18; medium, \$11 to \$12.50; grass, \$5 to \$6.

Sheep.—Receipts, 5,444. Market was higher. Good lambs were \$13. Packers were not offering over \$6 for sheep. Quotations: Ewes, \$4 to \$7. Lambs, good, \$13.50 to \$13; common, \$8 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,847. Market was generally \$17.50 (w.o.c.). A few hogs under

FOUNDED 1866



November.

By EDITH M. THOMAS, IN THE "TIMES," NEW YORK.)

"Thou, the unloved of the Year— thou, November,
I alone greet thee, unloved and wanted!
Restless thou art, but rest thou refusest
Thou wouldst be wandering, wandering
ever!
Wherefore all shun thee, and pass thee by
swiftly,
Lest upon them should be laid like
affliction—
O troubled November!

"Thou hast a heritage, named Desolation:
Beauty it hath not, yet beauty thou
seekest.
Sometimes a wreath for thy head thou
art weaving,
Out of the leaves that are blown on thy
path—
All of a sudden, the wind hath despoiled it!
Comfort thou hast not, nor they that dwell
with thee—

Here, the rash bud that never shall open;
There, the late fledgling the flock hath
deserted.
Then, a shrill call through thy fingers thou
blowest;
Response there is not—they are far who
should answer.
Thou, with thine eyes of dim anguish,
dost question
How thou canst shield these poor orphans
of Summer!
Sometimes thou weepst—thy tears are
uneasing,
So much of anger was blent with thy
sorrow—
O troubled November!"

Then, from the distancing rain that
enveiled her,
Answered me faintly departing November:
"Troubled was I in a world that was
Trouble,
Embattled and harried by terrors un-
numbered.
Yet, peradventure, great largess I scatter,
Wherefore the world shall remember me
kindly,
Graving my name that shall stand on its
record—
Peace was the gift of this troubled
November!"

The Problem of Housework

[The last address by President Reynolds of the O.A.C., Guelph, to the School of Rural Leadership.]

THE home of a century ago was a manufactory, where most of the things required for the family food and clothing were produced. "Wanted at a seat about half a day's journey from Philadelphia, a single woman of unsullied reputation, an affable, cheerful, active and amiable disposition, cleanly, industrious, perfectly qualified to direct and manage the female concerns of country business as raising small stock, dairying, marketing, combing, carding, spinning, knitting, sewing, pickling, preserving, etc. Such a person will be treated with respect and esteem, and meet with every encouragement due to such a character."

The records do not show whether the modest requirements outlined in this advertisement of the year 1780 were satisfied or not. We know what would happen to-day. "There ain't no such animal" Such a domestic jewel is as extinct as the great auk.

The housekeeping problem has been solved in part by putting most of these industries out of the home. Further relief can best be found by continuing the process, and putting out more work. In most country places with community organization, even bread can be bought and certainly butter, canned fruit and

vegetables, and clothing of all kinds can be procured ready to use.

Our domestic and social science may well be employed, not only in home cookery and sewing and in planning to create a class of efficient servants, but in devising and enforcing pure-food laws, in inspecting creameries and canning factories, and in regulating the composition and manufacture of clothing. Then our housekeepers might buy the products of these factories with confidence.

It would widen the interest of our Home Economic Societies if they sought to learn what went into the manufacture of the canned fruit and vegetables their members buy, and investigated the conditions of labor in shops where clothing is manufactured. It is just as important in this day for a domestic science student to know what brands of prepared and semi-prepared foods are wholesome and nutritious, and what are not, and what clothing fabrics are wool, or cotton, or linen, or silk or shoddy, as it is to know how to manufacture good food and clothing out of the raw materials. For whether we welcome the change or not, the home is becoming less and less a factory, and more and more a spending department.

A second source of relief for the housekeeper must be found by substituting machinery for hand labor. The drift of industry to-day is to dispense with sewing in the home and to have it done in a factory. Where it must be done in the home, there should be a sewing-machine. Similarly the next generation will see the community laundry, and the country house will put out the washing. In the meantime there is the power-washer and the lady of the house may read the morning paper or Eaton's catalogue, or be busy at other work which cannot be "put out" while electric power has banished the scrubbing board. A machine is much more satisfactory than the best of domestic help. An electric washer has no scruples about working overtime. A gasoline engine for pumping does not develop backache, and if anything should go wrong with the engine, the man can probably fix it. A vacuum cleaner has no "followers", and is not likely to give notice. The modern housekeeper is most provident who plans to reduce the labor of the house to the lowest dimensions.

The housekeeper can find relief also by substituting head work for hand work. In other words planning the work of the house so as to save labor and to make labor more efficient. Among the methods suggested are: 1. Planning the work-room of the house—the kitchen—so as to save steps, to save bending, stooping, to save motions in the operations of cooking, dish-washing, table-setting. Economy of effort is the standard of efficiency in any enterprise. Economy of effort is not the effect of instinct, but of deliberate intelligent planning. 2. Reducing the style of living to simple terms, eliminating the fussiness of housekeeping in the table, in furniture and decorations, and in entertaining guests. 3. Where more than one are employed in the household, specializing in different branches of work, so that by practice and acquired skill, time and effort may be saved. That is the principle by which efficiency is secured in the modern industry, and though it may easily be carried too far and may result in narrowing the interests of the worker and reducing the worker to a mere machine, yet the result, economy of effort, is undoubtedly achieved.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the noted suffragette, promised the voters that when the women's regime prevails in parliament, every house, no matter how small, will be lighted, heated and served by electricity. The British Parliament, she asserted, will be responsible

for the electricity that turns the mangles, cooks the meats, and warms the houses. Why should women drag coal scuttles about, asked she, stand over steaming wash tubs, spend hours over old-fashioned ranges, which not only eat up coal, but cook the cooks, when by legislation and electricity the burden of the world could be lifted?

When all the housework has been put out that can be put out, and the remainder made as easy and light as possible by machinery and good headwork, there still remains in the farm house at least an irreducible minimum of work which in many instances spells slavery to the housekeeper. In such instances how is help to be secured for this overworked housekeeper?

In some instances that I know the mother is left at home to slave in the farm-house while the daughters are pursuing a career elsewhere—clerking, typewriting, or teaching school. If help is needed in this farm-house, and the daughters who might give the help are in other occupations, there must be something wrong, either in the nature of the housework that it is disliked, or in its value and importance that it is unremunerative, or in the conditions of country life that girls will not stay in the country.

Housework needs to be placed on a higher plane both in our thought of it and in our practice. Housekeeping is not a trade, but an art. Considered merely on the physical side, it is commonplace and uninviting enough. It consists of mixing things for food and stewing over the stove while they are cooking; like the witches in Macbeth, the cook may repeat endlessly:

"Double, double, toil and trouble
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

It consists of washing dishes and clothes, of cleaning floors and furniture, of carrying wood and water and numerous other performances that are repeated day by day with "damnable iteration." The house—the mere physical structure of wood and brick and plaster, often becomes the taskmaster; a living thing that drives, and enslaves with its constant demands for attention. It is not only the heathen in his blindness bows down to wood and stone. Many modern housekeepers are guilty of the same idolatry. Now if we are to serve, let our servitude be a worthy servitude. Let us serve, not that physical thing, the house, but a moral and spiritual being, the home. The work of the woman in the house is at once elevated and dignified when she realizes that she is not merely a housekeeper, but a homemaker. Then the human, the spiritual, as well as the merely physical qualities, are evoked, and the woman, if she can manage to do this, leaves off being a mere machine, and has the breath of life breathed into her, and becomes a living soul.

For the home is quite a different entity from the house. The house is where the family eat and sleep. Home-making is a much greater problem than housekeeping, and it is also an infinitely more interesting and important problem, for the one is a physical task, the other is a human problem.

If the daughters in our house can be persuaded of the dignity and honor of the art of homemaking, more of them will find their willing vocation in the home. It is of the homemaker the proverb speaks:

"Strength and honor are her clothing;
And she shall rejoice in time to come
She openeth her mouth with wisdom,
And in her tongue is the law of kindness."

I am firmly convinced that schools and colleges of Home Economics are fully

justified when they have accomplished these things: First, to teach what are the real problems of the homemaker, by eliminating what is fussy and accidental and unnecessary in the management of the home, and emphasizing what is really important. Second, to teach how these important things may be done with a minimum expenditure of physical effort. Third, to teach that a woman's service is of greater value to the home and the community than that of the pack-horse; that unless straitened circumstances compel, a woman's time is better spent in cultivating the spiritual intimacies of family life and in enriching the community life, than in mending worn clothing or in doing the family wash. In other words to teach the dignity and importance of homemaking, and to develop efficiency in that art, so that it shall be said of the homemaker:

"Many daughters have done virtuously
But thou excellest them all."

I believe that the solution of the problem of getting the work of the home done must be found in the ways indicated, namely by banishing as much of the work as possible from the home; by planning to simplify the work that remains; by the use of machinery; by elevating the general conception of homemaking so that the daughters of the home may proudly choose that art for their vocation; and through the colleges to train in efficiency and in a grasp of the essential problems.

And with these methods we must mainly be content, for there is no hope of large relief from employed help. Or, at any rate there is little to be hoped for in any systematic school training of domestic hired help.

Under present conditions of domestic service, young women in this country will not enter training courses for domestic servants, because:

1. The present scale of wages is as high as most house-holders can afford to pay, even for efficient service.
2. So long as young women can command the wages without special training, they will not be persuaded to take the training.
3. To train a class of the community for an occupation that implies social inferiority, is contrary to our democratic institutions and to our ideals of education.

1. *Wages.* I do not know what is the scales of wages in country districts, but I do know the wages paid in the towns and cities is a heavy tax on the average householder's income. So heavy a tax that the average householder is refusing to pay it, and is managing without help, in some cases adopting a reduced system of housekeeping.

There is no standard of wages for this work, nor any standard of conditions under which the work is to be done. Each employer is a law unto herself as to wages offered, privileges granted and work required. The income of the rich makes it possible for the rich employer to outbid her competitor. Then there is the competition of business, and a few months' training, or no training at all, will enable a prospective employee to accept employment in an office or at a counter on a salary and on terms more attractive than domestic employment. The first advance required is a standardizing of wages and of conditions of employment.

2. *Training.* Suppose a class of young women were trained to be efficient domestic help. How many would obtain employment where their training would count, not only in added responsibility, but in better social status and individual independence?

The training is a comparatively simple matter. If the perplexed housekeepers

all grades was \$14 and the \$14.25, with one deck

lamb.—Market occupied a position last week. Demand and a good, active trade prices ruling higher as usual. Monday the best \$12.50, with culls \$10.50 the week was out, or lamb sold mostly at \$11.50 bringing up to \$12.50. Good action, the most noted on these the latter week, when sellers quoted on \$7 to \$7.50, and top \$6, few \$6.25. Receipts were 17,200 head, as against the week previous, and the same week a year ago, market also showed improvement week advanced. Monday at \$15.50, Tuesday the bulk moved at \$16, best moved at \$16.50, and quality landed at \$18. Cull part of the week sold Heavy fat calves were a market all week, and grassy slow, latter kinds selling \$0. The week's receipts \$0, the week before there and for the same week a totalled 3,400 head.

's Live Stock Markets.

November 1. Cattle.—Receives the cattle market opened with buyers bidding a half lower on practically choice butcher cows and there no heavy butcher sale. Canners remained last week's close. There activity in the good feeder being for good cattle. Quotations: Butcher to \$12; good \$10 to \$11; common, \$6 to \$6.50; choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; \$10; common, \$5.25 to \$6; cows, choice, \$9 to \$10; \$8.50. Canners and \$5.75. Butcher bulls, \$10; common, \$5 to \$6; good, \$10 to \$11; fair, \$8.50; good, \$8.50 to \$8. Hogs, 337. Choice veal collar stronger. A few Common and grassers quotations: Choice, \$17 to \$6 to \$10. Milch \$0 to \$160. Springers, \$5. Hens, 4,934. Salesmen \$25, but the majority \$14. Good

3,180. No change in last week being \$18.25. The market seems this price. Quotations, basis: Selects, \$18.25, heavies, \$17.25; sows,

1. Cattle.—Receipts, the comparatively light higher prices. While were somewhat higher during the previous largely to an improvement of the stock. Very cars lots brought buyers and steers were the same figure, and top One load of medium good quality received an \$8, but was not sold. Butcher's steers, choice to medium, \$8 to \$8.75; \$7.75. Butcher \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 \$4.50 to \$6.75. Butcher \$0 to \$8; medium, \$5 \$4 to \$4.50. Bologna \$4 to \$4.50. Hens, \$5 to \$6. No change in veal calves offered. \$18; medium, \$5 to \$6. Hens, \$5,444.

Good lambs were not offering over \$6. Ewes, \$4 to \$7. \$50 to \$13; common,

1,847. Market was (o.c.). A few hogs under

will find the girls who are willing to be trained for household service, and will guarantee to employ them on conditions that will recognize that training, there will be little difficulty in arranging for such a course as the circumstances seem to demand. The machinery is already provided.

More Talk About Stock.

Judging a Driving Horse.

(Continued from lecture by Prof. Toole, partly reported in last week's issue.)

ONE of the representatives at the Conference brought his driving horse into the ring, and so afforded a subject for the lesson.

In choosing a driving horse, said Prof. Toole, don't look for heavy muscle.

In the head look for more life than in the draft horse,—the driving horse has a smaller head. A "Roman" nose, or a bulge between the eyes is not desirable. The eye should be large and prominent, the poll fairly prominent, the ear not too large and coarse, and the nostril large and open. The throat should be clean-cut at the juncture of head and neck, and the neck long and fairly range.

The driving horse has more slope of shoulder, and a longer pastern than the draft horse. Bone, same as that of the draft horse only not so much of it. The knee should be strong and there should be more obliquity of the pastern because the horse has to go fast.

Body.—There is a little more length of top than in the draft horse, but the top should not be too long. Look for lots of strength at the heart-girth, and a good-sized, though not too large, middle. Croup, fairly long with a nice curve.

Great Britain demands a uniform type of bacon. Before the War she got just what she wanted from Denmark; the Danes bred for bacon, the "Yorkshire" and "Danish White." During the War the Danes turned their hog supply over to Germany, because they were dependent upon Central Europe for feed. As a consequence their hog supply to Great Britain went down and they haven't got it back. Now Great Britain wants Canadian bacon, and we haven't enough to supply the demand. The bacon-hog business to-day is good business and always will be if we produce a steady supply of uniform bacon. We've got to be organized so we will have the right quality of bacon hog coming on every month of the year. In this way we will get and hold the English market.

From experiments at the O. A. C. it has been concluded that one breed is not much better than another for bacon purposes; it's more in the strain. There is such a thing as getting a hog too high on the legs, and too narrow in body to be a good one, but one should look for getting one of the right size that is not a weak animal. In the early future, the lecturer thought, feed prices will be comparatively good. Last winter at the O. A. C. it cost \$18 a hundredweight (cwt.) to produce pork, and that did not pay, but the time is coming back when raising for pork will pay. Also the time is coming when all animals will be sold by grade. When that day arrives the bacon hog will command the premium.

Points.—The lesson was based on a Yorkshire hog in the ring. "Yorkshires," said the lecturer, "weigh like lead on the scales" though they do not look fat; they look a lot smaller than they really are. There is considerable width between

or shorts with barley or a few peas. Keep in a box before the pigs all winter, charcoal, sulphur, lime or wood ashes, and a small amount of salt.

Judging Sheep.

WE have not increased our flocks in Canada as we should, said Prof. Toole; the average farm in Ontario could handle a small flock to good advantage. Six or seven sheep can be kept where one cow will live; they eat more weeds, are easy to handle, and the dog nuisance is not nearly so bad as it seems. In all Canada we have only about 3,000,000 sheep, or about 2 to 100 acres. The lecturer thought there is a great chance to increase in numbers as well as quality. Some time ago there was not a great deal of profit in it, but even then the sheep were putting in as much per investment as other live stock. But don't keep sheep with dairy cows unless you can keep them apart; they go well with pigs or general farming. The lamb topping the market now weighs from 70 to 90 lbs.; people who eat lamb want small roasts and not much fat, therefore, the market calls for a smaller and leaner type.

There are two types: (1), the "wool" type, with fine wool, the more wrinkles the better. (2), the mutton type, the kind bred in Canada, both the long-wool and short-wool kinds. The demand is for the short-wool type. It is, therefore, good business to start into the "Downs"—Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, Suffolk or Cheviot.

The animal in the ring was Shropshire. Points.—The head should be short and broad, with considerable width between eye and top of head. Great spring of rib; short, strong back; good "leg of

IN the management of early life nutrition forms the most important factor, and the building-up process naturally depends on proper food. Any serious mistakes made at this time soon show their effects, and are difficult of correction. It is a truism to state that proper nourishment forms the foundation of satisfactory growth and enduring health.

The importance of proper feeding during infancy has been emphasized by observations during the recent war. The large number of young men in the United States rejected by the draft, for physical reasons, averaging 1 in 4, at once attracted attention. And many of these physical defects could have been prevented. During 1917-1918 the Health Department of New York estimated that about 20 per cent. (1 in 5) of the children in the public schools were suffering from malnutrition. This condition is not always limited to the poor, but is found, to a certain extent, among all classes. It is due to an improper selection and preparation of food materials.

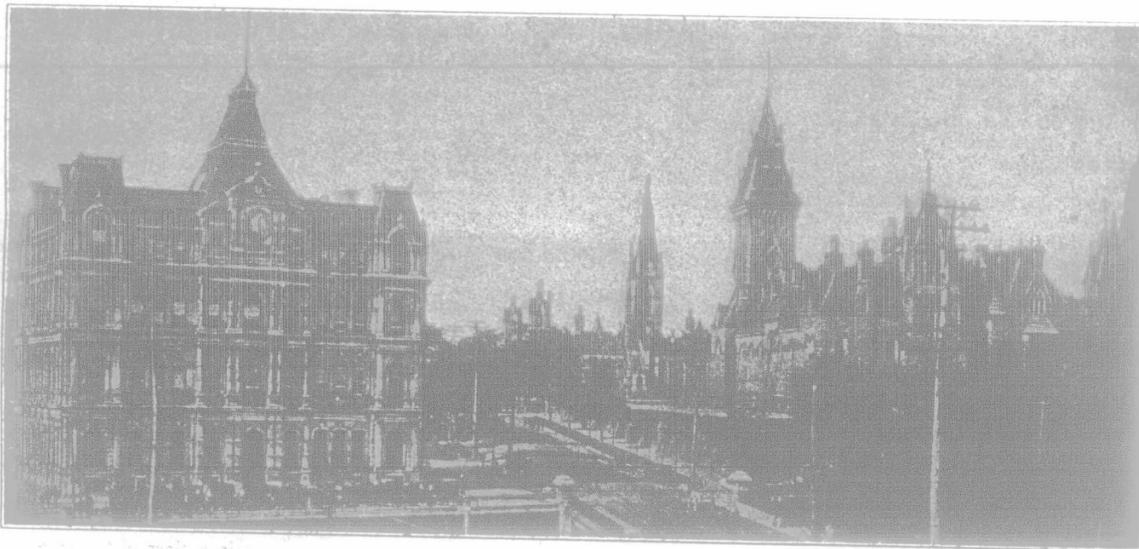
For a long time the steady gain in weight by an infant was considered a demonstration that its food was satisfactory, but many animal experiments have shown that poor growth and rapid gain in weight may occur in the same animal, and that some individuals who are of satisfactory weight may really be stunted. The important thing is to see that the gain in weight is the result of real growth and not simply of storing water and fat in the tissues. Condensed milk babies are usually very fat and chubby, often the pride of the family and the envy of the neighborhood. But if that unfortunate babe has an illness, pneumonia, scarlet fever, etc., it has no resistance, "the fat runs off just like water," because the so-called fat was really water held in the tissues because the diet of condensed milk was too rich in sugar. I have often told my mothers when they complained that So-and-So's baby was so much bigger and fatter than theirs, that they were not raising elephants but just ordinary babies. Because a baby is fat is no guarantee that it is perfectly well. Insistence on breast feeding will give the best nutritional start. If it is not entirely sufficient, supplemental feeding will enable the breast to continue its work. The principal mistake has been in neglecting breast feeding, and in holding too high an estimate of the value of artificial feeding. The babe after he is weaned, and the growing child, should be given milk freely. The mistake here again is that the medical profession has not realized the value of milk as "the staff of life." If milk constituted a greater proportion on everyone's diet, there would be little or no "deficiency diseases" like rickets, scurvy, etc. Milk will supply vitamins; inorganic salts, e.g., lime, phosphorus; protein (curd); fat and carbohydrate (milk sugar). It has all the constituents of a balanced diet. Drink more milk; raise more cows.

The practical advantages of cereals with milk have recently been demonstrated on a large scale. During the late war Denmark was subjected to a blockade, and had to be strictly rationed. Beef was so costly that only the rich could afford to buy it in sufficient amounts, therefore, reliance was placed on potatoes and the large barley crop (which was given to man and not to pigs as heretofore), with the result that the pigs died of starvation, but the people received sufficient nourishment. Besides the cereals, milk and butter constituted the diet. During the year of severe regulation the death-rate dropped 34 per cent. (one-third less) being 10.4 per thousand.

It would seem that the principal cause of death lies in food and drink. The people must first have bread, potatoes and cabbage in sufficient quantity, and then milk. Milk again is "the saving grace" of a balanced diet. It will be found that practically all experiments in nutrition, whether on animals or human beings, show the most efficient foods to be cereals supplemented by milk and green vegetables. This is contrary to the common belief that meat is the food most required in the diet.

One of the most active causes of social unrest and discontent is the high cost of living, and this high cost is largely due to false theories of what is really needed for proper nutrition. One way to lessen this high cost is to lessen the use of meat and depend more on milk, cereals and vegetables.

Physicians can render the nation no



View in Ottawa, Showing Parliament Buildings in the Background.

The hock is more rangy in the driving-horse than in the draft, not so much muscle, but look for a clean-cut, sound hock, as you would in the draft horse.

A gelding, said the lecturer, should be fully developed when well past 5 years, a filly a little sooner. A 7-year-old horse is at its prime for hard work; the horse begins to decline at 8 or 9, but may be useful until after 20. "Don't sell him to anyone then," said Prof. Toole, "he has been one of your best friends." Upon the whole it is best to sell a horse when he is at the top of his value, and keep bringing another one along.

Judging the Bacon Hog.

THE pig industry, said Prof. Toole, is one of the most important branches of the live stock industry in Canada. There never was such an opportunity for Canada to maintain the market for pork as at the present time. Before the War our strongest competitors were Denmark and Ireland; that condition has been somewhat changed. The British market pays a premium for the bacon hog. The United States does not produce the bacon hog; the one they produce is a product of corn, a lard-hog, too fat for bacon. Here in Canada we had better stay out of the lard-hog business; we can grow the things that make the best bacon—barley, oats and the by-products of the dairy. In Kent and Essex counties it is all right to produce the lard-hog; corn can be easily grown there and in parts of Elgin and Middlesex.

the eyes, and a fair-sized ear. The bacon hog has a fairly long neck and is light in the jowl. The shoulder is set smoothly into the body, and there is sufficient spring of rib and depth at heart-girth. What has put the bacon hog in ill repute in some places is that they have overdone the thing and evolved one that is too long, and a heavy feeder. The bacon hog should have a strong top nicely arched over. The fat should not be too thick, and should be distributed evenly all along the back;—in the lard hog there will be 3 inches of fat, and a bunch of it on the shoulder, and possibly on the rump. The rump should be nicely tapered, ham lean and tapering.

In the bacon hog look for length, smoothness of shoulder, a lean ham, and nicely arched top. Aim to get a large amount of lean.

In reply to questions Prof. Toole said that roots should be fed to both classes. . . The lard hog is short, thick and blocky, with a heavy jowl. . . Yorkshire and Berkshire make a very good cross because both are of the same type. The Duroc-Jersey is the main hog in the Central hog-belt of the United States.

Feeding.—Start little pigs on skim-milk, or shorts, or finely ground oats; to finish the hog in the ring was being fed two-thirds barley and one-third oats. Don't crowd a young pig. At 4 months gradually replace the oats

mutton." (The good cuts come from the same places as on beef cattle). The sheep should be full in the neck and heart-girth, and the wool should be fine over the front shoulders and coarse over the hind quarters.

Handling.—"It is a crime," said Prof. Toole, "the way some people handle sheep. They grab and pull them, leaving dark streaks on the flesh and hurting the sheep." He then demonstrated how to throw a sheep. Put one hand under the jaw and the other on the rump. Then reach through, and catch the hind leg just above the hock, and make the sheep sit down easily, when you can turn him over without any trouble. When handling sheep keep the hand flat going down the back and sides, loin and leg.

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

[Note.—Will those who require a speedy reply to questions asked in this department, kindly enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope? If this is not done your letter will have to wait its turn for publication. Also, kindly save your papers, or clip out the "Medicus" department; we cannot promise to supply back numbers, or to repeat.]

Milk! Milk!

"I have fed you with milk and not with meat."—I Cor. 3, 2.

ment of early life nutrition most important factor, and up process naturally deeper food. Any serious at this time soon show d are difficult of correc- ism to state that proper rms the foundation of th and enduring health.

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greater service than to start the feeding of infants and children with foods that will be efficient, economically as well as physiologically. The value and importance of milk cannot be told too often.

Habits and tastes formed in early years have much to do with food customs lasting all through life. The palate should be educated as well as the brain. You have, no doubt, met adults who "cannot bear the sight of a tomato," "cabbage is only fit for hogs," "beans never agree with me," "I cannot eat oatmeal porridge in the summer," etc., etc. Others never will eat butter unless unsalted, and so on. Why? Why do they honestly believe all these things they tell you? Because of their training in childhood. If you happen to be born in Scotland, you will undoubtedly like porridge (and perhaps the Shorter Catechism),—if in Ireland, the potato,—in England, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding,—in Germany, Limburger cheese (with the smell, and this cheese is fair proof that bad smells don't cause disease, otherwise the Germans never would have survived). In other words, you can be trained to like any kind of food. Those people who cannot eat this thing or that thing, especially vegetables, will sooner or later suffer, and the teeth will likely show it first, readily decaying, pyorrhea, etc. So train the children to live on simple, nutritious and inexpensive foods, especially milk and vegetables.

Milk is the one food that comes nearest "a balanced menu." If sufficient milk is taken daily there will be little, if any, danger that your menu will not be a balanced diet. When you are sent to the hospital with any illness, pneumonia, typhoid fever, nephritis or Bright's disease, what diet does your doctor order? Milk, of course. Why? Because milk supplies so many of the essentials of a diet. Milk for children, of course, should be pasteurized. Let us be able to say with St. Paul: "I have fed you with milk and not with meat."

Women's Institute Convention at Ottawa.

BY L. D. MILNER.

The sixth annual convention of the Women's Institutes of Eastern Ontario, which was held in the banquet hall of the Chateau Laurier, was opened on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 13th, and continued until noon of Friday, October 15th.

Miss D. M. Sutherland, of the Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, presided at the opening session, and the first speaker was Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes for Ontario. Mr. Putnam, in the course of his speech, explained that the aim of the Institutes was the dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, with special attention to home life, and the medical inspection of school children. He had been greatly impressed by the general high character of the work done by the institutes throughout Eastern Ontario.

Dr. John Waugh, Chief Inspector of Schools for Ontario, had said that he felt the success of his work would depend, to a great extent, upon the degree to which the Women's Institutes would co-operate. Dr. McCullough, the Provincial Medical Inspector, had also said that the success of his work would depend upon the degree to which the Institutes would co-operate in placing before the young people the programme of the Department of Public Health.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson, on behalf of the Local Council of Women, extended a welcome to the delegates, and spoke of the wide-reaching and ever-widening influence of the Institutes on the world. She expressed a wish that more young people would be induced to take up the work, because the enthusiasm of the young people would be a valuable asset. At the same time the work would be of benefit to the young people, leading them into right channels at a time when their characters were most easily moulded.

Mrs. R. V. Fowler, of Perth, first vice-president of the Federation of Women's Institutes, replied on behalf of the delegates. She reviewed the work of the Institutes in connection with medical and dental inspection in the rural schools, saying that good, honest work was the basis of all progress.

A letter was read from Mrs. Wm. Todd, President of the Federated Institutes of Ontario, regretting her inability to be

present at the convention, as she had to attend the child-welfare convention to be held at Ottawa the following week, and found it impossible to attend both.

Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Director of the Home Branch of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, spoke on the subject of "The Young Canadian Girl." She said that the opportunity to vote given the young women of Canada makes the young girl a factor to be reckoned with, as it is she, with her influence upon the young men of the country, who will control the government.

She said that the war had taught that human life was the cheapest thing in the world. Man would attempt to bring up live stock with as little knowledge, or as little training, as an ordinary man and woman would attempt to bring up children. Steps were being taken for the improvement of child life in Canada. When the Soldiers' Settlement Scheme was begun, the Honorable Arthur Meighen, then Minister of the Interior, said that unless the women and children were taken into consideration, the scheme could not be carried out.

She went on to say that nothing in after life could make up for mistakes in home training. The woman who is a good mother is not always a good trainer of girls. Sometimes mothers will say: "I have done everything for my girl since she was born, and she is as selfish as she can be." It is because the mother has done everything for her that the girl is selfish. Habits of industry and helpfulness, of concentration and precision, should be instilled into children at a very early age. Mrs. Muldrew pointed out that hard work and hard days made worth-while characters. Handicrafts such as mat-braiding, and the raising and canning of small fruits and vegetables for sale, should be introduced into the communities in order to teach young girls the value of creating something, and also the value of money.

Mr. Putnam presided at the evening session, at which the principal speaker was Dr. Waugh, Chief Inspector of Schools, for Ontario. Dr. Waugh said that there could be no high moral, intellectual, or spiritual development in a community unless these were found on sound physical health. The health programme in the schools began with the Women's Institutes, and its success is due to the efficiency of their propaganda. He spoke of a school for the training of nurses in school work which had been started in Toronto last year as an experiment, and how it was being continued because of the gratifying results.

He told of the lack of accommodation throughout the Province for the education of mentally defective children. Many of these children were merely backward, and their services could, through proper training, be utilized, making them assets instead of liabilities to the Province.

The Hon. H. C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary for Ontario, followed with a short address, showing how the Government was handling the problem of the mentally defective, and criminally inclined. The criminals at the Burwash farm were made to work on the land, and in the lumber yards, and their efficiency was twenty-five per cent. higher than that of ordinary laborers. He spoke of the difficulty in securing nurses for the hospitals for the mentally defective, explaining that this was probably due to the lack of romance about the work.

Miss Emily Guest, M. A., the Supervisor of Women's Institutes for Canada, was the final speaker at this session. She reviewed the work of the Institutes since its commencement in 1897, and said Women's Institutes were the great gift of Ontario to the whole world. She told of the adoption of the idea by other countries, especially England and Scotland. She impressed upon the presidents of the various branches the necessity of making all members of the institutes work.

During the evening Miss Packham, of Ottawa, rendered two solos, both of which were encored.

The Thursday morning session was presided over by Mrs. I. K. Kelly, of Almonte. Reports were given by a number of delegates of the work done by their branches. A discussion on the programme for the coming year was led by Mrs. Chas. Yates, of Athens. The programme is to include sanitation, citizenship, education, the franchise and amusements outside the home.



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Average meats.....	45c
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40c



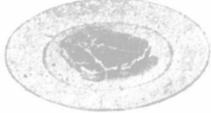
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60 servings of meat would cost \$5

\$5



60 servings of fish would cost \$5

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Mr. G. A. Putnam said there was no reason why the Women's Institutes and the United Farmers of Ontario should not co-operate in their work. Mrs. Headrick, of Beachburg, gave a most interesting talk on what the branches can do for the young people. She showed how much could be done in the way of recruiting for the Institute by inviting the children of the community to social events.

Mr. E. K. Hampson, Assistant Principal of the Agricultural School at Kemptville, also gave an interesting talk, describing the college course. He expressed the hope that the members of the Institutes would co-operate with the college and improve their communities by having their young men trained there. He explained how, owing to the short terms of the college, it was possible for a young man to take advantage of the education offered there without it interfering with the work on his farm.

Anyone who is fifteen years of age and has completed public school training is eligible for registration, and experienced men are permitted to enter as special students and choose such work as they may wish without taking the entire course. The fees are very low. For the courses in chemistry and physics, and farm engineering, a charge of \$2 per year is made, and for the course in dairying there is a charge of \$1 per year. A limited number of students can be accommodated at the school at a cost of \$5 per week for room and board, while further accommodation can be found in Kemptville at from \$6 to \$7 a week.

Following a luncheon for the representatives and convention officers, the election of the Board of Directors took place. Representatives for provincial committees were chosen as follows:

Miss E. McGee, of Chesterville, for Dundas, Glengarry, Stormont and Prescott; Miss Craig, North Gower, for Carleton; Lanark and Renfrew; Mrs. Chas. Yates, Athens, for Addington, Amherst Island, Brockville, Leeds and Lennox.

The representatives chosen for the convention committee were the following: Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Maxville; Mrs. Hugh Hill, Cobden; Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro; Mrs. G. R. Bradley, Ottawa; and Mrs. R. H. Grant, Hazeldean.

Six standing committees were chosen to introduce new work for the coming year. The subjects chosen, and the Convener of each committee follow.

Agriculture, Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro; home economics, Miss M. U. Watson, Guelph; immigration, Miss D. M. Sutherland, Toronto; education and better schools, Miss K. F. McIntosh, Brampton; public health and child welfare, Mrs. Wilson, Parkhill; publicity, Miss M. E. Chapman, Toronto.

The afternoon session was presided over by Miss M. E. Pearson, of Merrickville. The reports of the various standing committees were presented, and the work outlined for the coming year. The work the Education Committee has in view is to ask the Branch Institutes to petition their school boards to provide a plot of ground suitable for school gardening, and to encourage their teachers to direct the pupils in planting and caring for these plots. They will also work for improvement of school grounds, and try to promote general interest in the beautifying of farm homes by mowing lawns and planting trees and flowers.

The work of the Home Economics Committee will be to advise the department as to the line of work to be included in the demonstration lecture courses which will be given at the institutes, and they will recommend a list of books for study and reference by institute members.

The Committee on Immigration will secure information of immigrant families and girls, and women employed as domestics throughout the province, from the Ontario Government Employment Bureau, Ontario Colonization Department, and the Soldiers' Settlement Board. They will render any assistance to the immigrants they may need, and do all they can to encourage them in the Institute movement. They will also keep in touch with the children in their districts placed by the Children's Aid Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and similar institutions.

The Committee on Agriculture will encourage women to become gardeners, small-fruit farmers, poultry raisers and bee-keepers, and try to create centres for the collection and disposal of the products.

The programme of the Public Health and Child Welfare Committee has not

yet been prepared, owing to the need for investigation before this can be done.

The Convener of the Publicity Committee emphasized the necessity for bringing the work of the Institutes before as many people as possible. Some meetings were of purely local interest, but others, for instance, the holding of a clinic, were of interest to the province. At such times the press people of the nearest paper should be invited to attend, and photographs should be taken. When work of particular interest was to be done the Superintendent should be communicated with, for it might be possible to arrange to have moving pictures made to be used as educational "fillers."

Judge Archibald gave a short address on the work of the Juvenile Court, showing the need for close companionship between parents and children if the latter are not to go astray.

Mr. Putnam presided at the evening session. Miss A. E. Windsor, of London, England, who is travelling through Canada, and will also visit the other Overseas Dominions, made an appeal for the suffering children in the war-ridden lands of Europe. She has observed with her own eyes the conditions in Europe, and made a strong plea for the saving of the children. The work, which is non-political and non-sectarian, is under the patronage of the International Red Cross, and the Patrons include the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Honorable Lord Curzon, and the Right Honorable Lord Robert Cecil. Miss Windsor stated that not a single child in the great city of Vienna was without rickets because of ill-nourishment, and told of seeing two hundred mis-shapen dwarfs in one hospital, with two hundred and fifty other children in similar conditions awaiting admission.

About fifty children from two of the Ottawa public schools gave beautiful exhibitions of folk dancing during the evening, and choral singing by school children was another pleasing feature of the programme.

Mrs. Adam Shortt gave a very interesting address on "Mother's Allowances." She explained that a pension was something given for something done, but the allowance was something given for something to be done. The idea had started in California, and has spread to every State in the Union. The persons who would benefit by the Act were bona fide widows with two or more children under fourteen years of age; women with two or more children under fourteen years of age whose husbands were in insane asylums; women with two or more children under fourteen years of age, whose husbands were incapacitated for providing for them.

Mrs. Shortt said the board is very much in sympathy with those mothers who do not come under the act, especially deserted wives. She held out hope that something might be done to help them later. She also spoke with great sympathy of illegitimate children, explaining that there were no illegitimate children, but there were illegitimate parents. She said deserted husbands should be brought back and made to work, and the wages given to the support of wives and children. The amounts to be paid to the mothers were the following:

To a mother with two children, \$40; to a mother with three children, \$45; to a mother with four children, \$50; to a mother with five or more children, \$55; the children to be all under the age of fourteen. Where the parents of children have saved by thrift and have purchased a small home to the value of \$2,000, no difference will be made in the payment of the allowance, because it is the feeling of the Board that such thrift should be encouraged.

Dr. John Amyot, Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Health, was the final speaker at this session. Selective immigration was advocated by him. He also dealt with the subjects of patent medicine and pure food. The people must know what they are purchasing, and it was the intention of the Department to uncover fraud by constant investigation of medicines and foods offered for sale.

The Friday morning session was presided over by Miss E. McGee, of Chesterville. Miss M. E. Chapman, Associate Editor of the Farmer's Magazine, Toronto, gave a most interesting and practical talk on labor-saving devices. She spoke of the number of men who had to give up farming because of their wives breaking down under the strain of the work. Very



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earn a lot of money by subscribing to the Farmer's Advocate and Home. Write for instructions.



You will like Lantic
fine!



For BAKING.—For pound, tea and sponge cakes, coffee cakes, angel cake, layer cakes, fruit cakes, cocoanut cakes, pork cakes, nut cakes, short cakes, macaroons and biscuits, crullers, rolls, buns—ALL cakes—Lantic creams *quicker* with the butter—because it's FINE.



For PRESERVING.—For peaches, pears, plums and grapes—if you use Lantic you can smile at the old caution, "Let it simmer until all the sugar is dissolved." While yet the fruit retains its beautiful color and attractive form, the preserving is *done!*—because it's FINE.

FINE in granulation—finer than all other sweeteners in actual use—finest in results obtained. "Fine has many meanings to the Lantic user! In snowy glistening crystals of pure cane sugar—all sugar and nothing else—Lantic brings you concentrated sweetening. And because each crystal is fine and even, Lantic dissolves at once—it instantly delivers its great sweetening power without hesitation. Of course it goes farther. Of course it costs less. Of course you will like it *fine*.

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In CANDY-MAKING, fine granulation gives candy a soft velvety quality. Most of the highest grade chocolates and finer candies are made with Lantic. The exquisite "velours" of the best chocolate cream comes from Lantic fineness.



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True to tone and skillfully built from the best materials by expert Canadian workers. It is a superior all-Canadian instrument. See that you get "Canada's Biggest Piano Value". There is a Sherlock-Manning dealer in nearly every community. Write us direct for the name of the one nearest to your home.

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LONDON :: CANADA

often when a farmer sold out and went to the city, he found he could not do other work as well as farming. One of the chief tests of successful farming was the endurance of the women.

She said if Julius Caesar came to earth to-day he would not be able to run an automobile or a tractor, but Mrs. Julius Caesar could take up the housework and go on with it because conditions had not changed. Sometimes it was the women's own fault that such things were so. At the exhibitions men took more interest than women in labor-saving devices. When a man would offer to buy these things for his wife, she would say, from mistaken ideas of economy, that she could keep on with what she had for a while longer.

The Women's Institutes could promote the installation of labor-saving devices throughout the community. Excursions, similar to those made to model farms, could be made to properly-equipped farm homes.

Some farmers were fortunately situated on a hydro-electric line, but there were others who had a stream running downhill on their own farms who could avail themselves of the advantages of a local electric plant. Such a plant, costing less than an automobile, would mean running water in the house, a bath-room, and many other boons. If a farmer had thirty or forty young horses running in his pasture he would utilize their services, but many a farmer had thirty or forty horse power running through his place and did not use it.

Miss Chapman also told of the advantages of having a community laundry. This would be run along the lines of a cheese factory. She also suggested that a small room be used as a laundry room to keep the steam out of the kitchen on washing days. An old stove could be installed, after the floor had been cemented, and this stove could be used for such work as canning and rendering lard. The room could be used as a wash-house by the men. A drain could be made immediately under the washing machine to carry off the water. An excellent suggestion was that where side plugs were used on washing machines these should be transferred to the bottom of the machine, making it unnecessary to raise the machine when emptying and rinsing.

Many of the devices she suggested were inexpensive and within the reach of everyone. She spoke of the value of a cheap mop-wringer, which would save one putting one's hands in water and permit the use of even a lye solution for special cleansing purposes. A high stool upon which one could sit while ironing, or preparing vegetables, was another good suggestion.

The farm-house kitchen, because of its being used as a meeting place by all the family, could not be so compact as a city one, but stove, cupboards and tables could be placed close together, and the rest of the large kitchen used as a sitting-room. A dumb waiter would save much stair-climbing and a hand pressure pump, used for about five minutes daily, would be a great improvement.

The following resolutions, presented by Miss M. E. Pearson, of Merrickville, were adopted:

"That the appeal made by Miss Windsor for the Save the Children Fund, be forwarded to the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario.

"That the Women's Institutes of North Lanark ask the provincial executive of the Federated Women's Institutes to use its influence in having the provincial boards of censors for motion pictures insist upon less lurid and sensational, and often immoral, pictures."

A resolution was passed, thanking Her Excellency, the Duchess of Devonshire, for the invitation to tea at Rideau Hall, a copy of which was to be forwarded to Her Excellency. Votes of thanks were also passed to all who contributed to the success of the convention. Special votes were passed thanking Mr. Putnam and Miss Sutherland for their efforts. Miss Sutherland announced that the Department of Agriculture was providing ten-day lecture courses in Home Nursing, First Aid, Domestic Science and Sewing, and instructors would be sent to the Institutes.

About one hundred delegates accepted the invitation to tea at Government House, and were received by Her Excellency in the blue room. The Women's Institutes Convention is the first women's organization to have been honored in this way by Her Excellency.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

From Strength to Strength.

They go from strength to strength.—Ps. 84:7.
God is the strength of my heart, and my portion forever.—Ps. 73:26.

Lead us daily nearer Thee,
Till at last Thy face we see,
Crowned with Thine own purity:
We beseech Thee, hear us.

The Lover of the Church, unseen by us but watching the hearts of men with eyes like a flame of fire; sent a warning message through St. John to his own loved city of Ephesus. First came a word of deserved commendation. The Watcher says He knows the works and patience of the Church of Ephesus. He is pleased with its bold stand against open evil and hidden hypocrisy. He knows that the Christians in that great city have labored for His Name's sake and are still working for Him. "Nevertheless," He says, "I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love. Remember, therefore, from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."

It is evidently no light thing in the eyes of the Bridegroom to have the love of His chosen bride grow colder. She is working for Him still, but it is the love of the heart He desires most. When a wife grows cold towards the husband who loves her, it is small comfort to have her still a good housekeeper, getting his meals and mending his clothes. Perhaps he was happier in the early days of married life, when she made mistakes in her cooking (which they laughed at together) but when her face lighted up with pleasure as she heard his step. There can be little joy in married life, I should think (of course, I speak as an outsider—but "outsiders see most of the game") when either husband or wife has grown cold. Good housekeeping or expensive presents cannot satisfy a hungry heart. The Church of Ephesus was not giving up its Christianity; but its work for Christ was dull and lifeless. The fire of love and joy was dying down, instead of growing stronger and stronger. The words of our text were not true of those disciples of Christ. They did not go from strength to strength, but rather from strength to weakness.

How often you will hear people speak regretfully about the faith they possessed as children. They seem to think it a matter of course, that they should drift farther from God as they grow older. But it is a most unnatural thing to have faith planted as a living seed in a heart, and have it grow less instead of greater as life goes on. As I said before, I have no personal experience of married life; but it seems to me to be a tragedy when two people, who are linked together, in the closest union, grow farther apart in heart when they should be daily growing closer together—like Darby and Joan.

There is no possibility of standing still. Unless we are going forward we must be slipping back. A purchasing agent for a big business establishment said to a man who wanted to learn his methods: "I believe any man can make a successful purchasing agent—if he will begin to study when he takes the place and never quit until he retires."

I should say that was the only road to success in any business. If you are a farmer, or a wife, or an artist, or a Christian, you must keep on climbing or you will surely go back. Even if you have studied the "Advocate" for fifty years, you don't know all about farming yet. The preacher who is satisfied to turn over his barrel of sermons at the end of one year—or ten years—is making a failure of preaching. The wife—or the Christian—whose present love is not greater than the "first love" is also a failure. If we don't love God more than when we first offered our lives to Him, there is something very seriously wrong with our Christianity. To rest satisfied with such a condition of spiritual decay is both wrong and daringly foolish. If you have left your first love, and grown colder instead of warmer in your devotion to your Master listen to His startling message: "Re-

member, therefore, from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."

The foolish virgins were waiting for the Bridegroom, and thought they were all ready to receive him. It was not until He came that they discovered that their lamps were slowly dying out. They had neglected the necessary food supply—the oil. Love, like other good things, needs to be kept strong and healthy by a sufficient supply of food. It is dangerous to live always in a rush, allowing communion with God to be crowded into a corner of the busy day, neglecting daily Bible-reading and refusing to listen to the offer of the Master: "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world."

The strongest man will grow very weak if he takes no food; and the strongest love will also grow weak if it is not cherished and sustained from day to day. And so we pray, in humble penitence, as we own that our love is cold and poor in quality:

"Our needy souls sustain
With fresh supplies of love,
Till all Thy life we gain,
And all Thy fulness prove,
And, strengthened by Thy perfect grace,
Behold without a veil Thy face."

Unless we are to grow weaker in spirit we must "go from strength to strength"; and that is only possible if we are drawing life from Him who is our Strength and our Food for time and for eternity.

No man is able to make food,—even bodily food. He can't make a grain of wheat or a leaf of lettuce. He can't even make food for what we choose to call "the lower animals"—not a blade of grass, which can supply a moment's strength. If we can't make food for our bodies, is it likely that we can provide food for our souls? But as God has been working miracles year after year, bringing out of the earth food to supply our bodily necessities, so He is ready to increase our faith and love—if we look to Him constantly, instead of deceiving ourselves by fancying we can stand alone. That was the great mistake of the Pharisee, who thanked God for his own goodness, instead of looking to Him for strength.

It is a wonderful help to remember that Christ cares about our love. There is deep sorrow in His appeal to us to "remember" our "first love". The prophets constantly reminded Israel of the fact that God had linked His people to Himself in a wondrous betrothal. Although they were unfaithful to Him, and ran after many unworthy lovers, He was still ready to receive and forgive all who were really penitent. Over and over again was the gracious message sent: "Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am married unto you." Ezekiel (chapter 16) draws a terrible picture of the way God's people had been unfaithful to their marriage vows, and had drawn down on themselves the righteous judgment of Jehovah. "Nevertheless," God says, "I will remember My covenant with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting covenant."

Yesterday I heard someone lamenting the degradation of this generation,—the money-grabbing and pleasure-seeking, the defiling literature and other evils. Every word was true; and yet God's unfailing love for us proves that there must be something in us worth loving. When I think of the thousands who set their faces steadfastly towards the place of unspeakable horrors,—to save the world from unjust oppression,—and when I think of the millions who are quietly spending their lives in daily service and beautiful self-sacrifice, I am encouraged to believe that the Sacrifice of our Lord was not made in vain. I believe the great promise: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied." I don't believe mankind is growing worse, but that men are slowly, but surely going from strength to strength. Only God can really know; but I want to be true to my adopted name (of "Hope") in spite of the sin in myself and in my brothers and sisters.

The question is often asked: "Has the war done mankind any good?" Some say sadly: "The wickedness of the



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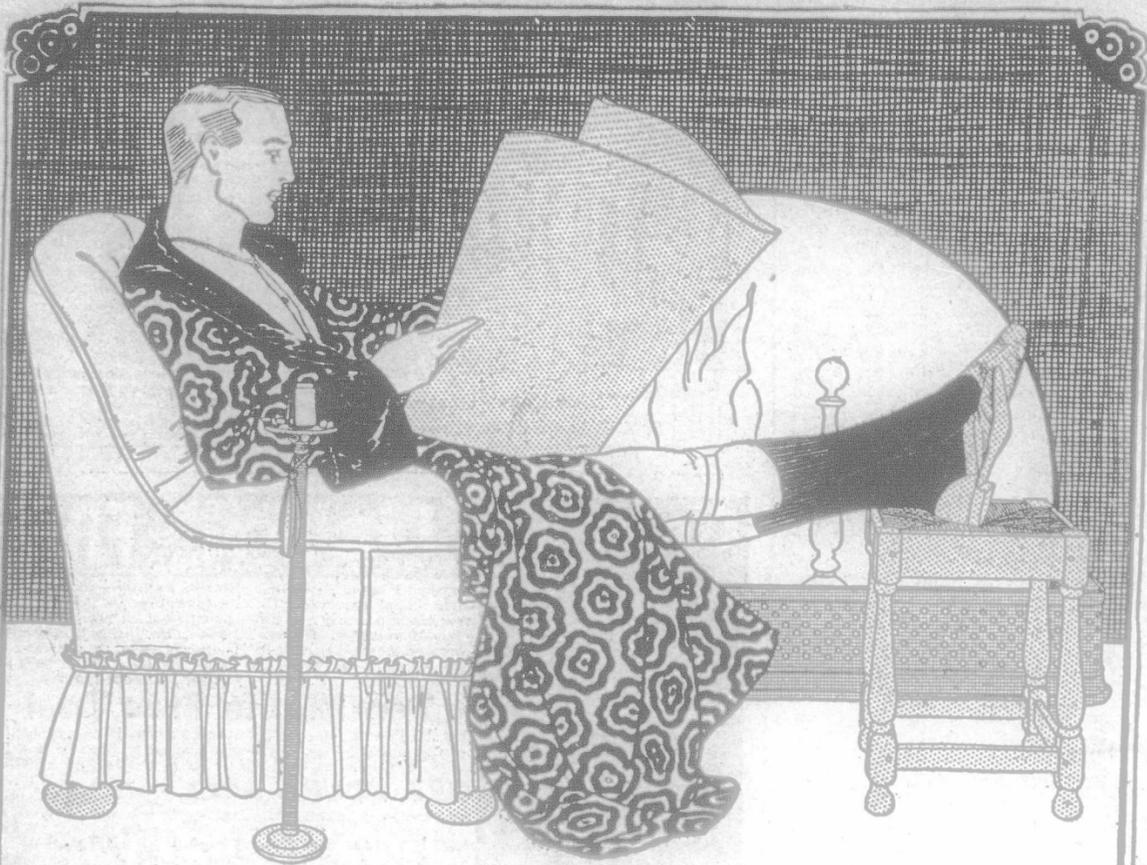
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HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY AND SEEDS

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Ask your railway agent about rates

If there is anything you would like to know about the Fair, write the Secretary.

President, John Gardhouse. **Secretary, J. E. RETTIE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto**



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

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

world is more daring than ever before. I think it is too soon for us to judge its results.

"We do not see the ending; and the boon May wait us down the ages,—who can tell? And bless us amply soon."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook

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

"A Harrassed Dairyman."

Dear Junia.—Here comes a man, and the reason? Well I confess to always reading your column, and if I didn't my wife would read it to me, and this week I take exception to all the doctors and chemists who tell us how to keep milk clean. Some time ago I had to have two doctors here and I noticed how very particular they were in washing their hands before the operation, why shouldn't they? I expect they were getting a dollar a minute (and sometimes more), and were not greatly rushed by work. How can we take time to wash between cows and wash cows, when one man and his wife have three little children, and nineteen cows to milk? Take to-day for instance, silo filling, 16 men to cook for, and 19 cows to milk after 6.30. At supper, my wife said, "I feel awfully tired; I wish the milking was done." We have a milking machine, but it does not pay to use it just now, and when using it, to give the attention it requires would prohibit its use, if it was kept germ proof.

Don't think I am growling, but to get down to facts, why do we farm? To make a decent living, and to pay a fair return on our investment. Can we do that and pay wages to compete with town labor? No. Or paying them keep the same hours? Of course not. The situation, therefore, resolves itself this way: We cannot afford to put in too many appliances in the dairy, as our markets are too uncertain. No matter how poor a town man is he can afford vacations, fancy shoes and shirts, movies, hockey matches and often, quite a well-fitted car, for which he often gets very poor value for his money, yet he buys them all without a murmur, or at least without a let-up in his extravagance. Then he will read in the papers of the high food-value of milk and his city doctors will tell him how essential is clean milk for his children, and yet, while wanting the very highest quality, testing high in fat, low in germs, he kicks like fury at paying a reasonable price for it, and although kicking he nor any of his labor brothers would work on a farm to help produce it. So Dear Junia next time you write you must tell the people if they want clean milk they must want it more than they want all of those needless items that go to make townlife more attractive to so many people than country life; and again we must adjust our tariff and industries so that we will not have a top-heavy town structure at the expense of the country, but that country life will be made so attractive that my three nephews may be glad again to work in the country along with lots more who have gone as they have to the attractions of the town. For after all youth likes electric lights, and they cost about \$1,000 for a farm house; they like cement paths, but they take time to build, and we have no time to build them. And the way things are now everyone in the dairy business is just running till they get enough to get out. They will not put too much into improvements.

HARRASSED DAIRYMAN.

Dear Harrassed Dairyman.—We are delighted to welcome a man to our corner; one straggles along every now and again, you know. I am sure every word you say is true; I've lived on a farm, and quite understand how much work there is to do. At the same time I am sure you agree that people who keep cows should try to have the milk just as clean as they can, for the sake of the kiddies. After all, when it comes to talking about spreading disease, these men of science know what they are talking about, don't they? And some dairymen

daring than ever before,"
so soon for us to judge it

the ending; and the boon
own the ages,—who can tell?
ply soon."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Single Nook

Correspondence in this and other
columns. Kindly write on one side of
paper. Always send name and address
of sender. If pen name is used, it
must not be published. (3) When
articles are forwarded to anyone, place
envelope ready to be sent on
month in this department for
to appear.

Scrap Dairyman.

Here comes a man, and
I confess to always
column, and if I didn't
read it to me, and this
repetition to all the doctors
who tell us how to keep
some time ago I had to
be here and I noticed how
they were in washing their
operation, why shouldn't
they were getting a dollar
(sometimes more), and were
paid by work. How can
wash between cows and
one man and his wife
children, and nineteen
Take to-day for instance,
men to cook for, and 19
er 6.30. At supper, my
I awfully tired, I wish
is done." We have a
but it does not pay to
and when using it, to
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it was kept germ proof.
am, growling, but to
s, why do we farm?
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investment. Can we do
pages to compete with
No. Or paying them
hours? Of course not.
Therefore, resolves itself
cannot afford to put in
ces in the dairy, as our
uncertain. No matter
man is he can afford
shoes and shirts, movies,
and often, quite a well-
rich he often gets very
his money, yet he buys
a murmur, or at least
in his extravagance.
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you write you must
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nd the way things are
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ey get enough to get
ot put too much into

Scrap Dairyman.

Dairyman.—We are
ome a man to our
les along every now
ow. I am sure every
ue; I've lived on a
nderstand how much
o. At the same time
that people who keep
have the milk just as
for the sake of the
when it comes to
ading disease, these
what they are talking
And some dairymen

are so very, very careless especially
about tuberculosis. I am sure you are
not. Letters tell a great deal, and
yours is so neat and nicely and intelligently
written that one knows the milk from
your cows is on the clean side. I am
interested in what you say about the over-
grown cities. President Reynolds of the
O. A. C., talked a great deal about that
very subject in a lecture that was printed
in these columns some weeks ago. I
hope you read it. If you did I am sure
you said "Amen" to every word.
—JUNIA.

The Scrap Bag.

Choice Apples.

Garden Magazine gives the following
plan for keeping a few choice apples
fresh for a long time: Put a thick
layer of sawdust on the bottom of a
barrel or box. Place a layer of apples over
not touching, and cover with sawdust.
Keep on with alternate layers until the
box is full. Keep in a cool place. The
fact that the apples do not touch prevents
decay from spreading even if it starts
in an apple which may have been bruised.

Kindness to dumb animals is a paying
investment on the farm, according to
the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pen-
sylvania Department of Agriculture.
Particularly in the treatment of dairy
cows is kindness essential. A contented
cow at milking time usually chews her
cud and lets her milk down freely.

No one ever saw a profitable dairy farm
where the attendant repeatedly lost his
temper and was otherwise unkind. The
cows avoid such a caretaker. The at-
tendant must not only be a first-class
feeder, but he must know the value of
action and words in order that the dairy
cow may make a record in the herd.
Kindness, quiet handling and gentle
disposition in the care of dairy animals
make for a more profitable milk pro-
duction.

The Windrow

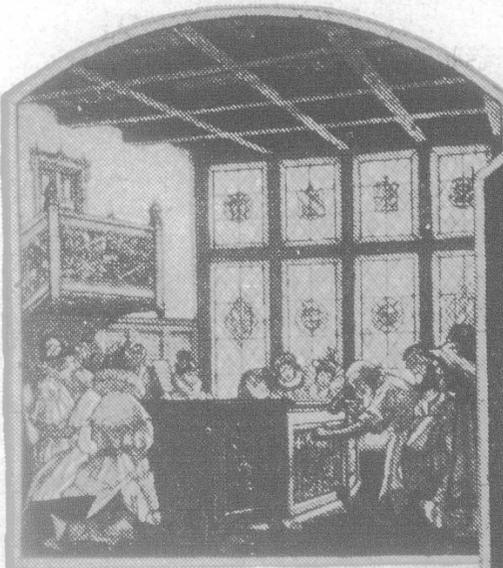
To prevent any danger of "getting
the babies mixed up," many hospitals
are now taking prints of babies' feet.
This has been found as infallible as
the "thumb-print" test so long used in
identifying criminals.

A good argument for varying the daily
menu as much as possible may be found
in the following from *The Forecast*:
"Scientists and medical men have proved
that beriberi (sleeping sickness) and
pellagra (hookworm) are the result of a
too-limited diet. The greater the
variety of foods that a nation eats, the
stronger the nation."

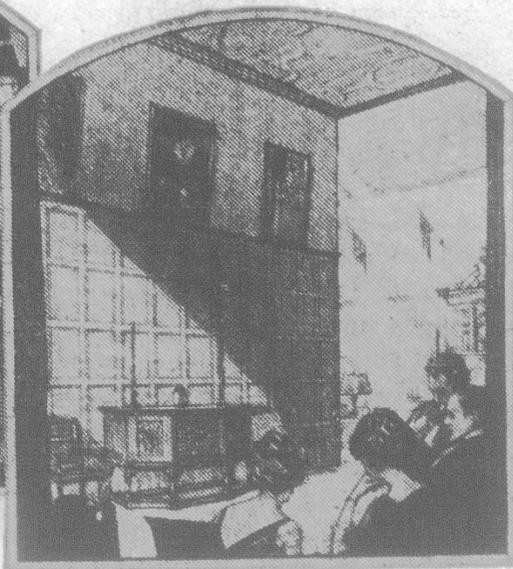
The ancient festival of the Passover is
celebrated, just as described in Holy
Writ, by only one people to-day—the
Samaritans. The ceremony takes place
every year on Mount Gerizim, at the
dead of night, when the full moon is
shining. The Samaritans accept only
the five books of Moses for their scripture.

Scotland's Flower.

The origin of the adoption of the
thistle as the national flower of Scot-
land is unknown, although many
stories have been told. The favorite
legend tells how the Danes were creeping
silently one night toward the Scottish
camp (although the Danes looked upon
a midnight attack as unwarriorlike)
when suddenly one of the soldiers stepped
upon a thistle with his bare feet, causing
him to cry aloud with pain. The Scotch
were aroused, and falling upon the
attacking Danes, defeated them with
terrible slaughter. Ever since the Scotch
have taken this thistle as their emblem.
According to British and Foreign Heraldry
the thistle first appears as the national
emblem on the Groats of James II.
There is an altar painting at Holyrood
palace that dates from 1485 and contains
portraits of James II, and his queen,
Margaret of Denmark, in which the
thistles appears in the background.
The first authentic mention of the
thistle as the national flower is in Dun-
bar's "The Thistle and the Rose," which
was written in 1503, on the occasion of
the marriage of James IV. to Margaret
Tudor of England.—Sel.



Furniture Making in the Days of Queen Elizabeth.



The Elizabethan Cabinet adapted by Mr. Edison.

Out of the golden age of furniture

THE search led back across the
Atlantic, into the manor-houses of
England, the chateaux of France,
and the castles of Italy. Here there came
to light the true originals of the period-
furniture styles. And Mr. Edison's
designers adapted seventeen of these master-
pieces for the home of today.

Period Furniture is a heritage of the 16th,
17th, and 18th Centuries. The Georges
reigned in England and the Louis ruled
in France.



Chippendale

Fine living was
the ideal of the
day. Architects
conjured up mon-
umental palaces.
Unparalleled de-
signers and crafts-
men furnished
the interiors.

This era of luxury
produced Chipp-
endale, Sheraton,
and other masters
of the English,
French and
Italian schools.
It brought the
cabinet-maker's

art to its most exquisite development. It
was aptly named "The Golden Age of
Furniture".

Two centuries later came a momentous
development in music.

Edison, the thinker, conceived the vision of
a world, whose every home would be blessed
with great music,—through a phonograph of
Supreme Realism. Edison, the inventor,
gave three millions of his money and seven
years of his time to an exhaustive research
—out of which the New Edison was finally
evolved. Then commenced those startling
tests, given before four million people, by
which he proved, through direct comparison,
that the New Edison Re-Creates an Artist's
performance exactly as the artist himself
gives it. No one was able to tell the living
performance from its Re-Creation by the
New Edison.

The family that has an ear for the finer
things in music is the family that has an eye
for the finer things in furniture. Mr. Edison
decided that Edison Cabinets should be
patterned after the most exquisite furniture
known. And so his designers have made
every Edison Cabinet a period cabinet out
of the Golden Age of Furniture.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.

The NEW EDISON *the phonograph with a soul*



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-
master-General, will be received at Ottawa until
noon, on Friday, the 10th day of December, 1920,
for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a
proposed contract for four years, six times per
week, over Ilderton No. 1 Rural Route, from the
1st day of April next. Printed notices containing
further information as to conditions of proposed
Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender
may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Ilderton,
Etrick, Denfield, and at the office of the Post
Office Inspector, London. Chas. E. H. Fisher,
Post Office Inspector.

29th October, 1920.

How To Get More Eggs and Save Feed!

How to tell lack-
ers and poor
layers; how to feed to double egg yield; how to keep
flock healthy; ventilate houses in winter; get good
hatches, strong chicks—1,000 poultry
secrets made plain in 38 lessons. Recom-
mended by 25,000 students. Guaranteed to
double profits. FREE BOOK, "Dollars and
Sense," gives all the facts. Write today.
AMERICAN POULTRY SCHOOL
Dept. 706 Kansas City, Missouri.



Agents Wanted

Territory being allotted now for world's
greatest Fire Extinguishers. Write to-day.
Canadian Foamite Firefoam, Limited
18 Park Street, South, Hamilton, Ont.

London Concrete Block Machine



Makes Concrete Blocks
in all sizes and designs.
Concrete blocks are re-
sultable and economical
for building dwellings,
stores, barns, factories
and foundations.
The machine will save
the price of itself in one
dwelling. Send for Cata-
logue No. 2.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.
London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited
Dept. B London, Ontario
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery



THE FARMER'S NEED

Of Life Insurance is probably greater than that of any other business man. In the early stages of his career he is often struggling with a mortgage, and as he progresses he puts back what he earns into equipment in order to increase his production. Should anything happen, and he is not insured, the savings of years would be lost. Life Insurance is always the first asset realized on, and this provides funds to immediately retire all outstanding obligations. On the other hand, if you survive the investment period, the proceeds provide a competence for your declining years.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

Head Office: - TORONTO, CANADA

War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 27 branches in Alberta and 14 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Hard and Awfully Sore. Itched. Cuticura Heals.

"I had never had a pimple and then my face became covered. Later on the pimples became hard and awfully sore, and they itched so that I could not rest one moment. I had to scratch so that at last I thought my face was poisoned.

"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using them three weeks I was healed." (Signed) Miss Edith Grover, West Oldtown, Me., Dec. 16, 1918.

Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Most ACCIDENTS are Due to Carelessness



STATISTICS prove that the majority of accidents could have been prevented by a little forethought.

There is no longer any excuse for a horse floundering or falling on icy streets, sustaining sprains and bruises, perhaps becoming permanently or even fatally injured.

Red Tip Calks

present a safe, easy way of sharpening that assures absolute safety to horse and driver. They are easily and quickly adjusted and once in will stay in, wearing sharper with use.

Do not confuse RED TIP calks with imitations. Look for and insist upon the RED TIP and you will get the best. Booklet tells why. Send for it.

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
MONTREAL CANADA

Current Events

Refiners and wholesalers made further reductions in the price of sugar.

The Ontario Board of Health is starting a six-weeks public health demonstration in Galt.

An Educational Association has been organized in North Middlesex.

On October 25th four provinces of Canada voted to become bone-dry—Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Ripe strawberries were gathered last week in Muskoka, and raspberries were sold in different parts of Southern Ontario.

A wheat growers' strike is on in Kansas, aiming at \$3 a bushel which, they claim, is only a fair price.

President Wilson, speaking to a delegation of Pro-League Republicans and Independents, impressed the necessity of standing resolutely by the whole League of Nations covenant, including Art. X.

A London police force of 10,000 men guarded the Sinn Feiners who escorted the body of Terence McSwiney from St. George's Cathedral to Euston Station. The body was sent by special boat to Cork where it was met by a great crowd of church and civic dignitaries. On Oct. 31st the last rites took place with impressive ceremonial in the city of Cork. Lord Mayor McSwiney died on October 25th, the 74th day of his hunger strike in protest against 2 years imprisonment on several charges, one of which was having in his possession seditious documents and a secret police code. As a political prisoner he would have been entitled to his own clothes, books and food.

The body of an unknown British soldier is to arrive in London on Armistice Day and be buried in Westminster Abbey in tribute to the memory of all the British soldiers who fell in the War. The pall-bearers are to be Admirals, Field-Marschals and Generals, and on the way the cortege will halt for the unveiling, by the King, of a cenotaph commemorating the dead in the War.

The English Church has taken a hand in settling the miners strike in England. The Council of Bishops and Labor Leaders declared that if the Church had combined earlier with Labor there would probably have been no war and certainly a better peace. The Government's proposal to grant the 2 shilling increase at once, in return the miners would promise to use every effort towards a greater production of coal, and also the promise to establish joint control committees, have been favorably considered by the leaders of the miners and submitted to the men to vote on, on Nov. 2nd. At time of going to press the result of the voting is not known.

A revolution is under way in Bolivia.

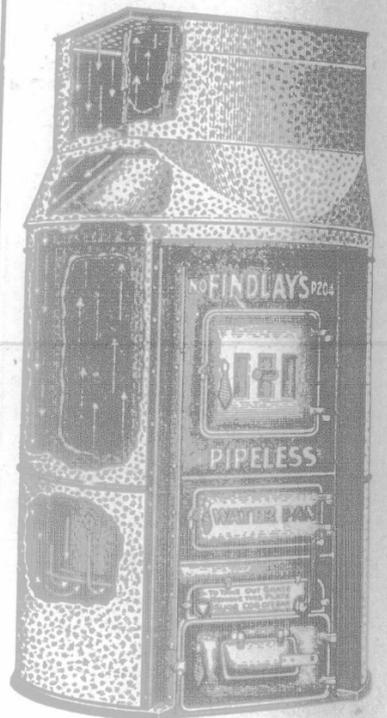
King Alexander of Greece died on October 25th from wounds received from a pet monkey

Baked Stories.

"It's in the oven!" That was the ancient Babylonian version of the modern printer's, "It's on the press." When a native of Babylon or Egypt wanted to "write," he shaped soft clay into little bricks. On these bricks he scratched signs, sometimes pictures, which stood for letters, words or ideas. His "pencil" was an oyster shell or a piece of broken pot. After he finished his story, he had it baked in an oven or dried in the sun. Later the Egyptians found that the pith of the papyrus—a plant growing in the Nile Valley—made a good foundation for writing; so they scratched "papyrus letters," using a reed pen and ink made from gall-nuts and sulphate of iron. For hundreds of years papyrus was the world's "writing paper." But when Mohammed conquered Egypt, Europeans could not get papyrus; so they used a fine leather instead. Even to-day leather is sometimes used—only we call it parchment.—Everyland.

No More Shivering!

EVERY ROOM
A
COMFORTABLE
TEMPERATURE
WHEN YOU INSTALL THE
FINDLAY
Pipeless Furnace



The FINDLAY is sold under a binding guarantee to flood EVERY ROOM in your house with warm, moist, healthful air.

It works right because it is built right and is scientifically and correctly designed for heating without pipes.

Whether your house is large or small, whether you have a large or small basement the FINDLAY can be installed almost as quickly as setting up a stove.

No experienced help required to make the installation. Explicit directions sent with each furnace.

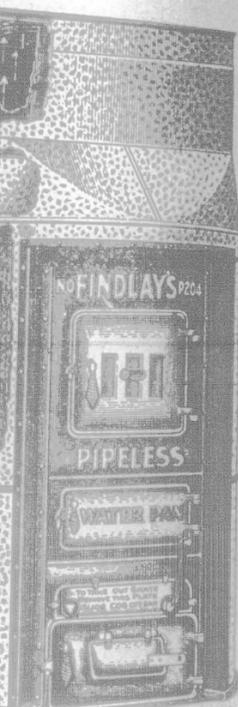
**WILL BURN HARD OR
SOFT COAL OR WOOD
AND
SAVE YOU FROM ONE-
THIRD TO ONE-HALF
OF FUEL REQUIRED FOR
ANY OTHER SYSTEM.**

Write for booklets and full particulars.

Our Heating Department is at your service without obligation.
Findlay Bros. Co., Ltd.
Carleton Place, Ont.

No More
Shivering!

EVERY ROOM
A
COMFORTABLE
TEMPERATURE
YOU INSTALL THE
FINDLAY
Pipeless Furnace



FINDLAY is sold under a
guarantee to flood EVERY
room in your house with warm,
comfortful air.

Right because it is built
scientifically and con-
venient for heating without

your house is large or
small, whether you have a large or
small room, the FINDLAY
furnace will almost as quickly
heat up a stove.

Special help required to
install. Explicit
instructions sent with each furnace.

BURN HARD OR
SOFT OR WOOD
AND
YOU FROM ONE-
TO ONE-HALF
FUEL REQUIRED FOR
YOUR SYSTEM.

booklets and full
particulars.

Department is at
your service without obligation.

Bro. Co., Ltd.
Place, Ont.

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—
"If I only knew of something to stop
that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my
Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."

Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate
Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing
remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by
external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and
curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will
soothe, heat and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is
perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing
so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior
Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the
worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."
—Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of
Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it,
and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

*A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cough, Backache,
Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints.* Whenever and
wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no equal.

Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam
for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A Liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years
the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.75 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid.
Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.

My Friend—the Dog.

Treading through a maze of instinct,
all too misunderstood, decade after
decade, a certain intelligence of faith and
loyalty and service has touched the path of
man's life as has none of the dumb
world.

I am referring to my friend—the dog!
He it is who learned to think and to
understand in terms of man who is master.
But back to the early days of the chase
we must go to understand fully. There
was that earliest instinct to kill—for
food. Man had it, the dog had it—and
has.

But where in all the brute world has
there arisen one to cope with the intelli-
gence and feeling and aspiration of a
man, as does my friend the dog?

The tiger exists through stealth and
so does the lion, and the leopard. But
the dog gives warning. He scents the
mind of his master. He leads. He co-
operates.

As no other animal, my friend the dog
has bridged the great chasm that divides
the intelligence of the lower animals
from that of man.

My friend the dog understands. He
knows his master. He loves him with
an intensity that is almost sacred.
He would gladly die for his master.
He often does. Ready at an instant's
notice for any emergency, he neither
offers nor gives any quarter. He is
loyal to the end. His is the fight to the
finish.

My friend the dog is a true sportsman
and a gentleman among his kind.

But deeper than all else is his tenderness
and affection. You interpret his words
in the wag of his tail, in the touch of his
nose, in the warmth of his eye.

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS.

Seed Grain Distribution.

The annual free distribution of samples
of seed grain will be conducted as usual
at the Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealists.

The following kinds of seed grain will
be sent out this season: Spring wheat
(in about 5-lb. samples), white oats
(about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), field
peas (about 5 lbs.), field beans (about 2
lbs.), flax (about 2 lbs.). Only one sample
can be sent to each applicant. Applica-

tions must be on printed forms, which
may be obtained by writing to the
Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, at any time after Sept. 1. As
the stock of seed is limited, farmers are
advised to apply early to avoid disap-
pointment. Those who applied too late
last season are particularly requested to
send in their names at once so that ap-
plication forms may be forwarded to
them. No application forms will be
furnished after Feb 1, 1921.—C. E.
SAUNDERS, Dominion Cerealists.

Pat.—"Mike, what is a chiroprapist?"
Mike—"A chiroprapist is a fellow that
teaches canary birds how to sing."
Awwgan.

POULTRY AND EGGS

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS, SIX AND
seven months old, \$3 to \$5 each. S.-C. Brown
Lagorn cockerels (younger) at \$2.50 each. All
show stock. L. G. Mutton, Mitchell, Ont.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED COCKERELS
from heavy laying strains of Barred Rocks.
Price three dollars each. David H. McPherson,
R.R. 1, Gananoque, Ont.

NEIL'S SAUBLE STRAIN OF MAMMOTH
Bronze Turkeys—Young toms and hens for sale
of the strain that has won more prizes at Guelph
in the last four years for Bronze Turkeys than all
other exhibitors. I can furnish pairs or trios not
shown. Prices reasonable. Geo. Neil, Tara, Ont.

TOULOUSE GEESE—A CHOICE LOT OF
large Toulouse geese for sale. C. N. Ellis,
Clifford, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pen No. 8.—Guld's, record 283.

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

Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.

Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.

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

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

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

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



Bob Long

Union-made
OVERALLS Shirts and
Gloves

Farmers appreciate the durability of Bob Long Overalls. They improve with washing, and they simply won't wear out. Their strength is in the tightly-woven fabric—68 lbs. to the square inch is the test that Bob Long Overalls must stand before they leave the factory.

The Best for Farm Work.

Wear longer and cost less
Insist on "Bob Long"
Brand when buying Overalls and Shirts.

BOB LONG SAYS:
"My Overalls and Shirts are the best made because they are roomy and comfortable. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal
Bob Long Brands Known from Coast to Coast

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

ON WEDNESDAY
November 10, 1920

JOHN WHITSON will
 sell by PUBLIC
 AUCTION, at
 his farm,
CLAREMONT, ONT.
 His entire herd of 20 head of
**PURE-BRED
 Shorthorns**

Including 18 Females and 2 Males
NO RESERVE

Want and For Sale

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

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE and white; bred from excellent heifers. Females only. \$3 each. L. Willson, Aurora, Ont.

500 Acres \$5,000, With Horses, 11 Cattle, Crops and Poultry, mowing machine, horse rake, hay rack, plows, cultivators, harrows, wagons, sleighs, harness, 10 tons hay, 10 cords stovewood, 20 bus. potatoes, 50 bus. oats, 10 bus. wheat, 2 bus. beans; machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture, 300 apple trees, also pears, plums; large quantity wood and pulpwood, 10-roomed house, big barn, other buildings. Owner made money, retiring; for quick sale, makes price for all, \$5,000, only one-half cash, balance easy terms. Details this and other farms Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and 33 States, page 94, Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalogue Farm Bargains. Copy free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY
 306 S. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ont., Can.

Victory Bonds

When Canada's premier securities, Victory Bonds, are obtainable at the low prices now prevailing the investor has a real opportunity which should be taken advantage of.

Most Victory Bonds are tax-free. Buy all you can. Get our quotations.

C. H. Burgess & Co.
 GOVERNMENT & MUNICIPAL BONDS
 14 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

**THE
 MOLSONS
 BANK**

Incorporated 1855
 Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000
 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.

Markets

Continued from page 1906.

former contract at \$18. Quotations, off-car weights: selects, \$17.50; sows, \$13.50.
Buffalo, November 1. Cattle.—Receipts, 4,000, including 60 cars Canadians. Best shipping steers, Canadians, \$13.25; choice grades a quarter higher; others steady.
 Hogs.—Receipts, 12,000. Bulk of all grades, \$14.25; a few at \$14.35.
 Sheep.—Receipts, 12,000. Best lambs, \$14.50; best ewes, \$6.50.
 Calves.—Receipts, 2,000. Tops, \$18.

Cheese Markets.

At the meeting of the London Cheese Board, on Saturday, October 30, there were 510 boxes of cheese offered, but there were no sales; 23 1/2c. to 23 3/4c. was bid. At Cornwall, on the same date, 1,447 boxes of colored cheese sold at 24 1/2c., while at Belleville 1,255 boxes of colored and 385 boxes of white sold at 23 1/2c. Finest Easterns sold on the Montreal market at 22 9/32c. to 22 1/2c. On the New York market the receipts were 3,347 boxes. Whole milk flats, current make, average run, sold at 21 1/2c. to 22 1/2c.; whole milk twins, average run, at 24c. to 25c.

Gossip.

H. C. Robson, of Denfield, is consigning several choice head to the London sale. Among them is a year-old heifer, Zoe of Spring Grove. She belongs to the popular Clipper family, and is bred much the same as the great Millhills Comet, there being eight of his sires in her pedigree. Five generations back in the pedigree of Millhills Comet is the dam named Zoe, sired by Dr. A. Duff, bred by J. Williamson. This same dam appears seven generations back in the pedigree of Zoe of Spring Grove. This heifer should be a good investment for any breeder of Shorthorns.

Sale Dates Claimed.

- Nov. 9.—Western Ont. Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 10.—Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Nov. 10, 1920.—John Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.—Herefords.
- Nov. 10, 1920.—John Whitson, Claremont, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 11, 1920.—G. S. Graves, Hickson, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 24.—Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont.—Jerseys.
- Dec. 15.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.
- Dec. 16.—Perth District Holstein Breeders, Stratford, Ont.
- Dec. 16.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.
- Jan. 26-27, 1921.—Peninsular Live Stock Breeders' Association, Chatham, Ont.—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, etc.

Millions for Produce.

The commandeering of New Zealand's primary products commenced with the taking over of the Dominion's meat by the Imperial Government as from 3rd March, 1915; cheese from 4th November of the same year; butter from 20th November, 1917; scheelite from 20th September, 1915; wool from 1st December, 1916; slip wool from 31st March, 1917; sheep skins from 5th February, 1917; and hides from 19th March, 1917. During the period from those respective dates up till yesterday, the Imperial Government Supplies Department has paid out no less a sum than £145,346,628. The amounts paid for the various products are as follows: Frozen meat, £50,871,024; cheese, 1915-16 season, £918,104; cheese, 1916-17 season, £3,271,982; cheese, 1917-18 season, £5,013,295; cheese, 1918-19 season, £5,670,512; cheese, 1919-20 season, £6,171,218; butter, 1917-18 season, £2,829,032; butter, 1918-19 season, £2,928,685; butter, 1919-20 season, £2,733,965; butter equalization funds, £931,717; scheelite, £178,481; wool, £50,748,846; freezing companies' slip wool, £7,425,952; sheep skins, £3,068,691; hides, £739,962; sundries, £968,952; other business (non-Imperial), £876,240.

Fairholme's Offering of
Shorthorns

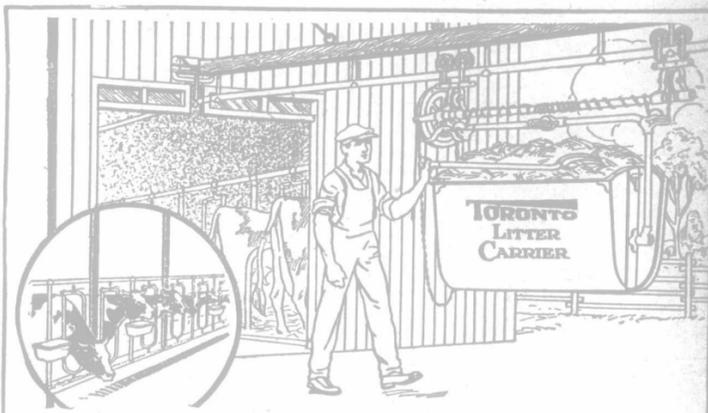
In the London Sale on
November 9th, 1920
 Comprise 2 Bulls and 4 Females

The best offering we have as yet entered in a Public Auction. To anyone contemplating the purchase of a herd bull we would recommend looking these two over, as they are the kind that will make good. They are both worthy grandsons of the noted Escana Champion, one a roan Cruickshank Amaranth, and the other a White Kilbean Beauty.

Our females comprise three open heifers and a two-year-old due to calve in December. There are three Shepherd Lovelys, and two of them are granddaughters of Escana Champion also.

Yours for better Shorthorns,

PERCY DeKAY, Elmira, Ontario



The Work of Six Men

A Toronto Litter Carrier will astonish you with the amount of work it does. Enables one man to clean the stables as fast as six men in the old way. Cuts out the dirty part of the job. Takes away the danger of the old wheelbarrow and the slippery plank. Encourages cleanliness in the stable—and that means healthier cattle.

All Toronto Stable Equipment is designed to save work and make cattle bigger profit producers. You'll find with this equipment that stable chores become easy. Time is saved. Cattle are contented.

A wide knowledge of proper stable equipment can be gained from a study of our big stable equipment book. This will be sent free if you ask for it. Write now.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited
 Atlantic Ave., Toronto
 Montreal Winnipeg Regina Calgary



POULTRY WANTED

Our trade demands large quantities of good poultry every week. It will pay you to sell to
C. A. MANN & CO.
 Phone 1577 78 King St., London, Ont.

Wanted to buy—Horse Radish Root also Pure Honey. We pay highest price. Write, stating price.

M. B. KING
 47 Ossington Ave. Toronto, Ontario
 Please mention Advocate

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Ontario



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limited

Calgary

PUMP CO LIMITED

TO

Horse Radish Root
re Honey. We pay high
g price.

KING
Toronto, Ontario

ion Advocate



A HOLSTEIN KING IN A KINGLY POSE.

Let KODAK Sell *Your* Livestock

You know cattle and horses and sheep and hogs. You know the pose that will bring out their strong points. The rest is easy. Kodak has so simplified photography that anybody can make good pictures—and it's less expensive than you think.

Kodak Catalogue free at your dealers' or by mail.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada

"Our cows increased in milk flow from two to four pounds a day after installing Louden Water Bowls"

What Louden Water Bowls will do for one man's cows they will do for another's.

Pure, clean water is even more important to cows than their feed, because milk is seven-eighths water and one-eighth solids. And to drink the proper quantity, cows must have an abundance of water of the right temperature in front of them where they can drink it whenever they want it.

Louden Automatic Detachable Water Bowls are also doing yeoman service in preventing the spread of that terrible scourge — Tuberculosis. As each cow has an individual bowl, no cow ever comes in contact with the water from which another cow drinks. Whole herds of valuable animals have become diseased by drinking water out of a trough which has been infected by a tubercular cow.



LOUDEN

AUTOMATIC DETACHABLE WATER BOWLS

Are the newest, most improved on the market. The picture shows how easy this new bowl is to remove for sterilizing. See how perfectly smooth the bowl is inside. No dirt-catching corners.

So cleverly designed that the cow cannot budge the bowl. And the

automatic watering feature always works.

So simply constructed that only one bolt is required in clamping it to the stall. You can easily install it yourself.

Write for illustrated folder, fully describing this new Louden Water Bowl.

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. of Canada, Limited

Head Office: No. 600 Crimea Street, GUELPH, Ont.

Branches at Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., Quebec and Vancouver

10

Lakeside Farm—Registered Leicesters—The low set, heavy, natural flesh kind. Special offering in 25 head shearing ram lambs, also 20 head of ewe lambs. Winners of 53 1st and 2nd prizes at recent shows. Priced to sell. Write: Purves Bros., R.R. No. 1, Lucknow, Ont.

TWO REGISTERED JERSEY heifer calves, 5 months, a daughter and a grand-daughter of Pet Girl 3rd, 10859, testing R.O.P. 5.1 butter fat; also a dam of one of these calves for sale. Write for prices. **MISS ANNIE KAY,** Norval, Ont.

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

Gossip.

The International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, from November 27 to December 4, should attract a large number of exhibitors and visitors from Canada. Every effort is being made to make the 1920 Exposition superior to those held in the past. Many of the best individuals of the different breeds, from herds in Canada and the United States, meet at the International to decide the year's championship of the breed. It is undoubtedly the greatest trysting place on the continent. In connection with the Live Stock Exposition will be held a grain and hay show. Plan on spending a few days at Chicago, and see your favorite breed judged.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns.

Breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns who wish to increase their herds, or to lay the foundation for new herds, should keep in mind G. S. Graves' sale, at his farm near Hickson Station, on Thursday, November 11. The herd is being dispersed owing to the proprietor's ill health. There are 18 cows, and several bull and heifer calves to be disposed of. These cows have been hand-milked, and are large, typey individuals, with size and quality. The sale commences at 12.30, and Mr. Graves is allowing nine months' credit on approved notes. For particulars, see the advertisement in another column of this issue, and write G. S. Graves, R. R. 6, Tavistock, for detailed information regarding the different entries.

Hogs—And More Hogs!

That is a money-making slogan for farmers. You can sell all the hogs you raise, sure of good returns.

If you need an advance to replenish your stock, consult the manager.

We are glad to assist responsible progressive farmers who are wide-awake to good opportunities.

THE DOMINION BANK

781

PATENTS

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Canadian, Foreign,
Booklet Free.

Shropshires and Shorthorns

Choice ram and ewe lambs, sired by Imp. Berry ram. Also five Shorthorn bulls, and few females, for sale. Grant Christie, Manchester, Ont.



Off Summer Pastures

Your animals are coming off summer pastures and going on dry feed. It's a big change. Out in the succulent pastures, Nature supplies the tonics and laxatives to keep animals in condition.

—But unless you supply these tonics and laxatives to your stock on dry feed, you are not going to get full returns from your hay, grain and fodder. Besides, your animals are apt to get "off feed" and out of fix.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Supplies the Tonics—Laxatives—Diuretics

- It keeps animals free from worms.*
- It keeps their bowels open and regular.*
- It keeps the appetite and digestion good.*
- It conditions cows for calving.*
- It helps to keep up the milk flow.*
- It keeps feeding cattle right up on their appetite.*
- It keeps hogs healthy, thrifty, free from worms.*
- It means health and thrift for all animals.*

Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many animals you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

25 lb. Pail, \$3.50 100 lb. Drum, \$12.00

Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will start your mottled hogs to laying.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Gossip.

Col. Robert McEwen, of London, Ont., has been doing some good breed promotion for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. In the first place he has secured from the Wildwood herd of W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich., the good two-year-old Blackbird heifer, Blackbird Lady Love, by Black Monarch 3rd, and out of Blackbird 128th. This heifer is well advanced in calf to Edgar of Dalmeny, sire of Erodemus, champion bull at Perth, 1919; also Blue Bell champion at the last Smithfield Fat Stock Show. This means some good blood for Ontario.

William Taylor, Ettrick, Ont., has made a start in Aberdeen-Angus by the purchase of two heifers from the Alloway herd. One of these heifers is a Pride, and the other a Zara, and both are sired by Queen's Edward, the senior champion bull at London this year.

Another new breeder whom Col. McEwen has started is J. E. Smallman, London, Ont. He has secured 12 good breeding females of real merit, and we may look for some good work by Mr. Smallman in the future. Three of the females that form the nucleus of Mr. Smallman's herd came from the Alloway Stock Farm.

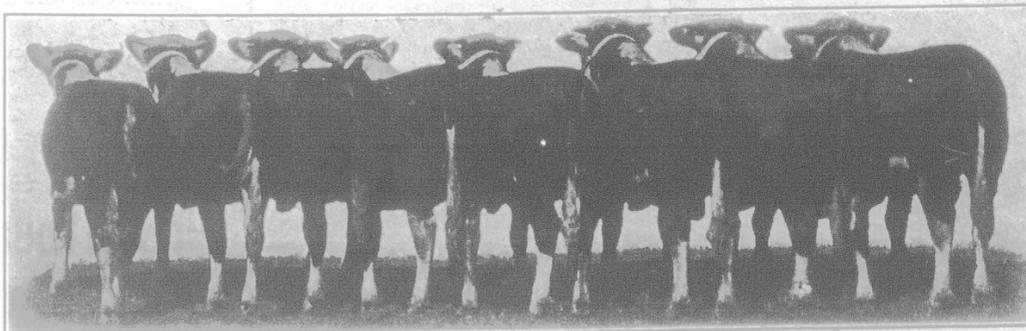
Something Left.

"Yes, said the Boston girl, 'I am going to marry him to reform him.'"
"Huh! What is there left to reform."
"Well, he occasionally splits his infinitives."

COME TO OUR Dispersion Sale

WEDNESDAY
November 10th, 1920
2 p.m.

3 Herd Bulls
20 Cows and Heifers



These calves, by our noted sire, "Vittor Fairfax," demonstrated to us the value of a good herd bull; and further made our Fairfax Herefords known all over Canada.

John Hooper & Sons, R.R. 6, St. Mary's, Ontario

CATALOGUES READY.

TRAINS WILL BE MET ON SALE DAY.

TO TRAPPERS FREE

Write for our Trappers' Guide—absolutely free. As different from other Trappers' Guides as an Aeroplane is from a Stage Coach. Seven Books in one. Partial list of contents: Memorandum Book, weather chart, calendar, game laws of each state, pointers on trapping, foot prints of fur-bearing animals, science of trapping, medical department, 25 different recipes for various diseases, first aid to the injured; showing how you can get your trappers' supplies at manufacturer's prices or less. We pay postage. Write us for a FREE Trappers' Guide today.

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WEIL BROS. & CO., INC.
"The Old Square Deal House"
173 Mill Block, FORT WAYNE, IND. U. S. A.

Questions and Answers.

- 1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent, veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Delinquent Debtor.

A owes B money for silo filling done 3 years ago. A always says he will pay when he sells (something he has to sell in a month or so). C owes A more money than A owes B. C is going to let B know and go with him when he goes to pay A. If A refuses to pay B then when he has the money on him, what is B to do to get the money?

2. If B can take what is owing him from A by force of muscle, could A take action against B? A is known in the neighborhood as not paying if he can get out of it.

N. H.

- Ans.—1. Sue A.
2. Yes.

Landlord and Tenant.

I rented my farm on the 1st of April, 1919, for two years, the man who rented the farm took off both crops, and early this fall made a sale and has moved off. When renting the farm I reserved two rooms for myself. I lived there part of the time, and part of the time I was away. The tenant has moved off the farm, and I would like to know if he still holds possession, or can I rent the rooms he occupied to another party, as my insurance compels me to have the house occupied.

2. When the lease was drawn the tenant was supposed to pay the rent half yearly, would the full rent be due when he left the place, or the last half be due on the 1st April next?

Ans.—1. It would hardly be safe for you to treat his tenancy as at an end without having a definite understanding with him to that effect—preferably in writing by way of surrender of lease.
2. At 1st April next.

Working on a Farm.

1. A man hires for eight or nine months and does not work on holidays proscribed by law. Can he collect pay for those days on which he does not work?

2. If he does work on holidays, can he collect double pay?

3. Should a man lose a number of days during the season, can he compel his employer to allow him to work them in after the regular season agreement has expired?

4. Where there is no agreement as to chores on Sunday, is a man required to do the necessary chores every Sunday?

W. O.

Ans.—1. When hired for a term of months, a man is entitled to the legal holidays.

2. If he works on holidays he cannot collect double pay, unless the agreement at time of hiring is to that effect.

3. Most employers will allow the men to work in the lost time at the end of the season.

4. Unless otherwise arranged, the man is supposed to do the necessary chores every Sunday.

If a Man

should offer you a price for your Shire geldings or mares considerably above what he was paying for animals of lesser bulk, wouldn't you be pleased to take his offer? And, yet, this buyer could easily afford to pay the price, because he could ship your horses to England and make a splendid profit on them after paying all expenses.

Shire Geldings and Mares

sell for high prices in the Old Country, and the raising of heavy horses of the type desired should merit the attention of horse breeders, because of the splendid markets and remunerative prices over there.

G. de W. Green

Secretary—Treasurer, The Canadian Shire Horse Association
58 Grenville St. TORONTO



The four essential points are here
Strength and Looks—Price and Wear
Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Sarnia, Ontario

HEAVES CURED

Capital Heaves Remedy never failed to prove this. We will send you a full week's treatment free on receipt of 5c. to cover mailing and packing. Write today to
VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE
750 Cooper Street • Ottawa

Maxwelton Farm, Baie D'Urfe, P.Q.

Two registered Guernsey and two Jersey bull calves for sale at \$50.00 each. Accredited herd. Dams on official test with excellent results.



Elgin Shorthorn Breeders'

5TH ANNUAL SALE

AT ELGIN STREET STABLES

St. Thomas, Ont., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1920

SIXTY HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

FAMILIES:		SIRES:
Augusta	Mayflower	Nonpareil Ramsden
Mina	Roan Lady	Gainford Eclipse
Claret	Gold Drop	Harvester (imp.)
Nonpareil	Clementina	Augusta Supreme
Stamford	Miss Ramsden	Trout Creek Wonder
Lancaster	Mysie	Spring Valley
Lustre	Strathallan	Fortune (imp.)
		Proud Champion
		General Rosedale

For catalogue giving full particulars apply to:

W. A. GALBRAITH, Manager
Iona Station, Ontario

Auctioneers: CAPTAIN T. E. ROBSON, LOCKE & McLACHLIN

Island Bred Jerseys at Auction

There will be sold at the New Commercial Hotel Stables
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1920

that grand herd of Jerseys, mostly all Island bred, property of
IRA NICHOLS, BURGESSVILLE, ONTARIO,

Consisting of 30 females and 2 herd bulls, Knollwood's Raleigh and Benedictine's Premier. The sire of the former "Fairy Glen's Raleigh (imp.)" has 28 tested daughters. The dam, "Honeymoon (imp.)", was the highest tested daughter of "Eminent." There will be 6 daughters of Knollwood's Raleigh in the sale. Benedictine's Premier will have 10 daughters in the sale. His sire, "Combination's Premier (imp.)", was champion over the Island of Jersey, and has 18 tested daughters.

The females in this sale are a grand lot; a few of them are: Mabel's Poet Snow-drop, a noted prize-winner; her beautiful daughter is due to freshen about time of sale, and she will be sold also.

Oxford Silver Bell and three of her daughters, one a prize-winner at Toronto Agatha's Leona, sire, Agatha's Oxford Lad (imp.), and out of Draconis Leona has a daughter in the sale.

All lovers of Jerseys should plan to attend—a rare opportunity. Send for catalogue.

IRA NICHOLS :: R.R. No. 2, Burgessville, Ont.

FEED

Splendid White Shorts and Ontario Bran. Better quality than you have been used to. Will ship you a ton or a carload. In your bags or in ours. Ask for samples and prices delivered at your station.

The Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd.

CALEDONIA :: ONTARIO

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The best of all dairy investments. Save \$15 to \$20 per cow every year.

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STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List (E). Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

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SEEDS

We are in the market for Alsike, Red Clover and White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any for sale, send samples, and we will quote you our best price, f.o.b. your station.

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants Stouffville, Ont.

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

Gossip.

Alfred Mansell & Company, live stock importers of Shrewsbury, write that they have recently shipped to the Iroquois Farms, New York, a valuable shearing Shropshire ram, from T. A. Butter's noted flock. They also state that many new flocks are being established.

Fairfax Herefords.

On November 10, Hereford breeders will have an opportunity of securing Whitefaces of show-ring calibre at their own price, as John Hooper & Sons, of St. Mary's, are offering 19 females and 2 bulls without reserve. Those who have attended the C. N. E. during the last two years, and the Winter Fair at Guelph, last year, will remember the phenomenal success which Messrs. Hooper had with their entries in the different classes. The herd is headed by Victor Fairfax, and it is doubtful if any sire has left a larger percentage of calves of show quality than has this one. The herd will be found in fine condition. The junior females can be carried along for the Winter Fair, if the purchaser so desires, as they are already in high flesh. For particulars and catalogues write John Hooper & Sons, R. R. 6, St. Mary's, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate". Remember the sale is on Wednesday, November 10.

Western Ontario Shorthorn Sale.

Remember the Western Ontario Consignment Sale of Shorthorns, at the Western Fair Grounds, London, on November 9. There are a hundred head to be disposed of, and they come from some of the best herds in Western Ontario, and carry the blood of the very best families of Shorthorns. This Sale Company has held eleven semi-annual sales since it was organized. The very fact that the Company is able to hold two sales a year, and offer to the public such a large number of choice individuals, is proof that it has built upon fair and honest dealing. Most of the cattle in this consignment were produced upon the farms from which they are consigned. It is an opportunity of getting some of the best individuals of the breed. Among the Scottish families represented are the Claret, Rosebud, Marr Beauty, Kilblean Beauty, Strawberry, Buckingham, Missie, Broadhooks, Clipper, Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Strathallan, Village Girl, Duchess of Gloster, Jilt, Braewith Bud, Clementina, Roan Lady, Wimple, Orange Blossom, Nonpareil, Butterfly, etc. The cattle will be judged in the forenoon, and the sale will commence sharp at noon. The sale is held under cover, and breeders by the score from Canada and the United States are planning to see these cattle sold, and to buy some of the good things for their own herds. If at all interested in better live stock, and especially in good Shorthorns, you cannot afford to miss this sale. Write G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Better Bull Bulletin

No. 11

ONTARIO CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
TORONTO, CANADA

How do Your Cows stand before the Judge?

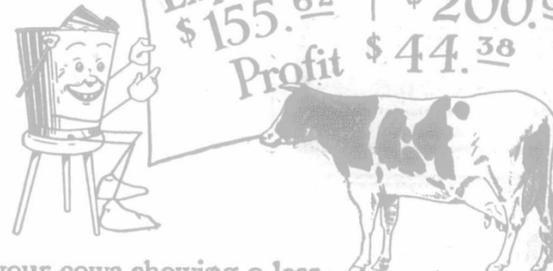
CASE No. 1:
Sired by a
Scrub Bull

Expenses	Production
\$73.97	\$61.00
Loss	\$12.97



CASE No. 2:
Sired by a
Pure Bred Bull

Expenses	Production
\$155.62	\$200.00
Profit	\$44.38



Are your cows showing a loss or profit? Poor cows result from the use of poor sires. Use Better Bulls and raise cows that are profitable producers.

Use Better Bulls

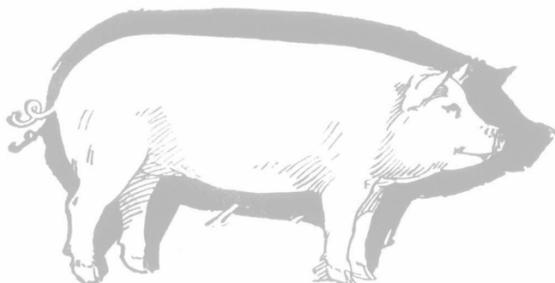


NO MORE BLACKLEG

ONE DOSE OF
Continental Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate
GIVES LIFE LONG IMMUNITY

Write to-day for booklet "A." It contains full information on Blackleg and other animal diseases, Breeding, Dehorning, Castrating, Stock Marking and Branding, Horn Training, etc. It is free for the asking.

Ontario Veterinary & Breeders' Supply, Limited,
72 DUNDAS ST., EAST, :: TORONTO, ONT.
Eastern Distributors for Continental Serum Laboratories Co., Muscatine, Iowa.



A MONARCH-FED HOG

Monarch Hog Feed

Better Bacon at Less Cost

No single feed can equal a properly proportioned mixed feed such as Monarch Hog Feed as a producer of bacon of the finest quality. Better Bacon is the direct result of feeding Monarch Hog Feed.

The best results are obtained by feeding Monarch liberally with a due allowance of roughage.

The rich protein content of

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, affiliated with
Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
Also makers of Monarch Dairy Feed and Sampson Feed.

Monarch Hog Feed produces a firm, sound bacon of delicious eating quality. More lean and less fat. Just right to bring the highest price on the discriminating British market.

Order a ton of Monarch Hog Feed from your dealer. Watch results carefully. Note how much earlier the pigs reach maturity and the better quality of the animals.

If your dealer is out of Monarch Hog Feed write us.

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Will reduce **Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles.** Stops the lameness and pain from a **Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin.** No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse **Book 2 R Free.** **ABSORBINE, JR.,** the antiseptic liniment for man and horse, reduces **Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers.** Always pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. **W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

Aberdeen - Angus
A few typey young bulls and females to offer, of choice breeding and individuality.

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep
Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding purposes or fitted for the show ring.
Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

Sunny Acres
Aberdeen - Angus
Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Aberdeen-Angus
Meadowdale Farm
Forest, Ontario

Alonzo Mathews Manager
H. Fraleigh Proprietor

Aberdeen-Angus—Bulls and heifers for sale from a Toronto prizewinning sire. It pays to keep a pure-bred sire.
A. Dismore, Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus
Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.
THOS. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ontario

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM
Angus—Southdowns—Collies
Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Malmsmore 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.

Red Polled Cattle
Dual-Purpose, milk, beef, hornlessness, uniform red color. The practical breed for the farmer. Less work, more profit. For bull calves, also Oxford Down ewes and rams, write to
RED ARROW FARMS
Canonto, Frontenac Co. Ontario

Hereford Bull
FOR SALE
Thoroughbred, registered bull about 16 months old. Sire, Rex Ingleside; dam, Miss Brae. Well marked and a fine animal. Price right. Apply
W. T. GOODISON - Sarnia, Ontario

Herefords
Young bulls of serviceable age. Choice stock.
Elliot Farm, Newtonbrook, Ontario
Stop 36, Toronto & York Radial Ry.

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.

Gossip.
A Correction.
In the issue of October 14, J. F. Robertson, of Acton, was credited with having the champion Dorset-Horned ram at Toronto. The foot-line under the cut should have read first in his class at Toronto. Cecil Stobbs, of Leamington, had the champion ram at both Toronto and London.

New Herd Sire at Oak Park.
The majority of Advocate readers, especially those that are interested in Holstein cattle, are already familiar with the Premier Holstein herd at Oak Park Farm, Paris, Ontario, and all will be pleased to learn that the management at Oak Park has recently purchased as their chief herd sire, the young bull, King Echo Pontiac. This is a twenty-months calf, a splendid individual, and sired by May Echo Sylvia's great son, Avondale Pontiac Echo. The dam of the youngster is a 32.46-lb. daughter of Imperial Mercedes Posch, which has twice made better than 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and also has a 32.38-lb. sister. Aside from the splendid individuality represented in this new sire, it is also worthy of note that his dam and sire's dam averaged 36.13 lbs. of butter and 710.74 lbs. of milk for 7 days, while his five nearest dams averaged 31.11 lbs. of butter, and 648.15 lbs. of milk. This bull will be used on the daughters of King Sylvia Keyes, the former sire, which, as most readers will recall, was got by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, that was also the sire of May Echo Sylvia. All the daughters of the former sire will be bred to the new herd sire, and as they already show exceptional development it is certain that Mr. Bailey will meet with continued success. There is at present a number of choicely-bred young bulls at Oak Park, several of which are now ready for service, and all are from good record dams, and all were bred on the farm. A tabulated pedigree of each will be sent on request. Readers wishing to purchase bulls of 30-lb. breeding, backed by individuality, should write at once for pedigrees which give full particulars regarding this offering.

A Pleasing and Well-bred Herd.
There is probably no more pleasing feature in any herd of pure-bred live stock than that of seeing the breeding females all made up of one or two families. There are probably few more fortunate in this connection than is the present herd of pure-bred Holsteins inspected at the farm of C. V. Robbins, of Wellandport, Ontario, by our representative recently. Twenty of the older breeding females, for instance, are daughters of the former herd sire, King Walker Pride. These daughters are all young cows under six years of age, and one may truthfully add that their individuality averages well up with the get of most any other sire used in Ontario to-day. King Walker Pride was got by King Walker, a bull that has a 32.3-lb. three-year-old daughter, while his dam, Pride Hengerveld Lennox was a 30.12-lb. granddaughter of King Segis. Although still young the majority of these daughters of King Walker Pride have already made splendid semi-officially yearly records, or are now running in the Record of Performance test. At the time of our visit the daily milk sheets showed that 15 were then on test, and several that were running in their two-year-old form had produced almost 9,000 lbs. of milk in 8 months, and one heifer who had begun her record at one year, 11 months of age, had 6,100 lbs. of milk from November 28th, 1919, to August 25th, 1920. To follow King Walker Pride, Mr. Robbins purchased the young bull, King Veeman Lyons. This bull was calved in 1918, and is sired by King Lyons, and out of a 25.73 lbs. three-year-old daughter of King Veeman Pontiac Hengerveld. This is one of the largest bulls for his age we have seen for some time, and he now has 13 heifers, and three young bulls in the pens which are all from daughters of King Walker Pride. These youngsters are exceptionally promising for their age, and several of them made up Mr. Robbins' calf-herd which he had out at Toronto this year. The three bulls referred to are all nearing serviceable age, and their dams are holding junior two-year-old records that average up well considering that they were all made on twice-a-day milking. The present sale's list includes these young bulls, and also a number of bred heifers.

A GOOD HERD OF DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS
At Public Sale
Thursday, November 11th, 1920
HICKSON, ONTARIO
Sale at the farm, 1 1/2 miles north Hickson Station, G.T.R.
Commences 12.30 o'clock.



In this herd (now being dispersed owing to proprietor's ill-health), are 18 cows, 4 bulls and 8 heifer calves, the latter sired by Dusty Wimple = 123594 =. These are all good dual-purpose cattle—the cows are good individuals, large, and with good udders—have always been hand milked. They represent such strains as Buckingham, Mayflower, Fairview, Cruickshank, Artifices, etc. Four cows will have calves at foot at time of sale.

Trains from both North and South will be met at Hickson, Ontario, or at Woodstock by telephoning M. P. Glaves at Woodstock Produce Co.

Terms—9 months' credit on furnishing approved security. For further particulars write:

G. S. GLAVES, R. R. No. 6, Tavistock, Ont.

Get the Facts on Shorthorns

Do not be satisfied with broad, general statements which are not founded on facts.

We are prepared to substantiate every claim made for Shorthorn cattle.

Give us a chance to make good our claims by writing the Secretary of the Association for free publications regarding Shorthorns.

WRITE TO-DAY
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association
J. C. Barron, Pres. G. E. Day, Sec.
14 Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.



Fill in this coupon and send to G. E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ontario, for Booklets of facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

Name

Address

Willow Bank Stock Farm—Established 1855—Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Bulls in service: Brownale 30112, by Avondale, and Brownale 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.

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.

Pear Lawn Farm Offers Three Beautiful Black Percherons For Sale. One Stallion rising three, inspected and enrolled in Form 1; one Stallion rising two years; one Imp. mare rising three, a winner of six first prizes; one Hackney rising two years. These are A1 show horses. A choice lot of Shorthorn heifers in calf and calves at foot.
HERBERT J. MILLER, Peterboro' Co., Keene P.O.

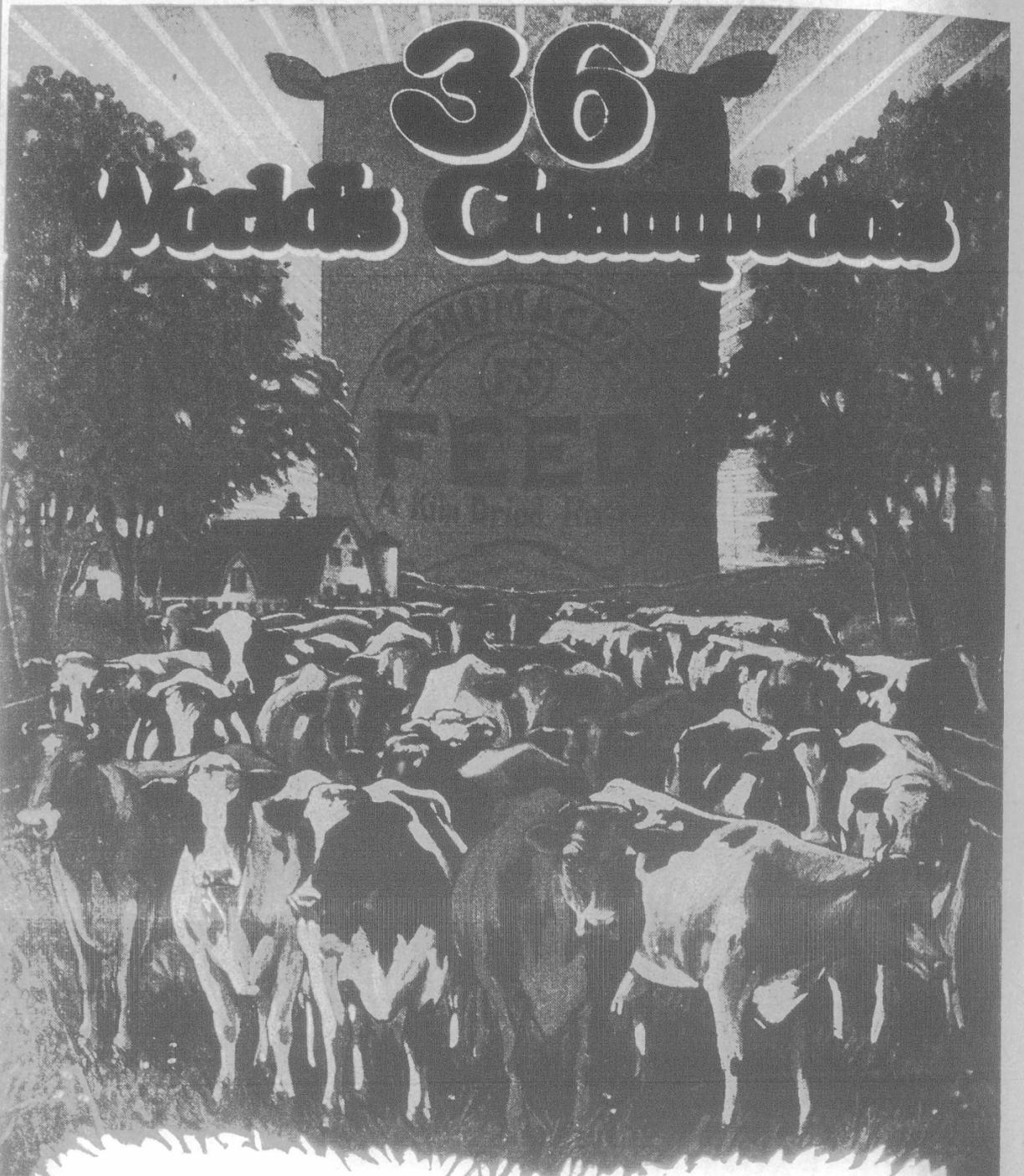
When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Gossip.

The eleventh annual Toronto Fat Stock Show is to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on December 9 and 10. In the past there has been a splendid showing of choice finished stock, and the prices received by auction have been very satisfactory. For instance, at the 1919 show as high as 75 cents per pound live weight was paid for cattle, 50 cents per pound for hogs, and 41 cents per pound for lambs. Entries should be made early.

The Braeburn Herd at Scotland.

The majority of the Shorthorn readers of these columns are already quite familiar with the Braeburn herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by Charles McIntyre, of Scotland, Ontario. Mr. McIntyre's herd at present is one of the larger herds of Ontario, and, as inspected recently by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," is well deserving of a position near the top. After disposing of 20 of the plainer bred females recently Mr. McIntyre has still a herd of 60 breeding cows which with the young stuff that were in the stables on the day we were at the farm, brought the total herd number up to 125 head. At the head of the herd at present are the two imported bulls, Nero of Cluny and Golden Prince. The former is a Cecilia-bred sire, got by Edgar of Cluny 2nd, and bred by Lady Cathcart; while the junior sire Golden Prince is a straight "Brawith Bud," got by Lancaster Pride. The majority of the young bulls in the present sales lists are got by the Lady Cathcart sire, and there are also a large number of heifers in the herd got by him, including several three-year-olds, which are as pleasing a lot as we have seen from any one sire for some time. Several more heifers of this age that may also be counted well above the average are those which are got by the former herd sire, Superb Lavender, who was a Lavender-bred grandson of Whitehall Sultan. Taken collectively it may well be said that the Braeburn herd is producing an excellent lot of youngsters, but it is also true that the credit should not go all to the herd sires which have been used, as a review of the breeding matrons brings out at least two score of cows that are, if not show individuals, of the right stamp from which to breed, and all are without exception carrying pedigrees that are quite in keeping with their individuality. Although space will not permit individual mention of all those that are worthy, we would like to call attention to several that are outstanding, either as individuals or as matrons, that are producing a calf each year which shows unusual promise. Highland Ruth 2nd is one of the good imported cows of the lot, and her offspring consists of a 1920 heifer, and a year-old bull calf, both of which are sired by the senior sire. Findon Broadhooks 4th is another imported cow of the correct sort, and is got by Lord Arthur. She has a two-year-old daughter which was imported in dam, and is now close up to calving to the service of the senior sire. Daisy of Strathallan is a six-year-old cow got by Diamond Star, and carries probably one of the strongest Strathallan pedigrees that can be found in Ontario to-day. Strasbys Jenny, still another imported cow, is a nice roan five-year-old, and already has three heifers in the herd, including one which is imported-in-dam. The Rosebud family has a good representation in Myrtle 2nd, a fine young cow got by Mildred's Duke, and her year-old heifer by Superb Sultan is also one of the good youngsters of last year. Nonpareil of Sylvan 14th, a seven-year-old cow by Best Boy, brings in probably the strongest Nonpareil pedigree in the herd, and her white year-old heifer, by Superb Lavender, is also a real choice one. These are cows that while they will be appreciated by every admirer of good Shorthorns they are only fair representations of the herd throughout, and in no way are they superior to dozens of others which, if space permitted, are equally worthy of mention. As it is not often a herd of 125 head of Scotch Shorthorns is to be found in Ontario to-day, "Advocate" readers who are interested in the breed should keep the Braeburn herd in mind, and plan to make the farm a visit when in the vicinity.



THINK of it—36 World's Champion Records and new ones being added almost every month! Holsteins—Jerseys—Guernseys—Ayrshires—every breed of dairy cows have made World's Records on **SCHUMACHER FEED**, the World's Greatest Carbohydrate and Maintenance Ration. **SCHUMACHER FEED** has to its credit more World's Champion records than all other feeds combined. No wonder it is the most popular, most widely used carbohydrate dairy feed.

For almost half a century **SCHUMACHER FEED** has been giving the most satisfactory results as the maintenance or condition sustaining part of the dairy ration, as well as a complete feed for dry cows. **Champion cows** is proof that it is actually giving dairymen the results desired—also that it is the profitable and result producing feed for you to feed your cows. Ask your dealer for **SCHUMACHER FEED**—if he can't supply you, write us.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Peterborough & Saskatoon, Canada**

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Plaster Hill Herd Shorthorns DANADAS OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD ESTABLISHED 1859

Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12,112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. **ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.**

Pleasant Valley Farms SCOTCH SHORTHORNS OF MERIT Herd headed by Imp. Newton Grand Champion and New Year's Gift—two of the greatest bulls of the breed. Our females comprise the best families obtainable. Young bulls of herd heading type. Also farmers bulls and females bred to above herd sires. Inspection invited. **GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.**

Cedar Dale Scotch Shorthorns—Pleasing Cattle and Pleasing Pedigrees—Senior Sire, Excel-sior, by Gainford Marquis (imp.). Junior Sire, Matchless Duke, heifers, and must sell a few to make room. Also have a couple of Scotch-bred bulls. Prices right at all times. **FRED J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.**

Welland River Shorthorn Offering—We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, more young cows or heifers bred to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshank Lovely-bred son of Right Sort (imp.). The families are Killblean Beauty, Missies, Rosemarys, Seaweed, Rosebud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. Fifty head to select from. **W. H. CROWTHER, Fonthill, Ont.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.**

Scotch Shorthorns

The most fashionable families only

Herd Bulls—Escana Right For'ard (Right Sort—Favorite Missie). Browndale 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—LEICESTERS
Herd Sire: **Bowling Duke Imp.** Dual-purpose females, cows and heifers for sale; also ewes, one yearling ram and ram lambs from the Champion ram of 1917. **E. R. WOOD, R. R. 2, Freeman, Ont.**

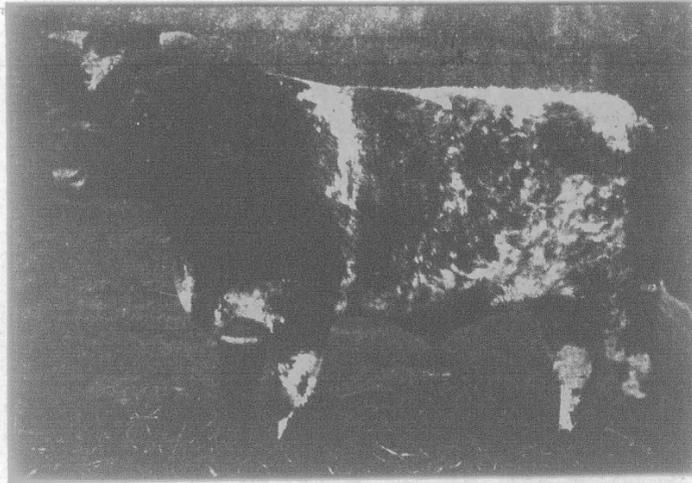
LONDON SALE NEWS

Concerning the Greatest Annual Cattle Club Sale in Ontario

100 Breeding Shorthorns 100

75 Females:
20 Cows with Calves
25 Choice Young Bulls

A guaranteed offering of real Shorthorn quality drawn from many of Ontario's oldest herds, comprising the strongest lot of breeding cattle yet sold by this well-established Club.



THE CONSIGNORS:

Wm. Waldie, Stratford
Kyle Bros., Drumbo
Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat
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F. W. Scott & Sons, Highgate
T. J. Robson, London

THE FAMILIES:

Rosewoods, Minas, Miss Ramsdens, Missies, Lovelys, May Flowers, Clarets, Broadhooks, Mysies, Rosalie, Rosemarys, Crim-son Flowers.

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS

London, Ontario, Tuesday, Nov. 9th, 1920

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS

The Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company

George Attridge, Manager of Sale

MUIRKIRK, ONT.

Auctioneers: Robson, McColg and Laidlaw

TRAPPING

Tracks and Signs.

BY ROBT. G. HODGSON.

There is no vocation so easy to get into, and none so remunerative during a certain period of the year than trapping, when the farmer has completed most of the work around the farm. Then there is little to occupy the attention but chores, and, for this reason, he and his sons can devote their spare time to trapping, and make a good thing during the otherwise unprofitable months. Scores of farmers and farmers sons of my acquaintance make several hundred dollars every season in this way.

In trapping, as in any other legitimate business, the better you understand the various principles the greater will be your returns. In this case the principles referred to can be said to apply chiefly to the animals. It is necessary that you understand the habits of the animals, their general food habits and peculiarities, and, to some degree at least, their tracks and signs, for when you thoroughly understand these, or have even a "workable" knowledge along this line, you will find most of your difficulties in the trapping game have disappeared. Although I have met many trappers of all kinds, Indians and Hudson Bay trappers, to those practicing in more settled parts of the country, yet I have always found that the trapper who was most successful understood the animals best. For this reason know all you possibly can of the animals you are to trap.

Let us consider a trip along a stream in search of muskrat signs—that animal so universally well known. Of course, we all know what a muskrat track or trail is like, two pair of small, claw-like foot-prints, with the mark of the dragging tail plainly showing at frequent intervals. Let us stage our trip about the middle of September or the first of October, and see what we shall see.

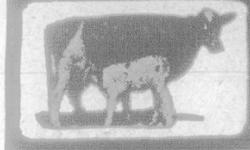
Here is a path, and a well-worn one at that, where he leaves the stream and visits a nearby orchard for his feed of apples. Or here is another path which

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. If your cows or heifers do not come in season, or fail to get with calf, use STERILOID. Cows get with calf after only one treatment. Write today for FREE BOOK. It explains the causes and symptoms of Abortion and tells how to treat Abortion, and make your cows regular, healthy breeders with STERILOID. Also contains letters from breeders who have used STERILOID successfully. **GUARANTEE:** We will refund money in every case when STERILOID FAILS to make good. PRICE, \$1.00 plus 6c tax. Mailed Postpaid, in plain wrapper. **MARTIN REMEDY COMPANY,** Dept. F, 398-408 Columbus Ave., New York City. Reference—Colonial Bank.

Glenburn Farms Shorthorns

Over fifty head of Imported Scotch bred and Canadian bred Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rex Augustus—128232—. Breeding cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. One fine Canadian bred 14-months-old bull, Sittyton Chief—138011— Dam, Emeline—83239— Sire, Sittyton Sultan Dale—108651—. Prices reasonable. **GLENBURN FARMS** 45 minutes from Toronto by rail or motor. **UNIONVILLE, ONT.** H. H. POWERS, Manager Col. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor

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—93002—, one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

ROBERT MILLER - **STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

Imported and Canadian-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

We now have a number of eight and ten months old calves from imported cows, several of which are imported-in-dam. Write us also for bred heifers. We have a choice lot bred to one or the other of our three imported herd sires. Prices right and inspection invited.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (Burlington Station) **FREEMAN, ONT.**

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to 6 months old. All from prizewinning stock. Long-distance Phone. **A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle**

Irvinedale Scotch Shorthorn Heifers—For the present we are all sold out of bulls of serviceable age, but we have the largest and strongest offering of Scotch-bred heifers and young cows we have ever had on the farm. Call and let us show you our breeding herd of cows, headed by Marquis Supreme, that great son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). **JNO. WATT & SON, Elora, Ontario.**

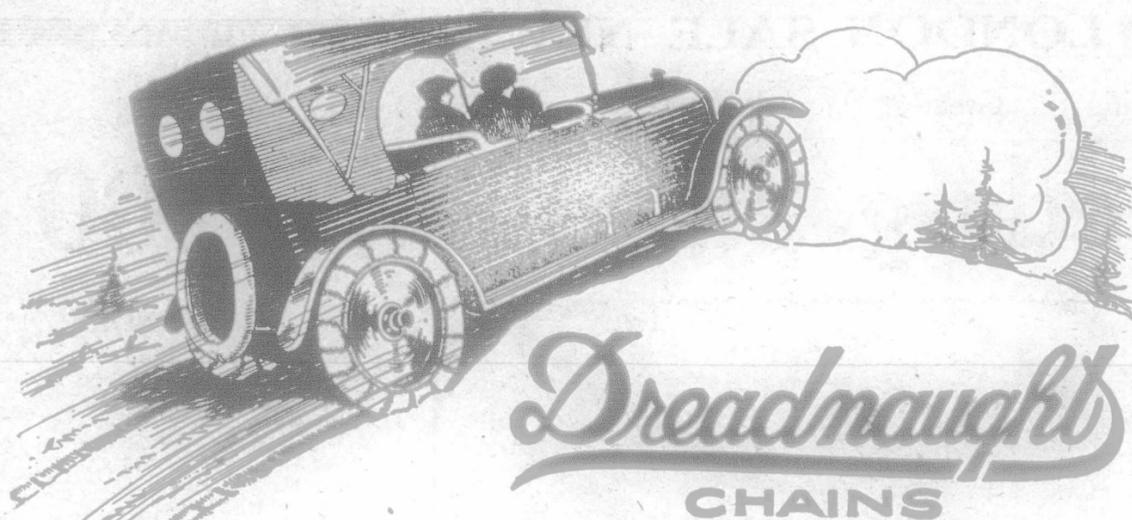
leads to some wet hole where he can get the sweet flag roots or some other much-prized morsel. The path we know to be the muskrat's, because no other animal would be on such a trip; in addition, if we look closely we can see the tell-tale foot-prints he made in the mud.

Notice their house, which they have been re-plastering with mud to make it warm and comfortable for the coming winter. How they must work, and then a little further on we see where they are beginning a new one. There surely must be too many in the other house, and they are branching out. Notice that they have several paths all leading to a pool of water, which, by an underground passage, takes them into safety should danger be near. Wouldn't that be a great place to set a couple of traps?

And now, under those bushes look at that other monstrous house they are building. Here inside of five rods is the unmistakable signs of five colonies of rats, and as we go along we see more houses and more signs, showing us that sane laws and good protection is the only means of increasing our supply of wild animals. But just take particular notice to the size of that large house, fully five feet high and eight feet in diameter at the bottom it is. I'll bet there are plenty of rooms and several boarders for each. The Indians tell us that a large house is a sure indication of a hard winter—but, to tell the truth, I don't think the Indians know any more about it than we do.

Animals have a different appearing trail for every kind of travelling—that is, a trail while walking is different from one trotting, and one running is different from either. The tracks of the weasel or mustelidae family resemble one another very closely, and differ only in size. This family includes such animals as the mink, marten, weasel, fisher, skunk, etc. The trail of the weasel is identically the same as that made by the mink, the latter being larger of course. In travelling these animals spring in a sort of gallop, and the trail is always in pairs of foot-prints, one foot being slightly in advance of the other.

The fox, with the wolf, coyote and dog, comprise the members of the dog family.



Dreadnaught CHAINS

are the ideal chains for Canadian roads in both rainy and Winter weather.

Your car has more life and power. You have more ease and confidence at the steering wheel. You can go any place in all kinds of weather when equipped with Dreadnaught Chains.

**MADE
IN
CANADA**

Constructed of electrically welded, case hardened cross sections, rust proof rim chain, and long lever fastener, Dreadnaught is the *Master Chain*. Imitations lack Dreadnaught quality.

The "Just as Good" argument will not do for the experienced motorist who knows. Insist on genuine Dreadnaught Chains.

McKinnon-Columbus Chain Ltd.
St. Catharines, Ontario

ENGLISH DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns

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

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

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

Mount Victoria Farms

T. B. MACAULAY, Esq., Owner
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Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, High-Stepping Shetlands, Yorkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep, R. I. Reds, Single and Rose Combs. Address all correspondence to

J. E. CHANDLER, Hudson Heights, Quebec

MARDELLA DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke, dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ontario

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

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.

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**

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate **LONDON, ONTARIO**

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires.

G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm **MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO**

Shorthorns For Sale—One three-year-old herd sire imp. in dam; one good yearling bull, imp. in dam, his breeding and individuality is extra; one yearling bull, imp. sire and dam; two choice red 10-months bull calves. Also offer for sale number of good dual-purpose cows, 2-year-olds and heifer calves, and one yearling bull from extra milking dams.
R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

Clementinas, Floras, Mysies, Matchless, Roan Princess and Clarets. Most of these heifers are bred to Gainford of Salem, a son of Gainford Marquis.

THOMAS PIERCE, Brussels P. O., Huron County

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS **DUNDALK, ONTARIO**

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

CHARLES CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Naturally their tracks all resemble each other. The sizes vary of course, but the dog track can safely be taken as a basis of formation.

The wild cat, lynx, cougar and such animals belong to the cat family, and as such will be found to have feet and make tracks that, in shape, are much the same as those made by our tame feline. In some cases you will find the foot "padded" and the claws sheathed, while on other animals the foot will be free from long hair.

With the bear family the coon is to be classed, they being closely related. The tracks of these animals resemble those made by a human being in that they walk on the whole foot; the track of the coon, when seen in a substance such as soft mud where a good impression can be taken, for all the world resembles the track made by a small child—a baby.

If we run across a hollow tree that is all clawed on the sides, we know instinctively there are coons in the neighborhood, and that in all probability this tree is their home. We know this because the coon is the only animal it could be, under the circumstances.

A little more difficult is the distinguishing of a skunk's den from that of a woodchuck; or of telling which is an unoccupied and which an occupied den.

If the den is being used by an animal it will have a fresh appearance, in that the edges of the burrow will be worn, tracks will usually be found in the dirt at the mouth, and maybe trails leading away from the den. If these signs fail you can, of course, place a couple of twigs at the mouth of the burrow, and on your next trip observe whether or not they have been moved.

In trying to distinguish a skunk den from the den of a woodchuck, and if there are no tell-tale odors or other signs present, as a clue to furnish you a means of deciding, you can easily, and usually correctly, settle the matter by reaching your arm down into the den as far as possible and grasp a handful of dirt off the bottom of the den. If among this dirt you find long black and white hairs you know of a surety that skunks are occupying the den.

There are a great number of other tracks and signs connected with trapping, the understanding of which will increase your efficiency, and, most important of all, your returns in trapping. So learn all you possibly can of the animals.

Arkell & Sons Summerhill Oxfords.

In reviewing the reports of the sheep exhibit at both the Toronto and London exhibitions this fall, it is somewhat disappointing to note that while the Oxford section put up a real quality show, there were at each exhibition only two flocks represented. In each instance the flock of Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ontario, made up the heaviest entry list, and also carried away, with three exceptions, all the red ribbons, and these exceptions were at London. At the Toronto exhibition it will be noted that "The Advocate" styled the entry list as a quality one, and although competition was not keen it is doubtful if the old established flock of Arkell & Sons ever put up a better showing than that made this year. Their entries were as usual brought out in bloom, and uniformity was in evidence in every class. It was still more pleasing to note that in practically every instance their entries were of their own breeding, and many of the younger classes were made up of the get of their last year's International winner, Lord Milton. This sheep, it will be remembered, went to the Western Stock Ranches, Ltd., at Calgary, Alberta, shortly after the International show in December at \$500. We might add here that at the International last December other rewards won by the flock were first on each of the lamb pens; first on breeders pens, and also champion ram, as well as the many firsts won in the individual sections. These are the major wins at what is probably the largest show of Oxfords to be held annually on the continent, and furnishes every proof that the flock is in a position where it may welcome the heaviest of competition. Their present offering is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Charles Currie, of the Morrison Stock Farm, writes that he has recently disposed of a nice bull calf to Robt. Nixon, of Vasey, and an extra choice one to C. W. Storms, of Picton, at very satisfactory prices.

air tracks all resemble each other, but the size varies of course, but the shape is safely taken as a basis of

at, lynx, cougar and such animals being in the cat family, and as they are found to have feet and make tracks of the same shape, are much the same as the tracks of a cat. In the case of the raccoon, the tracks will find the foot "padded" and sheathed, while on other tracks the foot will be free from long

car family the coon is to be considered as being closely related. The tracks of these animals resemble those of a man being in that they walk on their toes; the track of the coon, however, is a substance such as soft mud. A good impression can be made of the world resembles the tracks of a small child—a baby, who will cross a hollow tree that is in the sides, we know in the case of coons in the neighborhood of a den in all probability this is the case. We know this because the only animal it could be, in any circumstances.

It is difficult to distinguish a skunk den from that of a woodchuck, which is an unoccupied den. A den occupied by a skunk is being used by an animal of a fresh appearance, in that the burrow will be worn, usually be found in the dirt, and maybe trails leading to the den. If these signs fail to convince, place a couple of twigs of the burrow, and on your return observe whether or not they have been moved.

To distinguish a skunk den from a woodchuck, and if there are signs of other signs present, furnish you a means of detection easily, and usually correct matter by reaching your arm into the den as far as possible and pull out a ball of dirt from the bottom of the den. Among this dirt you find white hairs you know of a skunk are occupying the den. A great number of other signs connected with trapping, and of which will increase in importance, and most important of all, in trapping. So learn all you can of the animals.

the Summerhill Oxfores. In the reports of the sheep in the Toronto and London shows, this fall, it is somewhat to note that while the quality is put up a real quality is shown at each exhibition only presented. In each instance the best of the heavyest also carried away, with the red ribbons, and the winners were at London. At the exhibition it will be noted that the "vocate" styled the entry list, and although competition is it is doubtful if the old record of Arkell & Sons ever showing that made their entries were as usual in bloom, and uniformity in every class. It was to note that in practical practice their entries were of breeding, and many of the winners were made up of the year's International winner. This sheep, it will be sent to the Western Stock Show, at Calgary, Alberta, the International show in 1920. We might add here that the winners of the flock were won by the flock were of the lamb pens; first on and also champion ram, and many firsts won in the show. These are the major reasons probably the largest flock to be held annually, and furnishes every flock in a position where the heaviest of competition offering is advertised in this issue.

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Gossip.

Elgin County Shorthorns at St. Thomas.

On Wednesday, November 10, the day following the London Sale of Shorthorns, the Elgin County Breeder's Club will hold their Annual Fall Sale in the City of St. Thomas, and have advertised elsewhere in this paper 60 head for the offering. Twelve of the number are young bulls, and of the 48 females selling 15 will be young cows which will have calves by their side in the sale. In furnishing us with information regarding the entry list, W. A. Galbraith, secretary of the sale, stated that there would be at least a half dozen cows in this offering weighing well up to 1,800 lbs. each, and also made the remark that six better individuals have never been offered in any one sale ring in Canada. In addition to the cows with calves at foot there are in the neighborhood of 25 Scotch heifers, most of which are one and two-year-olds, and all carrying fashionable pedigrees. The majority of these heifers are bred, and among the service sires are included some of the most noted herd sires in Western Ontario, prominent among which are such bulls as Gainford Eclipse; Harvester (imp.); Augusta Supreme; Nonpareil Ramsden; Spring Valley Chancellor; Fortune (imp.); Proud Champion, etc. The families represented in the offering include such well-known tribes as Augusta; Golden Drop; Roan Lady; Claret; Clementina; Stamford; Duthie and Campbell Rosebuds; Minas; Strathallan; Jenny Lind; May Flowers; Lustre; Lancaster; Mysies; Miss Ramsdens, etc. Attention is also directed to the bulls in this offering, as there are several among them which are mentioned as being exceptionally promising. Of these one is a 13-months Rosebud calf, got by Gainford Eclipse, another is a 14-months Lustre-bred calf, by Proud Champion; and a third is a 15-months Roan Lady calf, by Hero Heart. The inspection committee pronounces the offering as one of the strongest that has yet been contributed, and will be sold under the usual Elgin Club guarantee.

Jno. W. Ferguson & Sons, whose herd is headed by Nonpareil Ramsden, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) is consigning two Gold Drop heifers by the herd sire, and also a nice representative of the Augusta family.

This heifer should be much sought after, as both her breeding and individuality make her a desirable acquisition to any herd.

Carhartt Overalls

MY Carhartt Overalls bring you the same solid sense of satisfaction that you get from the use of a good implement. The one big thing you will like about my Carhartt Overalls is that they are thoroughbred all the way through, and that means thoroughbred service, neat and finished tailoring and heavy denim cloth. Every seam is double stitched; every button is reinforced. Sizes are correct; extra-large handy pockets, high back, high bib and generous seat. Behind it all is my guarantee of satisfaction and 25 years of knowing how.



Hamilton Carhartt
President

TRADE MARK

HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON MILLS, Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Manufacturers of Men's Overalls and Work Gloves and Carhartt Allovers for Men and Boys

From the herd of W. G. Saunders & Son come four Roan Ladys, three bulls of the herd heading type, and one heifer that has been bred to their herd sire, Augusta Supreme, first-prize calf at Toronto, London and Guelph last year.

R. D. Ferguson consigns five Scotch females—a Claret, Matchless, Clementina and Stamford; the latter carrying the service of his junior sire, the Broad-hooks bull, Harvester (imp.).

D. Brown & Sons have entered a Mayflower heifer and a Rosebud bull, both sired by their good show and breeding bull, Gainford Eclipse, by Gainford Marquis (imp.).

M. McNabb & Sons are consigning six head—a nice Mina heifer, a bull of the same family, and a good two-year-old heifer whose great grandam was the imported cow, "Adelaide", of the Carhill herd. She has been bred to a good Broad-hooks bull, and the whole lot are sired by Fortune (imp.).

From the herd of W. H. Ford & Sons is drawn a show heifer of the Tidy family, a Strathallan, a Beauty, a Buchan Lassie, and a Wallflower; all sired by the Clementina bull, General Rosedale.

Jno. McLean & Son contribute four first-class Scotch heifers, all sired by their excellent breeding bull, Spring Valley, by Nonpareil Ramsden.

These are an especially attractive lot, and are bound to find favor with buyers on sale day. Among the offering from W. A. Galbraith will be found two Scotch bulls, one a Lustre, and a full brother to the highest-priced bull at the sale last year. Among the females is a nice Lustre, a Miss Ramsden, and an exceptionally fine large cow of plainer breeding with a red heifer calf at foot by the Augusta bull, Proud Champion.

W. W. Scott & Sons are offering seven Scotch females—a Jealousy cow with calf at foot by Trout Creek Wonder 2nd, and re-bred to same sire, a Lancaster, two Mysies, a Strathallan and two Miss Ramsdens. Other smaller contributors are D. D. McPhedrain, with a Marr-Stamford heifer, and a Bruce Fanny bull. Donald Ferguson & Sons with a Claret and a Miss Syme heifer. M. W. Meek with two Nonpareil bulls, one from a dam by the celebrated Browndale.

At ten o'clock on the day of the sale, the cattle will be judged by Prof. G. E. Day, there being two classes for bulls, and four for females, besides a male and female championship. Write W. A. Galbraith, Iona Station, Ontario, for a catalogue.

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

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; you also for females.

JACOB MOGK & SON TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination records for both milk and butter. Several are up to 700 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of butter for 7 days. If you are interested in a good calf, write or see them now—they can be purchased at considerably less than we will be pricing them next winter.

D. B. TRACY - All Railways Bell Phone - **COBOURG, ONT.**

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited.

R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R., PORT PERRY, ONT.

Holstein Herd Sire, \$150—Pontiac Hermes Cornucopia, a choice, well-grown youngster just ready for heavy service—good individual and guaranteed right. Sire, Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, a 30-lb. son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. Dam, a 21.19-lb. 3-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. We are also listing five younger calves, all sired by Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia.

JOS. PEEL, Elmsdale Farm, Port Perry, Ont.

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

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

RAYMONDALE FARMS

Our Junior Herd Sire, King Korndyke Raymondale

"One of the best bred bulls of the great Holstein breed."
His sire, Avon Pontiac Echo, is one of the most noted sons of the world's greatest cows, May Echo Sylvia; while his dam, Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, is three times a 30-lb. cow, and twice a 35-lb. cow—her best 7-day record being 37.26 lbs. of butter and 781 lbs. of milk. She has 2,101 lbs. of milk and 150.9 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 10,125 lbs. of milk in 100 days. The dam and sire of dam of this junior sire average 896.5 lbs. of milk and 39.14 lbs. of butter in 7 days; 3,683.56 lbs. of milk, 180.35 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 137.30 lbs. of milk for one day. He is a splendid individual, and is proving himself a great sire.

Let us send you particulars regarding the few bull calves we have by this young sire. All are from good record dams in our own herd.

RAYMONDALE FARMS Vandreuil, Que. **D. RAYMOND, Owner** Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Junior is grandson of the noted May Echo Sylvia, by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

Quality HALEY & LEE, Springford, Ont. Production

HOLSTEINS—If in need of a better herd sire, speak early for a son of one of our great show cows and by our 35-lb. bull, a son of Susie Abbekerk Colantha, with world's record for 5 months' milk and butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

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 are bred to a 29.12 lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. Quality and breeding considered, they are priced exceptionally low. See these if you appreciate the best.

JOHN W. MOOTE CANBORO, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

A 16 months' old bull from a 26-pound cow, a six months' bull from a 26,000-pound cow; also younger bulls, all sired by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale. These calves are well worth seeing.

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

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 32.85 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with 110 lbs. milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. 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.

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



PREVENT BLACKLEG LOSSES
by using
Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine
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The reliable blackleg vaccine
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An aggressin made from cultures.

WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON
BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

WALKERVILLE, ONT.



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Windsor Dairy Salt
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Cream Wanted

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18 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Carey M. Jones, Pres.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Mortgages.

A party gave a mortgage on a piece of land for 5 years, and about 8 years afterwards gave another party a second mortgage for 5 years. The interest has been paid, but nothing on the principal. I understood that 10 years was the life of a mortgage, and that after that it required to be renewed, and then the second mortgage would become the first mortgage. Again I am told by a solicitor that a mortgage never outlaws if interest is paid. Which is correct?

Ontario. M. B.

Ans.—The latter.

Leasing Land.

1. A and B own a farm. A has two-thirds. Can he rent same without consent of B, or must B's name be on the lease?

2. A having rented farm, would notice to leave given by B be lawful, A still being satisfied with tenant?

Ontario. O. S.

Ans.—1. He can to the extent of his own interest in the land, but obviously it would be more satisfactory all round if B joined in the lease.

2. No.

Lien on Cow.

A party sells me a cow. In addition to its being grossly misrepresented, I am now notified that it is covered by lien and is likely to be called for. Further, I am told the party is financially irresponsible, so it would be useless to sue. What redress have I against the party selling it to me?

Ontario. W. A.

Ans.—Better instruct a solicitor, personally, to look into the matter generally. It may be that there is no valid lien, and, in view of what you say about the vendor's financial position, the question of lien would seem to be the only thing really worth investigation.

Yearly Tenancy.

A leases a farm from B for a term of five years. The lease expires but A remains on the farm, and B signs lease each year as rent is paid. B's son, who is owner of farm, becomes of age and takes over management. No new lease is drawn up, and the rent is paid into a bank, the lease not being signed as before. Are the terms of the lease still binding on A, and can he be compelled to carry out the same?

J. S.

Ans.—A is now a yearly tenancy, but otherwise the provisions generally of the old lease apply to the present tenancy.

Assessment of Farm.

A rented farm from B. B said there was one hundred and forty acres in the farm. In 1919 I was assessed for one hundred and fifty acres. For 1920 I am assessed for one hundred and sixty acres. I spoke to the owner about it, but he says it doesn't make any difference in my taxes.

1. Will it make any difference?
2. If so, can you tell me how much?
3. If I have been paying taxes on too much land could I get a refund of the money?

Ontario. W. M.

Ans.—1. It might.
2. No.
3. Probably not.—But when the next assessment is made you ought to take the matter up with the assessor, personally.

Gossip.

Those of our readers who are interested in Dorset-Horned sheep will be interested to know that John F. Robertson has purchased a 200-acre farm just outside of the town limits of Acton, Ontario, and his flocks will now be found at the new farm. Mr. Robertson's flock it will be remembered was founded with ewes from the old flock of James Robertson & Sons, of Hornby, and the present stock ram is the first prize year-old ram at the Toronto Exhibition last year, and was bred by Heart's Delight Farm, at Chayze, N. Y. Nearly all of the 1920 lambs are got by this sire. The present offering is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Snowflake
THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia

MAKES
HARD WATER
SOFT

A spoonful to a
pail of water

Lawson's
Snowflake
Ammonia
Saves 90 Per Cent Soap
For Household and
Disinfecting Purposes
S. F. Lawson & Co.
LONDON, ONT.

PICKERING FARM JERSEYS

FOR SALE
GLITTERS RALEIGH (Born May 1, 1919. Solid color, black tongue and switch.
No. 13300 Bred by R. J. Fleming, Pickering Farms.
One of the choicest young bulls we have ever raised—a real herd header.

RALEIGH MEADOW

GRASS—7509
Grand champion Canadian National Exhibition 1916 as a senior calf—also grand champion again in 1918 as a 2-year-old; never defeated in the show-ring. His mother was the greatest cow ever on the Canadian show circuit. His sire—the sensational yearling grand champion at Chicago 1914. Also sire of many prize-winners.

Allendale Raleigh
Grand champion at Chicago, 1914.

Meadow Grass 2nd
First prize over Jersey, 1909. Four times grand champ. at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Melvin 11148
His dam was one of the heaviest milking cows ever in England.

Glaze Vol. XXVI
Said by Lord Rothchild's herdsman to be the heaviest milking 2-year-old ever in their herd. Certain winner at Royal Show had she freshened two weeks earlier.

Fairy Glen's Raleigh
A noted dairy sire—has many daughters in Register of Merit.

Golden Maid of Jersey
Famous show and dairy cow.

Monster
Second prize at St. Owens.

Meadow Grass
One of the very greatest matrons of the breed.

Mabel's Raleigh
Fairy Glen

Golden Maid's Prince
Fern's Golden Dove

Golden Jolly
Jetty of Kirkfield

Willo H.
Sweet Meadow

Write or wire direct to—

ROBT. J. FLEMING
92 KING ST., EAST,
TORONTO - ONT.

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 900 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Pogie 9th, 55552, and Hood Farm Torono 60326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keetsa 333656, has a 2-year record of 10,627 lbs. milk, 617 lbs., 85 per cent. butter, and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and from R.O.P. cows, also choice young bulls sired by Brampton Bright Togo 5760, and cows and heifers bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure-breds and high-grades. The high-grades will make choice family cows.

R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS :: **Brampton, Ontario**

All Bulls of Serviceable Age Sold

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00

Financial Beauty King, for sale, from R.O.P. dams.

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

The Woodview Farm
Jerseys
London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

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, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

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.

D. DUNCAN & SON, **TODMORDEN, ONT.**

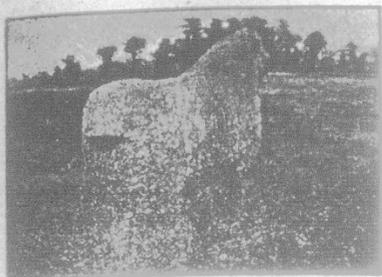
Ayrshires—Yorkshires—If you want a few large and well-developed Ayrshire heifers good enough to win in the show ring, we would like to have you call and see our present offering. From R.O.P. dams and sired by Snow King, the great show bull. Write us also for Yorkshire litters.

JAS. B. ROSS, Streetsville C.P.R., Stop 38, Guelph Radial, **Meadowdale, Ont.**

INGLEWOOD FARM R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

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

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS
They Hold an Unbeaten Record for America



We are now offering a number of ram and ewe lambs sired by Lord Milton at very reasonable prices, quality considered. This ram went to the Western Stock Ranches, Ltd., at \$500 immediately after the Chicago show. We also have shearing ewes and rams as well as a few two-shear rams. Can supply ram and ewes not related. We guarantee satisfaction. Follow our exhibit at the shows and get our prices.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

Duroc Jerseys

Boars ready for service.
Gilts for Fall breeding.

BROOKWATER DUROCS have made good in the feed lot and the show-ring in nearly all of the different climates of the Western Hemisphere.

PRICES lower than other hogs of same class.
GUARANTEE all animals to be breeders.
The nearest large, high-class herd for Canadian buyers. Health certificates furnished.

Write us for prices and pedigrees. Mail orders a specialty.

Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Michigan
H. W. Mumford, Owner. J. B. Andrews, Mgr

Blairgowrie Shropshires and Cotswolds

I have at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearing rams and ewes of both breeds. Will price these sheep reasonable, and guarantee the best of both breeds.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Leicester Ewes

Seventy-five head of good grade Leicester ewes for sale at reasonable prices. A good opportunity to purchase a few or number of an excellent breed.

M. G. RANSFORD, Clinton, Ontario

High-class Oxfords for Sale

Including shearing rams, ewes and ram lambs. Sired by "Heythrop 42" (imp.), an extra choice ram imported by the McKerron Farms, Wis. These sheep are the low-down, blocky kind, and have ideal skins, fleeces, color and covering. Write for prices and descriptions.

W. T. TILT, R.R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario

Oxford Rams

We offer choice ram lambs, shearing rams; also ewes any age. All bred on the farm.

John M. Ross, Embro, Ont.

COTSWOLDS

Special offering: Ram lambs and ewes, all ages
Write:
R. HONEY & SONS - Dartford, Ontario

Dunnet Bros. Liecesters—Three shearing ewe lambs; also some breeding ewes bred from mp. stock. Prices reasonable

Dunnet Bros., Lythmore, R.R. 3, Hagersville

Oxford Downs We are offering a number of good strong well covered ram lambs.

JOS. MOUNTAIN
R. 5, St. Marys Ontario

Shropshires—I am offering a number of good yearling rams and extra good ram lambs from choice imp. stock; also a few ewes two to four years old. Priced to sell.

ALEX. GRAY, R.R. No. 2, Claremont, Ont.
Phone 810, Markham.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Book on Stock Judging.

Where could I purchase a book on live stock judging?
G. P.

Ans.—"Live Stock Judging," by Craig, is a good book on the subject, and may be secured through this office at \$2.50.

No Thoroughfare.

A owns a farm. There has been a by-road across part of it, which has been travelled by the public for over twenty years. There have been gates on it during the summer. Can A stop anyone from travelling this road?
N. S.

Ans.—Yes. SUBSCRIBER.

Exchange of Properties—Land Measure.

1. I exchanged my house in Toronto for a farm. I found later that it was not worth more than five hundred, and the house was worth two thousand. Could I sue for the balance of the money?
2. How many rods would 49 acres consist of?
G. F.

Ans.—1. Not successfully.
2. 7,840 square rods.

A Widow's Rights.

My husband went on a farm which belonged to his father. He willed to me his personal property or what he may have hereafter, and made me his executrix as long as I would be his widow. His father gave him the deed after he made his will, a few days before he died. I married another man and we separated for some years. I have been in possession and living on the farm for about 20 years and paying taxes and receiving rent annually. Can I give a deed?
Ontario. A. W.

Ans.—Your deed of conveyance would be effective to the extent only of your own personal and beneficial interest in the property. Just what that interest amounts to we cannot tell from the foregoing statement of facts alone, and you would do well to go into the matter personally with a solicitor.

A Bad Mare.

A, a returned soldier, purchased a mare at a sale on a note for \$60.00. Afterwards he heard she was a switcher; being a stranger, and not knowing meaning of term, did not realize its full significance. Before taking her away B told him that the auctioneer and he had been talking about her, and said auctioneer advised B that they would not say anything about her faults until she was sold. Then they would tell the purchaser to be careful with her. While bidding was going on B was heard to say he would almost guarantee her, but A did not find anyone willing to verify the statement. B told A that she would work single or double. A took her home, hitched her with a slow horse, and the first day worked fine; second day hitched her to hay wagon for a three-mile trip. When starting back with a load of 15 hundred-weight she commenced kicking, and the only way she could be kept from kicking and falling on the pole was by trotting her. She looked crazy and sweat ran off her. A put her in the stable, fed and rubbed her down. In the afternoon hitched her to the disk, and kicking recommenced worse than ever, in fact, she made two trips over the field outside the traces, kicking like a steer all the while. Next day hitched her to a single wagon with small jag of manure, with the same result, commencing to sweat again and eyes dilated as before. She has stood in stable useless ever since. She is also a wind sucker, but this also was left for A to find out himself.

1. Can A demand note returned?
2. What steps can A take in event of B refusing to take her back? B having assured A that she was perfectly safe for a boy to drive.
3. Will it pay A to sue in county court, having since heard she has a bad reputation?
W. A.

Ans.—1. No.
2 and 3. We think that A should tender the animal back to B without delay (if he has not already done so), and request return of note. In event of refusal he might propose to sue; but before actually commencing suit he should see a solicitor about it. His action, if any, would be in the division court.

Interprovincial Pressed Brick

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

Increased Production Guarantees Prompt Shipment.

Write for Free Samples.

INTERPROVINCIAL BRICK CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED

Office: 30 Toronto St., Toronto. Plant: Cheltenham, Ontario

Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

Your choice of 50 large, well-wooled ram lambs for \$30. Recorded in your name and express paid to your station. Also a few good yearling and two-shear rams at a low price.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE Shropshires AT Maple Shade

Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs and Fifty Imported Ewes.

WILL A. DRYDEN
Brooklin Ontario

Oxford Down Sheep—Pioneer Flock

Special offer of 30 bred yearling ewes; also a number of good shearing rams and a first-class lot of ram and ewe lambs by our Imported Hobbs ram. Prices reasonable.

Phone Garfield, 3172-W HENRY ARKELL, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ontario

HIGH-CLASS Dorsets and Oxfords

I have a choice lot of yearling and two-shear ewes in both breeds; also some good ram lambs that have been winning at the fairs. Prices reasonable.

STUART J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ontario (Formerly of Jas. Robertson & Sons)

Robertson's Dorsets

If you are looking for something choice in bred ewes, ram or ewe lambs, you will appreciate the lot I now have in the flock. The lambs are got by Heart's Delight, show winner, and the ewes offered are bred to him. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

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

FEATHERSTON'S YORKSHIRES

If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trice not related.
J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.

Berkshires—Boars ready for service and bear pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914. Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.
HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

TAUWA FARM Big Type Chester Whites

Won all Championships, save one, Toronto and London, 1919, and Toronto and Ottawa, 1920. Boars ready for service. Pigs ready to wean. Sired by our 1,005-lb. Champion boar.

JOHN G. ANNESSER :: Tilbury, Ontario

The Tamworth of To-day—The Tamworth hog of to-day, if he is the correct type of Tamworth, is the greatest hog on earth. They carry the size and market early. Let me send you a bred sow, or two young sows and a young boar which are not akin. My prices are right, and they will be sent on approval. Write to-day.
JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario

YORKSHIRES Yorkshire Specials

I have on hand at present a choice selection of young pigs and bred sows as can be found in any one herd on the continent. Our sows are thrifty, regular breeders, and win in the show-ring too. Your inspection and inquiry is requested.

ARTHUR WELSTEAD, R.R. No. 1, St. Catharines, Ont.

Young pigs, both sexes, from large litters.
WELDWOOD FARM
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

BERKSHIRES

Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains. Can supply pairs not akin.

G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

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Our School Department.

Hints on Teaching.

By GEO. W. HOFFERD, M. A.
Pruning Fruit Trees.

Only a few of the more apparent principles involved in pruning can be presented to a Form III. class. No doubt some of them have observed that it seems to be part of the proper care of an orchard. Here, then, is the starting point. A visit to a well-kept orchard in the community where some of the reasons for judicious pruning may be pointed out, would be most profitable. Observe where the pruner has cut out branches and twigs, and cut back leaders. Imagine what the tree would have looked like if this pruning had not been done. Based on observation, emphasize a few of such objects of pruning trees as, (1), It makes the cultivation of the soil around the trees easier by having the branches near the ground cut away. (2), The tree is so pruned that no branches are growing across through the top which may prevent the sunlight and air getting at the fruit. What is the advantage of pruning so as to form a well-balanced tree? (3), Pruning lessens the number of apples, but improves the size, quality and attractiveness. Why? (4), Pruned trees do not exhaust themselves as much as unpruned trees, hence the former are likely to bear more regularly. "It does not exhaust a tree as much to bear a good crop of fine fruit as it does to produce a heavy crop of small fruit, as the exhaustion of the tree is more in proportion to the number of seeds matured, than to the size of the fruit." (5), Have the larger branches been cut close to the trunk, or leading branches? There should be no stubs left, and the larger fresh cuts should be covered with paint or grafting wax to prevent rotting. What will cause the rotting? (6), Has the orchard been pruned before? How can you tell? Pruning should be done regularly so that any one pruning may not be severe. Why? Young orchards need practically none until they begin to bear fruit. (7), Pruning is usually done in March. Why not do it about the first of June when growth is vigorous so that the wounds will heal over quickly? In British Columbia summer pruning is practiced.

in regard to lessons on the moulting hen were published in the issue of December 4, 1919.

Preparing for Winter on the Farm.

November is a busy yet interesting month on the average farm. There are always odds and ends of work to be finished up before the snow flies, and very often there is a week or two of exceptionally bright, sunny weather which is suitable for nut gathering, and getting the flower gardens and shrubbery in condition for the winter. There is plenty for the boys and girls to do in the way of finishing the apple picking, gathering up the vegetables, and storing them away for winter use. Very often the parents have not time to do many of these little jobs, which are not too heavy for the boys and girls. In storing the vegetables, it is a good plan to bury carrots, beets, etc., in sand, as it tends to keep them firmer and fresher for use during the winter. If the cellar is too warm for the proper keeping of vegetables and apples, it would be interesting to pit these crops. If you have not done so before, start on a small scale. Select a high and dry place in the garden, remove the loose earth to a depth of four or five inches, lay a little straw in the bottom and build a mound of potatoes or apples; then cover with good layer of straw, and a light coating of soil. It is well to place a tile in the top for ventilation; in fact, this tile might advantageously extend down towards the centre of the mound so that a person could lower a thermometer occasionally during the winter to ascertain the temperature in the centre of the pit. As frosty weather approaches more earth should be put over the pit, and then if there is danger of the temperature in the pit approaching freezing point, straw manure could be used. One must be careful to prevent the vegetables or apples from freezing, and yet not give so heavy a covering that they will heat and spoil. The amount of covering depends a good deal upon the severity of the winter and the snowfall.

POULTRY EQUIPMENT.

A lesson or two on this topic is much needed in rural schools, for practically all farms support a few hens. Unfortunately, they receive little or no consideration. They get their food at irregular intervals wherever they can, often destroying parts of the grain crop near the farm buildings, and lay and roost wherever they can. The result is the egg production is low; the birds are wild, and of inferior quality; and boys and girls see little or no kindness, and care shown these farm animals. Where such is the case these November days make the proper winter care and housing an important topic.

Conduct the lessons so that some home discussions may arise. Some members of the class may be asked to tell the others how poultry is housed at their homes. Then take up the need and requirements of a good chicken house. How large should it be to properly house 100 hens? Study with the pupils the diagrams given in Farm Poultry, Bulletin 247, Ontario Department of Agriculture. It would be well to get this bulletin for each pupil so that he may use it himself and take it home to help out discussions there. Where hens are kept during the winter on a farm what kind of foundation should a poultry house have? What kind of a floor and what care should it be given? If the floor is cement, what covering should be provided? Should the poultry house be kept clean? How? Why? Discuss the arrangements necessary for light, warmth, and ventilation. How often should hens be fed, and how much at a time? What provision must be made for their water supply? Name some diseases hens are subject to. Often there is a big loss caused by a disease breaking out in a hen house. Remove sick hens from the flock. Aim to find the cause of the trouble and remove it.

The moulting hen is also a listed subject for discussion this month. Hints

Around most homes there are some flowering shrubs, a perennial border, and possibly a bed of tulips. If there isn't, then for very little expenditure the home surroundings could be considerably improved by planting out some flowering shrubs, perennials, etc. Some of these may be secured from a neighbor, or may be purchased at a seed store. Perennials are easy to grow, require comparatively little attention, and give an array of beauty year after year. These may need a little attention in the fall, as protecting the roots against frost with a covering of straw manure. Some of the tender shrubs may need to be covered with old canvass or sacking. Some shrubs and vines that are very tender are not only wrapped in sacking but are laid on the ground and covered with straw. These are some of the things which the boys and girls can do, and it should be interesting work to anyone who likes flowers.

Those who have a flock of pullets should have them in winter quarters by now and be giving them extra attention if winter eggs are to be gathered. The pen does not need to be too warm, but it must be dry and well ventilated. In order to force the birds to take exercise the grain part of the ration should be buried in about a foot of dry straw. Scratching for the feed keeps the blood circulating and warms up the body, which is better for the birds than having the body heated by external heat. Poultry men have found that it is a good plan to keep a dry mash of rolled oats and bran before the birds; then an occasional wet mash, fed hot, is recommended by some. It must be remembered that the birds require green feed and meat, besides the grain, and then they cannot produce eggs unless they are given material from which to make the shell. Cabbage, mangels, beets, or turnips, make excellent green feed, and skim milk will supply the meat ration, or beef scraps may be purchased.

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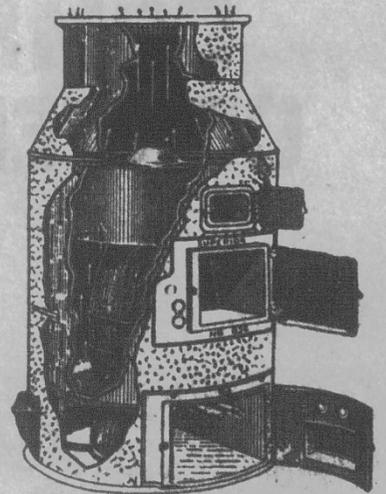
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