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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920.

No. 1460



**McClary's TECUMSEH Range**

*"Always plenty of hot water in my kitchen!"*

**McClary's Sunshine Furnace**

*"The Wonderful New Steel Range."*

Ask your nearest McClary's dealer to show you the "Tecumseh," the latest production from McClary's factory, world-famous as the largest stove foundry in the British Empire

Our nearest office will gladly send our booklet—"Tecumseh,"—which tells all about it. Just mail us your name and address on a post card, and mention Tecumseh.

We make also the famous Sunshine Furnace, the Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove, and the Sofco Sunshine Pipeless Furnace, the cheapest effective soft coal heating installation yet introduced.

The famous Canadian warm-air heating installation is described in detail in our booklet "Comfort in the Home."

Our nearest office will send it if you write to-day.

**McClary's**  
Makers of Good Stoves and Cooking Utensils.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver,  
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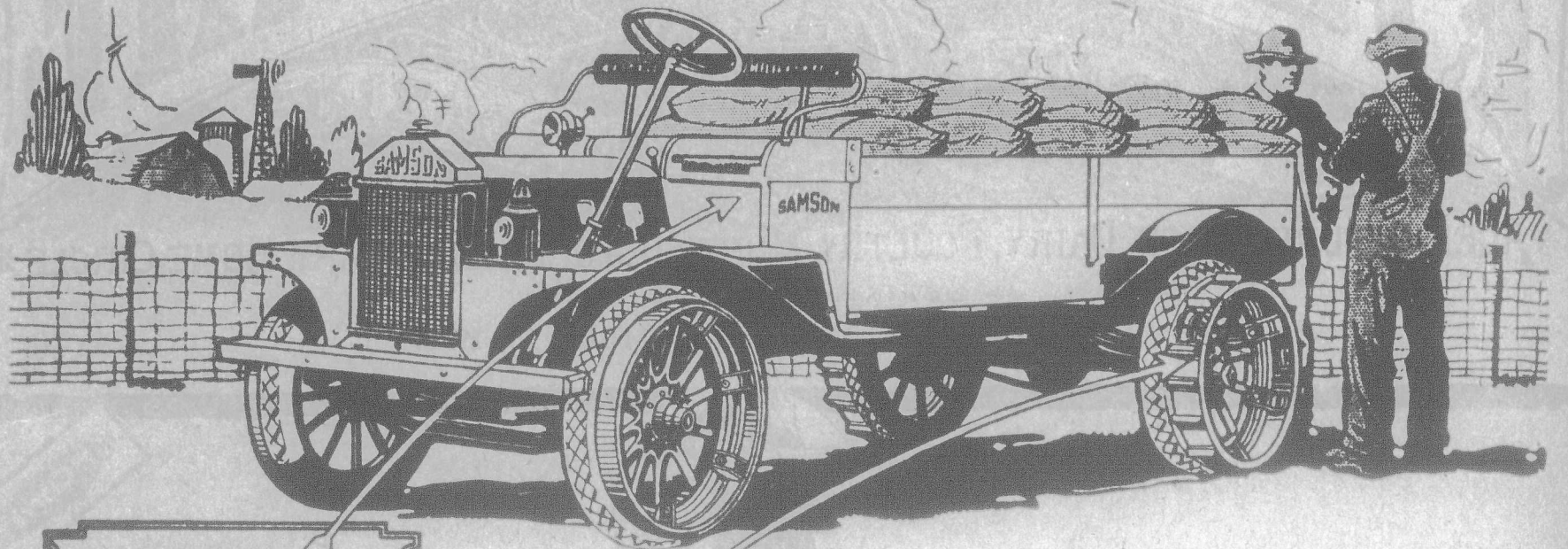
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# SAMSON



**Close Coupled Seat**

*One-third More Loading Space*

Look at this picture of the SAMSON Truck. Note how the seat is placed forward alongside of the hood—instead of back of the hood. This gives one-third more loading space for SAMSON Truck users than is possible in other trucks of same rated size and capacity

**Extension Bases**

*Demountable Cleat Bands Cannot Sink in Soft Ground*

This is one of the newest truck inventions and exclusively on the SAMSON. The wheels carry extension bases, and the rear wheels are equipped with demountable cleat bands and grousers. This provides sure traction in any weather on any road, or in any field. Mud, snow, slush or soft ground hold no terrors for SAMSON Truck users

## Built for Farm Work

The Samson Truck is not just an ordinary truck for average hauling on good roads. It is a practical, proven mechanical unit and is built especially for farm hauling in the hard-going fields, as well as on the worst roads. You can use it in soft, slushy fields. You can use it on heavy, muddy roads. The Samson makes its own road. This is important to farmers in this community because it means in bad weather, when the roads are muddy and the fields are soft, the owners of Samson Trucks will not have their trucks idle at busy times. They can go right along with all their hauling. The special and exclusive Samson Truck features, explained opposite, make this possible.

## SAMSON TRACTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

"The Wonderful Gilson"



### This Silo Filler Will Cost You Nothing

You need a Silo Filler—get a Gilson on our easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You cannot afford to repeat your previous years' experience at Silo filling time. Why wait for others to fill your silo when they are ready and thus lose a great part of the food value of your crop? Fill your silo when your corn is ready, when it will make the most nutritious and delicious ensilage, and the most money for you. Enjoy that "Feeling of Security" that is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Silo Filler.

The Wonderful Gilson has the largest sale of any silo filler under the British Flag—it is absolutely guaranteed to be the lightest running blower cutter made. It has an overwhelming reputation for wonderful performance and staunch dependability.

Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Silo Fillers at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd. 979 York St., Guelph, Ont.

"Goes Like Sixty"



### This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

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

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

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



## What Science Knows about Sleep

**S**LEEP is probably the most "natural" of all the functions. To sleep *soundly* depends wholly on being normal—on normal nerves and the power to *relax naturally*.

Your day's work uses up energy, nerve force, body tissue. The one thing that will make you fresh and fit again is a *good sound night's sleep*—muscles relaxed, nerves composed, your whole body storing up energy anew.

**I**F you have any trouble in sleeping soundly—probably your *bed* is at fault.

Wooden beds are apt to creak. Ordinary metal beds often rattle slightly—just enough to set your sleeping nerves on edge.

Or perhaps your *bed spring* sags or humps—keeps your muscles *tense* instead of relaxed.

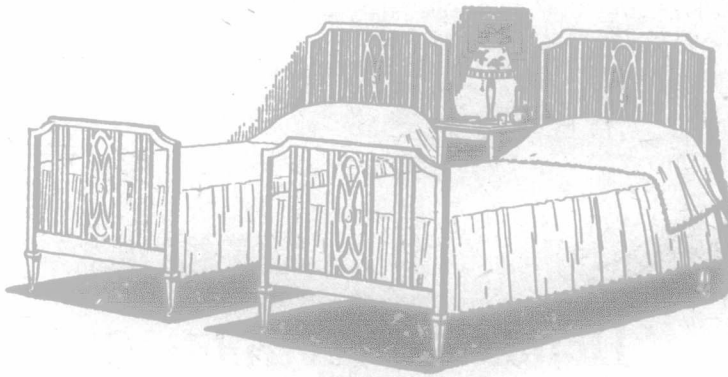
It may be that your mattress or pillows are lumpy or unsanitary.

The Simmons Metal Bed is *noiseless*.

Just as the *sleep-inducing Spring* is a Simmons "Waldorf," of specially tempered spring coils. Fine springs that fit the contour of the body and support the spine in a straight line, insuring perfect circulation and restoring the

energy used up in the fatigue of the day.

Simmons Felt Mattresses are the result of twenty-five years' study of equipment for sound, natural sleep. Made of pure, new cotton in clean, sun-lit fac-



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Design 1967—In Twin Pair

Designed in the finest spirit of that wonderful period of which Sheraton was the acknowledged leader.—Simmons new Square Steel Tubing; seamless, smooth, beautifully enameled in the accepted decorative colors.—Simmons patented pressed steel *noiseless Corner Locks*. Easy rolling casters.—Your choice of Twin Pair and Double Width. Specially pleasing in *Twin Pair*.

Used in thousands of fastidious Canadian homes.

And Simmons Pillows, which rest the head and neck exactly as they need to be rested.

Simmons Limited is specializing in *Twin Beds*. One sleeper does not disturb the other, or communicate colds and other infections.

Simmons Metal Beds, Brass Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Day Beds and Children's Cribs are the most popular sleeping equipment in the Dominion today—in stores of leading merchants all over the country.

Prices little if any higher than for the ordinary.

And when you are selecting your Simmons Beds with an eye to their appearance in the room, you will see that Simmons has for the first time established *beautiful and authoritative design* in Metal Beds.



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*Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the booklet, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep." Free of charge.*

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St., Guelph, Ont.



# The Game of the Epicure

ITS popularity as a table bird has long given the Canvas-Back Duck foremost recognition among the feathered game of Canada. Although epicures made it famous, the Canvas-Back is in the first ranks of game birds—wary, speedy, when well on the wing—possessing every quality the sportsman admires.

A string of Canvas-Backs driving across the wind, their long bills and heavy necks straight out—the white plumage of the drakes flashing in the sun—is a picture that lives in the memory of the duck shooter.

The Canvas-Back's wariness and flying qualities demand a true aim and a hard-hitting load. Seek good feeding grounds for the best bag and use

## DOMINION Ammunition

in Canuck, Sovereign or Regal Shells, preferably with No. 4 or 6 shot. All Dominion Smokeless Shot Shells are individually water-proofed, steel reinforced and loaded with double-chilled shot, Canadian-made shells adapted to Canadian use, and guaranteed by the big "D" trade-mark.

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AN improved implement with two rows of revolving wheels. Back row of wheels is held to the ground by stiff tension springs. Each wheel is concaved to a sharp apex and will mulch, pulverize and pack any soil. Fitted with roller bearings. Seat is attached on the hammock principle for easy riding. Long poles are furnished for use with horses or short poles for use behind tractors. Manufactured in a variety of sizes, eight feet and wider. Their use will increase the yield from the land. For free booklet, write Dept. W

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Bissell Implements will be on exhibition at London and Ottawa Fairs

### Apple and Pear Blight.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Blight of apple and pear is a specific and contagious disease. Some varieties of pears are more susceptible to this disease than are others. There are three places on the tree where blight commonly occurs, the blossoms, twigs and larger limbs or trunk. The names blossom-blight, twig-blight and body-blight or canker are commonly used but it should be remembered that these are different manifestations of the same disease. The bacteria which cause blight grow as parasites in the inner bark tissue and kill it. The individual bacteria are too small to be seen by the unaided eye. Nevertheless they are present by millions. They live over the winter at the edge of the cankers on the limbs and trunk. When warm weather comes in the spring they multiply to the extent that they ooze out in small drops near the edge of the canker. It is at this point that the new season's destruction begins.

Bees and other insects are attracted by the ooze and after their bodies have become smeared with it they carry the bacteria from place to place. In this way bees deposit bacteria in the blossoms that they visit and a few days later the blossoms wilt and turn black. In a similar manner other insects in their roaming, inoculate a few bacteria into the bark here and there and twig blight results. All this could be avoided by the grower of apples and pears if the cankers from which the ooze comes were eradicated during the winter. The cankers are irregular and slightly sunken areas of bark usually separated from healthy bark by a definite crack. By cutting into the canker it will be found that the bark is dry and brown. To remove the canker make a spindle-shaped cut with a sharp pointed knife, always keeping the outline of the cut at least a half inch outside the edge of the canker. The ends of the cut are brought to a sharp point to facilitate healing. After this outline cut has been made just deep enough to cut through to the wood, the bark is peeled off. Adhering shreds of bark should be removed and the wood scraped. It is advisable to wash the wound with corrosive sublimate solution (one tablet to a pint of water) which should be carried in a glass bottle and applied with a sponge. Although canker eradication is very important there are other sources of infection in the spring which need attention. Badly infected trees should be cut down and burned. Wild crab apple trees and hawthorns are often blighted and they should be removed from the vicinity of the orchard. Care should be taken also that any twigs which were blighted the past season are removed. They are evident during the winter by the fact that the dead leaves cling to them. All suckers or water sprouts should be removed several times during the season. The operations outlined above must be carried out thoroughly if benefit is to be gained from them. They all serve to reduce the chances of infection the next spring if they are finished before any warm weather occurs. During the spring and early summer the grower should make careful inspections two or three times a week walking down each row. All blighted blossoms should be removed by breaking off the spur. Blighted twigs should be broken or cut off several inches below the evident blackening. If cut with a tool the end of the twig should be swabbed with corrosive sublimate. All these control measures demand care and time, but they result in reducing the blight to a minimum.—W. H. Rankin, Plant Pathologist.

We have read somewhere of an old Scotchman whose wit was edged with pessimism. One morning he met at her gate a neighbor whose husband was seriously ill.

"And hoo's yer husband this morning, Mrs. Tamson?" he asked, solicitously.

"O, he's awfu' bad! The doctor said his temperature has gone to one hundred and fifty."

"Nae, nae, you've made a mistake! Sandy's temperature could never be as muckle as one hundred and fifty—at least, no' in this world," he added, as an after-thought.—Exchange.



and Pear Blight.

(Central Farms Note.)

Apple and pear is a specific disease. Some varieties are more susceptible to this than others. There are three areas where blight commonly occurs, blossoms, twigs and larger limbs. The names blossom-blight and body-blight are commonly used but it should be noted that these are different forms of the same disease. The cause of blight grows as a fungus on the inner bark tissue and kills individual bacteria are too small to be seen by the unaided eye. They are present by millions in the winter at the edge of the trunk on the limbs and trunk. Weather comes in the spring and to the extent that the small drops near the edge of the trunk is at this point that the destruction begins.

Other insects are attracted to the trunk after their bodies have hardened with it they carry the spores to place. In this case the bacteria in the blossoms and a few days later the blossoms and turn black. In a similar manner other insects in their life cycle carry a few bacteria into the trunk and there and twig blight is caused. This could be avoided by the use of sprays on apples and pears if the cankers do not come were eradicated in winter. The cankers are slightly sunken areas of bark separated from healthy tissue by a definite crack. By cutting out the infected tissue it will be found that the trunk is not brown. To remove the canker a spindle-shaped cut with a sharp knife, always keeping the cut at least a half inch from the edge of the canker. The cut is brought to a sharp point to facilitate healing. After this has been made just deep enough to go through to the wood, the adhering shreds of bark are removed and the wood is advisable to wash the area with a corrosive sublimate solution (one part to a pint of water) which is placed in a glass bottle and used with a sponge. Although canker is very important there are other causes of infection in the spring which require attention. Badly infected trees should be cut down and burned. Apple trees and hawthorns should be checked and they should be checked in the vicinity of the orchard. It is taken also that any twigs which died the past season are removed. The fact that the dead leaves are removed several times a season. The operations must be carried out thoroughly to be gained from them. To reduce the chances of infection the next spring if they are any warm weather occurs. Spring and early summer the make careful inspections. A week walking down the orchard blighted blossoms should be broken off by breaking off the spur. Spurs should be broken or cut out. Spurs should be broken or cut out with a tool the end of the spur should be swabbed with carbolic acid. All these control measures require care and time, but they are well worth the effort. H. Rankin, Plant Pathologist.

read somewhere of an old woman whose wit was edged with iron. One morning he met at her door whose husband was a miser. Her husband this morning, she asked, solicitously, "Wif, 'fud! The doctor said your husband has gone to one hundred years." "You've made a mistake!" she said. "The doctor said your husband could never be as old as you are." "At least, at least, at least," he added, as an afterthought, "change."

# New Life For Old Tires

**T**HE final thousand or two thousand miles of service you get from your tires can often be made the cheapest of all by timely attention.

The tire which blows out or otherwise fails before it should is too common.

Long, hard service and accidents often cause inside breaks, which, if neglected, result in blowouts.

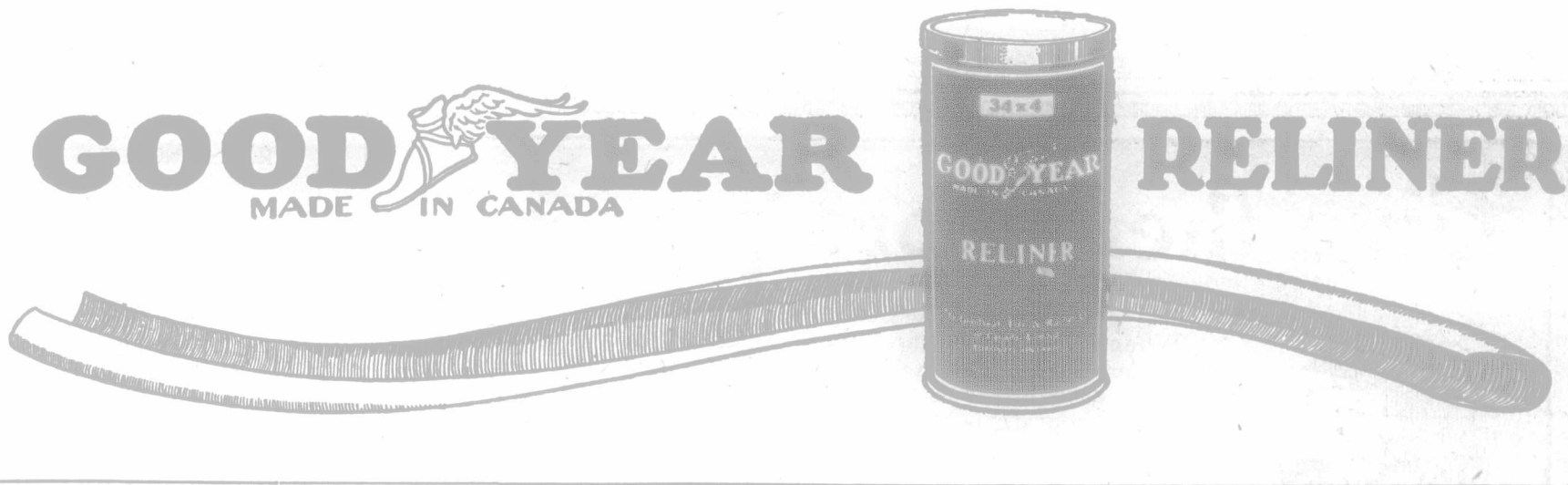
In most cases the timely use of a Goodyear Reliner would have saved the tire for a thousand or more extra miles.

With a Goodyear Reliner for a very small cost, you can add three new layers of strong fabric to the inside of the tire. This reinforces and strengthens it, and prevents fabric breaks from becoming blowouts.

This Reliner is easily applied with a little cement. Half an hour of your time is sufficient.

If you prefer, your repairman will apply it for you for a small service charge.

Any Goodyear Service Station and most tire repairmen can supply you.



## Remington UMC

### Duck Shooting is Coming!

Are you ready for the rousing days when Duck Shooting opens? Keen eyes, steady hands, good judgment and a Remington UMC pump gun will bag the ducks as fast as they come.

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Remington UMC WETPROOF Shells are just what their name implies—proof against wet. Not alone the occasional shower, but the soaking rain, and the day-after damp of a wet climate. You can depend on the Remington UMC "Arrow" and "Nitro Club" shells to work smoothly through your shotgun every time—no matter what the weather.

At all the best dealers.

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Windsor, Ontario



## Fat, Heavy, Strong. Money-Making Cattle

The value of Linseed Oil Cake Meal in live stock feeding cannot be overestimated. A ton of ground Linseed Cake contains three times the digestible protein, or flesh-making elements contained in a ton of corn, while the manurial value is more than three times that of corn. One dollar invested in Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal will bring you thrice as many pounds of flesh-making feed for your cattle as invested in grain feed. Oil Cake Meal is a rich and nutritious feed, worth on the foot many times what it costs in the bag. Cows give more milk, calves grow faster, hogs gain weight, sheep grow fat, and horses pick up smart when fed rations of Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal. It is absolutely pure; no adulteration.



Agricultural Colleges, practical farmers and live stock breeders, all over the world, use and recommend Linseed Oil Cake Meal for feeding and fattening cattle.

**Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal Does it**



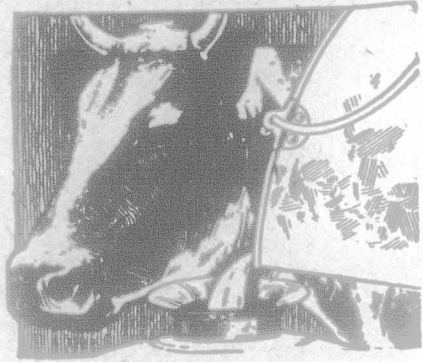
In England a farmer gets cheaper rent if he uses Oil Cake Meal, because the manure so greatly enriches the land. By using it in Canada the farmer gets bigger profits from live stock and in land improvement, too. Decide now on the regular use of Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal, and watch the results. Put up in 100 lb. bags and shipped in ton and half-ton lots. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct; we will quote you prices and terms, or advise you where to buy it.

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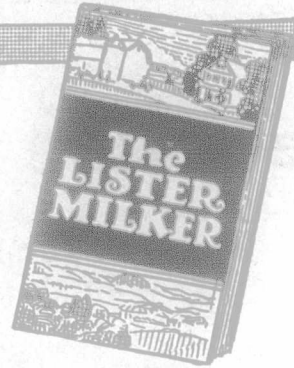


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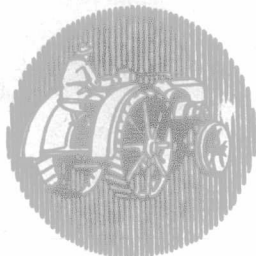


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Certainly you admit it is worth any man's while to learn how to increase his herd and have more dairy products to sell without extra labor. This booklet tells you how: Farmers pay for the Lister Milker out of extra profits. Simple. Anyone can operate. The Lister reputation is behind it. Also ask about the famous Lister Engine. When writing ask for Booklet A 1.

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A special ring for motors that pump oil. Use in top grooves of each piston. In the lower grooves use McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings for complete compression—power.

When your engine first shows signs of decreasing power, look to its piston rings. Make sure that none of the gas you buy is leaking past them. Make certain that all your gas is compressed and turned into power. Install the genuine McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Piston Rings. They mean more power.

Their exclusive design insures equal action all around the cylinder wall. That's why they are the only piston rings of their kind. There's no such thing as a Leak-Proof type of piston ring. LEAK-PROOF is the trademarked name of these particular rings—with ten years of severe service back of it. Be sure you get the genuine.

They are made in every size and over-size to fit every make and model of gas engine. Your dealer has them or can get you proper sizes promptly from his jobber's complete stock.

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which explains the best way to buy more power for your tractors, trucks and passenger cars—it's a complete piston ring hand book. Address Dept.

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"My overalls and shirts are roomy and comfortable, and made especially for farmers. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

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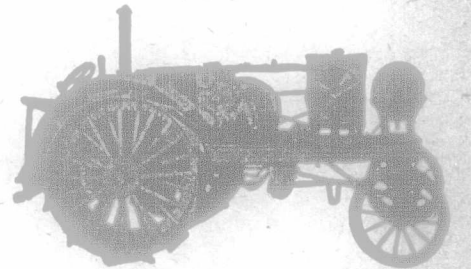
will outwear any other make of Glove on the market, because they are made by skilled workmen from the strongest glove leather obtainable.

Insist on getting Bob Long Brands from your dealer—they will save you money

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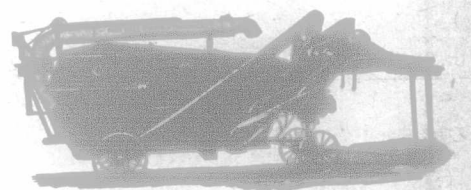
BOB LONG BRANDS  
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## Tractors and Threshers



WATERLOO BOY.

The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 3-plow Tractor on the market. Suitable for handling 3 plows, Threshing, Silo Filling and General Farm Work.



Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable size to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own Threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense.

Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

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Also Steam Tractors and large size Threshers.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on Principle Day Trains.

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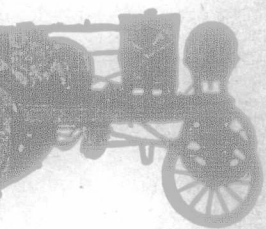
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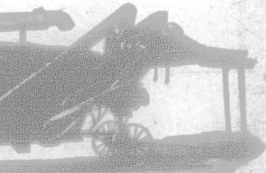
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920.

1460

## EDITORIAL.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."  
Take a holiday.

Why not a co-operative egg circle in your locality?  
Be the first to start it.

"Breed, weed and feed" is as good a slogan now for  
the live stock man as it ever was.

House the pullets early so that they will get used to  
their new quarters before beginning to lay.

The wise stockman will watch the market closely  
and adjust his feeding and his stock accordingly.

Don't fail to attend the local fall fair. It is main-  
tained in your interest, and deserves your support.

Any person who believes that milk can be produced  
for less than \$2.96 per eight-gallon can can have the  
privilege of trying it.

The plow is one instrument on the farm that it is  
desirable to work at the greatest speed, once land and  
weather are fit for it.

When sending the son to the agricultural college, do  
not neglect the daughter. Could she not be spared for  
a course in domestic science?

If you are showing live stock at the fair, acquaint  
yourself with the rules laid down by the management.  
It may save you much trouble.

If it is worth while having a tractor on the farm it  
is worth while learning to use it properly. As much  
depends on the operator as on the tractor.

Will there not be a little time this fall to make the  
home surroundings a little more attractive? How  
about levelling the lawn or seeding those bare spots and  
planting for a few shrubs, trees and flower-beds next  
spring?

Is your son starting to take a course at the agricul-  
tural college this fall? If so it will depend largely upon  
himself and you, too, whether it does him any good or  
not. It is eminently worth while if time and money  
can be spared.

Dairymen and consumers of milk throughout the  
country should be ready to offer a measure of praise  
and support for the National Dairy Council for the fact  
that the rates on milk are not to be raised along with  
other increases granted the railroads by the Dominion  
Board of Railway Commissioners.

Someone has referred to the utter humbug and in-  
sincerity of the whole farmers movement. This seems  
like an unwarranted statement from the fact that one  
who would make it can know nothing about it. It is,  
moreover, particularly difficult to accept such a judg-  
ment from one who, in the same breath, will say that  
the farmer "has always been a steady, a conservative  
force."

Freight and passenger rates are to be increased so  
that the railroads may carry on and fulfil their true  
functions and give efficient service to the people. It is  
easier for the railroads to get their rates raised than  
for the people to get them lowered, and it is to be hoped  
that when the time comes when they should be lowered  
the railroads will play as fair with the people as the people  
have played with them.

### Common Citizenship.

The age in which we live is one of progress and  
rapid adjustments to meet ever-changing conditions.  
Modern complex civilization, could one stand off and  
judge it in an impartial manner, would be something to  
marvel at; and instead of wondering as we do now why  
there should be thirty or forty wars and international  
disputes in progress, the wonder would probably be  
that there are not more. There are so many causes  
that can produce war and misunderstanding; and to  
those arising out of present-day problems and neces-  
sities there are also to be considered other causes, per-  
haps long buried in the hearts of large and small nations  
that for centuries have cherished real or imagined  
wrongs. Amid the welter of conflicting ideas that since  
the termination of the great war has dominated the  
thought and actions of all peoples, it is only natural  
that these real or fancied wrongs should crop out once  
more and add to the general confusion. The common  
sisterhood of all right-thinking nations was so plainly  
proven during the great world conflict that now it is  
happily over, nations are importuning each other for  
all kinds of favors and assistance.

Nothing is improbable at this stage in the world's  
history. In the midst of the world muddle sits Great  
Britain, the outstanding empire of all time and symbolical  
in the chronicle of human affairs of thrift, industry,  
integrity, benevolence and justice. Attempts are now  
being made from many quarters to beard the British  
Lion, and of these the one that is attracting most  
attention is the upheaval in Ireland, and particularly,  
of recent date, the attempt of a single individual to  
right the wrongs—real or fancied—of all his country-  
men by slowly starving himself to death. We have no  
ideas to put forth as regards the Irish question—which  
it is doubtful if all the Irishmen together would solve  
even if allowed to go unbridled—except one. That is  
that no single man can by making a martyr of himself  
change to any appreciable degree the course of progress  
in democracy. Democracy is a slow and distinctly  
human thing. Swayed by the multiplicity of opinions  
and thoughts within a nation, its course must be slow  
and show many false starts. Its one paramount beauty  
is its outstanding sangness; because nothing can be far  
astray that is supported by the majority of the people.

For years humanity suffered and now we are under-  
going a restless period of convalescence. We in Canada  
must be patient and have patience with those who have  
suffered more, and whom it is taking longer to regain a  
normal viewpoint. We in our turn are having our own  
internal troubles—more fancied than real—and all that  
is necessary for us to do in order to arrive at a solution  
of them is for us all to get together on a basis of common  
citizenship. There are injustices to be remedied—there  
always are—but they will never be satisfactorily remedied  
until the majority of people take time to remember  
that there is just as much human nature in some of us  
as there is in the rest of us, and that a question worthy  
of only one viewpoint is not very important. The  
average city dweller can easily be inflamed by stories  
about the farmers; the laborer can be led in the paths  
of radicalism by agitators who merely speak out the  
things which their listeners already believe from know-  
ing only their own viewpoint; and the farmer and  
manufacturer can be kept in perpetual estrangement if  
they maintain between them a high wall of hostility  
fostered by selfish interests. There is a common  
ground, citizenship, that all classes of people in Canada  
can find footing on. In any successful society of people  
selfish interests must be, to a large extent, subordinated  
to the common good. Let us get together in Canada  
at this time and work out the paths of our future destiny  
along lines to which all can willingly contribute. Let  
us work that we may prosper, and let us above all things  
strive to understand the other fellow's viewpoint that  
he may the more readily strive to understand our own.

### Our Pure-Bred Stock Imports.

In 1919, 2,550 pure-bred farm animals came into  
Canada from Great Britain and the United States. Of  
this number, 2,051 came from the United States. The  
majority of the imported stock were females. Thus  
from Great Britain came 356 females, and only 98 males.  
The importations from Britain consisted chiefly of sheep  
and Shorthorns. Only 23 Clydesdale stallions, and no  
mares, came through the customs from Britain. The  
figures showing the importations from the United States  
are interesting: 510 Percheron stallions and 373 Per-  
cheron mares were imported, a total of 883. No less  
than 192 Belgians were imported from the United  
States. Of this number, 115 were stallions. It is  
interesting to note that considerable numbers of pure-  
bred cattle came across the line. We imported 178  
Aberdeen-Angus, 116 of which were females, but only  
33 Shorthorns were imported, and 27 of them were  
bulls. Ninety-seven Herefords came in, and of this  
number 67 were females. Two hundred and seventy-  
two sheep came from the United States, as against 266  
from Great Britain, and 96 swine were imported from  
the States, as against two from Great Britain. In all,  
2,051 pure-bred animals were imported from the United  
States, as against 454 imported from Great Britain.  
It will be interesting to watch the figures for next year.

### Cost of Producing Milk.

As this is being written the investigation into milk  
prices for the winter season of 1920-21 which the citizens  
of Toronto must pay, has not yet been held, although  
before this issue goes to our readers a report will have  
been secured. As shown in our last week's issue, how-  
ever, the members of the commission appointed by the  
Honorable Manning W. Doherty to report from time  
to time upon milk prices have submitted their first  
report, in which is embodied a statement as to the  
cost of milk production in the milk-producing districts  
adjoining Toronto, for the year ending June, 1920.  
This report shows the cost of producing an eight-gallon  
can of milk to have been \$2.96 at the farm or the nearest  
shipping station, and it is the first detailed statement  
of its kind that has ever been presented to the public  
in this Province. There can be no question as to its  
general accuracy for it not only bears the stamp of the  
Ontario Department of Agriculture, a public service  
organization, but it also carries with it the approval of  
the representative members of the commission itself,  
none of whom so far as we know are open to criticism  
on the score of insufficient knowledge as to the factor  
in the milk problem which they were chosen to represent.

The figures are strictly impartial, and we believe  
not inflated in any sense. They do not represent the  
cost of production to the average poor dairyman, but  
to the average of nearly 100 specialized dairymen, the  
average production of whose cows is easily 2,000 pounds  
greater than the average over the Province, and whose in-  
vestment in buildings and equipment—partly compelled  
by protective health officers appointed by the consumer  
—is nearly \$175 per cow. Moreover, these figures were  
secured from dairymen who have engaged especially  
in that type of milk production which is encouraged  
and demanded by the development of large cities and  
who provide a safety valve for the health of the city  
resident, by the production of a steady quantity of the  
most necessary and valuable human food. These facts  
should not be lost sight of when the consumer is brought  
to consider the cost of his daily milk supply.

However difficult it may be for the average person  
to understand it, it is a fact that milk, even at present  
high prices, is a very economical human food, and it  
possesses this virtue for the consumer which is doubly  
unfortunate at the present juncture and, in fact, always,  
for the producer, that from the nature of the circum-  
stances under which it is produced, it is always among



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.  
Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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the last of human foodstuffs to reach its highest price level. Professor F. G. Warren, so well known as an authority on rural economics, has said: "Products that require a short time from beginning to completion are quickly stopped if prices do not keep up with the general price level. Grains are in this class, and prices of grains rise promptly. It takes several years to raise a cow, and milk responded slowly to inflation. Land is one of the last things to rise in price. Crop land rose before dairy land just as crop prices rose before milk prices." The dairyman has had no experience as a profiteer, and at this late date he would be exceedingly ill-advised to try. As a matter of fact, he is fighting merely for a fair price, and we feel that this much will be accorded him by all right-thinking people.

### From Summerland to Vancouver.

By SANDY FRASER.

I came vera near forgettin' to tell ye about my visit to Vancouver when I was in the West, this summer. Maybe ye're as tired hearin' about my travels as if ye had been makin' the trip yersel', or as I was when I got back hame, but, gin that's the case, I'll promise not to bother ye any further wi' the story o' my wanderings about the country. Vancouver was about the end o' my experiences, anyway, as I found that my ticket had run out when I got that far and the walking isn't what ye'd call vera guid frae there on.

The day I left Summerland it was as dry and warm as it usually is there, but I didna worry, for they tauld me that I'd soon see the snow again among the hills o' the Selkirks. And I was ready enough to believe anything that I heard by this time, ye may be sure. I never found that I could charge onybody up wi' exaggeratin' about what ye were goin' to see frae the car window while travellin' through British Columbia. It may be because o' the weakness o' the English language rather than frae any natural tendency to truthfulness on the part o' the inhabitants, but, as to that, I canna say.

However, there isn't muckle chance for ony feeling o' disappointment as ye travel through the mountains o' the "Coquihalla," which is the name they hae given to the Pass through which ye have to find yer way to Vancouver when ye travel by the "Kettle Valley" Railway. (I dinna think they'll ever rin oot o' names in British Columbia. They always seem willing to tak' the first one that comes handy.)

The day I went through the "Rockies" I had no manner o' doubt but that I was seeing the best that was to be had in the line o' mountain scenery, considering quantity as well as variety. But sae far as the impression I have noo is concerned, the "Rockies" are not in it compared wi' what ye run into further west. It

sae different that ye can hardly compare the two, and, maybe, it's only a matter o' taste, after all. But for an example o' what Nature can do in one o' her cranky fits, combined wi' what man has done in the line o' gettin' around and over hard propositions, I dinna see how onything can beat the "moving picture" that the traveller through this part o' British Columbia has unrolled for his benefit. I've heard o' such a thing as a "Wild West Show" in connection wi' a circus, or somethin' like that, but here is where the name would fit. I dinna ken three words that can better describe the best part o' that trip frae Summerland in to Vancouver.

Talkin' about what man can do in the way o' gettin' over difficulties, I never got a better object lesson o' his ability than right there. I had heard o' the bridges an' tunnels that were to be seen in British Columbia, but when I started going over an' through them I began tae understand that they weren't the same things as go by that name doon East, by ony manner o' means. When ye start across some gorge on a steel trestle, maybe a couple o' hundred feet high, ye might think for a' the world that ye were on an air-ship an' sailin' frae one mountain-peak tae anither. Unless ye put yer head right oot o' the car window ye can see naething o' the track below ye. It's when ye get around on the ither side o' the switch-back, maybe, that ye get a view o' the sort o' a spider's web that ye have passed over. And it's not once or twice like that, but it keeps on for hours, till ye feel like taking off yer hat to the men that were ever able to screw their courage up tae the point where they were ready to tackle such a job as that, that might weel hae scared the deil himself.

And then the tunnels. We went through five or six in one place in aboot as many minutes. It was a great place for a chap to go on his wedding trip, na doot. It reminds me o' a wee story I heard some place or ither, lately. A young fellow an' his wife were makin' this tour o' the country that is supposed to follow the visit to the minister, and it happened in one place that their train had to go through a pretty lang tunnel. After they had come oot the young chap says to his wife; "they tell me," says he, "that that tunnel cost seven million dollars." "Well Harry," says she, lookin' oot o' the window, "I think it was worth it."

But, jokin' aside, I can hardly understand why ony company o' men ever went to drilling through those mountains and bridging those valleys, wi' what prospects there are there o' making it a paying proposition. They may be gettin' their money back for all I ken, but it's hard to see where it's coming from. There's a wee bit o' lumbering going on, here an' there, an' maybe some mining, but, from the lay o' the land, I wouldna' be thinkin' they'd ever raise much wheat there, and, as for dairying, I'd be afraid that the coos would be needin' stilts, or somethin', fastened to their hind legs, gin they were going to climb those hills in their search for what little grass I saw theraboot. Maybe the road was built on a bet. One chap said it couldn't be done and the other chap started in to show him.

However, wi' all its twisting an' turning the road finally got us to Vancouver, though it was past my regular bed-time, I'll say that.

The next mornin' it was raining, which I thought was a wee bit surprising as I had made my plans for gaein' aboot an' seein' the city. I found oot later that Vancouver has two wet spells a year, although neither o' them is mair than sax months long. I happened to hit one o' these damp times.

But, by guid luck, I fell in wi' a chap that owned a car and naething wad dae him but he wad show me aboot the toon. The wet didna bother him. In fact, I dinna think he knew it was raining.

Sae he took me all around and I must say that I dinna ken ony city in Canada that has given me a mair favorable impression, or that has mair good points in the way o' a home for the man who hasn't the necessary education or ambition to fit him for life in the open country.

We went through what they call their "Stanley Park," and saw the "big trees" that I'd heard aboot as far back as I can remember, and maybe further. It takes a regulation sixty-six foot tape-line to gae around one auld stump that they pointed oot to me. I didna bother lookin' to see how high these trees were, as my neck was kind o' oot o' joint after comin' through the mountains the day before.

Another thing I wouldna hae missed, while in Stanley Park, was the chance to take off my hat at the grave o' Pauline Johnson, our one Indian-Canadian poetess. She's lying there near "Siwash Rock," where she used to write most of her poems, and with nothing to mark her grave but a round boulder with juist the word "Pauline" on it. And it's all that's necessary, we all ken that.

The time was far too short for me to see half o' what Vancouver had to show me, but I'm no' in the habit o' changin' my plans, so I started on my return trip that night. I'll try an' gie mysel' at least a day an' a half the next time I call. Ony less doesna dae the city justice.

On my way east that night I saw vera little o' the scenery, except in my dreams, which were only interrupted, noo an' again, by the engineer ahead, when he would be making the auld locomotive screech like to raise the dead. "What's the matter wi' that engineer?" says I to a chap that was sittin' on a seat next to me. "There's neither crossings or stations among these mountains an' gullies," says I. "Oh," replied the man, "he's juist whistling tae keep his courage up, that's all."

And when I imagined mysel' running a train o' passenger cars over the trestles an' through the tunnels o' the mountains o' British Columbia, with no sae much as a star in the sky tae show me the way through

the dark, I couldna find it in my heart to mak' ony further disparagin' remarks regarding the auld ancestors o' that engineer. "It's the unco' job he's got'," says I to mysel'. "Aboot as ticklish as findin' yer way through the horse-stable at night, when yer lantern accidentally gaes oot."

### Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.  
CAT-TAILS.

One of the commonest plants in marshes, and one which often forms dense beds to the exclusion of any other kind of vegetation, is the Cat-tail. In these plants the brown, velvety, cylindrical objects near the top of the stems are the pistillate flowers, while the fuzzy, tapering spikes in which the stem terminates consist of the staminate flowers. The whitish, silky fluff, which is seen when the pistillate spikes become mature, is the so-called "perianth" of the pistillate flowers, that is, the portion of the flowers which corresponds to the corolla in plants higher up in the scale of vegetable life.

The Cat-tail is well adapted to a marsh existence by the shape and structure of its leaves, and by the possession of a perennial creeping rootstock. Marsh plants, by reason of their exposed position, are subjected to the full force of two very drying agencies—the wind and the blaze of the sun, and hence in spite of the fact that they have "their feet in the water" the aerial portions must be protected against undue evaporation. Consequently we find their leaves having a comparatively small expanse, and also a thick, firm, epidermis. The shape of the leaves also allows them to bend, instead of breaking, when they are struck by the full force of the wind. The creeping rootstock not only gradually extends the distribution of the plant, but makes a firm mat which resists the action of waves and currents. Several of these rootstocks originate from a single plant and spread in all directions from 12 to 30 inches.

We have two species of Cat-tails in Canada. In the Broad-leaved Cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*) the stems are from four to eight feet in height, the pistillate spikes are dark brown, the staminate spikes are contiguous to the pistillate, the leaves are from three-quarters of an inch to a inch wide, and the pollen is four-grained. This species occurs abundantly in marshes throughout Canada and is also found in Europe and Asia. In the Narrow-leaved Cat-tail (*Typha angustifolia*) the stems are from five to ten feet in height, the pistillate spikes are light brown, and of smaller diameter than those of the preceding species, the staminate spikes are separated by a space from the pistillate, the leaves are about half an inch in width, and the pollen is in simple grains. The narrow-leaved Cat-tail is common in marshes near the Atlantic coast, but is of rarer occurrence inland, though in some inland localities it is abundant.

The Indians used the Cat-tail as a source of food, making from the rootstocks flour which they used in bread and puddings. They also boiled the fresh rootstocks and made a syrupy gluten which they used with cornmeal pudding.

The rootstocks of the Cat-tail are from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, and are the storage places for the reserve food manufactured by the plant. The centre of the rootstock consists of a core, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, which is an almost solid mass of starch, while around this core is a layer of spongy tissue.

Professor W. P. Claassen of Cornell University has recently investigated the question of the Cat-tail as a source of flour. He finds that a square yard of Cat-tail rootstocks weigh 2.23 pounds when thoroughly dry, thus an acre of Cat-tails would yield 10,792 pounds of dried rootstocks. When the rootstocks are thoroughly dry the outer layer can be very readily stripped off, leaving the hard clean core of starchy material. These cores constitute 60 per cent. of the weight of the dried rootstocks, so that an acre would yield 6,475 pounds of dried cores. Prof. Claassen found that the cores contained from ten to fifteen per cent. of fibrous material the rest being starch, and estimated that an acre would yield 5,500 pounds of flour. The flour was found to be creamy-white in color and quite like wheat flour.

An analysis of Cat-tail flour made by the Plant Chemical Laboratory at Washington gave the following: Moisture, 7.35 per cent.; ash, 2.84 per cent.; fat, 0.65 per cent.; Protein, 7.75 per cent.; carbohydrates, 81.41 per cent.

Wheat flour has the following composition: Moisture, 12 per cent.; ash, 42 per cent.; fat, 1 per cent.; protein, 12.50 per cent., and carbohydrates, 73.83, while potato flour has: Moisture, 6.82 per cent.; ash, 4.01 per cent.; fat, 0.43 per cent.; protein, 12.25, and carbohydrates, 74.80. It can thus be seen that Cat-tail flour is extremely similar to potato flour.

Trials of Cat-tail flour in baking show that it may either be used in combination with wheat flour or pure. Biscuits of 33 per cent. Cat-tail flour and of 50 per cent. Cat-tail flour, respectively were found to be very palatable, and biscuits of pure Cat-tail flour differed very little from those made from wheat flour. Puddings made with Cat-tail flour in place of corn-starch also proved to be entirely satisfactory.

Considering the fact that nearly three tons of flour of good quality can thus be obtained from an acre of Cat-tails there is a possibility these plants may be cultivated for this purpose.

Regularity is a necessity about the stables.



## THE HORSE.

### Should a Woman be a Horsewoman?

The question "should a woman be a horsewoman?" is open to debate. Some claim that the ability to handle horses is unladylike, that it is rude and mannish. On the other hand, many claim that it is entirely within the province of any lady to be able to handle horses. Many will agree with the writer when he states, "that a woman looks her very best when well mounted, or even when driving a good horse." While we will not go so far as to say it is absolutely necessary for the individual and general welfare of humanity, that every woman be a horsewoman we think that in no case will such an acquirement be objectionable, and that there are many reasons why it is desirable. This may be said to apply particularly to rural districts. The woman on the farm, be she old or young, who can harness, hitch and drive a horse, or a pair, or who can saddle and ride a horse, or who can do both, is to a great extent independent of the man or men on the farm, so far as the performance of her business or the exercise of her pleasures, for which horses are required, are concerned.

To the woman who likes a horse, the possession of one that she can ride or drive affords an endless source of pleasure. There are many reasons when the men about the place are so busy that it is inconvenient for one of them to leave his work and come to the stable, or go to the field and catch a horse, take him to the stable, harness and hitch him, or saddle him for his wife or sister, or his employer's wife or sister to drive or ride; and there are many occasions when the women on a farm suddenly decide that they want to go some place. It may be to town to purchase something necessary; it may be to a neighbor on some errand, necessary or otherwise; it may be simply for a pleasure drive or ride. In fact, innumerable causes or excuses for wanting a horse occur when there is no boy or man at hand to hitch or saddle him. The result is, when the women are not able to handle the horse, the business is not attended to, else it is done on foot; and, if the horse be needed for recreation or pleasure it must be postponed until the men appear, when it probably is not expedient or the time cannot be spared. The assertion will probably be made by some, that the women on a farm are as busy as the men, and that there is no time for driving or riding for pleasure, but our experience has been that this is seldom the case, especially during some seasons. That is, that on the average farm, there are seldom several days at once in which an hour or two cannot be spared and spent with advantage by the women in taking a pleasure drive; and none will deny the fact that when the occasion arises in which it is necessary for the woman to go a considerable distance, she can save time and energy if she has a horse she can harness, hitch and drive, or saddle and ride instead of walking.

A woman who can handle horses can afford pleasure and recreation, not only to herself, but to her friends and visitors. Some will probably say that "women on a farm have no right to have visitors in a busy season." Of course, this is nonsense. A woman on a farm has as much right to the pleasure of entertaining company at any season, as the woman in town, and the seasons when the men are busy are, in many cases, the most pleasant for visitors at a farm house, and, if either the mistress or the visitor be a horsewoman, they can have pleasure and attend to their business without interfering with the duties of the men.

In speaking of visitors, we may mention the unwelcome visitor, one who prolongs her or his visit beyond reasonable limits, and who may, when the men are in the fields, suddenly take a notion to leave, and wants to be driven to town or station. If the hostess be a horsewoman she will at once hitch her horse and drive her visitors to the desired haven; while, if she be not able to handle horses, she must wait for the return of the men, when the visitor may have changed her mind and decided to prolong her stay.

Then again, there are occasions when it is necessary to drive a horse when the services of a man cannot readily be procured. There may be an accident, in which the husband, probably the only man about the place, has been disabled, and no other man within reasonable distance. It is necessary to promptly secure medical, or other assistance. In cases of this nature, the ability of a woman to "handle horses" can be readily appreciated. We do not claim that the education, or training of horses is the proper function of a woman. This requires practice, skill, knowledge and strength possessed by few women, and is essentially the function of a man; but we claim that the ability to handle a reasonably well-mannered horse is a very desirable accomplishment for any woman. We also claim that it should be considered a duty by any farmer in reasonable circumstances, to keep at least one horse that his wife or daughters can handle. In many cases failure to do this is the result of thoughtlessness. The farmer may not think of such a thing. His father or grandfather never thought it necessary or profitable to keep a "lady's horse" and they both were successful farmers, and he does not see why he should depart from their successful methods. Well, probably there is no direct visible profit in keeping such an animal that may be said to "not earn his oats," but there is an indirect profit in the pleasure and enjoyable pastime the women derive from the horse. The pleasure derived in this way tends to break the monotony of woman's work, and, no doubt, also tends to preserve health and spirits, and lengthen life. We have often heard farmers say, "There is no use in me keeping a lady's horse practically idle about the place, as my wife is too timid

to drive." This timidity is, with few exceptions, the result of experience with horses that have not good manners. If the man who speaks this way would train or purchase a good-looking horse with good manners, provide good harness and a good rig, and demonstrate to his wife that the horse is perfectly safe for her to drive, he would soon be surprised at the disappearance of the timidity, and at the anxiety of his wife to drive him which should be considered her private property and should not be used on the farm without at least asking the owner if she needed him; and if not might be used at light work. WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

Let the sow and litter out on sunny days.

Keep an eye on the herd sire, even though he does seem quiet.

The better the breeding females the better the sire used should be.

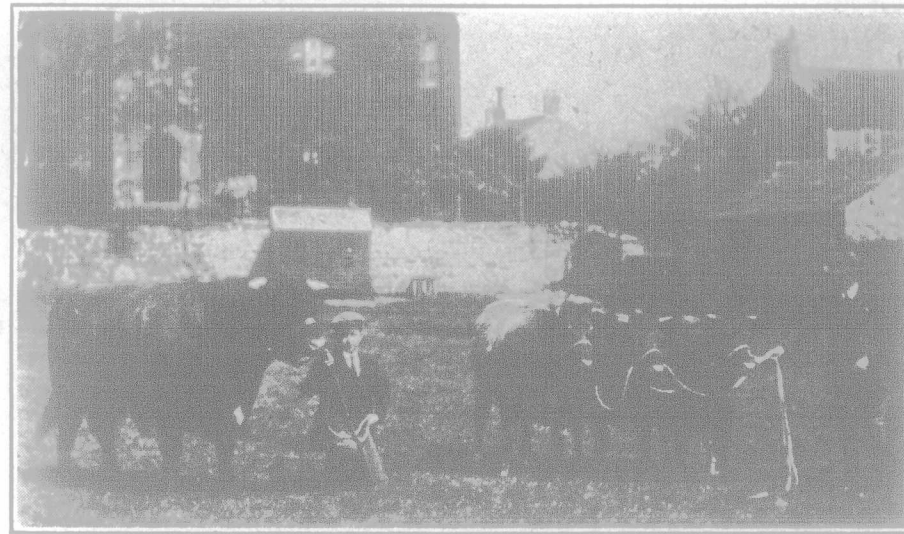
Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing during the winter. Mixing cut straw with the silage is a good practice.

Some of the best bred individuals of the different breeds have been lost to the breed through the ravages of tuberculosis.

Cattle feeding is a means of marketing grain, conserving soil fertility and utilizing to advantage roughage produced on the farm.

The stock bull and calves confined to the stable would like a couple of feeds a day of green corn. If the corn is run through the cutting box it makes a very appetizing ration.

There is some pleasure in feeding a bunch of growthy, breedy steers, but it is difficult to work up enthusiasm over a lot of scrubs. Buy the best steers available for this winter's feeding even if they do cost more than the common stuff.



A Noted Sire and Three of His Get at Gainford Hall.

### Co-operative Farms for Re-Actors.

It is very important that our herds be freed from tuberculosis, but can the individual breeder or the live stock industry afford to have some of the outstanding breeding stock slaughtered as will be necessary where re-actors occur in herds entered under the accredited herd scheme unless the owner can provide some means of isolating the animals which re-act? Very few herds are free from re-actors. But, if every re-actor is slaughtered many of the best individuals of the breeds will go out of the breeding herds and the live stock industry subjected to irreparable loss; not the direct loss of the individual but the loss of what progeny it might produce. There are all too few outstanding breeding females or sires in any of our breeds, and to have these go to the block would probably set the breeds back a decade or more.

The accredited herd system in vogue in Canada and the United States enrolls herds under government supervision to be tested at regular intervals, and when no re-actors are discovered over a period of two annual or three semi-annual tests a certificate of accreditation as regards tuberculosis is granted. It means that re-actors must be taken out of the herd, and that the tested herd must by no means come in contact with diseased animals. This is a step in the right direction, and fortunate are the breeders who are in a position to enter their herds and who are successful in securing a certificate. But, what is to be done with the re-actors? Some of them may be prize winning stock whose value is estimated in the thousands, or their progeny may be saleable and show-ring toppers. True, under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act a breeder may recover two-thirds of a maximum of two hundred and fifty dollars, but what is that to compensate for the loss of an outstanding breeding animal. It is better than nothing some will say, "and the breeder ought to be thankful for getting that much for a condemned animal." Is there not some way in which these re-actors could be saved

to the industry? The Bang system, by which re-actor are isolated and the calves removed as soon as dropped and fed on tubercular-free milk has proven feasible. The trouble is that few breeders are equipped to handle the re-actors under this system. They cannot provide two sets of stables, utensils, herdsmen, etc., consequently if the herd is to get the accredited certificate the re-actors must go to the shambles.

In localities where there are several breeders wishing to build up a high-class herd of tubercular-free cattle would it not be practicable for them to rent or buy a farm in the neighborhood, sufficiently removed from their own that there would be no danger of infection being transmitted, and put a man in charge who would look after this herd and the owners could get the calves as soon as dropped. Grade calves could be bought and vealed on the re-actors. This would save to the industry many choice breeding animals that would continue probably for years producing progeny that would develop into individuals of great value to the breed, and consequently to the industry. Several breeders co-operating in the running of such a farm would not find it a burden on any one, in fact it might prove to be a profitable proposition.

The fact that calves from tubercular cows, raised on clean cows or on sterilized milk, seldom contract the disease proves the system to be feasible, and if worked out would no doubt encourage many breeder to work for the securing of an accredited herd. There is too much disease in our herds and it must be cleaned up, but in doing so let us endeavor to sacrifice as few as possible of the highest-quality breeding stock.

### Live Stock Notes.

Although Canadian export trade in animals and animal produce during the first four months of the present fiscal year, shows a reduction in value of approximately 50 per cent. when compared with the exports of the same period of 1919, the returns still show a favorable balance of trade amounting to \$29,071,148, representing 80 per cent. of the total trade value of Agriculture.

Agriculture, including all classes of agricultural and vegetable produce and animal and animal produce has a favorable trade balance of \$33,512,027. This balance is, however, less by about \$114,000,000, than that of the same period of 1919.

While agriculture has been able to maintain a favorable balance of trade the total trade in all classes during the first four months of the fiscal year as compared with the same period of 1919, shows a reduction of over \$4,000,000, and a reduction during the first four months of the present fiscal year, in the net trade value of exports as compared with imports, of approximately \$4,800,000.

In connection with imports of animals and animal produce the imports during 1919 and 1920 were practically equal in value but in Agriculture and all other

classes there was, as the accompanying figures will show, a tremendous increase in import values:

Four Months	ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCE.		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
1919	\$90,328,285	\$27,799,712	+\$62,528,573
1920	56,445,119	27,373,971	+ 29,071,148
	AGRICULTURE.		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
1919	\$236,805,924	\$ 89,345,345	+\$147,460,579
1920	165,959,239	132,447,212	+ 33,512,027
	TOTAL TRADE ALL CLASSES.		
	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
1919	\$373,890,334	\$284,897,013	+\$ 88,993,321
1920	351,695,172	473,562,589	+ 121,867,417
	Duty Collected		Net Trade Value
1919	\$52,880,058		+\$141,873,381
1920	73,361,150		- 48,506,267

### BRITISH CATTLE AND SHEEP HOLDINGS.

A preliminary statement of the number of live stock in Great Britain has been recently issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The returns indicate a serious decline in the holdings of cattle, the figures being 5,547,000 as compared with 6,194,000 in 1919, a decrease in excess of 10 per cent., and representing the smallest holdings since 1903.

The decrease is most marked in young cattle, the reduction in animals under one year of age being almost 300,000 or 25 per cent. The indiscriminate slaughter of calves was the chief cause of the depreciation: Practice of that nature is far more serious and far reaching in its effects than is unwise liquidation of more mature stock,

in my heart to mak' only regarding the auld ancestors unco' job he's got", says I to findin' yer way through the n yer lantern accidentally

### Diary.

R KLUGH, M. A.

plants in marshes, and one ds to the exclusion of any ds the Cat-tail. In these cylindrical objects near the pistillate flowers, while the which the stem terminates flowers. The whitish, silky the pistillate spikes become perianth" of the pistillate of the flowers which corollants higher up in the scale

ted to a marsh existence by s leaves, and by the possess- rootstock. Marsh plants, position, are subjected to the agencies—the wind and the n spite of the fact that they r" the aerial portions must evaporation. Consequently ng a comparatively small firm, epidermis. The shape n to bend, instead of break- y the full force of the wind. only gradually extends the at makes a firm mat which and currents. Several of m a single plant and spread 0 inches.

Cat-tails in Canada. In the *Phragmites latifolia* the stems are height, the pistillate spikes nate spikes are contiguous re from three-quarters of an pollen is four-grained. This y in marshes throughout Europe and Asia. In the *Phragmites angustifolia* the stems height, the pistillate spikes er diameter than those of the minate spikes are separated te, the leaves are about half n is in simple grains. The mon in marshes near the er occurrence inland, though abundant.

Cat-tail as a source of food, s flour which they used in also boiled the fresh root- pluten which they used with

Cat-tail are from three-quarters ameter, and are the storage manufactured by the plant. consists of a core, about three- er, which is an almost solid and this core is a layer of

sen of Cornell University the question of the Cat-tail ls that a square yard of Cat- pounds when thoroughly dry, ould yield 10,792 pounds of e rootstocks are thoroughly e very readily stripped off, of starchy material. These . of the weight of the dried e would yield 6,475 pounds assen found that the cores a per cent. of fibrous material estimated that an acre would

The flour was found to be uite like wheat flour.

Washington gave the following: ash, 2.84 per cent.; fat, 0.65 per cent.; carbohydrates, 81.41

ing composition: Moisture, nt.; fat, 1 per cent.; protein, ydrates, 73.83, while potato er cent.; ash, 4.01 per cent.; h, 12.25, and carbohydrates, that Cat-tail flour is extreme-

in baking show that it may on with wheat flour or pure. tail flour and of 50 per cent. were found to be very palat- Cat-tail flour differed very om wheat flour. Puddings in place of corn-starch also factory. at nearly three tons of flour e obtained from an acre of lity these plants may be cul-

y about the stables.



for it eventually weakens the industry in its most vital spot, the breeding herd. A percentage of the annual calf crop must be retained as prospective breeding stock, else the normal slaughterings of aged stock no longer fit for producing young, will be followed by a decrease in the breeding herd and later a marked shortage in production. In liquidating our calf crop we may be undermining the industry. The well-bred calf is the live blood of the live stock business.

Sheep have also suffered a heavy reduction, the total standing at 13,380 head, a number 1,750,000 less than in 1919: this is by far the smallest return ever recorded and is 29 per cent. below the average of the ten years immediately preceding the war.

Pigs, on the other hand, have increased in numbers and now total 1,995,000 head, the highest since 1916. Sows for breeding have increased to a relatively greater extent than other kinds of pigs, the addition being 40,000 or 15 per cent. The returns with comparisons follow:—

CATTLE.		
	1920 No.	1919 No.
Cows and heifers in milk.....	1,827,560	1,943,670
Cows in calf, but not in milk.....	242,890	292,290
Heifers in calf.....	282,400	317,530
Other Cattle:		
Two years and above.....	1,178,160	1,167,080
One year and under two.....	1,108,840	1,271,390
Under one year.....	907,050	1,202,580
Total.....	5,546,900	6,194,540
SHEEP.		
Ewes kept for breeding.....	5,107,940	5,764,300
Other Sheep:—		
One year and above.....	3,009,850	3,568,040
Under one year.....	5,261,180	5,791,970
Total.....	13,378,970	15,124,310
PIGS.		
Sows kept for breeding.....	289,500	250,750
Other pigs.....	1,705,240	1,547,720
Total.....	1,994,240	1,798,470

Ottawa

Live Stock Branch.

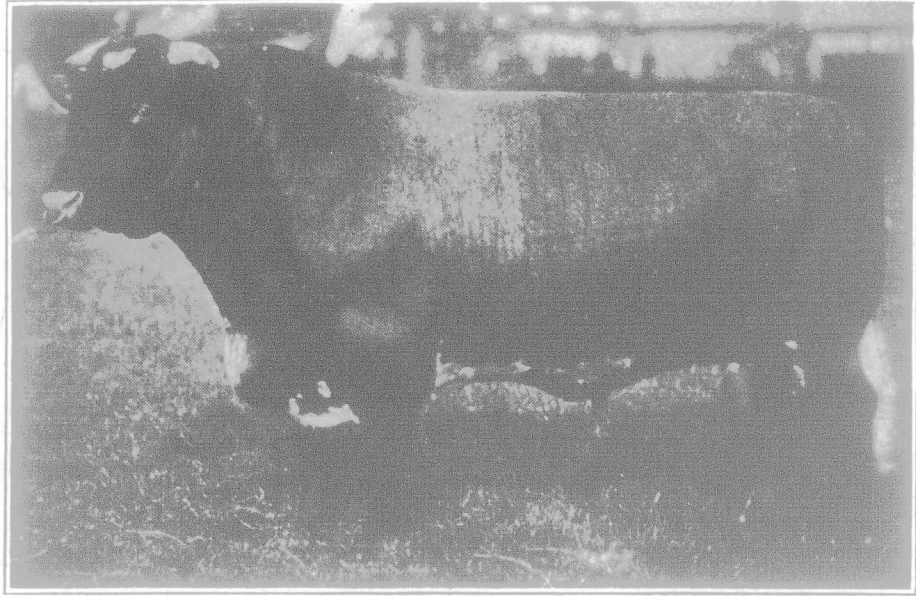
### Selecting Stockers and Feeders.

Throughout the country a large number of steers are carried over or finished during the winter. Certain sections of the Province are apparently more adapted to winter feeding than others, consequently in some counties there are numerous farms on which anywhere from ten to thirty bullocks are finished for the block on the products grown the previous season. In other counties lighter stuff is purchased in the fall, wintered as cheaply as possible on silage or corn stover and straw, and then turned on grass in the spring to be finished for the market the following fall. Whichever line a person is following, the stock is picked up during the fall and the success of the feeding operations will depend to a large extent upon the quality of stuff purchased. The right classes of cattle for fattening purposes are none too plentiful and are apparently becoming scarcer each year; consequently in order to fill the stable with feeders it is often necessary to take some cattle that are of inferior quality. In order that a person may have a choice, it is advisable to purchase early, especially if one has plenty of pasture. Stocker and feeder cattle have been commanding particularly high prices, and unless they are of good quality and make rapid gains the price of the finished article must be high in order that the owner break even. A good many have made big money at steer feeding, but they are exceptionally good judges of stock and pay the price in order to secure the animals that will economically convert the roughages and concentrates of the farm into meat. The mongrel-bred animal with a narrow muzzle, long, slim head, and wedge-shaped conformation is seldom a profitable feeder, and is not a satisfactory proposition from any standpoint. The feeder doesn't want him, the drover doesn't want him, the butcher finds he does not cut up to advantage, and the consumer is dissatisfied with the roasts and chucks cut from a carcass of this kind. The animals which have been stunted in early life do not make as large and cheap gains as the animal whose growth has never been impaired. The young steer in a thriving condition and with plenty of weight is the one to buy, provided he has a strong muscle, short, broad head, great spring of rib, and a good barrel, indicating a strong-constitutioned, good-feeding animal. This kind with feeding usually rounds into a condition that causes him to fill the eye, and also to command the top price from the butcher. Size, smoothness and strong constitution are points which should be considered.

The time of feeding three and four-year-old steers is past; the market demands younger, lighter weight animals, and besides, if the stock has been properly fed from calfhood to two years of age, it will have attained a marketable weight and will prove a profitable feeding proposition, provided it has the breeding, character and quality. The person wintering stock can do with the lighter weight individuals, but where they are to be finished for the spring trade the heavier animals are usually the better proposition, even though they cost more per pound. The heavier the animal at time of putting in the stable, the greater will be the profit on the spread. For instance, on a steer weighing 900 pounds, bought at ten cents a pound and sold at twelve, there would be a gain of eighteen dollars, without

counting the gain in weight. If the steer weighed 1,200 pounds there would be a spread of twenty-four dollars, and, as a rule, this weight of steer if of the right quality would bring a higher price on the April or May market than the lighter-weight animal.

Purchasing of commercial cattle is a much more difficult problem than it was a few years ago. In many districts grade cattle of the beef breeds have been displaced by cows of the dairy breeds. The progeny from these latter cows do not, as a rule, make the economical gains that are made by the progeny of beef-bred females. There has been considerable crossing and re-crossing of the breeds with the aim of producing better feeder stock, but the results have not been altogether satisfactory. Feeders find it very difficult to go out and pick up a carload of the quality of steers which they like to put in their stables. In order to get the good ones almost invariably a few common, mediocre ani-



Christian King.

Winning Shorthorn bull at the Royal. Owned by H. R. H. Prince of Wales.

mals must be taken, and very often at the same price as the good ones. These are more or less of an eye-sore to the feeder all winter, and the drover discriminates against them in purchasing the lot the following spring. The price of feeders is high this fall. What the market for the finished article will be next year no one can tell, but those purposing feeding a bunch of steers or heifers this year might advisedly pick them up early if they want to make a selection of good ones.

### Septic Diarrhoea in Calves.

Septic diarrhoea, calf scours, or white scours, in calves is an acute disease of the stomach and intestines, rarely occurring in animals over one week old. It is characterized by a profuse diarrhoea, great exhaustion, and a rapid and generally fatal course.

Cause.—The cause of the disease has not been definitely determined. No one organism has been



Winning Dorset Ram Lambs at the Royal Counties Show.

isolated which seems to explain all cases. A close relationship between this disease, pneumonia and septicemia of sucklings, has been recognized. An epidemic of the disease often occurs concurrently with infectious abortion, hence it has been suggested that some outbreaks might be due to *Bacillus abortus*, but this has not been determined. Once introduced into a barn the infection (whatever its nature) remains there with remarkable tenacity, causing year after year new outbreaks of the disease. It appears possible for the trouble to develop in a stable without the introduction of any specific virus. This may be due to colon bacilli, which are on the premises, assuming a virulent form when introduced into the bodies of calves with lowered resistance, due to bad sanitation or other causes. The infesting germs may enter the body by the navel opening or the digestive tract. It is claimed that calves sometimes are attacked before they have sucked their dams. An intra-uterine infection is claimed to have been proved from the fact that the injection of a virulent

culture of the colon bacillus into the juglar vein of a pregnant cow was followed in eight days by the birth of a calf with the disease. The removal of the pregnant animal to a non-infected place does not always protect her young from the infection. Newly-born calves are most predisposed; and resistance against infection increases as the calf becomes better nourished by its natural food. After about eight days of age the danger of infection is supposed to have passed.

Symptoms.—The symptoms appear in from a few hours to three days after birth, seldom later. The principal indication of the disease is diarrhoea. The liquid faeces are at first expelled with considerable straining, and are of a yellowish color and usually foul odor. Later the excrement becomes whiter in color, thinner and often mixed with blood. The patient rapidly grows weak, languid, refuses to nurse, the eyes become dull and retracted, the anus relaxes, the evacuations occur without evident effort on the part of the patient, coma occurs soon followed by death.

Diagnosis.—This infectious diarrhoea differs from sporadic diarrhoeas in young animals in the fact that it seldom attacks an animal over one week old, induces a foul-smelling, exhaustive, and rapidly fatal diarrhoea, and attacks many animals born under similar conditions. In diarrhoea or scours due to dietetic irregularities, older animals are attacked, the general symptoms are much less acute, the faeces are thicker, more yellowish and less fetid, and the cases will usually yield to medicinal treatment.

Treatment.—Medicinal treatment is seldom effective. In most cases it is profitable to kill the affected animal and burn after covering with quick lime. Preventive treatment consists in disinfecting the barn and the external genitals and hind quarters of the prospective dam, before parturition, or removing pregnant animals to non-infected quarters and disinfecting the parts mentioned, and also disinfecting the navel of the young as soon as possible after birth and several times daily afterwards until thoroughly healed. All faecal discharges should be removed and burned or thoroughly sterilized. All stable partitions, mangers, floors (if the floor be of earth it should be removed to the depth of at least a foot and then filled in with fresh clay) should be thoroughly disinfected; and it is better if this be followed by a thorough coat of hot whitewash with five per cent. crude carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. The afterbirths, dead foetuses, and vaginal discharges should be completely destroyed. The stable can be disinfected by thorough scrubbing with hot water and soap and follow this with a thorough washing with a hot ten per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, or a five per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics. To be doubly sure, this last may be repeated or hot whitewash applied as above.

The vagina of the dam should be injected with a warm two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and the external genitals, tail, buttocks, and udder well washed with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar preparations. As soon as born the navel of the foetus should be dressed with a strong antiseptic as tincture of iodine, a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar antiseptics or a solution of corrosive sublimate. The writer prefers the latter of the strength of 30 grains to a pint of water. This dressing to be repeated four or five times daily until thoroughly healed. Before nursing is permitted, the udder and teats should be washed with a non-poisonous antiseptic, as a five per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics, and rubbed thoroughly dry or allowed to dry spontaneously before nursing is permitted. On the assumption that the disease may be contracted before birth, experiments are being conducted in the disinfection of the uterus before conception. Also a serum is being produced from the germs that are supposed to cause the disease, and used to increase the resistance of the newly-born animal. The hypodermic injections of bacterial culture have also been tried, as have also experiments to produce active immunity of the un-born foetus by innoculating pregnant cows with sterile extracts of colon bacilli, but the results have been conflicting.

WHIP.



## THE FARM.

### The Rural Eight-Hour Day.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Due largely to universal labor unrest, a movement has lately been instituted to establish an eight-hour day on the Ontario farm. Some people truly have greatness thrust upon them, but as this problem concerns solely the farmer and his hired man, we shall examine the question only from their points of view.

Farming, unlike the staple trades of the city, is an occupation in which the hired help, or skilled labor, usually have aspirations of some day personally conducting a similar business. With this idea constantly to the fore, the hired man is not so narrow-minded as to sign away his likelihood of future profits for the sake of temporary relaxation from a good day's work. However, in the majority of cases, the secret of rural labor disagreements is the inability of the employer to appreciate his employee's efforts, the sequel to which may readily be a demand for shorter hours, but not necessarily an eight-hour day.

Only the successful farmer realizes the true value of the twelve or fourteen-hour day to his chosen occupation. Many a practical man, by his practice of early rising, unremittingly terminates his eight-hour day at noon, and, still oblivious to the fact that he is defying trades union regulations, works another six or eight hours before his daily job is considered finished. It is rather a coincidence that the laurel of longevity of life and health blooms in the country. On the majority of our live stock farms, at least four hours per day, throughout the year, are necessarily spent in the execution of the chores. Would the remaining four hours of the eight-hour day suffice to properly operate the farm? How would the eight-hour day affect the harvest, when in this festive season, extra, voluntary toil from sunrise to twilight is an unwritten law? If this mercantile labor condition was forced on the farmer, the latter, to ensure sufficient help, especially in the busy seasons, might be forced to engage his men in consecutive shifts. As his profits would not greatly exceed those of previous years, he could not afford to recompense double the number of men at the old rate, thus lowering the rural wage scale, and stimulating the already serious exodus of farm help from the country to city life. Again, farming depends to such an extent on the weather, that this factor should be preserved as the labor gauge, and not the untimely ideas of labor cranks unfamiliar with true rural conditions.

In no other trade is home life so intimately allied and interwoven with the business as in farming. By forcing the eight-hour day on the farmer we commercialize the farm home, the stabilizing influence of the stable occupation of a stabilized Dominion. Such a course could not but help to greatly dampen Ontario's brightening prospects as the leading Province of one of the greatest agricultural countries.

Halton Co., Ont.

R. D. SCOTT.

### Expansion in the North.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

To those who have enjoyed the privilege and freedom and have had the opportunity of living in the north of this Province for a number of years, a great satisfaction comes as we realize that the present year has been one of the rapid growth and abounding progress. The North has made a gigantic step forward during the past few months from whatever angle we view her progress, whether it be agriculture, mining, forestry or education we see a big movement speeding forward which will make a mighty contribution to the wealth of the country.

The North has been for many years an integral part of the Province and the Dominion, but has received little acknowledgement of its vital contribution, but we hold that the output during the next few years, and last but not least the educational value will prove a mighty factor in helping to solve the industrial situation facing the Dominion in common with other countries.

The farmer for so long wrestling with nature and against pioneering conditions has obtained results this year which will encourage and induce to further activities. The exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition this year comprising Dawson's Golden Chaff fall wheat, Marquis spring wheat, O. A. C. No. 3 oats, O. A. C. No. 21 barley, Common spring rye, Silver Hulled buckwheat, Prussian peas, Mammoth Russian sunflowers for silage purposes and fibre flax are all exhibits fully matured and of excellent quality.

Perhaps the greatest problem facing the North lies particularly in the sphere of education. The children of the North must be educated here through public school, high school and normal school, and under the same healthy conditions as are to be found in the South. The parents and children of the North have a right to the very best that the Province can give, and we appreciate the untiring efforts of Mr. Hanlan, Superintendent of the Monteith Demonstration Farm, and Dr. McDougall of North Bay, who with the co-operation of the Minister of Education are about to launch a rural educational scheme which will not only solve the problem of education here in the North but will be also an absolutely unique policy entirely new to the Province of Ontario. The writer has seen the educational scheme as submitted to the Department of Education, and it is one which reflects great credit to the authors. This policy will shortly be made known and, what is more desirable, will be in operation.

An educational centre for the North is imperative,

agricultural conditions here call for a Northern Central Collegiate Institution, and we claim that the same is necessary for the training not only of the child but also of the teachers. The old stanza of poetry that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" does not hold; East and West and North and South will meet, and the day is rapidly coming when the North of this Province will meet the South and already has much to teach with a broadening influence on our Southern conservative brothers. Expansion is rapid. The greatest surprise has been evidenced by the members of the Ontario Teachers' Association, who on their recent visit have had a glimpse of the tremendous industrial activities and potentialities of the North, particularly in relation to their own department of education.

Timiskaming, Ont.

C. P. HEAVEN.

## THE DAIRY.

### Increase in Herd Testing.

A matter that is not apparent to everyone, but which is nevertheless of great importance to the dairy industry of Canada, is the fact that the annual production of milk per cow is increasing. One is inclined to believe sometimes that the average dairyman is not improving his herd to any considerable extent, but there are undeniable evidences that a greater interest is being taken in the improvement of Canadian dairy cattle and that the yield per cow is steadily increasing. As an indication of this there is the fact that the number of farmers who are keeping records of the production of milk and fat of the animals of their herd is increasing. This is shown by the following statement made by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and it should be noted in passing that if the number of dairymen who are testing their cows under Government supervision is increasing, those who are doing it of their own accord are bound to be increasing in numbers also.

"As was expected early this spring, there has been a big increase in the number of farmers who are keeping records of the production of milk and fat of each cow in their herd. In the month of June, 1919, there were 1,044 herds with 12,230 cows recorded under the scheme of cow testing as carried on and organized by the Dairy Branch; in June, 1920, 1,814 herds with 16,030 cows were recorded. This is an increase of nearly 75 per cent. in the number of herds and cows recorded. The largest increase is shown in the province of Quebec and is due to the hearty co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture with the Dairy Branch in an extensive campaign among the farmers of Quebec to show them the value of individual records of each cow in the herd and to organize the work in that province. The decided success of the campaign is shown by the fact that the number of farmers keeping records in Quebec has been nearly trebled. However, the farmers in all the provinces are showing increased interest in this work and are realizing that the dairy cow must make a fair profit for her owner, and that the scales and Babcock test are the only fair means by which the production of each cow can be calculated."

### Derivatives of Milk Casein.

BY H. W. BALDWIN.

The use of milk in the commercial world is something with which the average person is not familiar. That it plays an important part in our daily life, and is undoubtedly used in various forms each day, other than in its form and use as a food will prove a surprise to a great many. There is no question but that the use of milk as a food is its largest and most important use, but one of its constituents, namely, casein is manufactured into a great many products and used in a great variety of ways. Casein constitutes a little over three per cent. of normal milk, and is classed as one of the milk solids. The first of its many products is its use in the manufacture of paint, comprising over fifteen different kinds. There are interior and exterior paints, an enamel paint, wall paints, and paints for woodwork and iron. Then there is a boiled oil substitute, a calomine wash, and a quick-drying paint. It is used in the manufacture of a paint which is dustless, washable, and has a disinfecting property which makes it valuable for use in hospitals especially, and in various other public buildings. It is also used in making a waterproof paint for playing cards, a cement paint, and a paint for marking bags, cases, iron barrels, etc.

Second is its use in many adhesives and putties. Here we have a liquid and a powdered glue, a glue for match making, and a waterproof glue. Also three or four different putties for use in stone and cement work, and for stopping joints and cracks in stone, wood and brick-work. Casein also finds extensive use in the textile industry. Here it is used as an adhesive which enables fabrics to absorb dyes, as a glaze for dressing other fabrics, as a waterproofing and softening dressing, and in a process for loading and sizing cloth. Another use of casein is its manufacture into many foodstuffs, comprising a number of different varieties. In this class is a casein food, a synthetic milk, a milk food, a baking preparation, and a phosphate for baking. Also an emulsifiable product, which when boiled with water gives a product closely resembling milk. In the paper industry casein is used in many valuable and extensive ways. Here it is used in making paper for transfer pictures for use in photography, sizing paper, waterproofing paper, a solution for coating paper, in water-

proofing and fireproofing asbestos paper and board, and in making washable drawing and writing paper.

Again it is used in the manufacture of paper flasks for oils and fats, and in making a special paper for use in wrapping cloths to protect them from moths and other insects, and also a special wrapping paper for food, etc. Lastly there are a great many products which fall under no special class and which may be listed for sake of convenience. These are imitation ivory, insulating preparation, anti-corrosive composition, anti-radiation composition, covering for floors and walls, imitation linoleum, leather and bone, and a fireproof substitute. Also a paint remover, shoe polish, use in photography, wood-cement roofing paper, glaze for wooden casks, preparing artists' canvas, a solidifying mineral oil, casein ointment, clarifying glue, and in soap-making. Still again it is used in the manufacture of medicinal foods, and in making a substance called Galaith, which is an important substitute for ivory, ebonite, celluloid, etc.

Thus we see that our old friend the bossy cow not only provides us with a most important human food, but indirectly may be the source of our fifteen-dollar leather (?) shoes, pretty clothes, the beauty and cheerfulness of our homes, made so through the use of casein paint, and in many other ways contributes to our general comfort and welfare.

### How Canadian Cheese Grades Out.

A statement of the cheese handled by the Cheese Commission in the year 1917 and by the Dairy Produce Commission in the year 1918 has recently been published by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa. During the period from June 11 to December 31, 1917, the Commission handled a grand total of 1,860,237 boxes, or 155,642,463 pounds, at an average weight per box of 83.67 pounds. Of this amount, 131,428,689 pounds were first grade cheese, or 83.94 per cent., of which 87,769,088 pounds were supplied by Ontario. Ontario cheese averaged 86.31 pounds per box and 93.38 per cent. of Ontario cheese was first grade in 1917. Quebec cheese averaged 80.13 pounds per box and 70.21 per cent. of Quebec cheese was first grade. Prince Edward Island supplied 1,164,346 pounds, or 90.85 per cent. of first grade cheese, which averaged 73.37 pounds per box. In 1918, from May 1 to December 31, the Commission handled 148,381,594 pounds of cheese, averaging 83.4 pounds per box. Ontario supplied 85,223,730 pounds of first grade cheese, and 94.8 per cent. of it was first grade. The percentage of first grade cheese from Quebec rose from 78.50 per cent., while Prince Edward Island supplied 90.67 per cent. of first grade cheese, and Manitoba 85.56 per cent. The total percentage of first grade cheese in 1917 was 83.94 per cent., while in 1918 the percentage of first grade cheese rose to 88.21 per cent., while the percentage of second grade cheese dropped from 15.13 per cent. to 11.16 per cent., and the percentage of third grade cheese dropped from .93 per cent. (17,346 boxes) to .63 per cent. (11,177 boxes).

In the Province of Ontario the highest quality of cheese was produced in the central portion of the Province, (East of Toronto as far as Lennox and Addington) which annually supplied about 250,000 boxes, of which 98.17 per cent. were first grade over the two years. Eastern Ontario with 750,000 boxes supplied 91.8 per cent. of first grade cheese in 1917, and 93.73 per cent. of first grade cheese in 1918. Northern Ontario with a very small make, and including the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury and Algoma, supplied only 44 per cent. of No. 1 cheese in 1917, and 42.5 per cent. in 1918. Western Ontario, with 61,000 boxes in 1917 and 81,000 in 1918, supplied cheese which graded 95 per cent. No. 1 the first year, and 97.5 per cent. the second year. This district includes all of Ontario west of Toronto, and south of the northern territory. In the Province of Quebec, the best cheese district apparently is the northern section, including Lake St. John, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, and Charlevoix, which supplied 94,587 boxes in 1917, of which 86 per cent. were No. 1. The south shore district supplied the largest amount of cheese to the Commission, the number of boxes being 387,294, out of 755,390 for the whole Province. This district includes the areas south of the St. Lawrence and west of Beauce County, and the percentage of No. 1 cheese was 64.22. The North Shore district including the North shore of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, supplied 136,063 boxes, of which 70.49 per cent. were No. 1.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Packing Apples in Barrels.

Because of the fact that apples are perishable food products and on account of the fact that the standard apple barrel is a comparatively large package, the packing of apples in barrels is an operation that requires very great care if the fruit is to reach the market in a saleable and satisfactory condition. The new Canadian apple barrel is larger than the older one and was adopted in conformity with the apple barrel of the United States which has a minimum capacity of 7,056 cubic inches. This change in the Fruit Marks Act was made as a result of a conference of fruit growers in the early part of 1918 and the necessary legislative action was taken at a subsequent session of the Federal House of Commons. The new barrel has dimensions as follows: Diameter of head, 17 1/4 inches; Distance between



heads 26 inches; circumference of bulge, outside measurement, 64 inches; length of stave, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Barrels are delivered to the grower with both head and all of the hoops in place, but with none of the hoops nailed. This means that the barrels must be coopered before they are filled and the proper coopering of barrels is something which the careful shipper or packer will not neglect. A great many barrels are made with only six hoops but the practice of using two quarter hoops instead of one is sometimes followed and lends strength to the barrel. In such cases the barrel has eight hoops all told, two at each end and two pairs of quarter hoops. Single quarter hoops are often broken in handling and especially with large barrels the extra quarter hoops would seem to be a wise precaution, especially as the extra hoop enables the barrel to be stacked more solidly on the bilge and has a tendency to prevent rocking. It is always advisable to get barrels of the first grade if it is at all possible. Second grade barrels are made of poorer workmanship and from poorer wood and if the fruit to be packed in them is worthy of being shipped to distant markets it should also be worthy of a good package.

The fact that barrels are delivered to the grower with the head and hoop in place makes it possible to store the barrels without danger of warping, but as soon as the barrel is removed from storage the one head should be nailed in and liners tacked over the various head pieces to prevent them from breaking out of the croze ring. At this time the quarter hoops should also be secured by two nails at each side of the barrel and after the other head is taken out and placed in the bottom of the barrel the latter is ready for use.

The first step in preparing the barrel is to prepare the face. When the barrel is being packed the face is the bottom of the barrel and apples for the face are always specially selected. This is not merely on account of the appearance of the barrel when opened after packing but on account of the necessity of a uniform layer of apples all of which will bear an equal pressure when the tail head is pressed into place. The face may consist of either one or two layers in the bottom of the barrel. For fancy fruit the double face is usually used, the second layer frequently being packed on the cheek so that extra color will show through the spaces left between the apples of the first layer. The law demands that barrels shall not be overfaced and by this is meant that a quality of apples shall not be placed in the face that is out of all proportion to the quality found throughout the rest of the barrel. The stems of apples used for the face are also removed to avoid bruising when pressure is applied and the apples are arranged in a layer made up of concentric rings in such a manner that when the last apple is placed the face will be tight and will show no loose apples. Even when apples are single faced, a layer of spotters is usually dropped between the apples of the face so that the red or other coloring will show through and add to the appearance of the face. The spotters also help to keep the apples of the face in place while the remainder of the barrel is being filled. For ordinary use the double face is of no advantage and often serves to misrepresent the contents of the barrel.

The remainder of the barrel may be filled by one of two methods, either the barrel may be filled directly from the packing table and the apples allowed to drop from the table to the barrel over an apron, or the apples may be put into the barrel by means of baskets, preferably those which are padded on the inside with burlap to prevent bruising. The general method in Ontario is to use baskets for filling the barrel and baskets with a half oval bottom are almost universally in use. Where the packing is done in the orchard the usual outfit consists of a gang of from four to seven or eight men, barrels, ladders, baskets, a packing table well padded and with a flexible canvas bottom, a barrel press and a plank for racking the barrels. Several men are kept constantly picking and the foreman of the gang does the sorting and the packing with perhaps an assistant to help him part time or all the time. The assistant helps with the sorting whenever the table becomes congested and the remainder of his time is spent in picking.

Before we continue to discuss the actual filling of the barrel it would be well perhaps to say something with regard to grading, because it is here that a great many packers fall down. The law is an inanimate and immobile thing and while it is designed to meet the needs of the situation, it invariably leaves loopholes whereby ignorant persons may fail to fulfil the spirit of the law and unscrupulous dealers or growers may evade a just interpretation of it. Grading and packing laws are designed to protect the consumer or the purchaser of fruit and to support the honest intentions of the majority of growers who desire to supply a product that will evidence quality and create satisfaction. If the law is interpreted in this spirit there should not be any difficulty in improving our apple pack since simple instruction would do all the rest. The careful packer will be careful not to crowd the lower limits of a grade and he will also take care that all culls or apples suffering from other defects are eliminated entirely. Copies of the Fruit Marks Act with definitions of the various grades can easily be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Every effort that is made to introduce more careful packing into the marketing of the Canadian apple crop will be of assistance in enhancing the reputation of Canadian apples on the markets of the world.

After the face has been put in the barrel the remainder of the fruit should be put in with the greatest care. The apples should not be allowed to fall from near the top of the barrel to the bottom, because this will invariably mean bruises and every bruised apple when

the barrel is first packed will mean many more bruises before the apples are consumed. Racking is also a very important operation in the successful packing of apples. The apples must not only be handled carefully when they are emptied into the barrel, but they must be tightly packed so that shrinkage or handling during storage will not produce a slack barrel. A tight pack is secured by making sure that the apples settle thoroughly as they are being put into the barrel and this is secured by racking. Racking is accomplished by rocking the partly filled barrel backward and forward in a sharp jerky manner. The barrel is racked several times during the process of filling, first when the first bushel has been put in on top of the face and again after each half bushel has been added. When the barrel has been properly filled and well racked the fruit will show from one half to two inches above the top of the barrel. If the racking has been very thoroughly done, the fruit will not be so high above the top of the barrel. From one-half to three-quarters of an inch should be sufficient. If racking is insufficiently done the fruit may be pressed so that it is apparently tight, but after it has been handled for a time it is bound to settle still further and cause slackness. Slackness is the cause of the majority of the complaints that are received about barrelled apples.

Tailing the barrel consists in levelling the top of the filled barrel before pressing the head into place. This is necessary in order that the pressure will be distributed equally. The apples may either be levelled off roughly, or they may be arranged in a manner somewhat similar to that of the face. Some experience is necessary before a packer can tail in the latter way satisfactorily. In order to facilitate tailing the "follower" or "shaker" is usually used. This is a heavy circular piece of wood with a handle on top and very thickly padded with felt underneath. When the barrel has been filled and before it has been pressed the follower is inserted into the head and the barrel racked so that the apples will settle with an even surface. If the barrel is to be tailed similar to the face the follower is used before the barrel is quite full but if the jumble tail is used the follower is applied to the full barrel.

Corrugated pads used inside the head are of considerable help in reducing the amount of bruises. Sometimes two pads are used, one at either end of the barrel, but generally one pad inside the tailhead is considered sufficient. The screw press, which is known to practically everyone who has ever grown apples, is undoubtedly the most efficient type of barrel press, and is the one used altogether in Ontario. Ordinarily the press hooks on to the bottom of the barrel by means of iron strips, but there is on the market an attachment consisting of a platform on which the barrel rests when it is headed. The hooks have a certain disadvantage, is as much as they are likely to break the bottom hoop, especially if the barrels are old or damp. The head should not be pressed into place too quickly, but pressure should be applied by degrees so that the apples gradually settle into position. If pressure is applied slowly the danger of bruises is lessened considerably.

When the head has been pressed into place it is ready for nailing, after the upper hoops have been tightened down. It is advisable to drive nails into the hoops at an angle of about forty-five degrees and six or eight nails are required to hold a three or four-piece head in place. If the nails are driven in horizontally they have a tendency to split the head pieces, into the edge of which they are driven. It is usually advisable with apples intended for the export market, or where they are to be shipped long distances, to headline the barrels also. Headliners consist of small strips of wood which can be bent to conform to the circumference of the barrel head and are tacked on the ends of the head pieces so as to keep the head in the croze ring in spite of any jar that may occur. The barrel thus filled, pressed and headed is ready for market, except for the branding. The brand should show the variety, the grade, and the name and address of the packer. Every grower should familiarize himself with the requirements of the Fruit Marks Act, with regard to the branding of fruit packages, before any fruit is sent forward to the market.

## POULTRY.

### Feeding and Fattening Roasters.

Poultry meat is one of the most palatable meats offered to the consuming public, but on account of the fact that only a small part of the poultry to be secured on the market is of the highest quality, the consumption of poultry is not as great as it should be. Roasters are the most popular of all market classes of poultry, and there is a market for this class of fowl at all seasons of the year. The majority of the birds sent to market for consumption as dressed poultry are thin and undersized, but a prime roaster is a bird that is young, full-grown, tender, plump and well-finished. A thin bird is not attractive when dressed, and when roasted and ready for the table is not nearly as enjoyable eating as one that is of good size and has been well fed. The thin roaster appears shrunken, and the flesh when eaten will probably be dry and tough, so that the purchaser is likely to get a bad impression of poultry meat. The greatest demand is for well-finished roasters weighing about four or five pounds, since these suit the needs of the average family better than either a larger or smaller bird. The surplus cockerels from farm flocks are often marketed as roasters, and there is usually a good demand for well-fed birds. The market shows a natural shortage of desirable roasters up to about the middle of August, and prices are usually good as a result. The fall of the year, however, is the natural roaster period,

but the large supply of birds from farm flocks has a tendency to lower prices.

The special fattening of birds for market is a special finishing process, and because it tends to produce a younger, plumper and more tender roaster, means higher prices on account of the increased quality. There is frequently several cents per pound difference between thin and plump poultry on the market. For fattening feeds soft mashers are undoubtedly the best, because the gain in weight is greater and the quality of the flesh superior. Oatmeal feed, ground buckwheat, cornmeal, low-grade flour, middlings, barley meal, and buttermilk are all used as component parts of wet or soft mashers. The object of fattening is to increase the fleshing of the birds, but not to get them abnormally fat. They will, however, carry considerable fat intermixed with lean meat, and because of the special fattening feeds will put on a more juicy and tender flesh.

Generally speaking, crate-fed chickens are regarded as superior to pen-fed birds. An occasional feeder may be able to get better results from pen feeding or from feeding a number of birds in a box stall, but where crate fattening is practiced there is more likelihood of an even product and a more economical use of labor. Whatever method is followed cockerels should be fattened for at least two weeks before they are killed. It is impossible to suggest a ration that will prove best under all circumstances, but feeds enumerated above may be fed in such combinations as will prove least expensive or the easiest to obtain. Milk is excellent for fattening chickens, as it tends to develop the tissues and improve the quality of the finished product. A good proportion of milk to feed is two pounds of milk to one of mash. The grains used in the mash should be ground as fine as possible and the mash when mixed—which should be about 12 hours before feeding—should have a consistency of ordinary batter, so it will pour.

Discussing the feeding of birds that are being fattened, the Poultry Department of the O. A. C., Guelph, advises as follows:

"The best ration that we have yet used is one composed of two parts of finely-ground oats, two parts of finely-ground buckwheat, and one of finely-ground corn; to this is added sufficient sour milk to make a batter, or ordinarily about two to two and one-half pounds of milk to one pound of grain. We have gotten very good results from a ration composed of equal parts of cornmeal, middlings and buckwheat meal. Frequently barley meal can be substituted for the buckwheat, or oatmeal for the middlings. It is desirable, if possible, to always use milk, as much better gains are made with it than any other food. Where milk is not available, blood meal and beef scrap can be substituted, but we would not advise more than fifteen per cent. of the grain ration to consist of these foods. We would advise soaking the blood meal or beef scrap in warm water for twelve hours previous to being mixed with the grain. We have gotten better results in some cases and equally as good in all cases by feeding any of the above mixtures cool or cold rather than warm—that is to say there were no better gains made by keeping the food at 70 or 80 degrees than at 35 or 40.

It is of the utmost importance that the birds be kept with keen appetites, as a little over-feeding on the commencement usually means indifferent gains. One should be careful to have the birds free from lice or other insects, and as far as possible to keep them in a cool, comfortable place, rather secluded, so as not to be disturbed by the visiting public or other chickens. The birds should be dusted with a small amount of sulphur or other insect powder in order to keep the lice in check. If the sulphur is used too freely it produces a scaly appearance on the birds when dressed.

We have a surplus of cockerels each year over and above those required for breeding purposes, and a number of these are fattened and killed; a few are sold to farmers or breeders. Cull pullets are also fattened. Many farmers and others market their birds in a thin condition. We can, for the time it takes to feed, clean out the pens, etc., make at least fifty cents per hour over and above the cost of feed. We usually feed these birds by lamplight at night, so that little valuable time is lost."

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Potato Crop Insurance.

The principle of insurance is being applied to the potato crop, for which the State of Maine has a continental reputation. One of the large fire insurance companies has included this branch of risk in its operations. The policies are said to have gone as high as \$200 to \$250 per acre, though the former is the schedule limit and the premium rate six per cent. The grower is assured of the amount stated no matter how the season goes. Farmers in other New England States are reported to have been offered a \$200 per acre insurance at eight per cent., but anticipating a \$4 per bushel price, declined to invest until potato prices dropped one-half, and then applications began to flow in but were not entertained by the companies. Insurance has also been applied to sweet corn growing in Maine, and preparations are being made to cover fruits and other crops. In the schedules, production cost is figured out covering rent, tillage, spraying, harvesting, etc., and loss payments are calculated on market values at the nearest shipping point.

W. T.



# The Second Week of the Canadian National.

THE final week of the Canadian National Exhibition was carried to a grand finale with no serious interruptions caused by weather conditions or outside influence. Factors over which the Exhibition Board have control are apparently well mastered, and only those influences beyond the dictate of man are allowed to mar the greatest annual exhibition in the world. The elements were exceptionally kind this year, and the great annual fair came to an end with the total attendance approximating all the time the remarkable record of 1919, when the million mark was substantially exceeded. The grand stand performance, while somewhat militaristic, was spectacular indeed and was appreciated by all. Exhibits were maintained in perfect order throughout the second week, and demonstrations in all lines were continued untiringly. In the live stock department heavy horses and beef cattle were the centre of attraction, and many, indeed, were the grand arrays of live stock that adorned the judging ring. Everything went off smoothly, and the Canadian National Exhibition added another to its long list of annual successes. It has become no longer a question of whether one can afford the time and expense to visit the Toronto Fair, but rather whether one can afford to miss it.

## Heavy Horses.

Breeding draft horses were special features on the afternoons of the second week at the Canadian National when Clydesdales and Percherons were uppermost. It cannot be truthfully said that the Clydesdales any more than held their own on this occasion, as compared with former years. Everyone knows the situation in regard to Clydesdales at the present time. The breed is booming in the Old Country, and good stallions cannot be purchased unless at fabulous prices. The importing business is very quiet as a consequence, and this is being reflected on exhibits of the breed at the various exhibitions. However, some very good classes were forward and some choice individuals were presented for competition. Percherons are gaining strength at the Canadian National. The aged-stallion class was not outstanding as compared with former years, but there were some splendid female classes, especially those for brood mare and yeld mare. Belgians were represented, being exhibited by one breeder only, and two Shires were present. Taking it by and large, the heavy horse exhibit was a commendable one, and of a character to attract all lovers of good draft horses.

## A Modest Clydesdale Exhibit.

Anyone in touch with the horse industry in Canada to-day, particularly as it affects the Clydesdale, would not expect to see a grand array of this breed on exhibition. The situation has changed wonderfully in the last few years. Toronto was, of old, the coming-out place for new importations, and horsemen waited interestedly about the ring-side at the Canadian National to get acquainted with the new arrivals and greet their old-time favorites. The fondness for good Clydesdales has not diminished, neither have the ardent horsemen ceased to admire a good specimen of any breed, but if reports be true there is, so far as Canada is concerned, a greater business being done in Scotch whiskey than in Scotch horses. The high valuation placed upon Clydesdales in Scotland has temporarily crippled the importing business, and the displays of Clydesdales at the modern fair are composed largely of horses brought over some years ago, or bred in Canada.

The open Clydesdale classes were exceedingly light this year. Females put up a better showing than did stallions, the yeld mare class particularly being an exceptionally strong and representative lot of good Clydesdale mares.

Four horses were ushered into the class for aged stallions. Bonnie Flisk, which went second to Baron's Best in the same class last year, was showing in splendid form and won the red ribbon as well as the championship for Graham Bros. He is an ably-topped horse with good underpinning and a fair way of going. Dunnotar, which fought many a stiff show-ring battle for Rothwell in years past, captured a blue ribbon for Telfer Bros., his present owners, while Baron's Court was obliged to go third because, so far as action was concerned, he was not even doing himself justice.

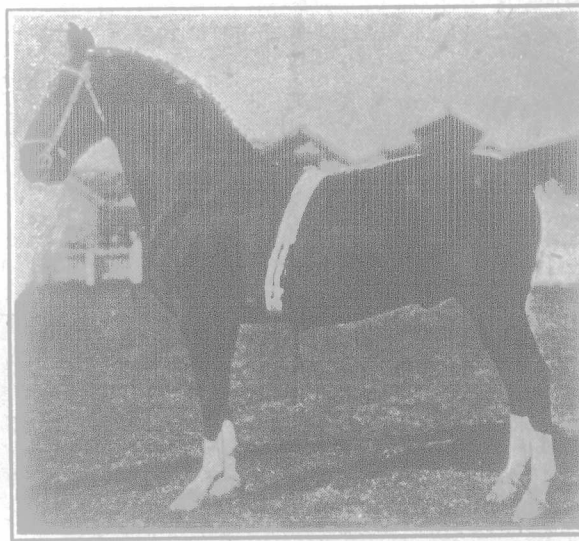
Five were forward in the class of aged horses with exporters excluded, and here Dunure Beaulieu combined substance with quality in sufficient proportions to gain the premier position. He is a fair mover and strongly topped. Reminder, which met with disappointment and finally victory at the Western Fair last year, went into second place. He hardly possessed the substance of Dunure Beaulieu, but he was clean of limb and a fair mover. Dunure Gulf Stream stood third in this line-up, and by comparison lacked slightly in the quality of underpinning, as shown by Reminder.

The three-year-old stallion class was not a strong one in numbers or quality, but C. E. F. Baron Begg gave promise of developing into a first-rate horse, although perhaps a trifle smaller than one would like. He possessed good bone, form and character, and handled himself well. Baron Fullerton, a strong-bodied horse but none too well schooled, came in second, with Imperial Clyde and Lord Lorne, both somewhat off in type and conformation, in third and fourth. The Central Experimental Farm showed a good horse in the two-year-old class, which only had two entries. Here it was C. E. F. Craigie Begg, a well-proportioned fellow with good bone and a trappy way of going.

Duff & Son showed the only yearling out, but it was good enough for strong company. Bonnie Flisk was adjudged to be the best stallion of all the first-prize winners, and carried off the sweepstakes prize in good form. Later, in competition with King Grant, the Canadian-bred champion, he obtained his objective and went through to the supreme championship of the Clydesdale stallions.

The redeeming feature of the Clydesdale exhibit was the yeld-mare class with six candidates competing, and all worthy of favorable recognition. Halma, a dappled bay from the Claremont stables, came out in splendid form for a contest of this kind and worked herself, with little difficulty, into the place of honor. From Lord Gleniffer she has inherited a type of female stateliness, and from Newbigging Beauty, her dam, there has been passed along good form and substance. She moved well indeed and won not only the best position in this class, but the female championship of the open and Canadian-bred classes. Her nearest competitor, among the yeld mares, was Queenelda of Petty from the King City stables of Sir Henry Pellatt. She, too, showed to advantage, both in regard to conformation, quality and action. Craigie Nellie, last year's champion, was not in as good form as in 1919. She did not perform as well when in action as the other two, and did not possess the bloom. C. E. F. Lady Stanley and C. E. F. Darling Stanley from the Experimental Farm were two good mares in fourth and fifth that would show up well in any company. They were good in conformation, quality and action.

Baroness Lucilia, shown by Graham Bros.; Golden Lady May, exhibited by Duff & Son; and Heather Bloom, the property of Joseph Telfer, comprised the three-year-old filly class, and they were placed in the order named. The first-mentioned was a showy mare, clean in underpinning and a trappy, straight mover. She was closely pressed by Golden Lady May in these regards, while Heather Bloom, though not inferior in the way she handled her hocks, was not in the best of bloom.



Warwick Model.

Champion Hackney stallion at the C. N. E., 1920.

Syringa, well known in Eastern Ontario, and Newbigging Beauty, familiar to Toronto show-ring visitors, were the only two brood mares forward. Syringa is championship material and showed well, being massive and stylish in conformation with clean, good quality underpinning. Her competitor on this occasion, while an excellent brood mare, is never put into high show-ring fit and did not possess the style and quality that gave Syringa the decision. Three two-year-old fillies and two yearlings completed the female classes, to which was added in the finals a group of three foals. The classes, on the whole, were light and not on a parity in quality and numbers with previous Clydesdale displays. The awards were made by Percy Boag, Queensville, and A. L. Dollar, High River, Alberta.

EXHIBITORS.—James Torrance, Markham; James Weatherston, Troy; Telfer Bros., Milton; Graham Bros., Claremont; Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville; Paterson Bros., Agincourt; Nelson Wagg, Claremont; Andrew Mackay, Woodville; Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King City; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Geo. C. Cheyne, Malton; Joseph Telfer, Milton.

AWARDS.—Aged stallion (4): 1, Graham Bros., on Bonnie Flisk by Bonnie Buchlyvie; 2, Telfer Bros., on Dunnotar by Glenshinnock; 3, Torrance, Baron's Court by Baron's Pride; 4, Weatherston, on Raith Standard by Gallant Stewart. Stallion, 4 years and over, importers excluded (5): 1, Wagg, on Dunure Beaulieu by Baron Beaulieu; 2, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, on Reminder by Dunure Diamond; 3, Paterson Bros., on Dunure Gulf Stream by Hiawatha; 4, Cowieson & Sons, on Lord Marvin by Sir Hugo; 5, Gormley, on Dunure Lucky Star by Baron o' Buchlyvie. Stallion, 3 years (4): 1, Central Experimental Farm, on C. E. F. Baron Begg by Baron Stanley; 2, Cowieson & Sons, on Baron Fullerton by Clarion; 3, Graham Bros., on Imperial Clyde by Lord Gleniffer; 4, Mackay, on Lord

Lorne by Loyal Hero. Stallion, 2 years (2): 1, Central Experimental Farm, on C. E. F. Craigie Begg by Craigie Knowles; 2, Graham Bros., on Alerton by Alert. Stallion, 1 year (1): 1, Duff & Son, on Baron Favorite by Baron's Stamp. Filly, 3 years (3): 1, Graham Bros., on Baroness Lucilia by Baron Columbus; 2, Duff & Son, on Golden Lady May by Golden Hero Lad; 3, Joseph Telfer, on Heather Bloom by Lord Thomas. Filly, 2 years (3): 1, Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming by Baron Gartley; 2, Pellatt, on Clara Gartley by On Guard; 3, Graham Bros., on Quality Lady by Baron's Stamp. Filly, 1 year (2): 1, Batty, on Woodside Sylvia by Baron Stanley; 2, Graham Bros., on Lily of Atha by Baron's Stamp. Brood mare with foal by her side (2): 1, Central Experimental Farm, on Syringa by Sir Spencer; 2, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty by Atahulla. Yeld mare (6): 1 and 3, Graham Bros., on Halma by Lord Gleniffer, and Craigie Nellie by Craigie Ronald; 2, Pellatt, on Queenelda of Petty by Baron o' Bucklyvie; 4 and 5, Central Experimental Farm, on C. E. F. Lady Stanley by Baron Stanley, and C. E. F. Darling Stanley by Baron Stanley. Foal of 1920 (3): 1, Central Experimental Farm on C. E. F. Syringa Maid by Dunnotar; 2, Graham Bros., on Spring of Flash by Baron's Best; 3, Batty, on Crescent Beauty by Belle Boy. Two, progeny of one mare (3): 1, Graham Bros., on progeny of Newbigging Beauty; 2, Central Experimental Farm, on progeny of Darling of Begg; 3, Cheyne, on progeny of Royal Maud. Three, get of one sire: 1, Duff & Son, on get of Baron's Stamp. Best string of five: 1, Graham Bros. Champion Clydesdale stallion: Graham Bros., on Bonnie Flisk; reserve; Nelson Wagg, on Dunure Beaulieu. Champion Clydesdale mare: Graham Bros., on Halma. Bonnie Flisk and Halma were also the grand champions over all the open and Canadian-bred winners.

## Canadian-Bred Clydesdales Strong in Females.

The heavy draft classes, which are exclusively Canadian-bred Clydesdales, were judged on farmers' day, which is Wednesday of the second week. Considerable interest was taken in these line-ups by spectators at the ring-side, and frequent applause indicated that onlookers were interested to a considerable extent in the candidates or their owners. Some of the classes were not very well filled, but the two-year-old fillies and the mare class each brought out six good specimens of the breed. The female classes were better than the stallions, which is now typical of most Clydesdale exhibits. The Canadian-bred Clydesdale classes did not suffer much by comparison with the open classes.

Five stallions were forward in the class calling for those three years old and over, but the competition did not extend beyond the first four. The judges, with unwarranted generosity, allowed a fifth prize to be placed on the remaining entry, but it would have been better for all concerned had it not been led in. King Grant, shown by Graham Bros., won this class, and the Canadian-bred championship. He is a stylish, good-quality horse, but he would be improved by a little more depth of rib and more substance. However, he was not in high fit, which may have accounted for his apparent deficiency in this respect as compared with Lambton's Heir, which was placed second. King Grant is a good mover, in which respect he was superior to other competitors. Lambton's Heir, which went into second place, was well topped but he did not travel quite as close behind as one would like, and was, perhaps, not quite as clean in bone as Craigador, which went third. The latter horse, however, all things considered, was not as good a mover as the second-prize horse. Sir Douglas 2nd, in comparison with the other candidates, was not quite springy enough in his pasterns, neither did he move well enough to command a higher placing.

Lambton's Model, shown in the two-year-old class, was a promising young horse. He had the substance, bone, and character required and moved well. The yearling stallion, Sir Douglas, was a good-quality colt, a splendid mover, and possessed good bone. Master Baron, showing against him, was a trifle more developed and had a little better rib. However, the latter yearling lacked somewhat in character and promise when compared with Sir Douglas and was obliged to take second place.

There were only two three-year-old fillies forward to compete, these being Hillcrest Queen and Ruby Glen which were placed in the order named. Hillcrest Queen moved nicely and possessed a trifle more style than Ruby Glen, which, on the other hand, was splendidly topped and well coupled.

The two-year-old filly class was indeed a good one. Six splendid fillies were forward and the competition between the three placed at the top was keen. Heather Princess, which went into first place for Batty, was a large well-developed, good-quality filly throughout, and one could not complain very much of her action. Nevertheless, Nellie Lind, shown by Duff & Son, and Royal Lady, shown by Sir H. M. Pellatt, were both also good in regard to movement, the latter being particularly flashy on account of the coloring of her feathering. Nellie Lind, in second place, was not quite so good in the thigh as Royal Lady, but a trifle cleaner in the hock. These first three fillies afforded keen competition and were pretty evenly balanced in regard to good points. Bessie Forward and Pauline Gregor, going fourth and fifth, were good fillies indeed, both in regard to conformation and quality, but they were showing in very strong company and were obliged to take a rather low

## BULLETIN.

### Insurance.

Insurance is being applied to the State of Maine has a contract of the large fire insurance branch of risk in its operation to have gone as high as the former is the schedule six per cent. The grower stated no matter how the New England States offered a \$200 per acre in but anticipating a \$4 per investment until potato prices applications began to flow by the companies. Included in sweet corn growing in being made to cover fruits schedules, production cost in large, spraying, harvesting, calculated on market values



position, which in this case was no reflection on their values as show animals.

The draft mare class, which required that exhibitors must be solely engaged in farming, brought out another strong leet of mares. Batty again was fortunate in winning with Princess Palatine, a splendid mare that was also good enough for the Canadian-bred championship, but not quite sufficiently classy to win the supreme championship against Halma, queen of the open classes. Princess Palatine possessed nice female character, substance, good quality of bone, and moved well. Belle of Claymore, shown by Eastwood Bros., was very similar in type and conformation to the winner of this class, but in action, while she moved straight and trappy, she did not handle her hocks quite so nicely or keep them as close together. It was indeed a pair of good, attractive mares which stood at the top of this class. Mucius Duchess, which came in third for Thorncliffe Stock Farm, was a very stylish, classy mare, but as a female did not have quite as pleasing character or proportions as her two more successful competitors. Nevertheless, she showed well on this occasion, as did Rye Queen, for Duff & Son, which went fourth. Rye Queen is a good mover, but she was beaten a little in substance, as well as in the quality of bone and feather. Glen Burn's Mary Queen, which was obliged to take fifth place here, was not a bad mare by any means and made a good finish indeed to a nice class of Canadian-bred mares.

Percy Boag, Queensville and A. L. Dollar of High River, Alta., placed the ribbons in the Canadian-bred as well as in the open classes.

**EXHIBITORS.**—Hugh Doherty, Scarboro Jct.; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph; Graham Bros., Claremont; John Fisher, Ringwood; Will T. Baker, Hampton; Geo. C. Cheyne, Malton; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King City; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto.

**AWARDS.**—Stallion, three years and over, (5): 1, Graham Bros., on King Grant, by Cattaneo; 2, Fisher, on Lambton's Heir, by Lambton; 3, Anderson, on Craigador, by Prince of Craigton; 4, Doherty, on Sir Douglas II, by Sir James of Malton; 5, Baker, on Roaming in the Gloaming, by King Saul. Stallion, two years, (1): 1, Fisher, on Lambton's Model, by Lambton. Stallion, one year, (2): 1, Cheyne, on Sir Douglas, by Prince of Greenhall; 2, Duff & Son, on Master Baron, by Baron's Stamp. Filly, three years, (2): 1, Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen, by Royal Cadet; 2, Doherty, on Ruby Glen, by Sir James of Malton. Filly, two years, (6): 1, Batty, on Heather Princess, by Prince Palatine; 2, Duff & Son, on Nellie Lind, by Baron Stamp; 3 and 5, Pellatt, on Royal Lady, by Royal Baron, and Pauline Gregor, by Baron Gregor; 4, Graham Bros., on Bessie Forward, by Right Forward. Mare, four years and over, (6): 1, Batty, on Princess Palatine, by Prince Palatine; 2, Eastwood Bros., on Belle of Claymore by Gayspark; 3, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, on Mucius Duchess by Mucius; 4, Duff & Son, on Rye Queen by Rycroft Model; 5, Doherty, on Glen Burn's Mary Queen, by Baron Lionel. Champion stallion: Graham Bros., on King Grant. Reserve: Fisher, on Lambton's Model. Champion female: Batty, on Princess Palatine. Reserve: Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen.

#### Percherons Making Steady Progress.

Percherons of late years have been making steady progress at the Canadian National Exhibition, and an indication of this, in addition to the numbers brought out, is the gradual strengthening of the female classes. Formerly there were good displays of aged stallions, but new breeders are getting into the business and showing their females and young stock. There have been larger and better aged stallion classes than that which adorned the ring this year, but six entries were forward on Tuesday of last week which made a very creditable showing indeed. The big grey horse, Miroton, combined substance and quality in good proportion, and to these desirable attributes added good life and action. Miroton moved into first place for Hodgkinson & Tisdale, and second to him came another big gray from the Thorncliffe Stock Farm stable. Graymont was also a massively-built stallion with fairly good quality, but did not show quite the life or trappiness in action that Miroton exhibited. Both horses could be improved a little in the character of their feet, but no very serious criticism could be offered in this regard. Next to these massive greys came a brown horse, not quite so large and not so good a mover. This candidate, Woodrow Wilson, was strongly coupled and well proportioned. He possessed good style, but at the walk did not move well at all. He performed better at the trot, and no very serious mistake could have been made by an interchange of positions between him and Grecount Junior, another grey, from Paterson Bros.' stud. Grecount Junior travelled a bit wide behind, but he went fairly straight and true.

There was some good material also in the three-year-old stallion class, where Jasman, shown by Pellatt, carried off the honors. This was a well-developed grey horse with a good quality of bone and good action. He was good enough to make Miroton show his best for the championship. In this contest Jasman was the better mover, but the older horse had possibly a little better quality of bone. Jasman had very good claims to the championship, and had he received it no very serious complaint could have been lodged. Bater Bros. were second in the class of three-year-old stallions with Gibraltar, a well-built, showy horse, and Lyons & Dymont were third with Black Diamond, a well-turned fellow with many qualifications.

Soldan won the two-year-old stallion class of three with Magnum, which was a big, well-developed colt. The yearling class of stallions only brought two young horses into the ring and both had very little merit.

Japonette, which has already in her short career established a tolerably good show-ring reputation, went first in her class of three three-year-old fillies, beating Lady Nitriere and Lady Juvenile. Japonette is well-topped and has good underpinning, and moves straight and clean. Lady Nitriere was also a trappy mover but did not handle herself quite as well behind as Japonette. Lady Juvenile, in third place, had perhaps a trifle better feet, but in movement she was not so trappy or free. Only one two-year-old was forward, but five yearlings were presented, the first in this class going to Lyons & Dymont, on Primrose.

A splendid class of twelve brood mares, with their foals at their sides, made one of the largest classes, if not the largest, of the whole horse exhibit. Jourdine, last year's champion female, again went to the top of her class for Soldan, and she was followed closely by Ledo, from the Thorncliffe Stock Farm. Ella, also from the same stables, went into third place, and Soldan came in fourth again with Britannica. Morden completed this good selection of five females with lady Kocarde.

There was perhaps more Percheron style and quality forward in the yeld mare class than in any other. Here the Thorncliffe Stock Farm showed five beautiful females, all brought out in excellent fit. The beautiful black mare, Mildred, was adjudged to be the best in this class. She is a nicely-turned mare with good quality, and exceedingly true and trappy in her movements. The female championship unquestionably belonged to Mildred, and she won it in competition with first-prize winners of the other classes. The remaining candidates in this class were good individuals indeed all showing good quality of bone, ample size, and good action.

The Percheron awards were made by Prof. Wade Toole of the Ontario Agricultural College.

**EXHIBITORS.**—James Hume, Hornby; Thorncliffe Stock Farm, Toronto; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; Paterson Bros., Agincourt; Will T. Baker, Hampton; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King City; Bater Bros., Oakville; Lyons & Dymont, Brantford; J. & A. Roberts, Peterboro; E. C. Budge, Montreal; H. C. Soldan, Hensall; W. E. Morden, Oakville; Wm. G. Hill & Son, Queensville; Chas. O. Peart, Hagersville.

**AWARDS.**—Stallion, four years and over, (6): 1 and 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Miroton by Harenguet, and Woodrow Wilson by David; 2, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, on Graymont by Issachcar; 4, Paterson Bros., on Grecount Junr., by Grecount; 5, Hume, on Isly by Accessit; 6, Will T. Baker, on Imperator by Collard. Stallion three years, (3): 1, Pellatt, on Jasman by Jasmine; 2, Bater Bros., on Gibraltar by Madagascar; 3, Lyons & Dymont, on Black Diamond by Janze. Stallion, two years, (3): 1, Soldan, on Magnum by Jehovah; 2, Budge, on Foch by Vidocq; 3, J. & A. Roberts, on Prince Albert by Kakiz. Stallion, 1 year, (2): 1, Morden, on Major Haricot by Haricot; 2, J. & A. Roberts, on Marshal Foch by Inceste. Filly, 3 years, (4): 1, Soldan, on Japonette, by Preference; 2 and 4, J. & A. Roberts, on Lady Nitriere by Jovial and Princess Marguerite by Jovial; 3, Morden, on Lady Juvenile, by Hydrogene. Filly, two years, (5): 1, 2 and 3, Bater Bros., on The Marne by Madagascar, Valerie by Madagascar, and Roxanna by Madagascar; 4, J. & A. Roberts, on Lady Marguerite by Inceste; 5, Peart, on Flora, by Juvenile. Brood mare with foal, (12): 1 and 4, Soldan, on Jourdine by Batelier, and Britannica by Jadis; 2 and 3, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, on Ledo by Harmoniste and Ella by Diamond; 5, Morden, on Lady Kocarde by Cormier. Yeld mare, (5): 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, on Mildred by Bille Hanes; Queen by Duroc; Flora F., by Diamond; Bessie Kommiss by Kommiss; and Menstrue, Imp. by Insensible. Foal of 1920, (12): 1, 1 and 3, Thorncliffe Stock Farm; 2, Soldan; 4, Peart; 5, Lyons & Dymont. Mare, with two of her progeny: 1 and 4, Morden, on Juvenile and Lady Kocarde; 2, Lyons & Dymont; 3, J. & A. Roberts, on Nitriere. Best string of five: 1, Thorncliffe Stock Farm.

#### Two Shires Present.

There were entries in only one class of Shires, namely, that for aged stallions. Here Percy Cowan won first with Paramount Regent, and Mrs. Margaret Burbidge, Wychwood, was second with Waxwork Jack.

#### Belgians Represented.

C. W. Gurney, of Paris, Ontario, was the only exhibitor of Belgians, and he supplied four entries in each of two classes. There was a class for stallion any age, and a class for mare any age, the winner in each class, of course, being the champion. The awards in the stallion class, as made by Professor Wade Toole, were as follows: 1, Boulder Grange du Fosteau; 2, Ameronto; 3, Paris; 4, Cavalier. The female awards were as follows: 1, Comet; 2, Norien; 3, Venus; 4, Carotte D'Alvaux.

#### Beef Cattle.

In point of numbers the exhibit of cattle was not on a par with last year. However, there was a splendid showing of all three beef-breeds. The fore part of the slogan, "Work and Prosper" is always adhered to on the farm and it seemed that breeders had made an extra effort this year to have what entries they had, in the pink of condition. Classes were well-filled making keen competition. No one with any liking whatever for stock can watch class after class of red, white and roan beauties, square, blocky Doddies or thick, soggy white faces led in and out of the ring without a desire being created to own some good animals and possibly to enter the fray at some later date. Large crowds followed the work of the judges and cheers were frequently heard when a favorite animal was placed at the top

of the class. The judges worked quickly and adhered closely to one type throughout.

The old breeders whose faces are familiar to C. N. E. visitors had stock in the ring while new breeders were out with creditable animals. Such live stock shows are a power for good to this the greatest industry of the country.

#### Shorthorns Excel in Quality.

Outside the aged-bull class it was a breeders' show. Seldom are there so many entries bred by the exhibitor as were seen in the Shorthorn classes this year. There have been larger classes, but seldom has the quality and uniformity of animals been excelled. New breeders brought out splendid entries which came to the front in more than one class. From the time the aged bulls were led into the ring until the last championship had been awarded the grand stand and ring side were crowded with an enthusiastic crowd. It will not be surprising if others get the inspiration and appear in the ring next year with a typy breedy animal at the end of a halter.

In the younger classes many choice animals returned to the stable without getting a prize, but this does not depreciate their value. It was no disgrace to be tenth or twelfth in some classes.

It was a great day for the progeny of Gainford Marquis and Browndale, those two great Canadian sires that are leaving an indelible mark upon the cattle industry of the continent. Their sons and daughters are winners in the strongest of competition, for instance, at the C. N. E. the champion females were by Gainford Marquis, while both male champions were sired by Browndale. Eleven sons and daughters of Gainford, Browndale and Newton Grand champion were in the ring besides many of the second generation. Sea Gems Pride, another bull that has left some good things had eight sons and daughters out, while Pride of Escana was represented by nine. It is worthy of note that the senior and junior champion male were sons of Browndale, and out of the same dam Morning Blossom 2nd. Then in senior yearling heifers this same sire and dam had a daughter at the top of a class of eleven. When it came to exhibiting two animals, progeny of one cow, Jas. Douglas & Sons, were first and second with the progeny of Morning Blossom 2nd, and sired by Browndale. This signal honor of winning first and second with sons and daughters of one cow has never before happened at the C. N. E., and we doubt if there is any record of any show having a similar occurrence. She is a wonderful breeding cow and being only six years old has many years of usefulness, yet before her and in all probability she will again give Messrs. Douglas champions and grand champions.

The classes for get of sire, was won by J. A. Watt, on get of Gainford Marquis, and also the graded herd prize. Douglas was first with junior herd and herd of four calves. The value of using good blood was plainly demonstrated in the classes brought out as was also the value of fitting the animals for the ring. When a sire leaves such progeny as were forward in the different classes one cannot really place a value on him. Keeping the best things in Canada will keep our live stock industry to the top.

W. C. Rosenberger of Tiffin, Ohio, was judge, and gave general satisfaction throughout. The deep, thick, low-set animals with quality and finish were his ideal and an upstanding animal no matter how good the quality had difficulty in getting near the top.

Shorthorn day at the C. N. E. opened with the aged bulls being paraded before the judge. There were eight big, strong individuals in various degree of conditions. It was between McGee's Gainford Supreme and Farrow's Royal Hero for first place. The former is a son of Gainford Marquis and the latter of Escana Champion. Both are good roans and of splendid type and conformation. The former, however, possessed somewhat more scale than his competitor and with it a good deal of breed character. Royal Hero is a particularly smooth, typey bull, very compact and low-set. However, the greater substance of the Marquis bull placed him up. Cloverdale Marquis another roan was possibly the heaviest bull in the ring and would not have looked out of place in second, but with his substance he tended more to coarseness than the former two and is not so well developed in the rump. A big, thick, straight bull, a son of Bandsman Commander won fourth for Eastwood Bros., and Diamond Prince, a son of Blarney Stone, won the fifth prize for Smith. All eight bulls shown would come well within the required weight and the placing was largely according to degree of type, conformation, proportionate development finish and quality.

From the moment Fraser led Browndale Banner into the ring spectators had him picked for the winner of the two-year-old class, and speculated on his chance of winning the championship from the Marquis bull. This is the kind of bull one seldom sees. He is a pleasing red roan with that breediness and character that commands attention. On further examination one finds him with true lines, great spread and depth, a bold front with the thickness carried through to the rump and down to the hocks. He is in good condition and the touch reveals a smoothness and quality that pleases. He won the highest honor from the offer bull and left the show unbeaten. Of course, there were other two-year-old bulls out. Kyle Bros., were second with Ivanhoe, a son of Sea Gem's Pride. He is a thick, lowset, sappy roan with a good deal of quality but has not the spread nor depth of the winner. The same breeders had Golden Chief in fourth place. This is a sire that would look good in most herds, but going by comparisons with the company he was in he is not as uniformly, well-developed as the two above mentioned. A little more filling in the hind quarters would improve appearances.



# Seen in the Show-ring at the Canadian National.

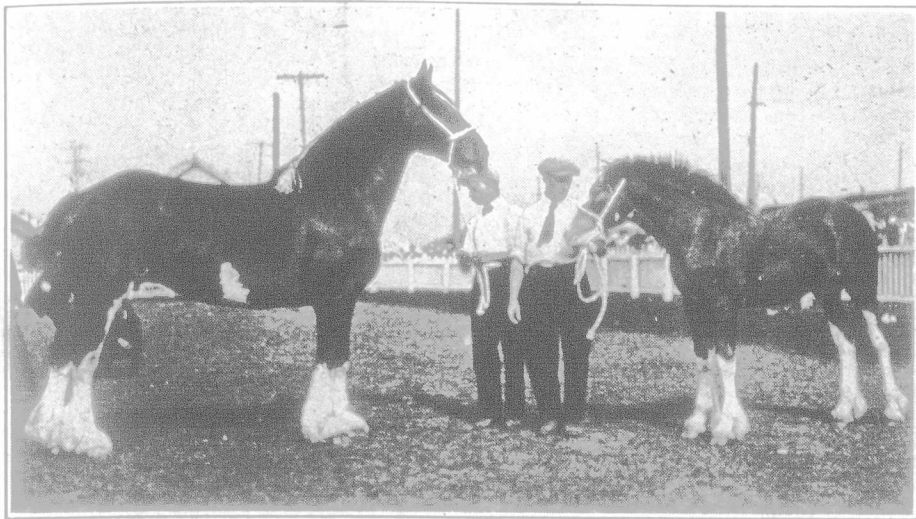
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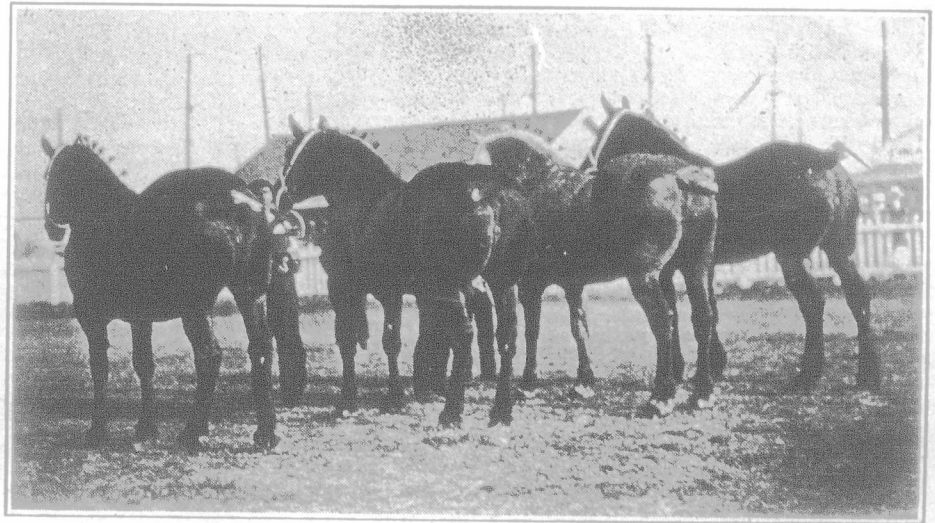
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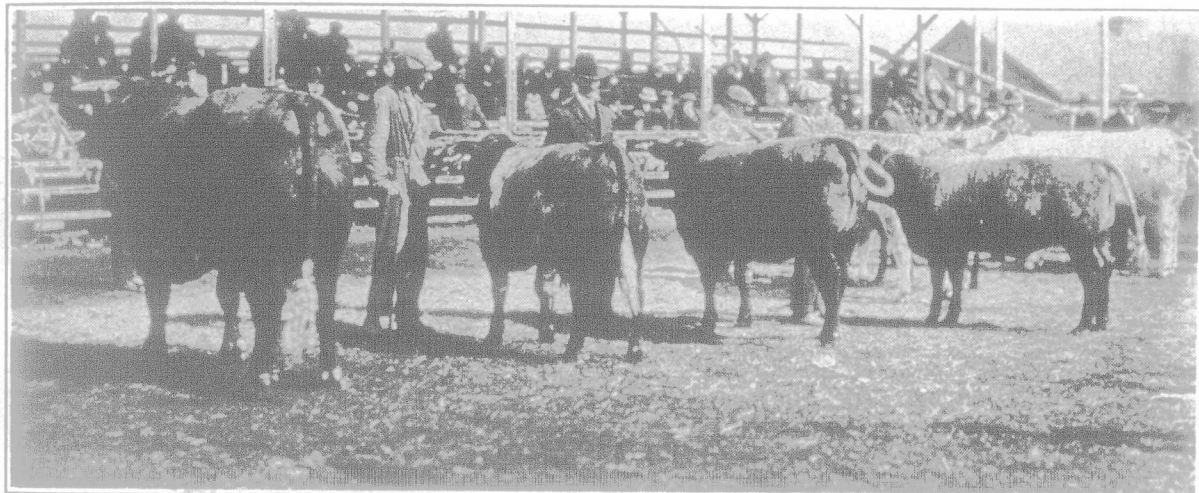
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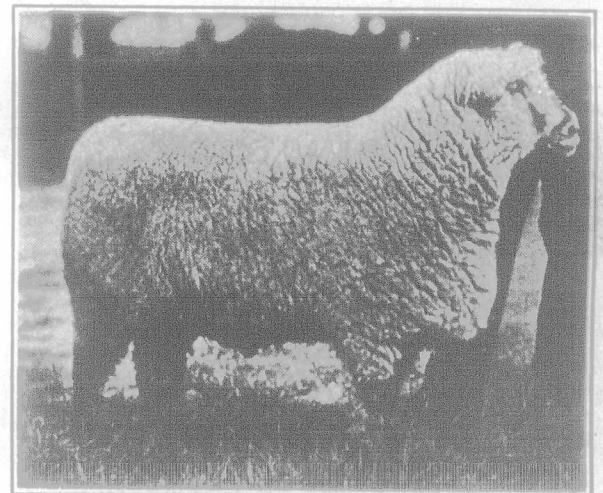
**Syringa and Her Foal.**  
First-Prize Clydesdale Brood Mare and Foal. Shown by Central Experimental Farm.



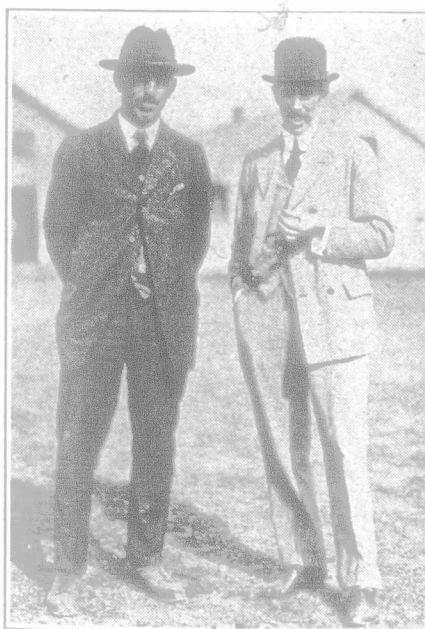
**Winners in the Percheron Yeld Mare Class.**  
The Champion Mare, Mildred, stands at the left. All were shown by Thorncliffe Stock Farm.



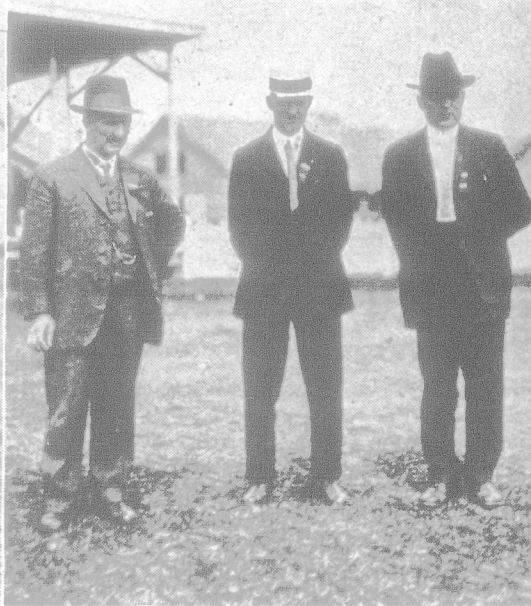
**Browndale Banner and Three Full Brothers and Sisters.**  
All by Browndale and out of Morning Blossom 2nd. Shown by Jas. Douglas & Sons.



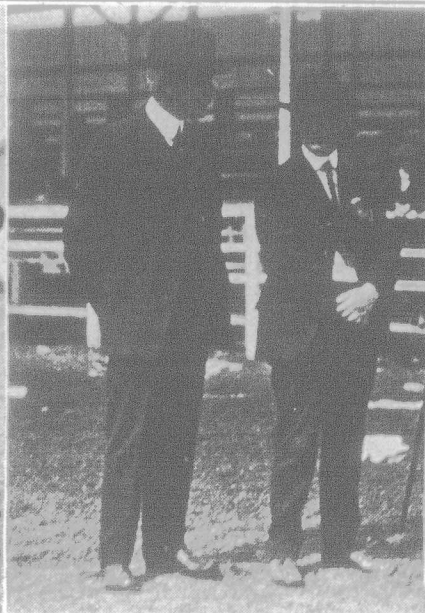
**Champion Oxford Ram.**  
Exhibited by Peter Arkell & Sons.



J. Wilson and H. D. Smith.



A. L. Dollar, Percy Boag and Prof. Wade Toole.

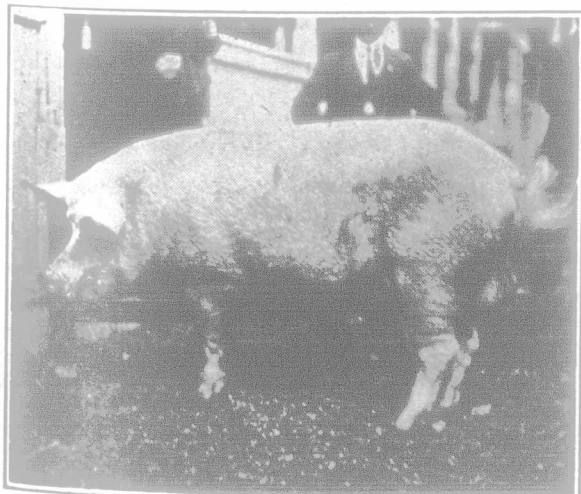


Geo. E. Day and W. E. Rosenberger.

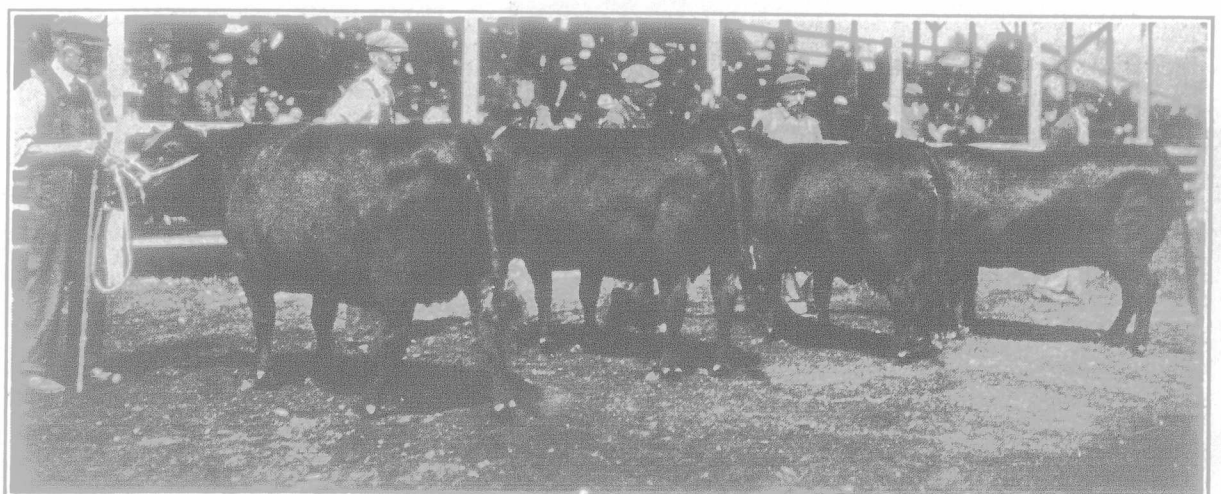


Kenneth McGregor and F. W. Crawford.

**Horse and Cattle Judges at the C. N. E., with Some of the Breed Secretaries.**



**Champion Yorkshire Boar.**  
Shown by J. K. Featherston.



**Prize Winners in the Aberdeen-Angus Cow Class.**  
A uniform and good quality showing of this breed was made.



There were six junior yearlings, and among them were three outstanding individuals. Russell was out with Matchless Dale, the calf he brought down from the West last winter and was above thirty-four calves at the International in December when he stopped off at Chicago. He is a well-proportioned, smooth, straight calf well let down at both flanks and bull throughout. His skin is most like velvet to the touch. New Year's Gift, the Amos entry is no mean individual. He, too, is a roan with very pleasing appearance. He has extra good spread of rib and is well filled at loin and quarters. At the 1919 C. N. E. he was first choice from a dozen. Gainford Avon, shown by J. M. Gardhouse is patterned much after the former two. He is a smooth, tidy calf with a good deal of breed character.

The senior calf class is always strong. Last year there were eighteen but this year there was a score of herd-header material for eight placings. Most of these were in show-ring condition and were of such quality that the judge had no light task in sifting out the winning eight. Three Browndales bearing the ear marks of a great sire were much alike in type, conformation and quality, all were low-set, thick and well-proportioned with mossy coats and mellowness of fleshing. Brown-dale Count, a son of Morning Blossom 2nd, was finally placed first and later was made junior champion. He was just eleven months old when shown. Brown-dale Hero, a trifle younger calf was second with Mayflower Pride, a thick, sappy youngster, from the Russell herd in third, with Marquis Royal, a white calf in fourth. Geir had a right good son of Escana Champion in sixth place, and Fraser worked in seventh and eighth with two smooth, stylish, well-built calves. Eleven junior calves made a strong class, but it was rather difficult to follow the work of the judge. After a casual perusal of the class Friar Tuck shown by Fraser was singled out and next to him stood Sultan Stamp from the Gardhouse & Sons herd. These are deep and bodied, thick, sappy calves, and another judge might have reversed the placing. The latter calf was not showing to best advantage. Halton Brook Champion shown by J. E. Flavelle was moved up third. This is a thick, lowset calf with plenty of scale. Kyle Bros had a dark-red, breedy calf in fourth.

There was a baker's dozen of cows some of which were in ordinary work clothes and appeared out of place in the company of their more fashionable sisters. Two daughters of Gainford Marquis stood at the top. Duchess of Gloster 79, a red five-year-old was first. She is of beautiful quality, and was in exceptionally high fit. Gainford Belle, a white four-year-old cow has great spring of rib and depth, but showed a little patchy. Vanity 26th, a roan, exhibited by H. Smith, is a stylish, well-proportioned cow, but is somewhat more upstanding than those placed above her. Farrow had an eight-year-old cow with great capacity and straight lines in fourth place with an entry from Kyle's herd in fifth. The latter is a lowset, thick, matronly individual and was bought out in good form.

The two-year-old heifers were an interesting class, especially to those who followed the shows during the past eighteen months. Diamond Beauty won as a calf in very strong competition in Chicago, and returned to Guelph to be beaten by her sister Jubilee Jilt, but was again at the top at the 1919 C. N. E. Jealousy 9th, a roan heifer, also competed with the above heifers last year, but was placed sixth. This year Watt brought out Gainford Elite a beautiful roan, that topped the class. While she had finish and good type her character was not so impressive as the two placed directly below her. The white heifer, Jubilee Jilt, was second and Diamond Beauty third. The latter has raised a calf this summer which detracted somewhat from her bloom. The second, third and fourth heifers have great scale and conformation. The white heifer finishes particularly well behind and there is a breedy, matronly appearance about all which one likes to see in a heifer. Farrow had a lowset, deep, thick, red heifer in fifth.

In the senior yearling class was another daughter of Morning Blossom 2nd, that won her class and was a strong contender for the junior championship. She is a very attractive individual, with a well proportioned body. From the front to rear there is thickness and depth of frames covered with an even layer of flesh. There is something pleasing about the head, and general make up. Merry Lass 16th, a Newton grand champion, shown by Amos worked up to second place. While she has a strong, fine quality body her horns and head do not appeal to a breeder as do some. Pride 5th a Brown-dale white, nice-quality heifer, secured third place with Roan Lady 28 fourth, and Fairy Queen 8th fifth. There is a good deal of outcome to the latter two, but the former is the smoother of the two.

Gainford Maid, an eighteen-months white heifer was first of the junior yearlings and junior champion. When it came to awarding the grand championship she was picked for this honor over Duchess of Gloster 79. She is a breedy, thick heifer and as smooth as a dollar. Farrow had a sweet heifer in second place and Douglas bought a uniformly well developed roan heifer into third place. McGee had a red heifer in fourth. She is scarcely as low set as those above her, but she carries a nice body. Farrow was first and second with senior calves with two daughters of Pride of Escana. The winner is a mossy-coated, deep, thick-bodied heifer, with an good head and shoulder. The second one is a smooth, well-coupled strong joined heifer, but her color does not attract so much as the roan. A fine, smooth sappy heifer went third for De Kay with Watt, in fourth, on Golden Bracelet. Amos had a sweet breedy heifer at the top of the junior calves with Farrow a close second.

The group and herd classes were in some respects the most attractive and sensational of the day as in

them one saw the influence of sire and dam depicted on the progeny.

EXHIBITORS.—Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale; R. Martindale, Caledonia. A. G. Farrow, Oakville; H. McGee, Islington; H. Smith Exeter; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; J. A. Watt, Elora; Percy De Kay, Elmira; Wm. Pinkney, Cooksville; W.P. Fraser, Meadowdale; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. E. Flavelle, Oakville; Duncan Brown & Sons, Shedden; Hastings Bros., Guelph; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; T. A. Russell, Downsview; J. Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; J. Douglas & Sons, Caledonia; J. Lerch, Preston; J. Walker, Nanticoke; F. Dixon, Niagara Falls; Geo. Gier, Waldemar.

AWARDS.—Bull, aged: (8) 1, McGee, on Gainford Supreme; 2, Farrow, on Royal Hero; 3, Watt, on Cloverdale Marquis; 4, Eastwood, on Campaigner; 5, Smith, on Diamond Prince; 6, Bagshaw, on Advocate's Prince; 7, Wheaton, on Victor 3rd; 8, Martindale, on Green Leaf Record. Bull, two years: (6) 1, Fraser, on Brown-dale Banner; 2 and 4, Kyle on Ivanhoe and Golden Chief; 3, Pinkney, on Jilt Commander; 5, De Kay, on Perfect Piece; 6, Wheaton, on Drucilla's Robin.

Bull, senior yearling (4): 1, Flavelle, on Rosebud Sultan; 2, De Kay, on Bruicla Nonpareil; 3, Hastings, on Thornham Prince; 4, Brown, on Walnut Marquis. Bull, junior yearling (6): 1, Russell, on Matchless Dale; 2, Amos, on New Year's Gift; 3, Gardhouse, on Gainford Avon; 4, Fraser, on Forward Nonpareil; 5, Watt, on Gainford Matadore; 6, Martindale, on Commodore. Bull, senior calf: (20) 1, 2 and 5, Douglas on Brown-dale Count, Brown-dale Hero and Brown-dale Hero; 3, Russell, on Mayflower Pride; 4, Watt, on Marquis Royal; 6, Gier, on Matchless Champion; 7 and 8, Fraser, on Merrie England and Nonpareil Forward Away. Bull junior calf (11): 1, Fraser, on Friar Tuck; 2, Gardhouse & Sons, on Sultan Stamp; 3, Flavelle, on Halton Brook Champion; 4, Kyle, on Village Earl; 5, Russell, on Lavender Claret 2nd; 6, Farrow, on Red Stamp; 7, Gardhouse, on Good Stamp; 8, Brown, on Walnut Champion. Cow, three years and over (13): 1 and 2, Watt, on Duchess of Gloster 79th and Gainford Belle; 3, Smith, on Vanity 26th; 4, Farrow, on Wayne Jessie; 5, Kyle, on Gloster Duchess 3rd; 6, Lerch, on Lady Rosetta; 7, Bagshaw, on Fashion Lady 2nd; 8, Gardhouse & Sons, on Broadhooks Maiden. Heifer, two years, (8): 1 and 3, Watt, on Gainford Elite, and Diamond Beauty; 2, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt; 4, Kyle, on Jealousy 9th; 5, Farrow, on Victoria of Oakville; 6, Wheaton, on Countess of Mosa; 7, Dixon, on Emmie Jewel 3rd; 8, Bagshaw, on Imogene Princess. Heifer, senior yearling (8): 1 and 3, Douglas, on Morning Blossom 4th and Pride 5th; 2 and 4, Amos on Merry Lass 16th and Roan Lady 28th; 5, Farrow, on Fairy Queen 8th; 6, Wheaton, on Duchess of Osborne; 7 and 8, Bagshaw on Advocate's Beauty and Fanny B. Mint. Heifer, junior yearling (6): 1, Watt, on Gainford Madge; 2, Farrow, on Victoria of Hickory Ridge; 3, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt 2nd; 4, McGee, on Harnebel Missie; 5 and 6, Kyle, on Strawberry Blossom 3rd and Lady of the Valley. Heifer senior calf, (13): 1 and 2, Farrow, on Rosebud of Hickory Ridge and Fairy of Hickory Ridge; 3, De Kay, on Alice Undine; 4, Watt, on Golden Bracelet; 5, Russell, on Celia Marchioness; 6, McGee, on Supreme Lady 4th; 7, Douglas, on Dale Blossom; 8, Flavelle, on Nonpareil Lass 5th. Heifer, junior calf (11): 1, Amos, on Newton Princess; 2, Farrow, on Rosewood of Hickory Ridge; 3, Russell, on Madge Marquis; 4, Gardhouse & Sons, on Princess Royal 8th; 5, Kyle, on Village Maid 46th; 6, Fraser, on Nonpareil Princess; 7, McGee, on Newton Claret 3rd; 8, Flavelle, on Languish. Senior and grand champion male: Fraser, on Brown-dale Banner. Junior champion male: Douglas, on Brown-dale Count. Senior champion female: Watt, on Duchess of Gloster 79th. Junior and grand champion female: Watt, on Gainford Madge. Graded herd: 1, Watt; 2, Farrow; 3, Kyle; 4, Bagshaw. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1 and 6, Watt; 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Farrow; 5, Gardhouse and Sons; 7, Amos; 8, Kyle. Best two animals progeny of one cow: 1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Watt; 5 and 6, Farrow; 7, Amos; 8, Kyle. Best four calves: 1, Douglas; 2, Farrow; 3, Amos; 4, Gardhouse & Sons; 5, Kyle; 6, Fraser. Junior herd: 1, Douglas; 2, Farrow; 3, Amos; 4, Kyle; 5, Bagshaw. Breeders' herd: 1, Douglas; 2, Amos; 3, Farrow; 4, Kyle.

#### Shorthorn Steers.

Senior yearling: 1, Lerch; 2 and 3, J. Brown & Sons, Galt. Junior yearling: 1, Brown; 2, Kyle; 3, Lerch. Steer, under one year: 1, Amos; 2, Lerch; 3, Henderson; 4, Smith; 5, Brown.

#### Herefords Well Brought Out.

Although some of the classes were not as well filled as usual the showing of Herefords from a quality standpoint surpassed former years. The unfinished stuff were left at home, thus making the competition for the honors quite keen. There were very few tail enders. L. O. Clifford's herd were in prime condition after making the western circuit, and the other herds were well fitted. All the championships went to the Clifford herd. The awards were made by J. Wilson, of Innisfail, Alberta.

The quartette of aged bulls made a strong class. Cavalier, the grand champion of the 1919 show, again won his class. He is a deep, thick bull with a good deal of breed character, but does not finish as nicely behind as some of the others. His great spread and depth, together with the thick layer of flesh, makes him a massive individual. Bonnie Brae 6th, a five-year-old, has splendid breed type and conformation, but is scarcely as smooth as the winner. However, he has possibly greater uniformity of conformation. In third place was Victor Fairfax, a four-year-old that was second in his class last year and sire of several of the young things that topped the classes. He is a deep-

bodied individual with strong top and showing breep character. Currah had a herd sire in fourth place that could not be seriously faulted. There was a real good two-year-old out, but the senior yearling class was rather weak. The winner was a smooth, deep, thick calf, but the one below him lacked smoothness, although there was plenty of depth and thickness for the age. The other entry was more upstanding. A good deal of character was shown in the winner of the senior calf class, and he has more substance and promise than his competitor. In third place was a flashy, well-built calf with strong top. The junior calf class was nine strong, and it was as uniform a lot as one would wish to see. Clifford had a beautiful calf at the top. He not only has a deep, thick body but it is well proportioned. He has spread, character and finish, and was considered good enough by the judge to be made junior and grand champion. O'Neill Bros. had a smooth, strong calf in second, which is particularly thick and well let down at the heart. The Currah entry in third had the quality and character of the former, but is not quite as good in the quarters. There wasn't a poor calf in the class.

The female classes were considerably stronger than the males. Five aged cows were forward with Perfection Lass 5th at the top. This is a well-proportioned, deep, thick, strong-topped cow with finish and quality. She is in good form and secured the grand championship. She is sired by Lord Fairfax and out of Perfection Lass, the dam of that sweet calf that was made grand champion of the males. This cow is four years old and has had a very successful show career, being unbeaten from calfhood up to the time she entered some of the western shows this summer. There, in the Hereford stronghold of Canada, she had to yield the honor to another, but came back strong again at the C. N. E. Lorna Fairfax, shown by Currah, is an attractive cow, having more scale than the winner with great spread of ribs and smoothness throughout. Miss Brae 94th, a strong-topped breedy cow but a little more upstanding than the other two, worked in third. McNeil & McNeil showed a blocky, well-built cow, and Hooper's Miss Brae 58th, while having a deep, thick front, was not in as high condition and narrowed somewhat behind compared with her competitors.

The five two-year-old heifers made a strong class. They were as uniform a lot as were out. All possessed strong frames evenly covered with flesh, and character was depicted in the heads of each. Lady Armour Fairfax won for Clifford on her quality and finish, with Hooper a close second with Hattie. In third place was Ruby Fairfax, a heifer with splendid thickness and depth in the front which is carried well back. The four senior yearlings shown are a breedy lot, with Perfection Lass 10th, a smooth, sappy daughter of Perfection Lass, at the top. Breeders might pick any one of the eight junior yearlings for foundation stock. Minnie Fairfax, a sweet heifer with great outcome was first. Her type, conformation and finish could not be faulted much. Clifford's entry in second place was patterned much after the winner, as was also the entry from the same herd in third place.

O'Neil had a sappy youngster, with breed type and character well marked, at the top of a class of seven senior calves, and Clifford's entry headed the junior calves. The latter is a daughter of the senior champion bull and the grand champion female of the show, and certainly shows the blood of this breeding.

The groups and herds made strong classes. All the firsts went to Clifford's herd, with Hooper getting all but one of the blue ribbons. O'Neil was second on best four calves owned by exhibitor. The type and uniformity of the herd is seen in these classes.

EXHIBITORS.—A. L. Currah, Bright; Jas. Page, Wallacetown; J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; McNeil & McNeil, Dutton; O'Neill Bros., Denfield; E. W. Readhead, Milton.

AWARDS.—Bull, aged (4): 1, Clifford, on Cavalier; 2, Page, on Brae Real 6th; 3, Hooper, on Victor Fairfax; 4, Currah, on Folk Fairfax. Bull, 2 years (1): McNeil, on Brae Real 13th. Bull, senior yearling (3): 1, Readhead, on Real Ace; 2, Hooper, on Andy Fairfax; 3, Page, on Roy Fairfax. Bull, junior yearling: Clifford, on Lord Fairfax 9th. Bull, senior calf (3): 1, Hooper, on Farmer Fairfax; 2, Clifford, on Prince Real; 3, Page, on Brae Real 19th. Bull, junior calf (9): 1, Clifford, on Cavalier Perfection; 2 and 5, O'Neill, on Donald's Revenge and Drury Donald; 3, Currah, on Bright Lad Fairfax; 4, McNeil, on Brae Dale; 6, Hooper, on Russel Fairfax; 7, Page, on Brae Real 21st. Cow, 3 years and over (5): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th; 2, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax; 3, Page, on Miss Brae 94th; 4, McNeil, on White Cap; 5, Hooper, on Miss Brae 50th. Heifer, 2 years (5): 1, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax; 2, Hooper, on Hattie; 3 and 5, Page, on Ruby Fairfax, and Miss Brae Real 21st; 4, Readhead, on Rosalie 2nd. Heifer, senior yearling (4): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 10th; 2, O'Neill, on Queen Donald; 3, Readhead, on Miss Brookdale; 4, Hooper, on Lady Fairfax. Heifer, junior yearling (8): 1 and 4, Hooper, on Minnie Fairfax, and Vera Fairfax; 2 and 3, Clifford, on May Queen Fairfax 2nd, and Della 3rd. Heifer, senior calf (7): 1, O'Neill, on Bernetta Donald; 2, 4 and 5, Hooper, on Beauty Fairfax, Miss Brae 51st, and Daisy Fairfax; 3, Clifford, on Lady Perfect; 6, Page, on Miss Brae Real 39th; 7, Readhead, on Miss Brookdale 2nd. Heifer, junior calf (9): 1 and 3, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th, and Lady Cavalier Fairfax; 2 and 4, McNeil, on Miss Brae Dale 2nd, and Miss Brae Dale; 5, Currah, on Queen Fairfax; Hooper, on Lily Fairfax. Senior champion male: Clifford, on Cavalier. Junior and grand champion male: Clifford, on Cavalier Perfection. Senior and grand champion female: Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th. Junior cham-



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**Uniformity in the Angus Exhibit.**

Although the Angus classes were not on a par with the 1919 showing as regards numbers, there was that usual marked uniformity of type, size and quality. The different exhibitors had their entries in particularly good form, and so close was the competition in some classes that the judge, K. McGregor, of Brandon, deliberated long before making the award.

There were five aged bulls in the class, one more than last year, and they were well brought out. Benedictine Monk, last year's senior champion, again won his class and secured the highest honors. He is a low-set, deep-bodied, wonderfully smooth individual with great quality and breed character, but there were other bulls in the ring with more substance. Queen's Edward worked up to second place for McEwen. This bull has done exceptionally well during the past year, and was a strong contestant for first place. He has smoothness, thickness and quality, together with scale. Beauty's Leroy is also a great Angus sire with substance, breed character and quality, but there was a smoothness and finish to the former two which was a little more marked than in this entry.

Four two-year-old bulls were a group of promising herd sires. Channon had a typey, well-built entry in first place. He is smooth and has spread and depth, which give him massiveness. McEwen was second with Tro Pride of Alloway, a bull patterned much after the winner. This entry was well brought out and created a very favorable impression. E. P. Bandmaster, in third place, is a short-coupled, thick, deep bull, but scarcely as good at the heart or as smooth as the two placed above him. In fourth was a trifle more upstanding individual with scarcely strong enough top. No senior yearlings were out, but in junior yearlings, Larkin had a particularly sweet calf in Philosopher of Larkin Farm, a son of Benedictine Monk. Good as is the old bull, his son gives promise of excelling him in form and quality. There is a great deal of promise to the calf. His competitor was not as low-set nor as large. However, when standing by himself he looked like the making of a good herd sire.

The senior calf class was strong in quality, although only three in number. Channon was first with a straight-built, tidy calf that was in the pink of condition. His breedy, masculine appearance and quality commanded attention. Larkin had two entries sired by the grand champion that were no mean individuals.

There were only four competitors in the cow class, but all were well within the recognized type and build sought after by the breeders. Bowman was first with E. P. Rosebud, a strong-topped, blocky cow, and had her full sister in third. The latter is three years the senior of the winner and is hardly as smooth, and narrows more than the other in the quarters. Channon had a smooth, thick cow with a good deal of breed character in second place.

The two-year-old heifer class was even stronger than the mature cows. Pride of Larkin Farms 38th, a thick, blocky heifer, evenly fleshed and with attractive appearance, was first and secured the senior championship from the aged cow. E. P. Rosebud 32nd in second place was a strong contestant for the top. She is well proportioned and exceptionally good at the heart. Tiptop Lass of Shamrock, exhibited by Channon, is also a deep, thick heifer with splendid character.

There were seven senior yearling heifers, and among them was the junior and grand champion female in E. P. Pride 21st, a sweet, attractive heifer with about all that a breeder could desire in type and form. Channon had a close second in Pride of Sunny Acres 2nd. In third place Burt had a breedy, deep, thick heifer with spread of ribs and good heart girth. The junior yearlings were an attractive lot. A sister of Channon's second-prize heifer in the senior class, won the red ribbon. She is a particularly sweet calf, and her smooth, well-fleshed form and breedy appearance fills the eye.

From standpoint of numbers the senior calves made the strongest class of the day. Ten black beauties, so much alike that it was difficult to tell them apart, lined up. They are a growthy, typey, well-fitted lot and should be a big asset in any breeding herd. Larkin was first with Pride of Larkin Farm 49th, and Bowman second on E. P. Rosebud 36th. This was as difficult a class to place as there was out during the day. In junior calves there were only three entries. The red ribbon went to E. P. Pride 23rd.

EXHIBITORS.—J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg; Robt. McEwen, London; Lowe & Heibein, Elora; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; G. C. Channon, Oakwood.

AWARDS.—Bulls, aged (5): 1, Larkin, on Benedictine Monk; 2, McEwen, on Queen's Edward; 3 and 5, Bowman, on Beauty's Leroy, and Revelation; 4, Burt, on Pioneer of Larkin. Bull, 2 years (4): 1 and 4, Channon, on Idolmere 5th, and Rosebud's Leroy; 2, McEwen, on Tro Pride of Alloway; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Bandmaster. Bull, junior yearling (2): 1, Larkin, on Philosopher of Larkin Farm; 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Prince 18th. Bull, senior calf (3): 1, Channon, on Rosador Lad; 2 and 3, Larkin, on Pioneer of Larkin Farm, and Prescott of Larkin Farm. Bull, junior calf (2): 1, Bowman, on E. P. Elford; 2, Channon, on Wizard of Sunny Acres.

Cow, over 3 years (4): 1 and 3, Bowman, on E. P.

Rosebud 29th, and E. P. Rosebud 20th; 2, Channon, on Lillian of Sunny Acres 3rd; 4, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 8th. Heifer, 2 years (4): 1, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th; 2 and 3, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 32nd, and Barbara of L. F. 3rd; 4, Channon, on Tiptop Lass of Shamrock. Heifer, senior yearling (6): 1 and 5, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 21st, and E. P. Emmeline 3rd; 2, Channon, on Pride of Sunny Acres 2nd; 3, Burt, on Lassie's Pet of Aberdeen Farm; 4, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook 26th. Heifer, junior yearling (4): 1, Channon, on Pride of Sunny Acres 3rd; 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook 28th; 3, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 9th; 4, McEwen, on Alloway Edward's Queen. Heifer, senior calf (10): 1, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 49th; 2 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 36th, and E. P. Rosebud 35th; 3, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook 30th. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 23rd; 2, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 51st; 3, Channon, on Lillian of Sunny Acres 4th. Senior and grand champion male: Larkin, on Benedictine Monk. Junior champion: Larkin, on Philosopher of Larkin Farm. Senior champion female: Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th. Junior and grand champion female: Bowman, on E. P. Pride 21st. Graded herd: 1, Larkin; 2 and 4, Bowman; 3, Channon. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1, Larkin; 2 and 4, Bowman; 3, Lowe & Heibein. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Channon; 4, McEwen. Best four calves: 1, Bowman; 2, Channon. Junior herd: 1, Bowman; 2, Lowe & Heibein; 3, Larkin; 4, Channon. Breeders' herd: 1, Lowe & Heibein; 2, Channon; 3, Larkin.

in the ring on Wednesday of the second week. Four stallions competed in the aged class where first prize went to First Sight, shown by Thorncliffe Stables, Toronto, and he was awarded the championship ribbon. Crow and Murray were second with Plandmore; J. C. Fletcher, Newtonbrook, was third with Knight's Differ and J. J. Meagher, Toronto, was fourth with Rockville. In brood mares and foals the awards were as follows: 1, M. R. Davies, Toronto, on Britann'a; 2, Geo. B. Elliott, Oakville, on Saintly; 3, Jas. Pearson, Toronto, on Caledon Maid; 4, Crow & Murray, on Alice K.; 5, Fletcher, on Aprisa. In the class of yearlings, colt or filly, Fletcher stood first, second and fourth with E. C. Jasmur, Bandolero and Gazinto, respectively and Mrs. T. J. Cluard, Toronto, was third with Lady Patricia. In the foal class Crow & Murray were first; Davies was second; Pearson was third, Fletcher was fourth and Elliott was fifth.

**Fruit and Vegetables at the C. N. E.**

It is doubtful if there has been a more favored season for the growing and maturing of fruit and vegetables than this year, and the result was reflected in the exhibits in the horticultural building at Toronto Exhibition. Not only had the fruit attained excellent size and coloring but it was of splendid quality throughout. The quality of the vegetables was also exceptionally good. The horticultural building with its fine array of highly-colored fruits and flowers was a pleasing spectacle. Seldom has the entry of fruits of all kinds been as large as this year. The plate, basket and box sections for

**Champions at the 1920 C. N. E.**

Breed	Male Champions	Exhibitor	Female Champions	Exhibitor
Clydesdale	Bonnie Flisk	Graham Bros.	Halma	Graham Bros.
Clydesdale— (Canadian-bred)	King Grant	Graham Bros.	Princess Palatine	W. F. Batty.
Percheron	Miroton	Hodgkinson & T Teasdale	Mildred	Thorncliffe Stock Farm.
Hackney	Warwick Model	Crow & Murray	Model Queen	Crow & Murray.
Standard Bred	Chilcoat	C. A. Burns	Evangeline	Fred Wriggles- worth.
Shorthorn	Browdale Winner (Sn. and Gr.)	W. P. Fraser	Duchess of Gloster 79 (Sn.)	J. A. Watt.
	Browdale Count (Jr.)	Jas. Douglas & Sons	Gainford Madge (Jr. and Gr.)	J. A. Watt.
	Cavalier (Sn.)	L. O. Clifford	Perfection Lass 5th (Sn. and Gr.)	L. O. Clifford.
Hereford	Cavalier Perfection (Jr. and Gr.)	L. O. Clifford	Perfection Lass 12th (Jr.)	L. O. Clifford.
	Benedictine Monk (Sn. and Gr.)	J. D. Larkin	Pride of Larkin Farm 38 (Sn.)	J. D. Larkin.
Aberdeen-Angus	Philosopher of Larkin Farm (Jr.)	J. D. Larkin	E. P. Pride 21st (Jr. & Gr.)	Jas. Bowman.
	Count Plus Inka Sylvia (Sn. and Gr.)	Haley & Lee	Francy Maid 2nd (Sn. and Gr.)	Rettie Bros.
Holstein-Friesian	Sir Francy Netherland (Jr.)	E. Snyder	Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd (Jr.)	A. E. Hulet.
	Holehouse Hopeful (Sn.)	Ness & Sons	Chapmanton Henny (Sn. and Gr.)	Ness & Sons.
Ayrshire	Overton Lord Kyle (Jr. and Gr.)	Central Exp. Farm	Palmerston Hyacinthe (Jr.)	E. E. Budge.
	Brampton Radiator (Sn.)	Bull & Son	Mousie (Sn.)	R. J. Fleming.
Jersey	Br. Patricia's Prince (Jr. and Gr.)	Bull & Son	Brampton Bright Amalia (Jr. and Gr.)	Bull & Son.

NOTE.—"Gr." is used in this table as an abbreviation for grand championship; "Sn." signifies senior champion, and "Jr." indicates junior champion.

**Draft and General Purpose Horses.**

The section for heavy draft horses brought out a mixed lot, but among them were a number of entries that would hold their own with the larger and better displays of former years. The Dominion Transport Company, Toronto, were responsible for almost the entire exhibit, winning first and second in singles with Prince Arthur and Patricia. These were of Clydesdale breeding and later won first for pairs, as well as first in both the Clydesdale Association specials. The Canadian Percheron Association specials for teams and singles were also shown in harness, and although the classes were not large the quality of the entries was good throughout. W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, won both first and second in the singles with a nicely-mated pair of greys, and J. & A. Roberts, Peterboro, won third and fourth, but refused to take the ribbons. Brownridge again came in for first for matched teams, with M. W. Carter, Brampton, second. Carter also won first and second place in the general purpose singles in harness, while the third award went to W. W. Brownridge. In general purpose pairs, the first and second winners for Carter easily gained first place, with Fred Wrigglesworth, Georgetown, third and J. W. Cantelon, Hornby, fourth. The entries out in the general purpose section not shown in harness were few, the class for three-year-old filly or gelding being the only one with more than one entry. Brownridge won first in this, with Cantelon second. Cantelon had the only entry in two-year-olds, and T. A. Trick, Clinton, the only entry in filly or gelding one-year-old. The Silver Medal for the best general purpose filly or gelding went to Brownridge's three-year-old.

**Thoroughbreds.**

A fairly good showing of Thoroughbreds was made

apples were well filled with fruit of quality that has been unexcelled. There were several especially designed displays of different kinds of fruit, around which a large crowd was gathered a good deal of the time. In this design the words "Work and Prosper" were worked in with the different colored fruits. Practically every kind of fruit grown in an Ontario orchard was to be seen in this exhibit. The competition in all classes was close.

A portion of the building was given over to displays put up by the different seed firms, in which visitors to the fair had a splendid opportunity of comparing varieties of vegetables and fruit.

**Machinery at the C. N. E.**

As usual, the space allotted to machinery at the Toronto Exhibition was well filled. Tractors occupied a large portion of the ground, as there are numerous makes, each demonstrating their particular qualities and adaptation to work on Canadian farms. It is rather significant that the small tractor was in greater evidence than the larger. These no doubt are much more adapted to work on the small farms, although the larger tractors may be suitable on farms where there are large fields. As the tractors furnish power at the belt as well as on the draw-bar, it is important that they have sufficient power to drive the machinery used on our farms. Tractors were driving different makes of threshers, and here again it was noticed that the small thresher was more in evidence than the larger one, showing that the manufacturers are catering to the demand of the farmer. A good many are getting a small thresher that their tractor will drive, rather than depending on custom threshing. It was a splendid opportunity for prospective purchasers to size up the mechanism of the different machines and



then arrive at a conclusion as to which would serve them best. All kinds of farm machinery were exhibited by the different manufacturers, and here again visitors to the fair had an opportunity of making comparisons as to the probable efficiency of the different implements. Silo-filling outfits were quite numerous, and they are being built more and more to guarantee safety to the operator. Anyone interested in road building was able to spend an interesting hour looking over the different species of machinery on exhibit for road construction purposes. Then there were different kinds of lighting plants with the various attachments for assisting in the household duties. Anyone at all interested in machinery would find the time spent in looking over the different exhibits of considerable value to them.

### Splendid Showing of Poultry.

There was as usual a splendid showing of poultry at the C. N. E. this year although the number of entries was not quite up to the high standard set last year when 6,120 entries were made. All classes, however, were well filled and the various breeds were represented in about the same proportions as usual. The poultry exhibit is certainly a worth while one and one has the privilege of examining the very finest of exhibition specimens of almost any breed. The young stock this year was good, but the older birds did not put up their usual appearance because of the fact that they are starting to moult earlier than usual a fact that is regarded by some as indicative of an early winter. Great crowds are attracted to the poultry building and much interest is shown in the many different breeds and varieties of birds on exhibit. There is always a very fine entry in all of the ornamental classes and the more useful classes also show from 20 to 40 entries in each class. Barred Rocks, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas are all out in force while among the Asiatics there are multitudes of Cochins and Brahmans. Any one who likes poultry should not fail to take in the poultry exhibit when visiting the Exhibition.

### Toronto Milk Price Investigated.

Last week, on page 1,584, we published for our readers the report of the Milk Commission appointed by the Ontario Government, and referred to the investigation that would be held into the matter of Toronto winter milk prices, on September 9, in the City Hall, Toronto, by the Board of Commerce. This investigation has been held and lasted over two days. A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was present from the beginning to the last of the inquiry, and a report of the proceedings is herewith given as fully as space permits. Readers who wish to refresh their memory as to events leading up to the inquiry should consult the article published in last week's issue.

E. H. Stonehouse, President of the National Dairy Council and President of the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association, was the first witness called. Mr. Stonehouse reviewed the situation up to the present, and recalled how \$3.10 per eight-gallon can was a compromise last year on the understanding that an effort would be made to reduce the cost of millfeeds. The Board of Commerce had failed to reduce the cost of millfeeds, and the latter had, on the other hand, increased in price to a very considerable extent. Witness furthermore explained why September had been decided upon as a winter rather than as a summer month. Previously there had been five summer months and seven winter months, but conditions are such that the producers felt justified in claiming eight winter months and four summer months. Pastures are dry in September, flies are bad, and the cows are drying up; dairymen in a great many cases put their herds on full winter rations in September, in order to maintain a supply of milk, and witness thought it only reasonable that winter prices for milk should obtain then. Mr. Stonehouse declared "That producers were not striving to exact the last farthing from consumers, but were endeavoring only to obtain a price that would leave a fair margin of profit, so production would not decrease below the point of adequate supply for urban dwellers. They were endeavoring to obtain a fair price only.

The next witness called was J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ontario, who gave evidence that he was now feeding the full winter ration of grain and roughage; more than that, concentrates were costing him more than last year, and hay was costing \$6 to \$8 more per ton. In 1919, he maintained fifty to sixty cows, but had disposed of twenty because he did not find dairying profitable. Labor has cost \$10 to \$15 more per month than last year, and it is not efficient. Mr. Brethour gave evidence before the Fair Price Committee, one year ago, that it cost him \$3.06 per cwt. to produce milk, and on this occasion he gave evidence that milk production was costing him fifteen to twenty per cent. more than last year.

E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, was then called. Mr. Archibald was Chairman of the Ontario Milk Commission, whose report had been placed in the Minister's hands just prior to the hearing. Major Duncan, Counsel for the Board of Commerce, objected to the report being accepted as evidence, on the ground that the information had not been given under oath, but the report was read in and finally accepted. The witness then went on to explain how the survey had been made and the cost of milk production arrived at. Mr. Archibald declared that in his opinion the figures which gave \$2.96 as the cost of producing an eight-gallon can of milk at the farm were extremely conservative. This cost, he declared, was low compared with the results of investigations carried on under his direction on the experimental

farms throughout Canada. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Major Duncan, with little satisfaction indeed to the Counsel for the Board of Commerce. Since a large part of the report of the Ontario Milk Commission was given in our issue of September 2, we shall not elaborate on the evidence given at this point, but Mr. Archibald went further than the report and discussed the great risks involved by dairymen in that they had to combat certain contagious diseases, which, if they gained a foothold in the herd, would more than double the cost of milk production. He furthermore explained how the inspection carried out under the orders of the City Council, and the sanitary requirements, increased the cost of milk production when the product went to the consumer as whole milk, rather than to plants where it is converted into milk products. Mr. Archibald furthermore emphasized the point that it was necessary for producers to receive a fair price in order to keep them established in the business of milk production and in order to maintain a supply sufficient to meet the needs of city consumers. A reduction of the price below what was fair would discourage dairymen and leave consumers inadequately supplied. He was interested in the farm from the viewpoint of increasing production and decreasing production costs, and he was fully convinced that anything less than \$3.25 per eight-gallon can, delivered, would discourage production and militate against the best interests of city consumers.

On the second day of the investigation the attention of the Board was largely devoted to the examination of milk distributors. In addition to these men there were represented the condensed milk, evaporated milk and milk powder plants taking milk from Oxford County, as well as Mrs. Huestis, representing the Child Welfare League and Dr. Allan Brown, Physician-in-Chief to the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. The President of the City Dairy, Toronto, testified that their product was sold both wholesale and retail, and that the average selling price of their whole product was about eighty per cent. of the retail selling price. The retail selling price per quart under the new price is 16.66 cents per quart; the average selling price of the whole product is 13.32 cents per quart; the average operating cost is about 3 cents per quart. The cost of milk to the dairy under present prices is 10.15 cents per quart, so that if the operating cost is deducted from the average selling price, and the September cost deducted from the figure remaining, the spread to the Company will be .35 cents per quart of milk. Out of this net spread such charges as interest, possible increases in business, increased labor, etc., must be taken care of. In addition to wages, the drivers are paid a three per cent. commission on sales, which amounts to .07 cents per quart, so that the net spread to the City Dairy Company was stated to be .28 cents per quart for the present month. Endeavor was made by counsel for the Board and for the City of Toronto to show that there is in existence a combine between the distributors and the producers to enhance the price of milk unfairly. This was denied by all the witnesses. Neither the City Dairy nor the Farmers' Dairy belong to the Toronto Retail Milk Distributors' Association, nor, according to the evidence, do they discuss with each other the question of milk prices with a view to imposing a common price upon the public.

It is a practice to meet the Toronto Milk & Cream Producers' Association twice yearly in order to determine the price which the producer shall receive, and at these meetings consideration must be had, according to witnesses, for the ultimate price which the consumer shall be charged. Distributors do not buy milk at other than the price agreed upon with the Producers' Association, and practically all witnesses stated that they found this method the only one practicable of dealing with a large number of producers. Contracts are made directly with individual producers, one-half of whom in the case of the City Dairy ship direct to Toronto, and the other half to receiving stations throughout the Province. All payments are made direct to the producer from the Company. The increased retail price per quart to the consumer, due to the new price established September 1, amounts to 2½ cents per quart. The same price is paid the producer for milk delivered at receiving stations as for milk delivered to the Company's plant in Toronto, less the costs of handling and transportation.

The evidence of other distributors was somewhat similar to that of the City Dairy Company, which has from 1,200 to 1,500 patrons. The Farmers' Dairy does both a retail and wholesale business and has about 450 shippers—receiving approximately 100,000 pounds of milk per month, of which 75 per cent. is distributed wholesale. The operating costs of this Company are over 3 cents per quart. Both companies testified that the price to the producer was a fair one and that it cost from 25 to 30 cents per can to transport milk, either by truck or by rail, from the producer to the dairy. One of the smaller distributors testified that it cost about one cent per quart more to distribute milk now than it did a year ago, and that the cost of delivery alone had gone up 3 cents per gallon. This witness also pointed out that it was impossible to gauge exactly the amount of milk required for the retail trade on any day or week. For the week ending September 4, for instance, he had received 124,752 pounds of milk, of which only 115,170 pounds were sold at retail. This left 9,582 pounds to be disposed of otherwise, for which he had paid \$370.57, and received only \$230.40. The amount lost on this excess supply, namely, \$140.15, constitutes, according to the witness, one of the factors which the small distributor must face. Representatives of the Borden Milk Company, the Carnation Milk Company, and the Canadian Milk Products Company, were called by Major Duncan, representing the Board

of Commerce, in an endeavor to prove that these companies can get all the milk they require and of a quality that compares very favorably with that required for the city milk trade, at a price far below \$3.25 per eight-gallon can. D'Arcy Scott, for the producers, however, was able to show that last winter these companies had paid as high as \$3.50 per cwt. for milk delivered at their local plants, and testing 3.5 per cent. fat. Mr. Scott was able to bring out the fact that even at these prices the companies were not always able to get all the milk they wanted.

Dr. R. M. Jenkins, Chief of the Milk Division, City Health Department, Toronto, testified that about 5,000 eight-gallon cans of milk are shipped daily into Toronto, and that about one-quarter of the city's milk supply comes from Oxford County in the winter months. Mr. Geary, for the City of Toronto, also endeavored to show, through testimony on the part of Dr. Allan Brown, that from the standpoint of the health of the people the increase in the price of milk should be forbidden. Dr. Brown discussed very authoritatively the value of milk in the growth of infants, and for the nourishment of nursing mothers, and pointed out that there is no other substitute for breast feeding except modified cow's milk in its natural state. He strongly condemned the use of canned milk and patent baby foods, and in reply to a question said he strenuously objected to any increase in the cost of milk, because it would seriously decrease the consumption. On being cross-examined by D'Arcy Scott, however, he pointed out the absolute superiority of milk as a food by various illustrations, and said that upon no other single food could a human being remain in a healthy condition, nor was there any other single food which supplied all the various food elements necessary for human growth and development. He was finally brought to say that, if necessary to maintain the supply of milk for city residents, an increase in the price of milk was certainly more to be desired than a decrease in the supply.

Strenuous efforts were made during all of the second day by Major Duncan, Counsel for the Board of Commerce, to discredit the figures presented in the report of the Milk Commission appointed by the Ontario Government. On several occasions Major Duncan sought to prove these figures wrong, and by manipulating them to suit his purpose he managed to distort them so that the same figures arranged differently yielded a different cost of production of milk; and in one case cost lower than for last year. It was noticeable, however, that whereas he was seemingly successful in this attempt on the second day of the investigation when none of the witnesses were producers, or even well acquainted with the producing business, he had signally failed on the first day in any attempts to impose such distortion upon witnesses like Messrs. Stonehouse, Archibald and Brethour. In fact, Major Duncan's conduct throughout the investigation proved him ever ready to adopt whatever tactics came to hand in order to maintain his prosecuting attitude toward the producers. His picaresque tactics were in strong contrast to those of Major Geary, representing the City of Toronto, who, though a strong opponent of the increase in price, proved himself a fair fighter and assumed no more knowledge on his own behalf than he felt he could carry through.

At the evening session all of the time was devoted to the arguments of counsel. The producers' case rests upon the fact that the increase of 15 cents per can amounts to only five per cent., and that the Board must prove that this extra five per cent. will create an unfair profit for the producer, when the price of \$3.10 per can last year was declared by the Board to be a fair price. D'Arcy Scott put up a strong argument for the producers, and a strong plea for the justice of the present price. The arguments of Majors Geary and Duncan in opposition emphasized the inefficiency of the average milk producer, and opposed the thought that the consumer should be forced to pay for the poor methods and the high cost of production of many producers. Major Duncan made a characteristic remark when he said that there was not tittle of evidence to justify a price of \$3.25 per can being forced on the citizens of Toronto for the month of September. If winter conditions were prevalent in September, so they had been in every other September, and it was an altogether unwarranted and high-handed procedure to try and force an extra winter month on the consumer, especially when the condenseries, etc., are paying only \$2.66 per can. The Major also made some suggestions for the Board's approval. He suggested that the Board declare \$2.70 per can a fair price for a period of thirty days from September 15, and that a price of \$3.10 be declared a fair price for the winter months following October 15; this price to be subject to increase or reduction, provided the producers could show the cost of rationing dairy cattle to have increased at any time during the winter, or that the City could show the cost of feeding to have decreased. He also made certain recommendations with regard to the spread which the distributor should be allowed. The Board reserved its decision, pending the elaboration of the testimony taken at the investigation. In the meantime the price of \$3.25 per can remains in effect.

### Western Fair in Progress.

At the beginning of this week the Western Fair opened its gates for the 1920 Exhibition and, with favorable weather, the best fair in the history of London should be staged. Entries are large and all the live stock is on hand that can be accommodated. As we go to press the weather is favorable and everything is progressing well. A full report of the Fair will appear in next week's issue.



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending September 9.  
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

## Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers		
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending
	Sept. 9	1919	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	1919
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,804	7,830	5,460	\$14.50	\$13.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,113	1,300	949	\$12.00	\$13.00
Montreal (East End)	1,424	1,765	949	\$12.00	\$13.00
Winnipeg	11,221	6,956	7,891	12.75	11.65
Calgary	2,519	3,504	1,954	10.75	10.50
Edmonton	888	1,137	805	9.50	9.75

	Receipts		Top Price Good Calves		
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending
	Sept. 9	1919	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	1919
Toronto	1,140	1,109	1,214	\$19.50	\$23.50
Montreal	1,100	5,111	758	18.00	18.00
Winnipeg	699	659	405	18.00	18.00
Calgary	831	586	619	12.00	11.50
Edmonton	567	883	151	11.00	10.25
	106	90	173	10.00	9.00

	Receipts		Top Price Selects		
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending
	Sept. 9	1919	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	1919
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,839	7,767	2,820	\$21.00	\$20.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,386	1,043	1,564	21.00	19.25
Montreal (East End)	1,831	1,312	1,564	21.00	19.25
Winnipeg	1,102	1,067	1,198	21.00	19.25
Calgary	427	261	260	21.00	19.00
Edmonton	203	151	166	20.50	17.75

	Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending
	Sept. 9	1919	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	1919
Toronto	9,096	10,034	10,161	\$14.25	\$15.65
Montreal	6,784	2,379	4,497	13.00	13.50
Winnipeg	4,911	2,547	2,588	13.00	13.50
Calgary	1,650	1,567	2,070	12.50	15.00
Edmonton	1,417	649	901	11.50	11.15
	235	294	164	10.50	12.50

### Market Comments.

#### Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

With sixty-one hundred and sixty cattle, twelve hundred and fifty-two calves, ninety-eight hundred and thirty-five sheep and thirty-one hundred and fifty-nine hogs, the market inclined to lower levels although prices held fairly steady for choice grades. With about thirty-three hundred cattle on sale on Monday, trading was slow and prices slightly easier. The top of the market for the week was paid on eighteen head of cattle, two of which averaged sixteen hundred and sixty pounds and brought \$15 per hundred; the other sixteen averaged twelve hundred and sixty pounds and sold at \$14.50 per hundred; these were fed by Neil Campbell, of Kirkfield. Choice cattle were quoted at steady prices, but the commoner kinds were hard to dispose of at a dollar off. Choice light handy weight butcher cattle seem to be wanted, but they must be finished. The demand has been fairly steady for good fat cows. Choice cows sold as high as \$11.75 per hundred. The demand for springers and milkers is not great unless they are of choice quality. Bulls of good quality are steady. The stocker and feeder trade was brisk early in the week, but very slow towards the close; prices held steady for really choice feeders, prices ranging from \$9 to \$10 per hundred. The common feeders were very hard to sell at almost any price. Choice feeders sold as high as \$11.85 per hundred and choice stockers from \$8 to \$10.50 per hundred. The calf market was fairly steady throughout the week. The market was easy on Monday, but higher again on Tuesday and firm during the rest of the week. The top price for the week was \$19.50, and the general price \$18. The market closed steady.

Sheep and lambs sold a little lower on Monday and did not recover a great deal throughout the week. However, on Thursday trade was brisk with top lambs selling at \$14.25 and choice yearlings as high as \$11. Heavy fat sheep and bucks were slow. Choice handy weight sheep met with ready sale.

Hogs sold as high as \$21 fed and watered. On Wednesday's market the price was \$20.25 fed and watered. The prospects are for steady prices if the runs do not get too heavy.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 2, inclusive, were 192,334 cattle, 62,026 calves, 211,183 hogs and 82,100 sheep, compared with 216,658 cattle, 49,305 calves, 248,809 hogs and 72,522 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Montreal.

There were twenty-five hundred and thirty-seven cattle on sale and out of this number there was not one load of finished cattle. During the early part of August there were some very heavy cuts in prices and since then, although prices have increased considerably, the runs of butcher cattle have been very light and there have been no good cattle offered. A car lot of steers averaging ten hundred and ten pounds, but only of medium good quality, brought \$12. A dozen steers averaging eleven hundred and ten pounds but of much rougher quality brought the same figure. A few

CLASSIFICATION	No	TORONTO			MONTREAL		
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No	Avg. Price	Price Range
heavy finished	23						
STEERS good	423	\$13.00	\$12.00-\$13.50	\$14.50	34	\$12.00	\$12.00-\$12.00
1,000-1,200 common	11	10.50	9.00-11.00	12.00	6		
STEERS good	756	10.50	10.00-12.00	13.50	84	11.50	11.00-12.00
700-1,000 common	410	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.50	130	9.50	9.00-10.50
HEIFERS good	627	12.50	12.00-13.00	13.25	11	11.00	10.50-12.00
fair	469	10.50	9.00-11.50	12.00	32	9.25	8.50-10.25
common	332	8.50	7.00-9.00	9.00	154	7.25	6.00-8.00
COWS good	333	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.50	63	9.50	9.00-10.10
common	653	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.50	149	7.50	6.00-8.50
BULLS good	450	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00	1		
common	172	7.00	6.00-8.00	9.00	354	5.40	5.00-5.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	134	4.25	3.25-5.25	5.25	79	4.00	3.50-4.50
OXEN					6	11.50	11.50-11.50
CALVES veal	1,128	18.00	17.00-19.50	19.50	439	13.50	12.00-15.00
grass					722	7.00	6.50-7.50
STOCKERS good	1,356	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00			
fair	45	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50			
FEEDERS good	12	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.00			
fair	3			10.25			
HOGS selects	2,701	21.00	20.25-21.00	21.00	959	20.75	20.75-21.00
heavies	18	20.00	19.25-20.00	20.00	9		
(Fed and watered) lights	27	19.00	18.25-19.00	19.00	320		
sows	92	17.00	15.25-18.00	18.00	98	16.50	16.75-16.75
stags							
LAMBS good	7,172	13.60	13.00-14.25	14.25	2,678	12.75	12.50-13.00
common	981	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00	3,368	11.75	11.75-12.00
SHEEP heavy							
light	643	7.11	6.00-8.00	8.00	262	7.25	7.00-7.50
common	300	5.50	5.00-7.00	7.00	476	6.50	6.50-7.00

fat oxen averaging fourteen hundred and seventy pounds were sold for \$11.50. Fat young cows, medium good light steers, and a few fair heifers were weighed up together at \$11.25 on Monday and the same price was paid for a load of slightly lower quality on Thursday. All grades of butcher cattle sold readily at prices about 50 cents higher than on the previous week. There is no fixed price on bulls yet for the fall runs. Packers are not willing to pay prices being asked and so far they have not been lowered much below \$5 and \$5.50. Canners run generally around \$3.50 to \$4. Good veal calves were a bit firmer, and common grass calves slightly lower. A few selected veal calves were sold at \$18, good lots of milk-fed calves from \$6.50 for thin light calves from the East, to \$7.50 and \$8 for heavier calves that had had some feed.

There were eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-five lambs on sale, and of this amount sixty-eight hundred and fifty-five were purchased by buyers from Boston and New York. Good lambs were sold from \$12.50 to \$13 and the majority of common lambs around \$11.75. Sheep sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50. There was a weaker feeling at the close of the week, when \$12.50 was the highest price offered. A few small lots of lambs were being held for \$13.

Hog receipts amounted to thirty-two

hundred and seventeen. The market was strong. A few sales reached \$21, common prices were \$20.50 to \$20.75. The hogs offered are too light for packer trade, but prove about right for shop trade, and until receipts become heavier the lighter weight hogs are likely to command prices on a par with select hogs.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to September 2, inclusive, were: 24,028 cattle, 51,717 calves, 47,822 hogs and 32,527 sheep; compared with 28,759 cattle, 58,565 calves, 57,960 hogs and 31,874 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to September 2, inclusive, were: 25,634 cattle, 40,915 calves, 35,782 hogs and 23,050 sheep; compared with 31,813 cattle, 41,696 calves, 39,344 hogs and 24,526 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Winnipeg.

Most of the good stocker steers were sold within a range of \$6 to \$7, fair from \$4.75 to \$5.50, choice feeders from \$8.50 to \$9.75 and fair to good feeders from \$6 to \$8. Five hundred and sixty-eight stockers were shipped East, and twelve hundred and seventy-four feeders, eight hundred and twenty-nine stockers, and fifteen hundred and sixteen feeders went to United States points, while one hundred and sixty-seven stockers and one hundred

and seventeen feeders were returned to Western points.

#### Wool Market Report.

The wool trade generally is still dull. No large movement in grease wools has been noted during the past week. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., report sales of black, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick low medium combing, Ontario and Quebec coarse combing and some Western range 1/4 blood staple and choice 1/2 blood staple.

The United States market reports are not very encouraging, being largely statements of the large stocks of wool held by various countries. There is one encouraging feature however: the American Woolens have announced that they will commence operations in a large number of their 54 mills by September 13.

Practically all of the United States 1920 clip is still held by the growers. A great number of pools have been formed, and there is now some talk of federation of these pools into a national association.

#### Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices of dressed hogs are being firmly maintained, abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock being quoted at 30c. per lb.

Poultry.—Prices for poultry continued steady with turkeys quoted at 60c. to 65c. per lb.; large capons 50c.; ducks

### Progress.

week the Western Fair exhibition and, with favor of the history of London the large and all the live accommodated. As we probable and everything is of the Fair will appear



45c.; broiling fowl, 40c. to 42c., spring chickens 42c. to 45c.; broilers \$1.50 to \$1.75 per pair.

**Potatoes.**—Receipts of potatoes continued liberal and prices displayed an easier tone. New potatoes were quoted at \$1.50 per bag.

**Maple Products.**—The demand for maple products continues limited, but as stocks on hand are not large prices are maintaining a firm tone. Maple syrup in a jobbing way was quoted at \$2 per gallon in wood and \$2.10 to \$2.25 in tins of one gallon. Maple sugar was 25 to 28c. per lb., according to quality.

**Eggs.**—Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the foreign exchange situation trade in strictly fresh eggs for export account was much quieter than for some time past for prompt and nearby shipment. There is, however, a good enquiry for cold storage stock and it is reported that some large sales have been made for fall shipment. Demand for domestic consumption continues good and the best grades are showing a firm undertone. Quotations were: strictly new-laid eggs, 73 to 75 cents per dozen; selected eggs, 68c.; straight candled eggs, 66c.; No. 1 candled 60c. and No. 2 candled 50c. to 52c. per dozen.

**Butter.**—The market for butter continues steady under a fair demand. The volume of business is chiefly for small lots, which would indicate that large operators are well supplied. Quotations: Pasteurized creamery, 59½ to 59¾c.; finest creamery, 58½ to 58¾c.; fine creamery 57½c to 57¾c. and dairy butter, 51 to 52c.

**Grains.**—The market for cash oats was somewhat easier. No. 2 Canadian Western was quoted at \$1.06; No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed at \$1.04 and No. 1 feed at \$1.02½ per bushel.

A fairly good demand has developed for new crop Ontario white oats and sales of some fair sized lots have been made for shipment to outside points at 90c. per bushel, ex-track here, and for prompt shipment from points in Ontario at 82c. per bushel for No. 3 white. Ontario No. 3 extra barley is changing hands at \$1.50 per bushel ex-track.

### Buffalo

Cattle supply was pretty liberal at Buffalo last week, as the result of which prices were declined from a quarter to a half dollar on shipping steers generally, while butchering cattle sold mostly a half to in some cases, on a feeder and half fat kind of steers and heifers, as much as seventy-five cents to a dollar. Fat cows generally except canners and cutters, showed a half decline, common butchering cows selling at about steady prices. Bulls brought generally steady prices. Stocker and feeder market remained quiet, there being very little of this class of stuff that was desirable, about the best offered being some eight-hundred-pound kinds that sold on a range of from \$9 to \$9.25. Milk cows and springers were in strong demand, especially the best kinds, about twenty cars being disposed of at good, strong prices. Best native steers sold up to \$16, yearlings sold at \$15.50, this price being paid for some good handy steers. Canadians were in fairly good supply, there being around a hundred loads for the week, best Canadian shipping steers ranging from \$14 to \$14.75 generally, the kind offered not being as desirable as for the previous week. Offerings for the week totaled 4,600 head, as against 4,175 head for the previous week and as compared with 6,200 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

**Steers**—Canadians—Best, \$14 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$11.50 to \$12. **Butchering Steers**—Yearlings, good to prime, \$15.50 to \$16.50; choice heavy, \$14.50 to \$15; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14.25 fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

**Cows and Heifers.**—Heavy heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; best butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; good butcher heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9.50; light, common, \$6 to \$6.50; very fancy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, good, \$3.75 to \$4; old rims, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**Stockers and Feeders.**—Best feeders \$9 to \$9.50; common to fair, \$8 to \$8.50; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7; grazing cows, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

**Hogs.**—Prices showed a decline on the opening day of last week, but after Monday some sharp advances were made. The week opened with heavy hogs selling from \$16 to \$16.50, mixed grades landed mostly at \$16.75, with several decks of sorted light hogs going at \$16.85, one deck \$16.90 and pigs landed at \$16. Tuesday prices were up 25 to 40 cents, and Wednesday's trade was the same as Tuesday. Thursday a further advance of a quarter to fifty cents was made and Friday's trade was strong and in some cases 10 to 15 cents higher than Thursday.

**Calves.**—Last week's receipts totaled around 3,050 head, being against 4,534 head for the week preceding and 2,600 head for the corresponding week a year ago. The week opened with top veals selling at \$18.50 and culls ranged from \$16 down. Tuesday and Wednesday choice lots moved at \$19, Thursday the best brought \$19.50, few \$20 and Friday the bulk sold at \$20, but trade was slow. Under grades remained steady all week.

### Toronto Produce

#### Breadstuffs.

**Manitoba Wheat** (in store, Ft. William)—No. 1 northern, \$2.82½; No. 2 northern, \$2.79; No. 3 northern, \$2.75½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.58½.

**Manitoba Oats** (in store, Ft. William)—No. 2, C. W., 85¾c.; No. 3, C. W., 84c.; extra No. feed, 94¾c.; No. 1 feed, 83¾c.; No. 2 feed, 83¾c.

**Manitoba Barley** (in store, Ft. William)—No. 3 C. W., \$1.28½; No. 4 C. W., \$1.22½; rejected, \$1.12½; feed, \$1.12½.

**American Corn** (track, Toronto, prompt shipment)—No. 3 yellow, \$2, nominal.

**Ontario Oats** (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 70c. to 75c.

**Ontario Wheat** (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.) No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40.

**Peas** (according to freights outside)—No. 2 nominal.

**Barley** (according to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

**Buckwheat** (according to freights outside)—No. 2 nominal.

**Rye** (according to freights outside). No. 3, \$1.75.

**Manitoba Flour.**—Government standard, \$13.25 new crop, Toronto.

**Ontario Flour** (prompt shipment).—Government standard, nominal, in jute bags, Montreal; nominal, in jute bags, Toronto, \$10.40 to \$10.50, bulk, seaboard.

**Millfeed** (car lots, delivered, Montreal freights bags included).—Bran, per ton \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.75.

#### Hides and Wool.

**Hides f. o. b. Country Points.**—Beef hides, flat cured, 9c. to 11c.; green hides, 8c. to 9c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearing and spring lamb, 25c. to 50c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 38c. to 40c.

**City Hides.**—City butcher hides, green, flats, 12c.; calf skins, green flats, 12c.; veal kip, 10c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$4 to \$5.

**Tallow.**—City rendered, solids in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 8c. to 9c.; cakes No. 1, 13c. to 14c.

**Wool.**—Unwashed, coarse, 16c. to 18c.; medium, 24c. to 26c.; fine, 32c. to 34c.

#### Farm Produce.

Butter has been a firm trade at last week's slightly higher prices. Fresh-made creamery prints selling at 60c. to 62c. per lb.; solids at 59c. to 60c. per lb.; and choice dairy at 50c. to 52c. per lb., wholesale.

**Eggs.**—Eggs had a slightly weaker tendency though prices kept practically stationary. No. 1's selling at 60c. to 63c. per dozen; selects at 60c. per dozen, and selects in cartons at 69c. to 70c. per dozen, wholesale.

**Cheese.**—There is very little old cheese being offered, which ranges from 34c. to 36c. per lb.; the new selling at 29c. to 31c. per lb., wholesale.

**Poultry.**—With heavy receipts, poultry showed a weaker tendency. The following prices being quoted to the producer:

**Chickens**, spring, per lb., live weight, 33c. to 35c.; dressed, 40c.; ducklings, spring, per lb., live weight, 25c.; dressed, 35c.; hens under 4 lbs., per lb. live weight, 28c.; dressed, 28c.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., per lb., live weight, 30c.; dressed, 30c.; hens over 5 lbs., per lb., live weight, 32c.; dressed, 32c.; roosters, per lb., live weight, 25c.; dressed, 28c.; turkeys, per lb., live weight, 40c.; dressed, 45c.

#### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables

Receipts have been heavy all week, especially in peaches, plums and pears, but trade has been active, so with the exception of cantaloupes there has not been any great change in prices.

Apples continued to have a wide range of prices, according to quality, selling at 20c. to 60c. per 6 qts.; 30c. to 75c. per 11 qts.; \$1 to \$2 per bushel; orchard run at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl., and better grades at \$4 to \$6 per bbl.

Shipments of blueberries are decreasing and prices have been slightly firmer mostly selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 11 qts., some poor quality or only half-filled baskets going at \$2 per 11 qts.

Cantaloupes have been shipped in in large quantities and as the bulk have been very poor quality so far this season, they have been difficult to dispose of at lower prices—green flesh selling at 30c. to 40c. per 11 qts., and 40c. to 60c. per 16 qts.; salmon at 50c. to 75c. per 11 qts., and 60c. to \$1 per 16 qts., with a few choice bringing \$1.25 and \$1.50 per 16 qts.

Crabapples have had very little demand and so have been a slow sale at 35c. to 60c. per 11 qts.

Grapes came in more freely and have been of much better quality, and easier to sell at higher prices, ranging from 40c. to 60c. per 6 qts., and \$1 to \$1.25 per 11 qts.; a few choice Moores Early bringing 75c. to 85c. per 6-qt. lenos.

Lawton berries are still coming in in small quantities, selling at 20c. to 30c. per box.

Pears, have come in freely and the bulk have been of very poor quality, selling at 30c. to 75c. per 6 qts., and 35c. to \$1 per 11 qts., very few reaching the highest figures quoted.

Plums have been shipped in in very large quantities, but the better varieties are now coming in so prices have not slumped as they otherwise would have—6 qts. ranged from 30c. to 50c. with a few bringing 60c. to 75c.; and 11 qts. at 35c. to \$1.25.

Peaches, came in freely, but had a better demand so prices were slightly firmer; ranging from 35c. to \$1.15 per 6 qts., and 40c. to \$1.75 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes kept about stationary at 20c. to 25c. per 6 qts. and 35c. to 50c. per 11 qts.

Choice quality beans sold fairly well at 40c. to 50c. per 11 qts., poor ones not having any demand were hard to sell at 25c. per 11 qts.

Beets and carrots have been a slow sale at \$1.50 per bag.

Cabbage has not improved any and is hard to sell at 40c. to 75c. per dozen.

Cauliflower varied so in quality, it sold from 50c. to \$2 per dozen.

The quality of corn has improved greatly this week so corn has been a better sale at 9c. to 22c. per dozen the bulk going at 15c.

Cucumbers have only been shipped in lightly the past few days so prices have improved ranging from 30c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Gherkins sold all the way from 50c. to \$2 per 11 qts., according to size.

Onions have been exceptionally draggy at lower prices, ranging from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt., pickling, at 75c. to \$2 per \$2 per 11 qts. and \$4.50 per sack; Spanish at \$5.50 to \$6 per crate.

### Chicago.

**Cattle.**—Compared with a week ago, good and choice steers and yearlings 25c. to 50c. higher; all weight topping at \$16; common and medium grades uneven, but average about steady; spots, 50c. higher; canners and cutters steady to strong. Bulls strong to 25c. higher; choice veal calves held uniformly steady to trade; medium and heavy calves, 50c. to \$1 lower; range cattle strong to 25c. higher; stockers, 25c. higher; good feeders, 25c. to 50c. higher.

**Hogs.**—Top, \$16.65; bulk, light and butchers', \$15.85 to \$16.75; bulk, packing sows, \$14.65 to \$15; pigs, strong.

**Sheep.**—Compared with week ago, fat and feeding lambs and yearlings 25c. to 50c. higher; fat ewes steady to weaker; culls and feeding ewes strong to higher.

#### Sale Dates.

Sept. 16-17.—Ottawa Valley Holstein Club Sale, Exhibition Grounds, Ottawa.

Sept. 29, 1920.—Pettit-Elliott sale, Freeman, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Oct. 7.—Curry-Bowes & Bowes, Markdale, Ont.; Scotch Shorthorns.

Oct. 20.—Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association, Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Sec'y.

### Monday's Live Stock Markets.

**Toronto, September 13.** Cattle.—Receipts, 5,492. With a heavy run, the cattle market, slow in opening, was very dull. A drop of 50c. is reported in most classes, with a possible further drop in the common kinds, which it is expected will be hard to dispose of. Milkers and springers are in demand and are commanding steady prices. The quality of stockers and feeders is poor and a 50c. drop is reported in this trade. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; butcher steers, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.50; good, \$10.50 to \$12.50; medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$6 to \$7. Butcher cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$11.75; medium, \$6.50 to \$9; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$5.25. Butcher bulls, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; common, \$5 to \$6.50. Feeding steers, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; fair, \$9 to \$10. Stockers, good, \$8 to \$9.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

**Calves.**—Receipts, 586. Good quality veal calves held steady, but the inferior kinds are selling easier. Quotations: Choice, \$17 to \$19.50; medium, \$14 to \$15.50; common, \$8 to \$10. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160; springers, choice, \$125 to \$175.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 6,904. With 7,000 sheep and lambs on the market, trade was almost at a standstill during the opening hours this morning. Prospects are that the bulk of lambs will sell around 13 cents. Quotations: Ewes, \$8 to \$9; lambs, \$12.50 to \$13.50.

**Hogs.**—Receipts, 1,448. The hog market prices for the week's opening are as yet uncertain. Prospects are for steady prices. Quotations: Fed and watered basis, selects, \$20.25; lights, \$18.25; heavies, \$19.25; sows, \$15.25 to \$17.25.

**Montreal, September 13.** Cattle.—Receipts, 2,799. The best grades of butcher cattle were fairly firm; medium and common grades from 25 cents to 50 cents lower, while \$10.50 has been refused for the best cows. A load of steers, averaging 1,070 lbs., brought \$12.25, and fairly good lots made up of steers, heifers and a few good cows brought from \$10.50 to \$11. Quotations: Butcher steers, good, \$10.75 to \$12.50; medium, \$9 to \$10.50; common, \$6 to \$8. Butcher heifers, choice, \$10 to \$12; medium, \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$6.50 to \$8.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$8.50; canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5. Butcher bulls, common, \$5 to \$5.75.

**Calves.**—Receipts, 2,204. Grass calves were firmer; some very thin calves sold at \$6.50, and better grades at \$7 to \$8. Quotations: Good veal, \$13 to \$15; medium, \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6.50 to \$8.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 9,660. The sheep market was lower, a few top lambs going at \$13, and other sales at \$12.75 and \$12.50. Five hundred lambs, running about 25 per cent. common, brought \$12; most likely price for good, top \$12.50. Quotations: Ewes, \$6 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12 to \$13; common, \$10 to \$12.

**Hogs.**—Receipts, 1,795. There was a real scarcity of select bacon hogs on the market. The prices quoted are on shipments containing a large percentage of lights. Quotations: Off-car weights, selects, \$20.50 to \$20.75; sows, \$15 to \$16.75.

**Buffalo, September 13.** Cattle.—Receipts, 3,900, including 1,700 Canadians. Best weight steers were 25c. higher; butchering grades, steady to strong. Bulls were 25c. higher. Dairy cows were firm.

**Hogs.**—Receipts, 9,600. Mediums and heavies were \$17.50 to \$18; lights, \$18 to \$18.10.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 18,000. Best lambs were \$14.50; best ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.

**Calves.**—Receipts, 1,500. Top, 19c.

### Cheese Markets.

At the Kemptville Cheese Board, on Saturday, September 11, 480 boxes of colored cheese were offered, which sold at 26¼c. per pound. On the same day, 615 boxes of colored cheese were boarded at Picton, of which 210 sold at 23 13/16c., and the balance at 26¼c. At Cornwall, 477 white and 2,972 colored were sold at 26¾c. St. Hyacinthe sold 231 boxes of cheese at 25¾c. There were 1,040 boxes of colored and 470 boxes of white cheese offered at Belleville, the white selling at 26c. and the colored at 26¼c. At New York the receipts were 1,500, State whole milk flats, current make, white and colored, specials, selling at 29c. to 29¼c.; average run, 27c. to 28c.; State whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 28c. to 28¼c.; average run, 27c. to 27¼c.



**Live Stock Markets.**

September 13. Cattle.—Re-opening with a heavy run, the market was very slow in opening, was very low, and a possible further drop in prices is expected. Demand is expected to be "dispose" of. Milkers and cullings are in demand and are commanding high prices. The quality of stock is poor and a 50c. drop is expected in this trade. Quotations: Choice, \$13.50 to \$14.50; medium, \$12.50 to \$13.50; cullings, \$7 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, \$11.75; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; cutters, \$3 to \$5.25. Steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; cullings, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Stocking steers, \$9 to \$10. Stocking cows, \$9.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$7.50. Receipts, 586. Good quality stock steady, but the inferior is easier. Quotations: Choice, \$19.50; medium, \$14 to \$15; cullings, \$8 to \$10. Milch cows, \$160; springers, choice,

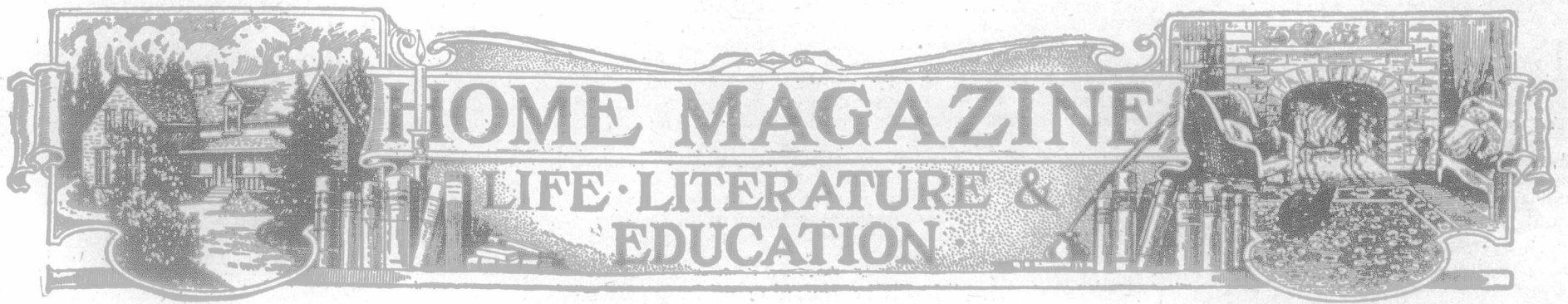
6,904. With 7,000 head on the market, trade is a standstill during the morning. Prospects for lambs will sell around \$13.50. Ewes, \$8 to \$9; hogs, \$1.448. The hog market's opening are as steady. Prospects are for steady. Fed and watered, \$20.25; lights, \$18.25; sows, \$15.25 to \$17.25.

September 13. Cattle.—The best grades of stock were fairly firm; medium grades from 25 cents to 50 cents. A load of steers, 1,200 lbs., brought \$12.25, and made up of steers, heifers and cows brought from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Butcher steers, good, \$10; medium, \$9 to \$10.50; cullings, \$8. Butcher heifers, \$8.50 to \$10; medium, \$8.50 to \$10; cullings, \$8.50 to \$10.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.50; cutters, \$4 to \$5. Receipts, 2,204. Grass calves, very thin calves sold at \$7 to \$8. Good veal, \$13 to \$15; grass, \$6.50 to \$8. Receipts, 9,660. The sheep market, a few top lambs going for \$12.75 and \$12.75 and hundred lambs, running from \$12 to \$12.50. Common, \$10 to \$12. Receipts, 1,795. There was a select bacon hogs on the market, quoted at a large percentage of the market. Off-car weights, \$20.75; sows, \$15 to \$16.

September 13. Cattle.—Re-opening 1,700 Canadians. Steers were 25c. higher; cows, steady to strong, 10c. higher. Dairy cows were 10c. higher. Mediums and cullings, \$18 to \$19; lights, \$18 to \$19. Receipts, 18,000. Best lambs, \$6.50 to \$7. Receipts, 1,500. Top, 19c.

September 13. Cattle.—Re-opening 1,700 Canadians. Steers were 25c. higher; cows, steady to strong, 10c. higher. Dairy cows were 10c. higher. Mediums and cullings, \$18 to \$19; lights, \$18 to \$19. Receipts, 18,000. Best lambs, \$6.50 to \$7. Receipts, 1,500. Top, 19c.

**Cheese Markets.** The Ontario Cheese Board, on September 11, 480 boxes of cheese were offered, which sold at 26 3/4c. On the same day, 1,000 boxes of cheese were boarded at 23 13/16c., at 26 3/4c. At Cornwall, 2,972 colored were sold at 26 3/4c. The receipts were 1,500 boxes. There were 1,040 boxes of white and 470 boxes of white at Belleville, the white and the colored at 26 3/4c. The receipts were 1,500 boxes. Current make, 29c. specials, selling at 29c. The run, 27c. to 28c.; State make, 27c. to 28c.; current make, specials, 27c. to 27 3/4c.



**August in the City.**

BY MADISON CAWEIN.

The brooding hours, through the dull afternoon,  
Pause, while a torrid sun flames in the sky.  
(O heart of mine, dream of a long, cool dune,  
Where breezes wander by!)

Hemmed in by granite walls, the very paves  
Grow worn and weary with the ceaseless heat.  
(O heart, dream of a shore where foam-flecked waves  
Surge, crash and wildly beat!)

The sad hours creep toward the dim light of dusk—  
Ah! how each laggard moment slowly goes!  
(O heart, dream of a garden filled with musk  
And the sweet scent of rose!)

The sun goes down at last, and lo! a breeze  
Pours through the misty caverns of the streets.  
(O sleeping heart, dream of unsheltered seas,  
Where the glad, fresh rain beats.)

**"The Exhibition."**

(Concluded.)

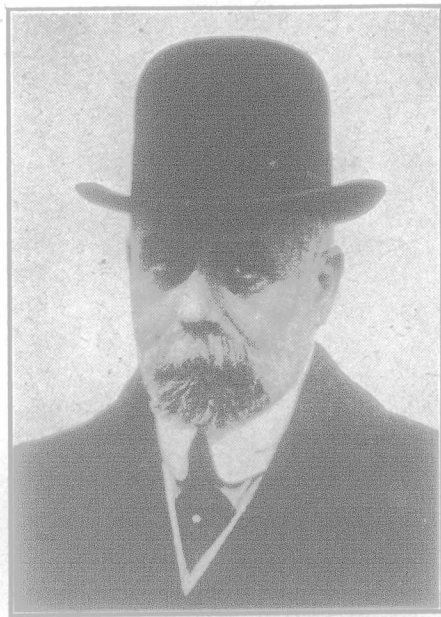
NOW that the Exhibition is a week old, the memories of it begin to group into some sort of system. Back again on the farm, or here in the office, as one thinks of it only the "high lights" stand out, the rest becoming resolved into a hodge-podge of people, and noise, and dust. They say the crowd on Labor Day was "something awful." It was bad enough on the Saturday before. Coming out after the night performance before the grand stand, we thought we would sit for a while inside of the Dufferin gate and wait for the "jam" to lessen a little before trying to get on the street cars. For straight three-quarters of an hour we sat, watching the stream of people pour up (if anything can pour "up") along the road that leads from the grand stand past the fountain and towards the gate—and still there seemed no chance of its ending.

"Oh come on!" said one of us, "I believe they'll come up along there until Dcomsday!"  
So up we got and scrambled on to a car with the rest.

What takes so many people to the Toronto Fair—year after year, year after year?  
Partly, perhaps, because it's the biggest annual affair of the kind in the world; indeed, they say, there is no other just like it.—Partly because it has come to be recognized as Canada's big democratic play-day; anybody can go to "The Exhibition," and everybody goes.—Partly because the railway fares are cheap, and there is a chance to do shopping and go to the Fair too.—Partly because—oh, well, it's "The Exhibition," so there you are.

**The Government Building.**

WE thought the Government Building exhibits especially good this year.  
In the agricultural and horticultural section, the exhibits of grains, vegetables, fruits, honey and flowers were very excellent and well arranged, while the new "community" note was struck by a miniature community arranged to show a community centre with its own station, grain elevator, etc., and even a community hall, which, we confess, we should have liked to set forth with more architectural beauty. In one



Sir Gilbert Parker.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the noted Canadian author, who has been for many years in England, is now touring Canada with the Imperial Press Party.

corner of the agricultural section the Women's Institute occupied a large booth, and here white-capped, white-aproned experts gave daily lectures on culinary subjects, canning, jelly-making, cookery, etc. All about on the wall were placards setting forth the food value of vegetables, fruit and milk, and on the tables were "things to eat" that made one's mouth water, so tempting were they. But not a bite could one have, for each "dish" was safely tucked away beneath a glass cover—safe from flies and would-be buyers. Next best thing was to take notes so one could make similar things at home. So here goes: No. 1. A most delicious salad. On a bed of lettuce hearts just of the right crispness, lay a slice of pineapple; upon the pineapple was a ball of cream cheese surmounted by a preserved (was it a Maraschino?) cherry.—To be served with salad dressing. No. 2. Just creamed onion, but the onions were large, pearly white, and unbroken; evidently they had been cooked very gently in salted water. Then the cream sauce hadn't been poured all over them; it was rather thick and lay like a creamy bed upon which the onions had been placed. The effect was much prettier than the usual unsystematic-looking dish, especially when the crowning touch was given by just a few tiny bits of crisp parsley. No. 3. Tapioca cream masqueraded beneath a mound of cream whipped to a froth and sprinkled with grated maple sugar. No. 4. Potato puff looked especially enticing with a decoration of tomato jelly cut out to look like poinsettias, while a neighboring bean loaf gave a hint as to how one can have protein for dinner even though confined to a vegetable diet. We hadn't time to get directions for making all these things, but knew we could find plenty of good recipes, and were glad to carry the ideas for attractive serving away with us. A sample school lunch, arranged to provide a good balance of protein, carbohydrates, fruit juices and fat, was found at one end of the booth. It contained meat sandwiches (each wrapped daintily in waxed paper), cookies, some dates, an orange, and a paper napkin, while in a compartment in the upper portion of the box nestled a thermos bottle for a hot drink. We asked the price of the lunch case, and were told it was \$3.50, thermos bottle and all.

One always feels like staying a long time learning the lessons taught at the O. A. C. and Dominion Experimental Farms sections. There were bottles of legume cultures, for beans, clover, peas,

vetches and all the other members of the big, useful Leguminosae family. (The culture is diluted and sprinkled over the seed). Upon the wall hung an alfalfa root, showing the nodules along the roots, in which nitrogen, drawn from the air, is imprisoned and finally thrown into the soil, making it richer. . . . Two piles of potatoes—one grown with the aid of fertilizer, the other without—made one swear to use fertilizer liberally—if one even had a "praty patch;" while two piles of clover representing the proportionate growth on limed and unlimed areas, made one register a similar vow in regard to clover—one would stick to lime forever!—Joking aside, a placard stated that the green weight of clover on limed, heavy clay soil, was in this case 6 1/7 tons per acre, while that on similar soil, unlimed, was only 3 3/4 tons per acre.

In another section the flax exhibit proved very interesting. It was shown in every stage from the raw to the finest linen, and one felt convinced that here is a new industry fated for a bright future in Canada. Indeed, it was not hard to think that in regard to all farm produce in Canada, nor to say "amen" to a big inscription on one of the posts at the entrance of the Dominion Farms exhibit—*The farm is the foundation of the prosperity and stability of the nation.*

The whole exhibit in this building impressed one with the tremendous resources of Canada and the Western Hemisphere. Exhibits of all sorts of minerals; Douglas fir slabs—and furniture made from it—from British Columbia; fisheries products from the Maritime Provinces; furs from the far North;—all proclaimed the natural wealth of this Dominion waiting to be judiciously developed, while the big section devoted to the "manual training" work of returned soldiers, showed forth that Canada's young men, though maimed and shell-shocked, are still "in the ring" and anxious to make their own living.

Interested crowds stopped before the booths showing work done by the various Technical School and Collegiate Institute industrial classes, and the work done by the Ontario School for the Deaf; and, at the next turn, the more studious might be seen poring over the titles of the specimen Travelling Library. Any rural district, we understand, can have one of these "libraries" sent to it, by making the necessary arrangements.

For those more solely "on pleasure bent," there was much diversion, and some information too, among the many cases of live fish, toads, mice and snakes, and invariably the crowd congested before the section along which were ranged the gaudy parrots, parrakeets, macaws and cockatoos from Central and South America. Here was a haughty macaw in a feathery robe of yellow and blue, calmly winking a disdainful eye at the over-eager crowd (had he been vulgar enough one might have imagined him crying "Rubber-necks!") There a very gaudy fellow sported an outfit of brilliant red and blue. No wonder the yellow-crested white cockatoo next to him craned its neck to see him.—But there! Ah surely that is a lady of fashion, so exquisitely gowned in gray with pink trimmings! We stoop to read the label and find "Rosa Cockatoo!" And then we go on our way arguing whether it is a male or a female. "Its name is Rosa, anyhow," declares the arguer for the "female" side, with finality.

A big case showing life-sized wax Hopi Indians celebrating a snake dance, was another centre of interest. At intervals, the placard stated, these Indians, hoping to influence the gods to send rain, descend into the caves where live their sacred snakes (probably first drugged or fed to repletion), and after certain weird ceremonies return with the snakes and dance with them, holding the reptiles, sometimes, in their mouths. As they

dance the squaws sprinkle them with sacred meal.

"I see where our girls get the buns over their ears!" exclaimed one of our party,—and there, sure enough, was a sort of bun of hair over each ear of one of the wax squaws. The placard stated that among the Hopis the unmarried women wear their hair bunched so, in imitation of a squash blossom, regarded by these Indians as the emblem of fertility.

The next point of especial interest was the display from the British West Indies, the only immediately commercial point in the building, evidently, for here all day long people might be seen buying "Panama" hats, strings of beads of all kinds, and honey-and-preserved tamarind from Britain's sunny island of the South, Jamaica.

**The Health Department.**

A very important department of the Fair, each year, is that setting forth the Provincial Board of Health's efforts to make the Canadian people a healthy and efficient people by prevention of disease.

This year the usual placards giving rules for health were on the walls. At one point was a booth showing points on the treatment of tuberculosis by good food, fresh air, sunlight and rest, and attention was challenged by a huge bottle—to be avoided—"Dr. Fako's Consumption Cure." . . . In the National Council's corner were lighted pictures and warnings regarding how to stamp out venereal diseases, a task which the Council is taking as part of its work. . . . Elsewhere was a model of a sand filtration system for such country places as need filtration to make the water pure; and in one spot was a home-made iceless refrigerator, exactly the same as the one whose construction was given in these pages last spring. Just here we may mention that after that description appeared a woman wrote us that the contrivance "wouldn't work." We wrote her a private letter, suggesting that perhaps she hadn't kept it in a place where there was free circulation of air, but the letter was returned to us. So here may be the place to state that at The Exhibition was one—and it was working. The contrivance will always work if the conditions are right.

Then came the Children's Departments—truly the child is getting his chance these days, as he should.  
A waterfall with a still pond below and a white-capped nurse behind the falling water, challenged attention, and was labelled "The Happy Valley of Childhood," symbolizing that the child needs care, fresh air and play in the glad sunshine. . . . Passing on one came to the big "Child Welfare Special" in which, every day, Baby Clinics were held. You could go in with your baby or little children, have them examined, and come out knowing exactly whether they needed doctor's care in any particular or not. Best of all, the "Child Welfare Special," which is just a big motor ambulance fitted up for Child Welfare work, is going to tour Ontario, and you can have it come to your locality and hold a Baby Clinic there if you will but take the trouble to write for it to the Ontario Board of Health, Toronto.

Near the "special," were booths showing: baby clothes properly made; a dear little kitchen, clean as a kitchen should be in which children's food is prepared; and finally a Health Fairy booth from which, promptly at 2.30 every afternoon a golden-winged "Health Fairy" emerged and told a fairy story to the children who wanted to listen, ending up with a few little health hints that any child could remember.



**Women's Work, Art, Horticultural Building.**

IN the Women's Building one came first to a case of wonderful, beautiful, intricate work in embroidery, carving and metal-chasing, from Ceylon. At the next step was a French lace-maker, Madame Leguillon, making the most beautiful lace with thread, a lead pencil, and a shuttle—and one felt that we in Canada have much to learn in hand work yet.

Nevertheless the cases were filled with very creditable work upon the whole, and one stood, rather dumb, before that done by the soldiers in our Institutions for the Blind. "How do they do it!" someone exclaimed. No one voiced and yet everyone felt the tragedy of it—that those once sturdy young men should be sitting in Pearson Hall (Toronto) making baskets and hammocks, and knitting. Yet thank heaven for Pearson Hall, and may it never fail for want of support.

In the cases of women's work we saw nothing really new, but came away with the idea confirmed that unless a lover of doing fancy work has exquisite taste she will do well to confine her efforts, almost entirely, to work in white and linen. As usual there was lovely work in these two colors—embroidery, crochet, Roman cut-work, tatting and Hardanger. There were, for instance, some beautiful curtains of heavy scrim or Congress canvas, some inset with filet crochet and banded with filet insertion, some done in Hardanger, and some made of linen embroidered and trimmed with crochet. There was also a beautiful gray canvas table cover done in Hardanger, and, of course, there were stacks of lovely hand-worked towels, lunch table and tray cloths, centrepieces and doilies—all in pure white, or white embroidered with blue.

But when it came to colored work—well, to be not too extravagant, there were some awful things—some perfectly awful "mats" and cushion covers and so on. Some of the patchwork quilts were very well, and splendidly pieced, but why put so much time on quilts? They are always covered with a spread anyway.

Yes, there was one exception to the awful color work. In a case devoted to work from the Women's Art Association of Canada there was not one ugly article, and many very beautiful ones. A pile of homespun cloth from Quebec was soft in color and even in weave. The bits of painted china and hand-made glazed pottery were exquisite; so were the few pieces of hand-made jewelry, and a few special pieces of lace.

"Yes, I guess good cooking's about as good an accomplishment as a girl can get hold of."

"You bet!"  
Needless to say the voices were men's. And didn't they speak truly? The wisdom of spending hours of time and eyesight on fine fancywork may be questioned, but not a person could be found who would question the wisdom of learning how to make the delicious bread, cake and pie such as are sent to Toronto Exhibition. . . . It was pleasant to find, too, among the children's exhibits, some very creditable cookery and jars of fruit.

Before leaving this department—did you notice the queer embroidery in many colors (including black) done by the Ukrainians? Incidentally there are 300,000 Ukrainians in Canada. One wondered if they all wear embroidered sleeves, for there were several garments in the case, every one with the sleeves covered with embroidery and very little anywhere else. Truly, "Other countries, other manners."

"WHAT did you think of the Canadian Memorial Pictures at the Fair?" we asked a returned soldier, who is also an artist, clever enough to have had some of his work on exhibit in the Graphic Arts Building this year.

"I think it made most of us feel like saying 'Good heavens! Is this the war we went through?'" he replied. "I think if some of those artist fellows had been more keen on painting what the soldiers saw than about expressing their own emotions and personalities, the country might have had a real legacy. As it is—" he broke off in disgust. Then he began again, "When I think of the beautiful as well as 'ferce' scenes we saw, and then think of that stuff at the Exhibition, it

makes me sick!" . . . However, he approved of one canvas—that showing *Canadian Soldiers Arriving on the Rhine*, by Sheldon-Williams, a reproduction of which appeared in these pages last week.

We agreed with him. Neither do we like—or understand—futurist and cubist and post-impressionist stuff. We just walked past most of those memorial pictures as fast as we could, only pausing long to admire Sir William Orpen's really splendid portraits of some of our fighting men; they weren't either futurist or post-impressionist, thank goodness. . . .

Haines' usual realistic manner; and *February Woods*, by Manly Macdonald, Belleville, was a splendid bit of color, gleaming sunlight and blue shadows in a Canadian winter woods from which some men were drawing a load of wood. London, Ontario, was represented by a bit of dainty landscape in water-color, a scene on the Thames, by Mary Healey.

In the Graphic Arts Buildings were placed the etchings, drawings, and photography—some of the latter truly masterpieces of the art, artistic almost as paint



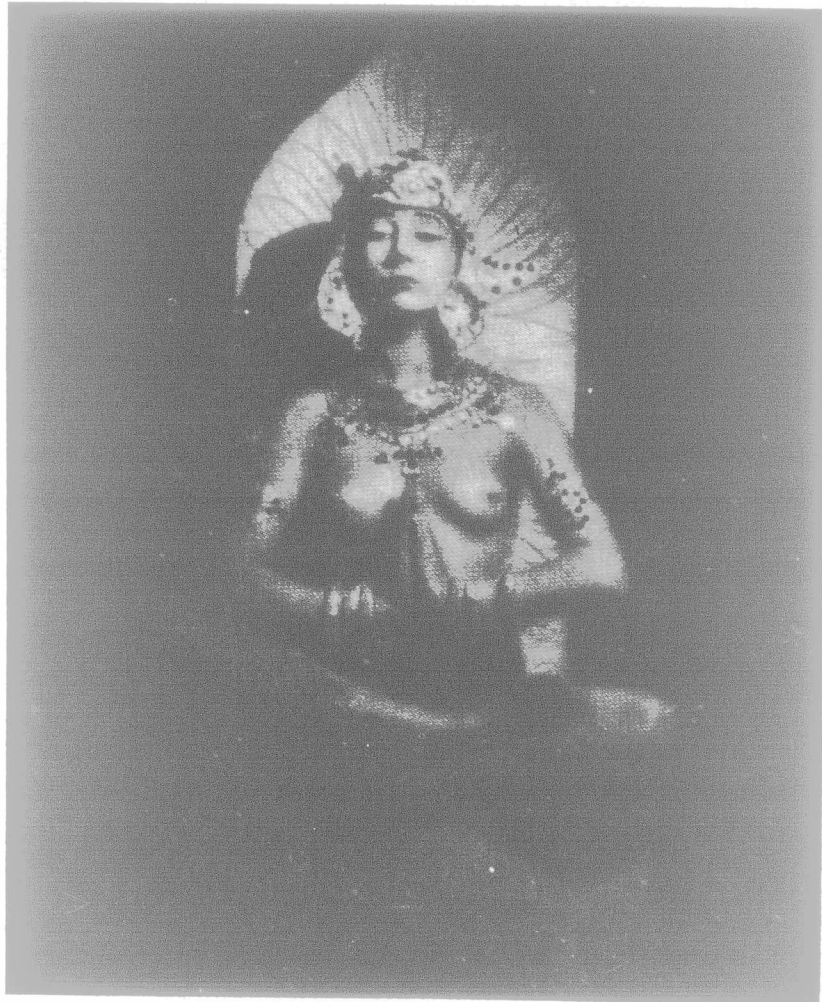
**Peasant Girl.**

Photo by Raymond E. Hanson, of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Camera Club. Exhibited at "The Exhibition," Toronto.

In the Canadian Art Section—a very small one this year, were some quite fine paintings and some which did not appeal at all. We loved G. A. Reid's *The Blue Print*, a dear old man poring over a blue print. There were, also, too very fine portraits, one *The Red Feather*—a girl with a red feather in her cap—by Kenneth Forbes, Toronto, the other a portrait of *Alfred Laliberte*, R. C. A., by J. C. Franchere, Montreal. Horses and men in *The Gravel Pit*, were painted in Fred

ings could be. Especially interesting to rural visitors, in the section devoted to etchings and drawings, were a number of sketches by Dan C. McArthur, the soldier son of Peter McArthur.

To-day etchings are held in higher favor, by many people, than are paintings, hence the demonstrations in that art given every day in this department by Mr. W. J. Thompson, Mr. Fred. S. Haines, and Mr. Owen Staples, were watched with keen interest.



**Prayers of Buddha.**

Photo by F. Bauer, of the California Camera Club. Exhibited at "The Exhibition," Toronto.

OF course you walked through the Horticultural Building, and of course you admired the palms, ferns, orchids, crotons and dracaenas, etc., which you can't grow, and stopped to "take notes on" the names of the gladioli, dahlias, etc., which you can grow. We noted a wonderful brown and orange dahlia called "Sherlock," a fine pink cactus dahlia called "Magnificent," a beautiful pink (cactus variety) with yellow centre "Janet Cross," a shaded yellow (cactus), "Goliath," a white with mauve outer petals, "The Millionaire," a clear yellow, "Golden West," and a clear red, "Chieftain."

Among the vegetables that were extra fine we noted "Golden Bantam" corn; "White Plume" celery; winter radishes—pink, white and black; "Bonny Best" and "Chalk's Early Jewel" tomatoes; "English" marrow; "Danish Ballhead" and "Chester Savoy" cabbage; "Erfurt" cauliflower; "Hubbard" squash; "Pancake" squash; and "white Tripoli" and "Southport Yellow Globe" onions. Among extra choice potatoes showing first-prize tickets were: "Irish Cobbler," "Extra Early Eureka," "Rose of Erin" (pink), "Empire State" (white), "Green Mountain" (white), "Rural New Yorker No. 2" (white), and "Early Ohio" (pink).

An interesting collection of garden herbs was made up of dill, sweet Basil, fennel, catnip, parsley, marigolds, coriander, sage, horehound, thyme, lavender, summer savory, spearmint and caraway; while another collection which appeared to be of especial interest to the men—probably because of the representations of fabulous gains got by growing it—was a number of ginseng plants, now showing clusters of red berries.

**Railway Buildings.**

PROBABLY two-thirds of this building was taken up by the Government-owned railways of Canada, the other third by the C. P. R. All told, the building was one of the most interesting on the grounds, and as one went about it one was again impressed by the magnificent scope and vast possibilities of this Dominion. In addition to the fine pictures showing scenery in every part of Canada, the Grand Trunk this year provided a quite wonderful model of Jasper Park, Alberta. More interesting, to many people, was an exhibit of lighthouse lamps and a wireless telegraphy cabin backed by a map of Canada with twinkling lights showing the location of the greater lighthouses. In the C. P. R. section were very realistic models of the hotels at Banff and Lake Louise, with mountains in the background. Here also were exhibits of the grains of the West, and a fine collection of Indian articles.

WE did not visit the poultry or live stock, as these were being "done" by other representatives of this paper.

"Isn't that lake heavenly quiet after that rumpus!"

It was the young nephew who spoke, as we came out suddenly from the Women's Work Building almost onto the edge of the lake, where graceful white sail boats were sailing about and Sir John Eaton's beautiful yacht was riding at anchor.

"Why, haven't you enjoyed it?"  
"Oh yes. I like to, come for a day, you know."

"But you'll be glad to go back home."  
"You bet!"

And I daresay he felt as the most of us do.

"His good clothes off and his old clothes on,  
'Now I'm myself,' said Farmer John."

—But the crowds will come to "The Exhibition next year, all the same.

**Your Health.**

BY "MEDICUS."

**Chronic Bronchitis.**

FOR Mrs. W. D., Huron Co., Ont. Chronic bronchitis may include a number of different things, for example, asthma, tuberculosis or emphysema.—Asthma is often complicated by chronic bronchitis. This, of course, makes the treatment of chronic bronchitis most difficult. You have usually two conditions present.

The most important and the most fundamental point to remember in the



you walked through the Cultural Building, and of you admired the palms, crotons and dracaenas, you can't grow, and stopped on the names of the plants, etc., which you can grow. Wonderful brown and orange "Sherlock," a fine pink called "Magnificent," a cactus variety) with yellow net Cross," a shaded yellow "liath," a white with mauve "The Millionaire," a clear green West," and a clear red,

vegetables that were extra "Golden Bantam" corn; celery; winter radishes—black; "Bonny Best" Early Jewel" tomatoes; "Danish Ballhead" Savoy" cabbage; "Erlurt" Hubbard" squash; "Pansy" and "white Tripoli" and "Yellow Globe" onions. Choice potatoes showing first were: "Irish Cobbler," "Eureka," "Rose of Erin" "Fire State" (white), "Green White), "Rural New Yorker" and "Early Ohio" (pink). Fine collection of garden de up of dill, sweet Basil, parsley, marigolds, coriander, thyme, lavender, spearmint and caraway; collection which appeared of interest to the men—use of the representations ins got by growing it—was inseng plants, now showing berries.

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treatment of chronic bronchitis is this: DON'T COUGH. Every time you cough you damage your lung. You stretch the air-cells so much that they lose their elasticity. The patient's chest becomes large, barrel-shaped. In fact, patients are often proud of their large chest, and with considerable pride thump their chest and tell you what a splendid chest they have. Because the air-cells have been stretched and lost their elasticity these patients are "puffy," get short of breath on exertion, lips are often blue and their hands cold and feel sweaty. So DON'T COUGH. Because the air-cells are stretched you "can't get under the cough," it is difficult to raise phlegm. The more you cough the more you have to cough. As the doctors in the consumptive sanatorium will tell you, if you don't stop coughing you can't be cured. So, too, in chronic bronchitis, if you don't stop coughing you can't be cured. This is easier said than done, but you should put up a strenuous fight, and the longer you fight the easier the fight.

Climate.—It is usually advised to go to a warm climate during the winter. None of my patients were wealthy enough to afford that, so I cannot speak from experience as to the practical value of it. In winter it would be advisable not to expose oneself to extreme weather. On the other hand, I don't think it is advisable to shut your self up all winter in a house. It is very essential that you have plenty of moisture in the air during the winter. Don't neglect to keep water in the water-pail of the furnace, or keep a kettle of water on the back of the stove.

There is only one drug that seems to be of any service in my hands, and that is terpin hydrate—a tablet of 2 grains 4 times a day. This should not be taken if you have Bright's Disease, because it might aggravate the kidney condition. For that reason consult your family doctor first. Terpin hydrate is got from turpentine, and acts very like turpentine. Turpentine is used a good deal as an application to the chest, for example, turpentine and goose oil, and is often given internally. You are, no doubt, familiar with such patent medicines as tar, tolu, turpentine and tamarac.

I think diet has no influence on chronic bronchitis. You should maintain your normal weight. If you are a poor sleeper make your last meal of the day the lightest meal.

### The Children's Poem.

#### Two Riddles.

Someone comes in our front door—  
Makes things awful glad!  
Stamps his feet upon the floor,  
Gives a bear-hug and a roar.  
'Tisn't Santa, yet he brings  
Pockets full of pleasant things.  
Guess!  
Sounds exactly like our dad!  
Yes!  
There is something very bright  
Lights up every place;  
Makes you not afraid at night;  
Makes you always feel just right.  
Not the moon, and not the sun;  
Not the lamps when day is done.  
Guess!  
Can't have me—that's mother's face!  
Yes!

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### Sham Religion.

In His teaching He said, Beware of the scribes, which desire to walk in long robes, and to have salutations in the marketplaces, and chief seats in the synagogues, and chief places at feasts: they which devour widow's houses, even while for a pretence they make long prayers; these shall receive greater condemnation.—S. Mark 12 : 38-40 R. V. margin.

I was reading those words last night and they impressed me forcibly, as if I was listening to the voice of the Great Master Himself. Then I went to bed and had a very vivid dream. I dreamed that one of the "Advocate" readers was calling on me, and I was trying to make a good impression on her by talking of the work I was doing. Then I awoke, filled with horror at myself, and the words of the text seemed to be aimed directly at me. In dreams we

sometimes catch glimpses of our secret selves. The desires, which lie so deep in our consciousness that we are ignorant of their existence, put up their heads for an instant and we catch glimpses of ugly sins which we never suspected. It is as if our Lord touched us, with the grave warning, "Beware!" When He warned St. Peter of the secret cowardice which the Apostle had no idea of, the warning was unheeded. Do you wonder that, in the silent night, I prayed with all my heart to be cleansed from secret sins, and especially from the loathsome cancer of sham religion.

It has been said that confession is good for the soul; but it is not for that reason I am telling you about my dream. Perhaps the danger of cultivating a religion which is only skin deep may lie in your path, also. Probably many of the scribes, so sternly condemned by Christ, really thought they were serving God. Like the Pharisee in the temple, they thanked God that they were not thieves, profiteers or impure and degraded. They were very regular at the religious services, they were temperate in meat and drink, they gave large sums (ostentatiously) to the church. Their prayers were eloquent and impressive; and only God knew that they came only from the surface and did not express the desires of their inmost hearts. They were really living for this world. They were looking always for the praise of men and for worldly advantage, using the pretence of religion to hide sharp practices and shady dealings. They cared nothing for the misery of their neighbors if only they could gain some advantage without being found out. God knew that the surface comeliness of their lives was only a thin coat of whitewash. Underneath—hidden from the sight of men—were greed, selfishness, cruelty and loathsome hypocrisy. The disease of heart-impurity was hidden beneath those long robes of respectability.

It was in love for their souls that our Lord tore off the disguise and revealed the hidden ugliness to the astonished multitude. S. Luke tells us that the warning against the scribes' sham religion was given "in the audience of all the people." A private rebuke would have slipped easily off the polished veneer which formed the hard outer covering of their souls. Christ would not have put them to public shame unless it was necessary. They cared a great deal for the praise of men and looked at their own lives through the glass of public opinion. As long as their neighbors heaped praise and flattery on them they did not investigate closely to see whether it was deserved.

A few days ago someone said to me: "It is terrible to see the young people drifting away from church and showing no interest in religion. Week-end house-parties spend Sunday in having a good time, and the new generation is practically heathen."

I answered, with easy and confident optimism: "Every soul needs God, and some day the people who have allowed Him to be crowded out of their lives will seek Him in weariness of spirit, because earthly cares and pleasures can never satisfy soul-hunger."

But last night, while my dream was sounding its loud warning in my heart, I wondered whether the young people were as much to blame as their elders. Young hearts are very quick to detect sham religion. In their natural hatred of hypocrisy they may rush to the extreme of fancying that all religion is only an outside show. Young men of Galilee turned from the business of making money to follow Christ. As St. Peter truly said, they "left all" to follow Him. That was because they felt His genuineness. His long prayers were not made in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, but were real talks with the Father in secret places.

There was no attempt to win public favor on the part of Christ. When the people wanted to take Him by force to make Him a king, He sent them away and retired to a mountain-top for prayer in secret. One morning, when He had got up very early and slipped away for the chance of quiet communion with the Father, the disciples found Him and said: "All men seek for Thee." It was a chance to sway the crowds by the magic of a popular preacher. But His quiet reply was: "Let us go into the next towns, that I may preach there also."

He could easily have won fame and lifted Himself into a position of earthly

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COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, Toronto. 162

glory; but, instead of saying smooth things about men in high places, or keeping a politic silence; He roused their fierce resentment by open rebuke of their cloaked sins. When asked for a "sign"—which would have silenced opposition—He refused to do any wonderful works in order to convince people of His greatness. He went about doing good; and people who won't see the glory and beauty of quiet and genuine goodness, will not be drawn nearer to God and holiness though one rose from the dead.

Is it better to make no profession of religion? Should Christians be so particular about cultivating the secret roots of faith, which are hidden from every eye but that of God, that no green shoot appears above the surface?

Our Lord's teaching is perfectly balanced; and, before His warning that good works are not to be done before men, "to be seen of them," was given His command: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works." But He is very careful to tell us to guard the motive which inspires good works. They are not to be done to win praise for ourselves, but to glorify our Father in heaven. He did not light the flame of faith in any soul for that soul alone. It must give light to all that are in the house. Religion that is hidden entirely out of sight does not glorify God. You may be doing good works for Christ's sake, but—if no one knows you have taken service under Him—your neighbors will judge by your example that a man can be as good without Christ as with Him.

St. Paul was very frank about his work for Christ, stating the evident fact that he had labored more abundantly than the other apostles; and yet he was careful to explain that it was the grace of God working with him which had accomplished great things.

Perhaps you are not tempted to parade your religion, but you may be tempted to hide it. You may be ashamed to acknowledge yourself to be a servant of Christ, as St. Peter was ashamed to own Him before the jeering crowd—though he was very bold in his professions of allegiance in the midst of his Christian comrades.

A woman in the hospital said to me: "I have been converted since I came here and I am not afraid to let the other people in the ward know it. I kneel down and pray every day. They can laugh if they want to."

Such a position takes courage. Our Lord's condemnation of the men who "for a pretence" make long prayers, does not prove that He is pleased with timid disciples who make a pretence of not praying at all. A military chaplain's counsel to the soldiers was: "Let your companions know what you stand for. He told the following story, to show the gain of showing one's colors.

In a busy American city the streets were not properly cleaned. There were enough scavengers to do the work, yet the work was not done. A suggestion was made, and adopted, that every street-cleaner should wear a white coat. Everybody could see whether the men were working or idling, for each scavenger was a marked man. The streets were kept clean after that.

If religion is real it will be rooted in the secret heart, but—if it is alive and growing—it will make itself seen and felt.

Outside foes cannot harm the church nor hinder its onward march, if only, like the Temple of old—it is all-glorious within. The candlestick within the Holy Place was lighted for God's glory and it was pure gold. Even the tongs and snuffdishes were of pure gold. Only the power of the indwelling Spirit can cleanse our souls from secret faults.

"Holiness is none, If Thou, O Lord, drawest Thy hand away.

Self-watching useless, If Thou keep not Thy sacred vigil near us. Left to ourselves, we sink, we die; When Thou art near, we rise, we live. Unstable, yet by Thee made strong; Lukewarm, yet set on fire by Thee."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Mrs. E. J. R., sent a dollar for the needy last week, and several parcels of papers for the "shut-in" have reached me. Thank you!

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

## The Fashions.

### How to Order Patterns.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Address Fashion Department, The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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 Age (child or misses' pattern).....  
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Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size will require 6½ yards of 44-inch material. The width of the skirt at its lower edge is about 1½ yard. Price, 15 cents.

3334. Child's Dress.

Cut in 5 sizes: -1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size will require 2½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.





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and 20 years. An 6 1/2 yards of 44- th of the skirt at 1 1/2 yard. Price,

3, 4 and 5 years. e 2 3/8 yards of 27- 5 cents.



3324. A Good Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

2752. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1 yard of lining 27 inches wide for the underwaist, and 3 yards of material for the dress, for an 8-year size. Price, 15 cents.

3316-3311. A Stylish Afternoon Gown. Waist 3316 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3311 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It will require 6 1/4 yards of one material 36 inches wide for a medium size. The skirt measures 1 1/2 yard at the foot with plaits extended. TWO separate patterns, 15 cents FOR EACH pattern.

3326. Child's Rompers. Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size will require 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3178. A Simple House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 yards of 36 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 2 yards. Price, 15 cents.

2932. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/8 yards of 38-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

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.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends:— Back once more in the "den", after a fortnight at the Community Life Conference at the O. A. C. (otherwise known as the "Summer School for Rural Leadership"), and two more weeks spent away up in the real country. I am so full of things to talk about that I scarcely know where to begin. Perhaps here as well as anywhere:

Last night, while taking a walk with a friend, I told her something about the many representatives of various organizations whom I had heard speak at Guelph, and her remark was.

"Surely the world is growing better, when so many people are interested in making it better, and when there are so many organizations to carry the work out."

The conclusion seems to be reasonable. Sometimes the fear is expressed that we are in danger of over-organization, and it may be that before long many of the various bodies may see it advisable to unite forces, at least to some extent, to prevent over-lapping and in order that there may be a stronger pull "all together;" but the fact remains that every organization for public welfare has some specific and good end for which it is working, and so surely some good results will be accomplished. At Guelph we had lecturers urging Home and School Clubs, the Y. M. C. A. for rural districts, and athletic and other community "teams"; then there were others who urged co-operative effort for almost every improvement one could think of—the promotion of better education for rural people, creation of the community spirit, reduction of feeble-mindedness and other detriments to the general weal, and so on. Every lecturer was filled with enthusiasm and was able to create it among those who listened. Surely such seed, scattered here and there and everywhere cannot fail to bring forth fruit.

This reminds me of a dear little poem which I read yesterday, and which was all the more interesting because I know the writer, Miss Amy E. Campbell, and also the writer of the "puppy tale,"—perhaps it will not be divulging anything I should not to say that his name is "Vincent E. Perry," and that he writes many short stories besides the "puppy tales" for children. Here is the poem:

I, who made verses for need of singing, You who wrote daily a puppy tale, Watched, in a moment of idle dreaming, A star-like vagabond thistle sail.

Preserved Pears are Economical

EVERYBODY likes preserved pears because they retain so much of the refreshing quality of the raw fruit. Owing to the absence of sharp acid they can be preserved in light syrup with excellent results. Pears will possibly be good and abundant this year and the ten pound sack of Lantic Sugar will preserve a fine supply.

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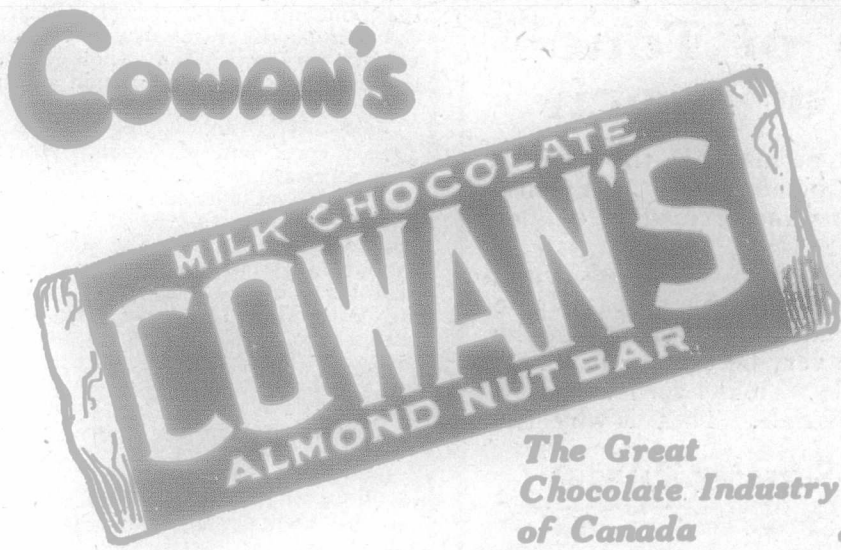
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Strayed on its mission of perpetuity, Lost in a maze of office air, Said I, "Tis thus that much of our dreaming Wanders and never becomes aware."

"There will be flowers," you said, with conviction, "Silver and lavender thistle bloom, Next year, perhaps, in a place most unusual, Sprung from the gipsy astray in this room—"

"Swept with the dust and tossed to the wind again, Lost for a moment, but purposeful still, Never a caring but dreams that go wandering, Surely and always their mission fulfil."

The conclusion reached, you see, is that our dreams will somewhere and somehow find fulfilment.—But how much sooner when, instead of letting them drift about like the thistle-down, we make a determined effort—concerted, if necessary—to make them take root and grow! More often than we think do we hold in our own hands the power to make our dreams come true. More often than we realize can we actually help in the work of evolution.

One such opportunity, so far as the rural districts are concerned, must surely be afforded by this new "community life" enthusiasm. It is a good thing that so many people are catching the vision of it—the dream of what concerted action

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can do towards bringing to the rural districts the things they should have, the advantages of the city without its disadvantages, while still retaining all the advantages of the country life. Why there seems almost nothing worth while that persistent and united community effort cannot in time, bring right home to the country.

There are, however, one or two dangers that must be guarded against else a great deal of the permanent benefit of the movement will be lost.

One is that, in excessive zeal for community "coming together," there may be an effort made to force everyone to take part in everything put on the tapis. The man or woman who chooses to stay at home and read, for instance, may be looked upon askance and with grave disapproval.

Now this is all wrong. Force-work of any kind in regard to adults is usually ineffective and always ridiculous. Allowance must be made for individuality, and any community effort that in any wise tries to stifle it is altogether on the wrong track. There are men and women who love and need time for quiet reflection and reading, and who, through this, are able to give their best contribution to the world. These people, for instance, may prefer taking a walk through the fields or woods to taking part in a baseball game or even sitting on the fence and "rooting" for it. But what of that? Approach them concerning any matter of vital importance to the neighborhood to which they can make real contribution, and they will usually be found to respond gladly and capably. Nor will their default from games and recreation and even from some of the lectures, etc., make any appreciable difference. For one thing there are not enough of these reserved and studious thinkers to leave a very great gap. For another there are always plenty of the more social type to see things through. The young people will almost invariably be on hand at the sports contests and so on, and there are always enough of the older folk interested either in the sport or in the young folk, or in both, to be on hand too. The thing to do is to advertise every event thoroughly, then leave the matter of attending to the free will of the individual. After all the crowning glory of true democracy is that it allows all legitimate freedom. The world cannot do without the more studious thinkers. There is a place for them as well as for other types, and they must not be interfered with. It should be taken for granted that they know their own mind, and they should be held in no more disapprobation in the country than are the quiet students in the cities, who go along on their own peaceful way, free from interference or odium.

The second danger is that, in some places, the sports and recreation part of the community center idea may be given the paramount place, may become, in vulgar parlance, "the whole show," leaving little place or inclination for anything else.

Now this is not saying one word against sport and recreation. Sport is very necessary, especially for the young, who are not yet inflicted with the insidious physical weakness that sometimes make it positively dangerous for the middle-aged to run and jump too much; recreations of other kinds are very necessary for all, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." But it should never be forgotten that sport and recreation are but one branch of the community life, and that it must not be permitted to become an overgrown branch pushing everything else to the wall altogether.

We need exercise and mental diversion in order that we may develop good physical bodies, and, as we have been told, character itself may be helped through these things. But why do we wish to have a perfect physical body? Is it not that it may become a perfect instrument for the mind to use? Is it not, also, because a perfect physical body helps us to have a better, clearer mind?—No, I am not forgetting that many of the great thinkers of the world have been invalids. I am remembering John Richard Green, and Robert Louis Stevenson, and George Eliot, and many others.—The fact still stands that the condition of the body does usually affect the powers of the mind or the complexion of its thinking. How often, for instance, do we have "the blues" when we are not

well! And how often, also, when we are in ill health, do we find it hard to concentrate our thought, much less to carry it out.

Yes, the mind is the great thing, after all. "The mind is the man." It is the part of us that makes everything else possible, even character. It is the only part of us, we believe, that will live on after we have been forced to give up this body. Hence it seems reasonable to conclude that the things that appeal and develop it should be given the first importance in all community work—the place to which all other things lead up. Then, closely following should be arranged just enough sport and recreation to promote health and sociability, and to permit of the character building that can be accomplished in that way. Incidentally, it may be necessary to remark just here that purely mental appeals also help in character-building.

Well, then, what are the mental appeals that can be brought to the community? . . . Can't you think of them?—Lectures on all subjects, discussions, educational demonstrations, educational moving pictures, the best class of music and drama, good paintings, good literature.

"But," objects someone, "the people don't like lectures."

If not, perhaps they have never heard a really good and interesting lecture on a really live or interesting subject. I am sure that few who have attended the Chautauqua courses are lacking at all in appreciation; I am sure that not one who attended the Summer School lectures at the O. A. C. could fail to see what lectures may mean to an open-minded audience.

If, however, really "good stuff" of this kind has been tried, and the people have not responded, there is no need to despair. They can be educated to it. If you don't believe that "hunt up" a really good lecturer who illustrates his lecture with lantern views, advertise it well and see how it works. Everybody likes pictures especially when helped by a running commentary of talk. The educated like them. Even children like them. They have been called "the books of the illiterate. A lantern operated by electric or other light should be in every village, every community hall. It will be found invaluable, over and over. It will enhance the popularity of the lecture and create a taste for it, so that by and by people will be glad to listen even to lectures that are not illustrated pictorially. When they have reached that stage they will find that they have discovered an open door into a new glad country. While still enjoying the pictorial lecture they will enjoy and derive benefit from the purely intellectual one also. Perhaps I may say, just here, that although very few of the lectures at the Summer School were illustrated, every lecture was listened to by the audience with the very keenest interest. Many times "you could have heard a pin drop."

Now I wonder if I have made clear all this that I have been trying to express. Is it not quite easy to see how possible it is that some community taking up this new community movement might drift almost wholly towards recreation and games—concerts that are merely entertaining, ball games, athletic meets, perhaps community dancing—without making proportionate provision for the intellectual? Again I do not say one word against sport and recreation—they have their place, and an important one, especially for the young—but I do hope that an effort will be made to bring in and keep bringing in along with them, the other things I have mentioned. Nor do I feel that I am alone in recognizing the care that should be taken in regard to all this. A fortnight ago a very thoughtful man who is much interested in the community movement remarked, "The country will need to look out lest in its zeal to promote community sport and so on, it succeeds in producing chiefly superficiality."

Evidently the thought behind the expression was: that we must be wise and temperate in all things—since there is danger in running anything to excess; that we must create a right balance in all this new and laudable endeavor; that we must not keep up a constant buzz, giving no time for quiet thinking, and reflection, and personal hammering out of problems.—In short, that we must go just far enough and not too far, keeping as the aim in everything the highest



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development, according to the highest ideals of the individuals and the community. We must not aim at making all the people as alike as two peas. We must aim at giving every possible chance for the development of each in the line for which he is best fitted, and for the greatest possible progress, in the very highest way, of the community as a whole.

I wonder if some of you would like to express your opinions in this matter, through these columns.

JUNIA.

**Worth Thinking Over.**

"In an ideal world the individual would contribute all his work, all his thought, all his devotion, all himself to the common good; and receive back from the common store whatever he needed for life, comfort, happiness and self-development and no more. This would be because in an ideal world the individual would be completely unselfish, perfectly considerate of his neighbor, utterly devoted to the good of all."—*The Independent.*

**Women's Exchange. Table L'nen.**

For "A Farmer's Wife," Huron Co., Ontario.

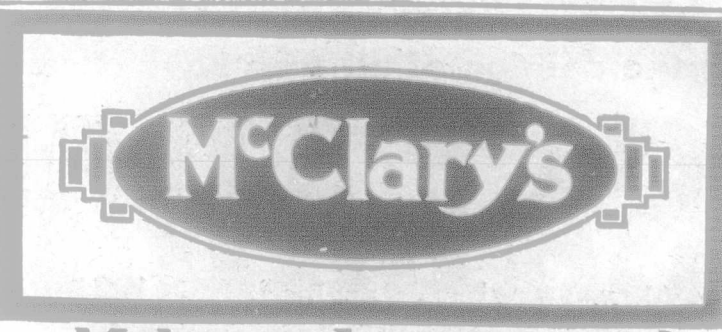
There used to be a Women's Exchange in this city, but it has been closed. The address of the Toronto one is: "Women's Exchange, Bloor St. West, Toronto."

A tray cloth may be placed at each end of the table, one beneath the tea cups, the other beneath the platter or fruit dish. This is to protect the cloth. Many people use, in addition a real tray beneath the tea cups. Mats crocheted or knitted with heavy carpet warp (white) or "macrame" cord are nice for placing beneath hot vegetable dishes, or you can buy asbestos mats and slip them into white embroidered covers. Small linen doileys may be placed under salt-shakers, cake plates, etc., but often they are omitted and only a centerpiece used in addition to the tray clothes. Yes, linen covers are nice for both washstand and dresser, although many prefer a white oilcloth cover, neatly tacked on, for a washstand that is in daily use. "Day-slips" are in greater favor than "pillow-shams" for beds; they are just embroidered slips, open at each end, into which the pillows may be slipped during the day. The quilts may be turned back or may be stretched up neatly under the pillows.

**Lemon Verbena.**

For Mrs. J. C., Cape Breton. Here is Bailey's description of Lemon Verbena or "Lippia": "The Lemon Verbena is an old-fashioned favorite with delightfully fragrant foliage. It is a low-growing tender shrub with long, narrow, pointed, entire leaves, which are usually borne in threes. In summer it bears minute flowers in a delicate, pyramidal panicle composed of many-flowered spikes, which appear in groups of three at decreasing intervals along the main axis. There are about 90 species—shrubs, subshrubs or rarely herbs, hairy or not; leaves opposite or in threes, rarely alternate, entire, toothed or lobed, flat or wrinkled."

From the fact that the leaves of your plant lack fragrance and are finely dissected, one might conclude that it is not Lemon Verbena at all. The latter may be cultivated (according to Bailey), by plunging the pots out in the garden in summer. At the approach of frost bring into the house and stand in a light but cool place, giving just enough water to keep the wood from shrivelling. "Early in February shake the plants out of the pots, shorten the unripe and weak wood, repot in fresh soil, using 4-inch pots and start the plants into fresh growth in a temperature of 55 degrees. In a few weeks they will be covered with new growths favorable for cuttings. Cuttings root readily in about 3 weeks. The sand of the cutting-bench should be a little warmer than the air. Water the sand twice a day and keep it well soaked. Never allow the cuttings to wilt from sunshine or dryness. Transfer the cuttings when rooted to 2-inch pots, and in April shift to 3-inch pots, plunging them in a mild hotbed, where by the middle of May, with one pinching, they will have become fine bushy plants.



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**HON. MANNING DOHERTY** Minister of Agriculture  
**H. A. MACDONELL** Director of Colonization  
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

They need frequent syringing to prevent attacks of red spider."

**What to do With Peaches.**

**Peach Cobbler.**—One quart peaches, 1½ cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1½ cups flour, 1½ teasp. baking powder, ½ teasp. salt, 2 eggs, milk. Peel the peaches, cut in bits and place in a deep baking dish with the water and 1 cup of the sugar. Cook slowly for 20 minutes. In the meantime sift together the flour, baking-powder and salt. Add the remaining half cup of sugar and mix to a thick batter with the eggs and a little milk. Pour this over the partly-cooked peaches and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve either in the dish in which it was cooked, or invert on a deep dish or platter letting the fruit and juice flow over.

**Peach Souffle.**—Two tablesps. butter, 2 tablesps. flour, 1¼ cup milk, 3 eggs, 3 tablesps. sugar, 2 cups crushed peaches. Place butter and flour, rubbed together, in a saucepan and cook until smooth but not browned, add the milk, stir until thick, and add the sugar and crushed peaches. Separate the white from the yolks of the eggs, beat the yolks into the fruit mixture and whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; fold these in very gently (by turning over and over through the batter with a spoon), and bake in a deep dish about 35 minutes. Serve hot with hard



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Daintiness is not extravagance when you buy Penmans.

**Penmans Hosiery**

"THE STANDARD of EXCELLENCE"





sauce (butter and sugar beaten together) flavored with a little almond extract.

**Peach Mangoes.**—One-half peck peaches, 1 gal. vinegar, cloves, cinnamon and allspice to taste, 2 lbs. sugar; horseradish, celery seed, mustard seed; brine to float an egg. Select large, firm, free-stone peaches, remove fuzz, and let soak over night in brine. Prepare a mixture of grated horseradish, celery seed and mustard seed. Remove the peaches from the brine and stone. Fill with the mixture and wrap cord about to hold together. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spice for 10 minutes and pour over. Cut cord off just before serving. Serve with cold meat.

**Canned Peaches.**—Halve, remove stones and pare the peaches. They may be easily halved by twisting in opposite directions. As each is done drop it into a pail with enough water to cover; this will prevent discoloring. Have a syrup made with 5 lbs. sugar and 6 cups water, bring to a boil and cook 5 minutes. Pack the peaches in jars, fill with syrup and sterilize as usual for 45 minutes (see directions for canning, June 17th issue). Instead of the above syrup one can be made with corn syrup. To one 3-lb. can of white corn syrup add 3 lbs. sugar and 2 cups water. Bring to a boil and cook 5 minutes.

**Peach Jelly.**—Place in a preserving kettle 1 quart peeled and thinly-sliced rhubarb, 3 quarts peeled and sliced peaches, 3 cups water. Cook very slowly until the fruit is soft, then drain. Measure the juice and put in a kettle, bring to a boil and cook 10 minutes, then add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar to each cup of juice. Bring to a boil again and cook 10 minutes. Pour into sterilized glasses, then cool and cover with melted paraffin. Seal as usual. Use the pulp for peach marmalade.

**Spiced Peaches.**—Place in a piece of cheesecloth, 1 tablesp. cinnamon, 1 tablesp. ginger,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablesp. nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tablesp. allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablesp. cloves. Tie loosely, place in a kettle and add 3 pints water. Bring

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8717

If YOU have not tried it, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

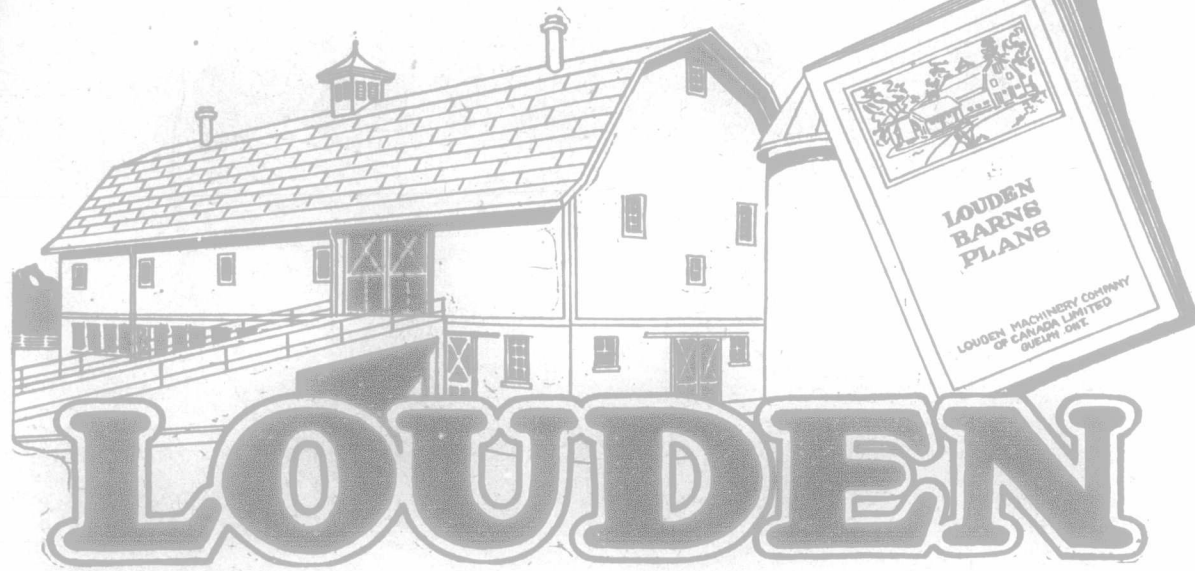
## Low-Priced Life Insurance

SOME people do not yet know that from a Canadian Company—with all its funds invested in Canada and making for the country's development—they may obtain Life Insurance at lower cost than in any other Company.

Many, on the other hand, DO know—and that is the reason for the remarkable growth of

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**  
Dept. "Z" Head Office, WINNIPEG

Ask for personal rates—stating age.



## LOUDEN

### Barn Planning Service Will Save You Money

Here is just the assistance you have been looking for. In the building of your new barn or the remodelling of your old one, you wish to have the most convenient arrangement possible of your stalls, pens, passageways, feed-rooms, etc. The possibilities of saving labor by having a compact logical arrangement of the important features of the stable are very great.

If you go to a regular architect for plans his charges will be much higher than you will wish to pay. If you attempt to work out plans yourself you will make some costly mistakes.

The Louden Architectural Department was organized to save you this trouble and expense.

The Architect in charge of this Department has planned so many Canadian barns that he knows the kind best suited to this country. Send in a rough sketch of your old barn showing location of windows, doors, beams, posts, etc., and your suggestions for plan. His experience is at your service in preparing blue prints of floor plans embracing such special features as you may wish to embrace therein.

This Service is Free to You.

If you are not yet ready to go into particulars and wish to gather information and suggestions, send for our Barn Plan Book.

**The Louden Machinery Co.**  
of Canada, Limited

No. 670 Crimea Street, Guelph, Ontario

Branches at Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man.  
Quebec, Que., St. John, N.B.

This big 112-page book is not our Catalogue. It is a book of 74 barn plans carefully selected from hundreds of Louden Planned Barns which are now giving lasting satisfaction. It also deals with different kinds of building materials, ventilation, drainage, lighting, mixing and laying of concrete. It is worth many dollars to the intending builder, yet we send it to you FREE.

And when ordering equipment remember that you are buying goods which should last a lifetime. This is what you get if you buy Louden's. We have specialized in the planning of barns and the manufacture of barn and stable equipment for over fifty years.

"Service" is our Motto.

Louden's illustrated Catalogue fully describes Louden Equipment. It is free together with the Book of Barn Plans.

Fill in and mail the coupon for them to-day.

**The Louden Machinery Co.**  
of Canada, Limited

No. 670 Crimea Street, Guelph, Ont.

Please send me, post paid, the Louden Book of Barn Plans and the Catalogue.

I expect to build (or remodel) a barn about

(date).....

Name.....

P.O.....

Prov.....

to a boil and cook 10 minutes, then add 5 lbs. sugar and cook again for 10 minutes. Put halved or quartered peaches into jars, cover with the spiced syrup, and finish as for canned peaches.

**Pickled Peaches.**—Three lbs. sugar, 1 cup vinegar,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups water. Place together with a spice-bag in a kettle. Bring to a boil, cook for 10 minutes, then finish as for canned peaches.

### Cornstarch in Different Guises.

**Yellow Cornstarch Pudding.**—Four cups scalded milk, 8 tablespoons cornstarch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold milk, 1 teaspoon flavoring, 3 eggs, beaten separately. Mix the dry ingredients, moisten with cold milk, add to the scalding milk, stir until thick and afterwards occasionally, and cook at least 20 minutes; then pour into the beaten yolks beating until mixed. Next pour the mixture into the beaten whites, beating again. Flavor, mould, chill, and serve with sugar and cream.

**White Cornstarch Pudding.**—Four cups scalded milk, 9 tablespoons cornstarch,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold milk, 1 teaspoon flavoring. Mix the dry ingredients, moisten with the cold milk, add to the scalding milk, stir until thick and afterward occasionally, and cook at least 20 minutes. Add flavoring, pour in mould, cool, and serve with sweetened cream. This serves 8 persons. A more fluffy dish is made by adding 3 stiffly beaten egg-whites just before flavoring. The yolks may be used in a boiled custard to serve with the pudding in place of cream.

**Caramel Cornstarch Pudding.**—Four cups scalded milk, 9 tablespoons cornstarch, 1 cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold milk, 2 eggs beaten separately, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Melt the sugar in a frying pan, stirring constantly until golden brown and liquified, then add gradually to the scalded milk. Proceed as for Yellow Cornstarch Pudding.

**Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding.**—Four cups scalded milk, 9 tablespoons cornstarch, 1 cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold milk, 3 squares chocolate, 6 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon vanilla extract. Proceed as for White Cornstarch Pudding, meantime melting the chocolate over hot water. When the pudding is cooked and the chocolate melted add the 6 tablespoons of hot water to the chocolate and stir until smooth, then combine the two mixtures, flavor, mould, chill and serve with cream. If you like add 2 or 3 eggs as in Yellow Cornstarch Pudding, or the whites only as in the White Pudding. Take care to pour the hot pudding slowly into the beaten whites, and to continue beating, rather than to try to stir the whites into the hot mixture, which will cook them in unsightly flakes.

### Seasonable Cookery.

**Baked Stuffed Tomatoes.**—Wipe and remove stem end from 6 small tomatoes. Take out seeds and most of pulp. Sprinkle inside with a little salt, invert and let stand 20 minutes. Cook 3 tablespoons butter with 6 tablespoons chopped green pepper (from which seeds have been removed) for 5 minutes. Add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup soft crumbs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup removed tomato pulp,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon pepper, and a few drops of onion juice. Fill tomatoes with mixture, put in buttered pan, sprinkle top with buttered crumbs and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven.

**Caramel Bread Pudding.**—Scald 1 quart of milk, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar browned in a pan. When dissolved pour the milk over 2 cups stale bread crumbs. Add 2 eggs slightly beaten,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake slowly for 1 hour. Serve with cream, plain or beaten.

**Spiced Plums.**—Take 4 lbs. sugar to 7 lbs. fruit. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  qt. vinegar to the sugar and boil with equal parts cloves, allspice and cinnamon tied in a bag. Drop in the plums and when they crack open put them in hot sealers. Then boil the syrup till thick and pour over. More vinegar and sugar may be added as the liquid boils down if necessary.

**Vegetable Salad.**—Dissolve 2 tablespoons gelatin in 4 cups hot vegetable stock or water. Cool, add 3 cups chopped cooked vegetables, 1 teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon celery salt. Pour into a wet mould, and when firm turn



10 minutes, then add 5  
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**ch in Different  
uses.**

**ch Pudding.**—Four cups  
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teaspoon salt, ½ cup cold  
flavoring, 3 eggs, beaten  
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of cream.

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**Tomatoes.**—Wipe and  
from 6 small tomatoes.  
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with a little salt, invert  
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mb, ½ cup removed  
teaspoon salt, ½ tea-  
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rinkle top with buttered  
5 minutes in a hot oven.

**Pudding.**—Scald 1 quart  
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olved pour the milk  
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teaspoon vanilla. Pour  
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—Take 4 lbs. sugar  
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m in hot sealers. Then  
thick and pour over.  
sugar may be added  
s down if necessary.  
—Dissolve 2 tablespoons  
hot vegetable stock or  
3 cups chopped cooked  
poon salt, ¼ teaspoon  
on celery salt. Pour  
, and when firm turn

out on crisp lettuce leaves. Serve with  
salad dressing.

**Fish Salad.**—Cook 3 lbs. fish in boiling  
salted water, drain and cool. Put 5  
cups of the fish liquor into a saucepan,  
add 4 tablespoons gelatin, ½ teaspoon  
celery salt, 1 bay leaf, dash of cayenne or  
½ teaspoon paprika, and 1 tablespoon  
lemon juice. Stir over the fire until  
the gelatin dissolves, then strain. Garnish  
a mould with slices of hard-boiled egg,  
put in the fish freed from skin and bones,  
and pour the gelatin liquid over. Chill  
until in a jelly. Serve with salad dressing.

**Rice and Egg Pie.**—Cook 1 cup rice  
in boiling salted water. Drain. Into  
a buttered baking dish put layers of  
the rice, and hard-boiled eggs cut in  
slices. Add ½ cup white sauce, nicely  
seasoned, to each layer. Have a rice  
layer on top. Dot with butter and bake  
until thoroughly hot. Serve garnished  
with parsley and lemon cut in to thin  
slices.

**Smothered Chicken.**—Cut chicken into  
joints and fry in 4 tablespoons butter  
or vegetable oil, seasoning with 1 level  
teaspoon salt and one of pepper. Fry  
until slightly browned, add 1 level table-  
spoon cornstarch, 2 small onions chopped,  
½ cup tomato sauce, some herbs and  
stock or water to cover. Cook slowly  
until the fowl is tender. Serve garnished  
with slices of hard-boiled egg and bits of  
buttered toasted bread.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**Flies.**

Rubbing screen doors with turpentine  
is said to help in banishing flies.

**Peach Stains.**

Pour boiling water through the stain  
as soon as possible. If this fails rub on  
hydrogen peroxide, or boil with a little  
Javelle water added, rinse well and hang  
in the sun.

**Fastening a Strainer.**

Small spring clothes-pins will be found  
a great help when straining hot fruit  
juice. Snap them over the edge along  
places the hands cannot manage very well.

**A Rust-Proof Hanger.**

A nail driven through an empty spool  
makes a hanger that will not rust and  
will not tear anything hung on it.

**To Iron Over Hooks, Etc.**

Fold a bath towel or other clean cloth  
to make a pad and place it under hooks  
or dome fasteners to prevent rubbing  
through the fabric or jamming the fasten-  
ings. Iron buttoned garments the same  
way, placing button-side down over the  
pad.

**Stretching Scrambled Eggs.**

When scrambling eggs add half a  
cupful each of cracker crumbs and sweet  
milk to 4 eggs. You will have as nice  
a dish as if twice the amount of eggs  
had been used, and the substitute will  
scarcely be detected.

**Saving Shoe Bills.**

A clever woman has found out that  
by placing 3 or 4 layers of adhesive plaster  
on the soles of shoes where holes have  
worn through, their lives will be consid-  
erably prolonged. Shoes not fit for wearing  
out anywhere may be made to do duty  
as house shoes by treating them in this  
way.

**The Early Writers and the  
Weed Problems.**

"Try fallow betime, for destroying of  
weed,  
Least thistle and docke, fal a blooming  
and seed;  
Such season may chance, it shall stand  
thee upon;  
To till it again yer summer be gon."  
—THOMAS TUSSER, 1557.

It will go root away the noisome weeds,  
that without profit suck the soil's fertility  
from wholesome flowers."—SHAKES-  
PEARE, 1593.

"Another disease is weeds; and they  
are such as either choak and overshadow  
the corn, and bear it down, or starve  
the corn and deceive it of nourishment."  
—BACON, 1625.

**Current Events**

Barones Macdonald of Earncliffe,  
widow of Sir John A. Macdonald, died in  
England on Sept 5th.

The world's harvest promises food  
for all the people this year.

Appeals are being made to the Governor  
General in Council by various bodies  
protesting against the new freight rates  
which went into effect on Sept. 13th.

The Pope has interceded on behalf of  
Lord Mayor McSwiney of Cork, who  
is starving himself to death in Brixton  
prison. The Government refuses to re-  
lease hunger strikers on the ground that  
it would disorganize the whole system  
of preserving order by law. Premier  
Lloyd George's suggestion that the  
strikers in this case be released on a  
guarantee of the cessation of the murders  
of policemen in Ireland was not taken  
up.

The Bishops of the Anglican Church  
at the Lambeth Conference published a  
world-wide appeal for church union.

Hundreds were killed and thousands  
injured by an earthquake that visited  
Italy on September 6th.

Workmen restoring the Cathedral of  
Rheims have found parts of a far earlier  
church beneath it, also a number of  
sacred images of ivory buried there  
1,400 years ago.

The poet-dictator D'Annunzio, on  
Sept. 11th proclaimed the independence  
of "the Italian regency of Carnaro," a  
new Republic including the city of  
Fiume, its port and railroad. Italy will  
fight.

Prince George of England, the Kings  
youngest son, and a man servant were  
kidnapped on Sept. 10, by men purporting  
to be Sinn Feiners, and held prisoners for  
several hours in a deserted cottage out-  
side of Balmoral wood. A note was left  
stating that "the end" would come if  
McSwiney died. It is not known if the  
occurrence were a joke or not, but Bal-  
moral Castle is being watched by men  
from Scotland Yard.

General Wrangel continues to win over  
the Bolsheviks. He is now in possession  
of all the territory of the Taurida, between  
the Dnieper and the Don.

The Turks are besieging Tarsus, the  
birthplace of St. Paul, now held by a  
French garrison.

Rebel Arabs in Mesopotamia are  
preaching a holy war against the British.

**The Windrow**

**China's Progress.**

The invention of an "easy" alphabet  
for China, to be used instead of the  
one consisting of several hundred  
characters that has been in use (among the  
learned!) until the present time, means  
much more than providing an easy way  
for the Chinese to read. It means that a  
way is being opened for the unification  
of China, for the education of the Chinese  
common people. When that happens  
among the 400,000,000 people of that  
great country the progress is likely to be  
rapid and startling. Not so far in the  
future, the eyes of the world may be turn-  
ing, amazedly, upon the great nation of  
Asia.

In this connection it is interesting to  
read a few comments from the London  
(Eng.) *Daily News*.

"While China's welfare concerns herself  
first of all it is a matter of hardly less  
moment to every European Power with  
commercial or territorial interests in Asia.  
China is naturally industrious and pacific.  
Tradition marks her out as a vast stable  
force in the midst of the continent.  
But she is not blind or deaf to the new  
currents of thought in the world. What  
she believes to be the aggressive policy of  
Japan, and the acquisitive policies of  
Western Powers, have made a deep and  
bitter impression. Shantung has cut  
deeper than a dozen Alsace-Lorraines.

**TO THE FARMER**

Perhaps you need more machinery. You may  
require more stock. You are planning to sow  
a larger acreage.

Visit our nearest branch. Discuss your plans  
with the manager. This bank is prepared to  
loan money to reliable farmers

250

**IMPERIAL BANK**  
OF CANADA

180 Branches in Dominion of Canada.



**Anoint Irritations With  
Soothing Cuticura**

First bathe with Cuticura Soap and  
hot water. These super-creamy  
emollients not only soothe, but in  
most cases heal annoying rashes,  
irritations, eczemas, etc. Nothing  
so insures a clear skin and good hair  
as making Cuticura Soap and Oint-  
ment your every-day toilet prepa-  
rations.

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

**WANTS &  
FOR SALE**

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

TERMS—Five cents per word each insertion.  
Each initial counts for one word and figures for  
two words. Names and addresses are counted.  
Cash must always accompany the order. No  
advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM—ONE HUNDRED  
acres—three miles to town; first class buildings.  
Apply, Sullivan Bros., R.R. 1, Arthur, Ont.

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

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

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

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

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF  
farm for sale. Mrs. W. Booth, Hipark, Des  
Moines, Iowa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pen No. 8.—Guild's, record 283.

Pen No. 9.—Coldham's Canadian Ringlets,  
record 280.

Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.

Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.

Pen No. 12.—Jameson's, record 255 eggs.  
Price—First 6 pens \$9.00 each; remaining 6  
pens \$5.00 each.  
It is a many times proven fact that the cockerel  
transmits the laying qualities to his pullets which  
he received from his dam.  
H. A. CROZIER, Box 16, Meadowdale, Ont.

China has been forced from her isolation  
and she demands to be treated as a  
nation. She has ratified the Austrian  
Treaty, thereby becoming a member of  
the League of Nations, and she is waiting  
to see if the League regards her, as the  
signatories of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance  
and the Lansing-Ishii agreement regarded  
her, as a mere concession-ground about  
which other nations make conventions in  
which she has no part herself. It is a  
moment for courageous and far-seeing  
statesmanship on the part of Western  
nations, our own more than any. Let us  
have the grace and wisdom to remit to an  
Ally in the late war the instalments still  
due the Boxer Indemnity of 1900. Let  
us, if the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is to be  
continued, (it has since been continued)  
associate China with it as a third and  
equal partner. Let us welcome her not  
merely to the Assembly but to the  
Council of the League of Nations. Nothing  
will more surely arouse her to the re-  
sponsibilities of her nationhood than its  
recognition by Western Powers."

**The Uses of Color in  
Plants.**

Why Certain Flowers Change Color—  
Bright Blossoms That Attract  
Insects.

BY WILLARD N. CLUTE, IN *Suburban Life*.

In calling to mind the phenomena of  
color, we cannot fail to be impressed with  
the fact that few objects in nature entirely  
lack it. Paleness is ever regarded as a  
sickly hue in species normally colored,  
while the entire absence of pigment  
results in forms to which we give the  
name of albino. There are, of course,  
many species of both animals and plants  
that find the absence of color of great  
advantage in the station in life to which  
they have become adapted. Animals that  
live amidst the snows are protected from  
their enemies by a white coat, and these  
find their most dangerous foes among those  
that have patterned after them by adopt-  
ing the same inconspicuous covering.  
An absence of color may be of service to  
flowers by making them more noticeable  
amidst the green of ordinary vegetation,  
while at night it renders them more con-  
spicuous than any other color could.  
When plants have to appeal to the tastes  
of the higher animals, white is seldom  
chosen. In an extensive list of North  
American plants, I find only nine species  
with white berries. Three of these, the  
poison ivy, poison sumac, and baneberry  
are decidedly poisonous; others, like the  
snowberry and bayberry, are avoided by  
the birds unless pressed by hunger; while  
only one, the mulberry, is what would be  
considered edible, and this does not appear  
to be truly native.

Shortly after the publication of Dar-  
win's "Origin of Species," it became the  
fashion to explain every variation in the  
form and structure of the plant and every  
phase of color as an adaptation to some  
useful end. Nothing was supposed to  
occur by chance and, as a consequence,  
many fanciful theories were built up,  
later to come tumbling down when the  
cold light of scientific inquiry was turned  
upon them. We now feel sure that many  
colors are purely incidental. It would be  
absurd, for instance, to imagine that the  
red of the beet, the orange and yellow of  
the carrot, or the white of the parsnip  
is able to give any one of these roots the  
advantage over the others, when grown



## Top Dress Your Pastures This Fall

WITH

# Sydney Basic Slag

The average Ontario Pasture can be made to carry double the stock and do it far better. This is not idle talk—hundreds of good stockmen and dairymen will tell you it is the best investment they ever made. Just think what it would mean to you if your stock had abundance of succulent grass throughout the entire season. How much more satisfactory than to have to use high priced feeds during the lean months of July and August. A few dollars invested now in BASIC SLAG will mean a saving of money next Summer.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO ARRANGE FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS**

*Let us send you some very interesting information.*

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Ltd.**  
SYDNEY, N.S.

*Address enquiries to our General Sales Agent*

**A. L. SMITH, Dept. A, 220 Alfred St., KINGSTON, ONT.**

## Open A Housekeeping Account

with The Merchants Bank, and pay all bills by cheque. By depositing a regular sum in a Savings Account, you know exactly how much is spent on the different branches of housekeeping.

When you settle by cheque, you avoid all disputes as to payment, as the cancelled cheques are receipts and prove the payments.

This business-like method of home finance often prevents paying the same bill twice.

Savings Accounts may be opened in sums from \$1 up, on which interest is allowed.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta and 14 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

### FOR SALE EMPTY CASKS

in excellent condition. Good as new. The very thing for water cistern. Size about 6 ft. high by 3½ to 4 ft. diameter. Capacity over 2,000 lbs. Price \$10.00 each f.o.b. our works. Worth much more. Apply

LEVER BROS. LTD.,  
EASTERN AVE., TORONTO

### I WILL PAY YOU 75 CENTS

each for live hens, any quantity, any kind, any size, any age. F.O.B. your station if you live within 300 miles of Toronto.

ALBERT LEWIS  
666 DUNDAS WEST TORONTO

### Is Your Spare Time Worth Money?

how you can make money in your spare time in an easy and pleasant way.

Write to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine and learn

in the same piece of ground. Similarly, the iridescent tints in the shells of mussels, oysters, and other submarine or sub-aqueous animals can be of no service to the species; in fact, instead of being of use, they often prove the species' undoing, since man fancies these tints and calmly appropriates the shell for his own.

It may be said, however, that in the majority of instances, color is of advantage to plants. The brightest-colored blossoms are most successful in attracting pollinating insects, and there is considerable evidence to show that flowers cater to the esthetic tastes of the latter by producing the hues they like best. Bees are reputed to be fond of blues and violets, while wasps fancy red and chocolate-colored flowers. Insects uneducated in the matter of color are supposed, like the uneducated human animal, to like "any color of flower so long as it is yellow."

Not only do the plants lay themselves out to please their insect admirers by the selection of the right shade of color, but they go still further and display, upon petal or sepal, colored guides to the place where the nectar is secreted. Not infrequently the color of these guides changes with the age of the flower, thus indicating to the insect where the newest stores of nectar are located. In the catalpa, the linear honey-guides within the corolla are at first deep yellow, and later turn to orange brown. The horse-chestnut has a lemon-yellow spot at the base of each white petal that finally turns deep purple. In the toad-flax, the young flowers have a yellow palate which at length becomes deep orange. In some instances, the whole flower may change color. The common bush honeysuckle opens citron-yellow and later turns to scarlet; one of the climbing species of honeysuckle opens white and turns light orange; the shephardia opens white and turns to cream-color; while the hound's tongue is first red and then purple.

The causes of these color-changes is still somewhat obscure. Probably they are due to chemical processes in the cells, which are stimulated into activity by the pollination of the flower. This appears to be the more probable, since different chemicals in the soil are regarded as the cause of color-changes in other flowers. In New England the meadow lily is yellow; in the Middle States, red. Kerner has noted several species in the Alps that change color with the location. A bell-wort with white flowers in one soil produced blue ones in another. A violet was blue in one locality and yellow in another. A vetch found in the Tyrol was yellow, and the same species in Hungary was violet. In the central Alps, the alpine anemone is sulphur-yellow, in the eastern Alps it is white. A botanist who recently experimented with the color-changes in flowers was able to turn yellow, blue, pink and red flowers to green by adding alkali, and to turn them back to their original color when acids were added. From his experiments he concludes that flowers have but three pigments, red, yellow and blue, and that from these, by various combinations, all the others are produced.

To chemical changes in the fruit are undoubtedly due the bright colors which fleshy fruits assume in the process of ripening. Indeed, the chemical reactions in fruits seem often to determine the shade of color they shall assume. Small amounts of the pigment called anthocyanin, or carotin, may give the fruits a yellow or orange color; more of the same pigment makes them red, and a superabundance turns them black. The fruit of the blackberry runs through all these changes from youth to maturity.

The way in which colors are borne in the plants is also a matter of interest. In purple, violet, and blue fruits the color is diffused through the cell sap. In red and yellow specimens it may be borne in this way, also, but is more commonly borne in small bodies in the cell, which are called chromoplasts, and are related to the chloroplasts which make the leaves green. White flowers are white for the same reason that snow is white—because the light is reflected back from a multitude of tiny surfaces. In the flower, these surfaces are the walls of empty cells. When the petals of such flowers become water-soaked, they lose the power to reflect light and become almost transparent.

One of the most curious and interesting things in connection with this subject is what is known as the correlation of color. By this is meant that if a certain color is met with in one part of the plant it is

likely to appear in others. Plants that produce red flowers usually have a red tinge to the stems, petioles, and veins, even when seedlings, and white-flowered forms are noticeably paler. The gardener often takes advantage of this to separate his plants from a mixed sowing into their different groups according to color, while they are yet in the seed-bed. But he can go still further. It is well known that deep-colored flowers are produced from the darkest seeds; and in plants that produce flowers of a variety of tints, such as snapdragons, verbenas, and the like, the plants that will produce the deepest colors may be selected before the seeds are planted.

Finally, it may be interesting to recall the fact that there are very few genera of plants in which both red and blue flowers occur. There are violets of many colors, but no pure red ones; roses of many hues, but no true blue ones. Nasturtiums are never blue; gentians are never red. Some few genera may produce both types. The great lobelia, with its deep blue flowers, belongs to the same genus that contains the cardinal flower, the most vividly red species in all our flora. Ordinarily, however, the flowers in a single genus run either from white through yellow and red, or from white to lavender and blue.

### The Limit.

The following amusing story concerning Madam Sarah Grand, the well-known novelist, was told by a personal friend of hers.

It appears that the gifted author of "The Heavenly Twins," is very absent-minded. One day her friend, calling on her unexpectedly, found her with a big awkward volume on her knee, heated, excited, and evidently very much put out.

"Is anything the matter?" asked the caller.

"Oh, yes," she answered, desperately; "I've lost my pen, and I want to write to catch the post."

"Why, where are you looking for it?" She glanced at the questioner and then at the book.

"I—I believe," she faltered, "I was looking for it among the p's in the dictionary."

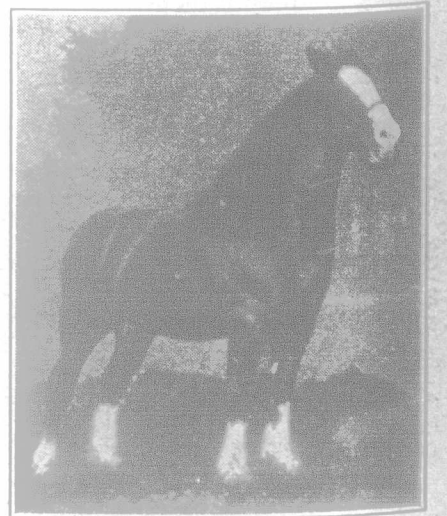
During an Episcopal convention in Boston one of the bishops had an experience he will long remember. He was a portly man weighing over three hundred pounds. One afternoon while walking through Boston Common he sat down on one of the benches to rest. When he attempted to get up he failed in the effort. He tried again and failed. About this time a little girl poorly clad came along and was attracted by the struggles of the bishop. Stepping up to him she exclaimed:

"Don't you want me to give you a lift?"

The bishop gazed at her in amazement and exclaimed:

"Why you can't help me. You are too little."

"No I am not," she replied. "I have helped my pa get up many times when he was drunker than you are."—Homiletic Review.



**Bailie Boy (Imp.) (I6446) 13766**  
Owned by A. McInnis, R. R. No. 3, Markdale, Ontario. See reference in another column.



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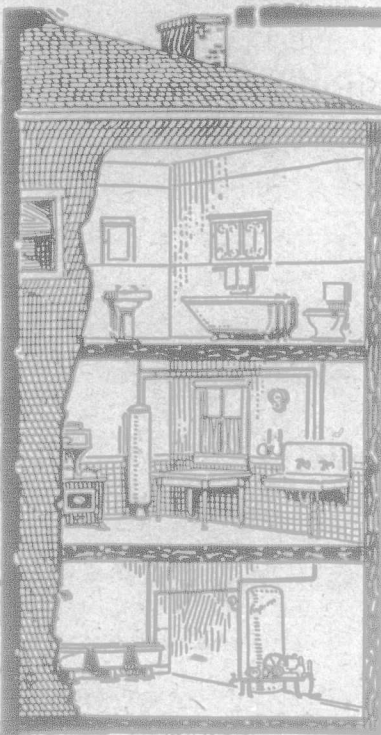
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## Take the Drudgery Out of Your Wife's Work

YOU know she is overworked and tired each night. Overcome this by putting in an Empire Water Supply System which will fully modernize your home—giving you running hot or cold water in the kitchen for washing dishes, clothes, and cooking, also an up-to-date bathroom and toilet. The

## Empire WATER SUPPLY System

will provide water for the stock in the barns and nearby paddocks. Contrast carrying water for all household needs and the stock to simply turning a tap and drawing it under pressure. This briefly is what our water supply system will do—you know you need it badly.

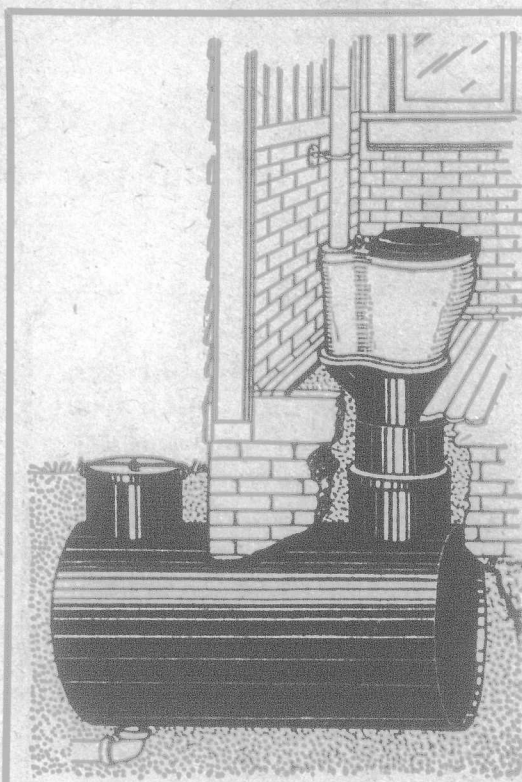
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This illustrated booklet will give you the information you want and we enclose an Information Blank which when filled out and returned will enable us to send you full particulars and cost of an Empire System suited to the needs of your home.

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The first principle of health is proper sanitation. No home, school or public building can be healthy unless there is an efficient indoor toilet.

## An Indoor Toilet

For Health, Comfort, Pride

NO ONE living in the country need put up with the discomfort and disagreeable features of a loathsome outhouse. And no one ought to. For the outhouse spells disease—it is the thief of good health.

Science has devised a simple, effective system of sewage disposal for rural places and unsewered localities. A system that gives perfect sanitation; that makes an indoor toilet possible; that gives the same comfort, convenience and privacy as folk in the city have where water closets are used; that is just as free from trouble; that adds just as much refinement to the home.

The Kaustine System needs no water—no sewer connections.

Simply chemical sterilization combined with scientific ventilation! Health authorities all over the continent have given it their approval.

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And its cost is surprisingly small!

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### KAUSTINE CO., LIMITED

26 Eastern Avenue, Toronto

Also Makers of Kaustine Septic Tanks

## KAUSTINE Waterless TOILET

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Lumps on Heifer.

Pregnant heifer about a month ago got some small lumps on her front leg and shoulder. They do not seem to get any worse. F. R.

Ans.—Leave them alone until after she calves. They may disappear or they may remain as they are and do no harm. If they increase in size, they can be carefully dissected out by a veterinarian, but local applications are not effective in such cases. V.

#### Diarrhoea in Pigs.

Forty 4-months-old pigs on an acre of pasture and fed on oats, corn and barley, have taken diarrhoea and two of them have died. O. R. S.

Ans.—The area of grass is too small for the number of pigs, and this may be the cause of the trouble. Move to fresh pasture. Feed chop of 3 parts oats and 1 part barley, to which you may add a little middlings or bran. Add to the milk or water given 1/2 of its bulk of lime water. If necessary to check the diarrhoea quickly, give each pig 5 to 10 drops of

**Snowflake**  
THE FULL STRENGTH  
**Ammonia**

Cuts grease with less rubbing  
Softens water

10 cts.

LAWSON'S  
Snowflake  
Ammonia  
100 Per Cent Soap  
S.F. Lawson  
LONDON, ONT.

laudanum in a little new milk every 4 or 5 hours as long as necessary. V.

#### Infectious Abortion.

How should I treat infectious abortion in my herd of milkers? I have been using serum. C. F. S.

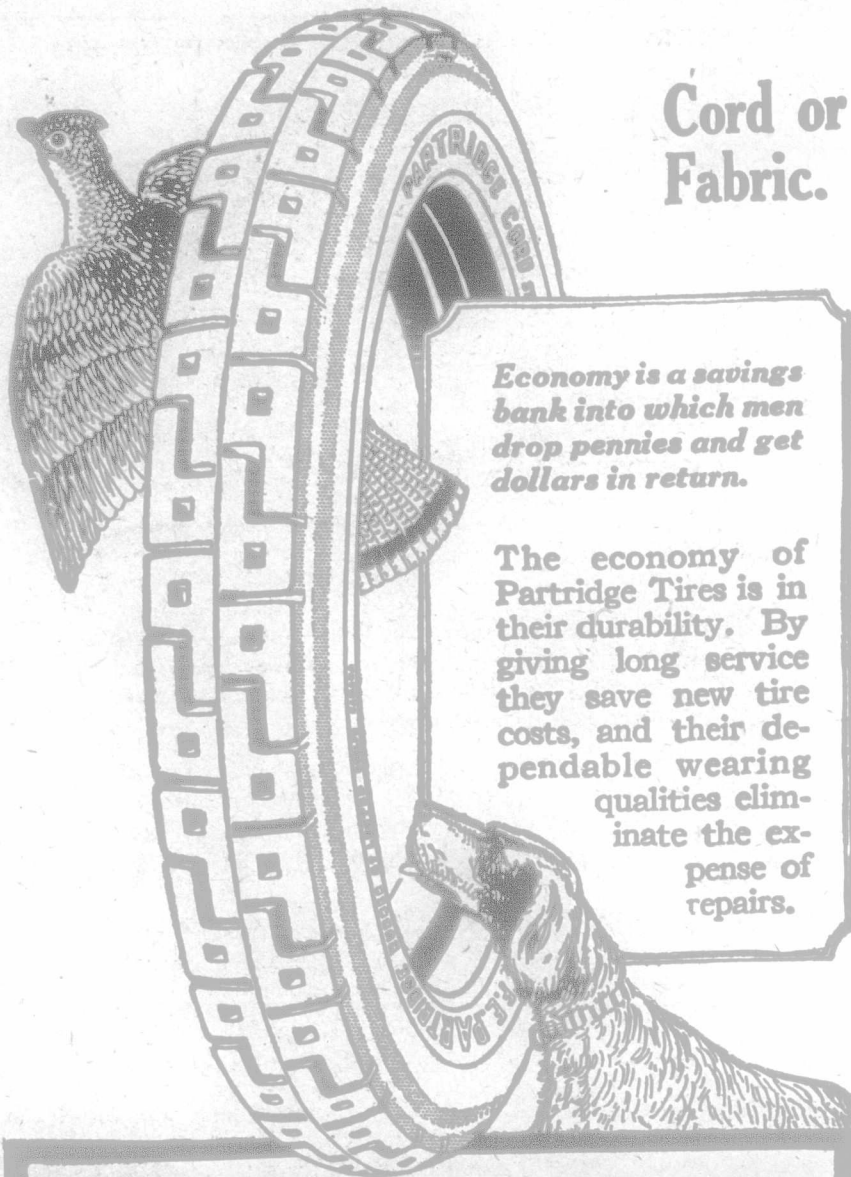
Remove the healthy animals to non-infected quarters, or isolate the diseased and thoroughly disinfect the infected quarters, that is, the quarters in which the infected animals have been kept.

Care must be taken to not carry the infection to the healthy cows on the hands or clothes of the attendant, on blankets, pads, stable utensils or in any way. Bathe the udder of the diseased frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with camphorated oil to which has been added 10 drops of carbolic acid per ounce. Milk 3 times daily and destroy the milk. A diseased cow must not be turned with the healthy until thoroughly free from the disease. The serum you mention is recommended, but I have not had occasion to use it, hence cannot pass an opinion as to its value. It would be well to place the herd in charge of your local veterinarian. V.



Imp.) (16446) 13766  
his, R. R. No. 3, Markdale.  
ference in another column.





**Cord or Fabric.**

*Economy is a savings bank into which men drop pennies and get dollars in return.*

The economy of Partridge Tires is in their durability. By giving long service they save new tire costs, and their dependable wearing qualities eliminate the expense of repairs.

# PARTRIDGE TIRES

*Game as Their Name*

117A

## "Premier Leader" STEEL RANGES



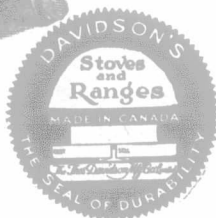
These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed.

A contact reservoir can be supplied to attach to either left or right end. Steel Persian closet at top is an extra convenience.

An exceptionally moderately-priced range of thoroughly reliable quality.

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Head Office: Montreal  
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# DAVIDSON

## AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

### Some Points About Choosing a Tractor.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The time for agricultural shows is at hand, and we will again have an opportunity to see several of the various makes of farm tractors altogether. Prospective buyers visiting the exhibition to choose an outfit will find little enough comprehensive data to base their choice on, for there are no exact figures which the manufacturer can give to enable one to estimate in advance just what the machine can do. Nevertheless, with careful study of such information as we have and the exercise of good judgment, our estimate will be so near that small adjustments such as the outfit should permit of, will enable us to do first-class work.

It is of first importance that consideration should be given the tractor and plow as a unit, making absolutely sure they are in every way adapted to work together.

As to size, many arguments are offered as to why one exceeds the other, so that the figures representing the items under discussion for each tractor, must be totalled to decide the machine best suited to our requirements. It may be taken for granted that one man will not successfully operate more than four bottoms on the fields of the average farm in this part of Canada, and two and three-furrow tractor plows are more often seen. At this point we must each decide for ourselves the following questions:

The same engine will haul a two-furrow plow one-third faster than it will haul a three-furrow plow, but the smaller outfit makes more turns at the ends of the field, all of which take time; and during this time the three-furrow is doing a third more work. What is the acreage for each per ten-hour day?

Is the plowing done at the higher speed as good as that at the lower speed?

The smaller outfit should cost less, therefore the interest on the investment will be less, but the larger outfit runs slower, therefore it depreciates slower, so that the cost of repairs should be less and the life of the outfit considerably longer. Which will be the least expensive during five years' service?

In comparing two machines which differ greatly in cost, the argument that the smaller machine requires less money to be outlaid has some weight, but the seeming advantage should be checked by comparing the capital cost per hundred pounds of drawbar pull, when it may be found that the higher-priced machine produces its work at a cheaper outlay.

To estimate how powerful a machine is required to do satisfactory work, it is necessary to know: The maximum resistance to the plow in pounds per square inch of furrow; the average or sustained drawbar pull at plowing speed on the soil under consideration; and the greatest pull the tractor can exert on the particular soil without slipping the wheels or tracks.

To get the first figure, we naturally estimate the hardest plowing on the farm, or in the district if it is intended to hire around the neighborhood. Probably there is some heavy land or a stiff grade to plow. If so, estimate for this and allow double to take care of suddenly applied loads.

The second figure is a guide to the prospective buyer as to the number of plows he will be able to handle satisfactorily, and he can buy his plows to suit. A rough idea of the sustained drawbar pull in pounds can be had from the rating which the manufacturer puts on the machine. For example, say the machine is rated at 12-20 horse-power. This means 20 h.-p. at the belt pulley and 12 h.-p. at the drawbar. One h.-p. at plowing speed is taken as 200 lbs., so the drawbar in pounds is 200 x 12 = 2,400 lbs.

The greatest pull the tractor can exert for a given size of engine and a particular soil, is available just previous to the time when the grip on the land is no longer great enough to prevent the wheels or tracks from being slipped around while the machine advances. By subtracting the average pull from the maximum pull,

we get the power available to take care of over-loads.

From the foregoing paragraph it is very evident that the power available at the drawbar is not dependent only on the power of the engine, but also upon the hold the lower part of the rim of the

## 88 Years of Service

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Today we have the accumulated knowledge and experience of 88 years to apply to your banking business.

We invite your account.

Paid-up Capital	\$ 9,700,000
Reserve	18,000,000
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## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

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



## The Royal Bank of Canada



Give your Boy a Chance! You will not miss the small monthly amounts.

On the first day of every month draw a cheque for \$10 for the credit of your son's Savings Account. Do this regularly for (say) ten years.

Your boy will then have \$1,387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES	\$35,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$535,000,000
625 BRANCHES	



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**Years of  
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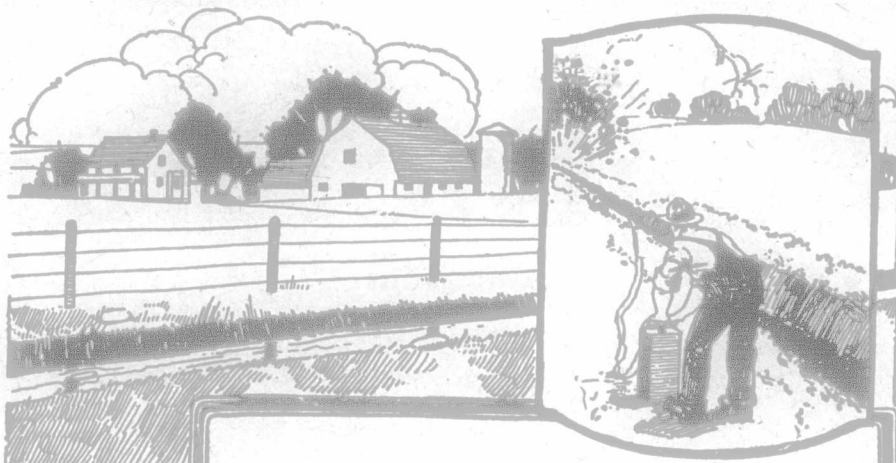


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ND RESERVES \$35,000,000  
OURCES - \$535,000,000  
625 BRANCHES



**A One-Man  
Job Now**

—less labor, lower costs, and  
greater production. That's what

**C X L Stumping Powder**

has meant on my farm. Where I used  
a team of horses and an extra hired man  
for ditching and blowing out stumps  
and boulders, C X L Stumping Powder  
and one man do the work, and do it  
better.

C X L Stumping Powder means more  
land under cultivation, swamp land  
drained, dry land irrigated, better crops,  
larger fruit trees, and bigger profits.

"Explosives on the Farm" tells you  
how C X L Stumping Powder can be a  
help to you on the farm. Write today  
for free copy.

Dept. P

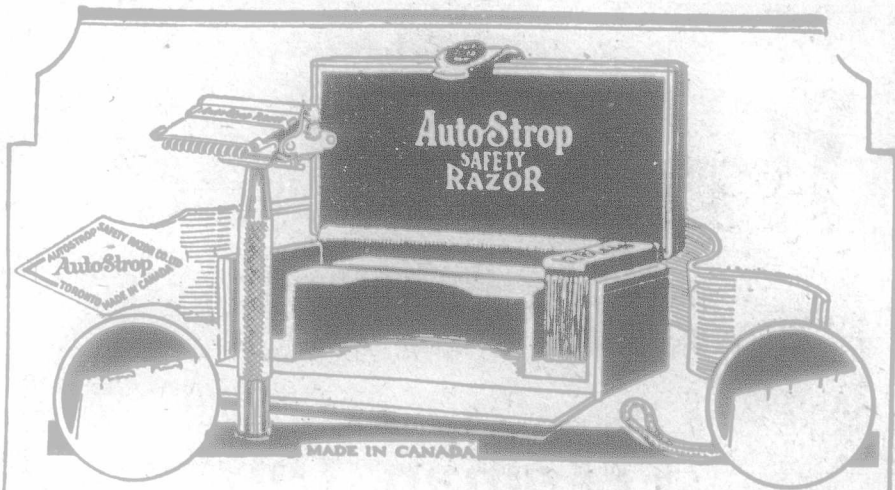
**Canadian Explosives Limited**

Head Office, Montreal

Halifax Winnipeg Toronto Vancouver Sudbury



There is money in  
Agricultural blasting.  
Write for proposition. 4



Edge  
Before Stropping  
(Magnified)

Edge  
After Stropping  
(Magnified)

**O**NLY a sharp blade gives a perfect shave.  
An unstropped blade cannot give as  
good a shave to-day as it did yesterday  
and must soon be discarded.

The exclusive self-stropping feature of  
the AutoStrop Razor ensures from each blade  
as perfect a shave each day as the day before.  
It is as easy to clean as to strop—nothing to  
unscrew or take apart.

Any dealer will gladly demonstrate the  
AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satis-  
faction, or refund of purchase price.

Only \$5.00—complete with strop—twelve  
blades in an attractive assortment of cases  
to suit any purpose.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited  
AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada

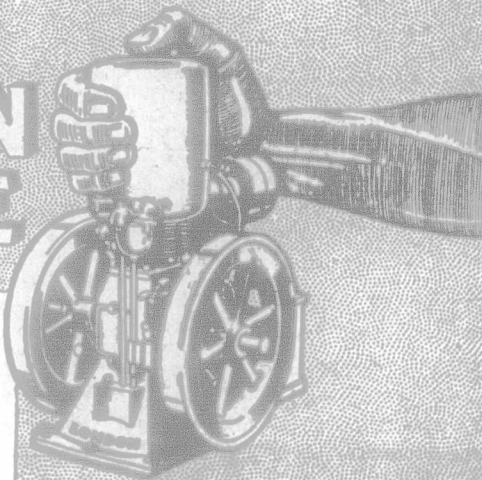
**AutoStrop Razor**  
—sharpens itself

wheel or the track has on the ground.  
As the manufacturer desires to sell as  
wide a market as possible, the tractor is  
made light and the resistance provided  
by spuds, angles, lugs, grousers, etc.  
Whatever the arrangement, it should  
provide constant resistance equal to  
the power developed at the ground sur-  
face. In firm land a good grip is not  
difficult to obtain, but for soft and sandy  
soil special fittings are demanded, and  
for such conditions most makers provide  
longer and wider spuds or angles. It was  
shown at recent tractor tests that the  
efficiency of the means taken to get a  
good grip, could vary 50 per cent., and  
this feature of the tractor will pay for  
careful investigation.

The nature of the soil on your farm  
determines also the weight of the machine  
you can use on it, for if the pressure of  
the wheels on the soil is too great, it will  
pack it so that the seedling cannot break  
through. Soils which pack badly require  
that the pressure per square inch of the  
wheels or track on the ground be reduced  
to a very low figure, and the crawler type  
of tractor is best suited to these because the  
total weight is distributed over such a  
greatly increased bearing area and the  
weight per square inch is reduced to less  
than that per square inch under the foot  
of the average man, which is taken as seven  
pounds. Wheel tractors vary greatly in  
weight, and the unit pressure ranges from  
seven pounds to 25 pounds. The major-  
ity impose less pressure on the soil than  
the hoofs of the horse (taken as 20 lbs.)  
and would be safe on the same land.  
With some types extension rims are pro-  
vided, and with these attached the  
tendency to pack is materially reduced,  
although the machine is somewhat more  
difficult to handle.

A great deal might be said about the  
size and arrangement of wheels and the  
distribution of weight of the tractor.  
Probably the easiest to handle under  
average conditions is the four-wheel type,  
with two steering wheels, and two driving

**THE  
LONDON  
ENGINE**



**A HIGH-GRADE**, vertical  
engine—same as in best  
autos—that has plenty of power  
and gives no trouble.

Fuel supply in base—no  
danger or risk of fire. Gives  
more power to the gallon. No  
tank, no fan, no packed joints.

Guaranteed against damage  
from freezing. All moving parts  
enclosed.

CANADIAN-MADE  
FROM START TO FINISH

**WRITE FOR  
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GUIDE  
BOOK** The London is a First-Class  
engine sold at a moderate price  
**LONDON GAS  
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43 York St. London, Can.

**To Our Customers:**

Owing to increase in business we have found it  
necessary to seek larger quarters, and have re-  
moved from our former place of business, 223  
Church St., Toronto, to 72 Dundas St. E.

We are now in a position to render the best pos-  
sible service to our many clients. Write for our  
Catalogue A, which is full of valuable and instruc-  
tive information for all stock breeders.

**Ontario Veterinary & Breeders' Supply, Limited**  
72 Dundas St. East, Toronto

wheels which pass over the track made  
of the steering wheel; or a crawler type  
mounted on and steered by means of a  
track on either side.

Careful enquiry should be made about  
the quantity of fuel used per acre and  
the nature of the fuel required. The  
continued advance in the prices of liquid  
fuel have caused engine designers to  
make improvements that effect a con-  
siderable saving, and the model purchased  
should be up to date to get advantage of  
this.

Another and very important feature is  
the method of lubrication adopted for  
every working part of the outfit. In-  
vestigation should be made to see that  
this is ample and that no part is difficult  
to get at. When a machine is finally  
decided upon, be careful to obtain full  
instructions as to the kind of oil and  
grease required, and a chart showing  
every place where they are applied.

Comfort for the driver is a matter of  
importance when a man expects to sit  
on a machine for many hours a day. The  
seat should be comfortable and be  
situated so the driver can see ahead of  
him without twisting himself all out of  
shape. The levers controlling both the  
tractor and the plows should be within  
easy reach, and the leg room long enough  
for a full-size man,  
Quebec.

H. A. HATFIELD.

"Now, ma'am," cried the cross-ex-  
amining lawyer, "was the defendant's air  
when, as you allege, he promised to  
marry you, perfectly serious, or was it,  
on the contrary, jocular and full of levity?"  
"It was all ruffled," replied the plaintiff,  
"with 'im runnin' 'is 'ands through it!"—  
London "Tit-Bits."

"The thistle proves a great annoyance  
to some lands by killing the grass, corn,  
etc., although it be a sure token of the  
strength of the land. The way to destroy  
them is to cut them up by the roots before  
feeding time."—JOHN WORLIDGE, 1681.



# THE PETTIT-ELLIOTT SALE OF Imported Shorthorns

Sixty-five Females **SEVENTY LOTS** Five Young Bulls

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

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

**Freeman, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 29th**

(BURLINGTON JUNCTION)

## FOREWORD

In being able to present an imported offering of this quality to the Shorthorn Breeders of the Dominion, Messrs. Pettit & Elliott have every reason to feel that they have added much to the advancement of the Shorthorn in America. Probably no importation of the past has received so favorable press notices in Scotland when the purchases were being made as did the Elliott cattle when they were selected last May, and in looking over the Pettit importation a few days ago Mr. Johnson, of the Shorthorn World, Chicago, pronounced them to be one of the strongest lots of imported breeding females he had inspected in years. Combined, the two importations make up an offering that will be pleasing to all, and add strength not only to the herds into which they go, but also to the general advancement of the Shorthorn breed.

## THE CATTLE

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

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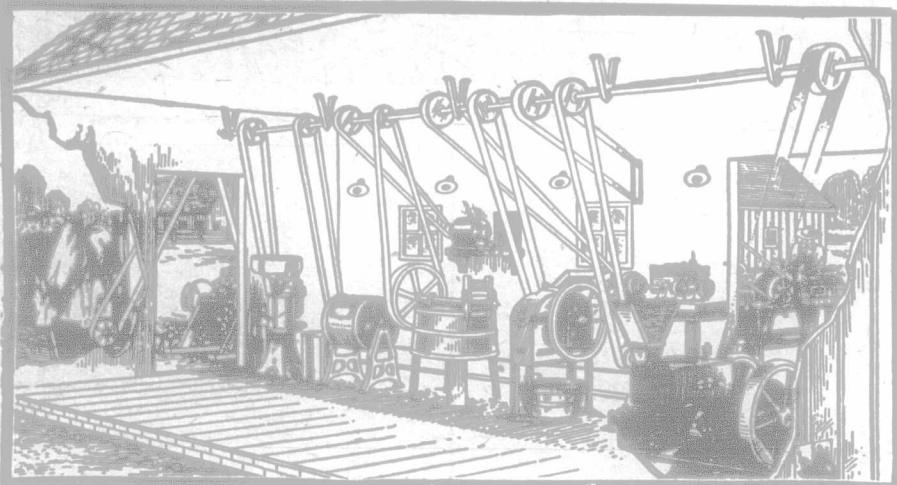
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## Boarding the Teacher in the Rural Community.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Much has been said about boarding the teacher in the country districts, and many complaints have come in from both the teachers and the farm women who have boarded them. Sometimes it is the meals that the teacher objects to; at other times it is lack of privacy, or a cold, uncomfortable room. On the other hand, the housewife complains of the added work, or that the teacher is always sitting around in the road, taking notice of what is going on.

There is a great deal to be said on both sides. Sometimes one is to blame and sometimes the other, but I think, if a little trouble were taken by both parties, things would run more smoothly.

First, the teacher should try at all times to keep her room tidy. True; it is her room, and she is paying for it, but at the same time she is not the one who is doing the work in it, sweeping, making the bed and so on. She should not go in with muddy boots on, or leave her clothes lying loose round the room. If there is a closet to hang them in, that's the place to put them, or if it is a trunk or drawers she has, put them in there, and not on the foot of the bed or over the back of a chair.

If she has a room to herself, she should keep all her belongings in it. She should not leave her hat and coat lying on the sewing machine or some such place because it happens to be handy, or leave books and writing paper on the dining table; and if she takes a book or paper to read she should put it back in the place from which she took it.

If she is having her washing done, there is no need to make a great, big washing of it, such as having two or three white dresses in a week that need starching and ironing or extra care. Supposing a blouse or two need washing out during the week, there is nothing to hinder her

washing them herself after she comes home from school. These things all look small, but they mean a great deal in the aggregate to a busy housewife.

And above all things, if there are small children, leave them strictly alone. Don't be correcting them for their small misdemeanors, or trying to teach them table manners. There is nothing that will cause trouble more quickly than this very thing. The meekest woman will become a veritable tigress if she thinks her children are being abused. The teacher

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may request that they be kept out of her room if they become troublesome in this way, but at other times leave them alone.

If she finds she cannot like them, she can simply ignore them.

And now for the part the housewife should play. If it is at all possible, give the teacher a room to herself, and keep that room spotlessly clean. There is no need for a carpet on the floor or linen sheets, pillow covers and bedspread. Factory cotton does very well for sheets, and any cheap bed cover or quilt will do, so long as they are clean. As for a mat, one can easily be made out of odd scraps of serge, tweed, etc., in some sort of pattern, and lined with a sack. It makes a room look more cosy, and is very little trouble. In the summer months even this can be dispensed with.

Children should not be allowed in the teacher's room. They can do a vast amount of damage, though meaning no harm, and it is for the mother to see to this. She is responsible for their actions. The teacher is sure to have a certain amount of trinkets and oddments that are valuable in her eyes, and besides, her bedroom is all the home she has, therefore, its privacy should be respected and maintained.

As for meals, there should be a certain amount of variety. I read of one teacher who said she had been "fed" on pork till the grunt of a pig made her nervous. This was tragic in the extreme, though maybe not so tragic for her as for the poor woman who had to cook it and dish it up all the time. Her lunch should be nourishing, not fancy by any means, and wrapped in nice, clean paper, waxed preferably, in a clean pail or tin box, and something should be put in for a napkin. A sugar sack hemmed nicely would do for this, or anything that is perfectly white and clean. Never expect the teacher to be washing the children's faces or helping with the dishes. You would not expect this of a man boarder. And don't make her feel in the way or complain about the terrible amount of work you have to do, thus making her feel more in your way than she really is.

Sometimes a teacher will ask to be called by her Christian name. It is not advisable to do this either, as the children would pick it up, and soon all the school children would be calling her by her Christian name. In this way she loses her dignity. "Familiarity breeds contempt."

A mother should not expect the teacher to help the children with their studies at night. She is only paid to teach them in school, and besides, this practice causes trouble for the teacher amongst the other neighbors. We should all try to remember that the teacher in any place, town or country school, has a very hard time of it. She has anywhere from fifteen to thirty pupils to teach—and study individually—and besides that she has all the parents and the school board to please, as well as take the lead in the social life of the community. It is little wonder that some young teachers break down under the strain.

A FARM WOMAN."

### The Storage of Vegetables.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Storage, i. e., the preservation of vegetables has interested householders the last few years to such an extent that in some places we find community storages where several families club together to provide facilities for storing vegetables for winter use.

A furnace cellar is not a good place to store vegetables, because it is too warm, but a portion of the cellar may be partitioned off with good results. There are just a few points to be attended to in order to preserve the vegetables firm and crisp, and that is temperature, moisture and ventilation. Most cellars have a stone or cement floor so as an aid in controlling the temperature a few inches of sand may be spread on it and wet occasionally with water, and the constant evaporation tends to keep down the temperature.

Ventilation may be controlled through the windows in the cellar. By removing one of the small lower panes in the window and covering the space with a chimney pipe or flue, provided with a damper, and allowing the pipe to reach within 6 inches of the floor you'll always have a fresh-air intake. Then by removing one pane from the top of the window, either the same window or an-

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other one, you provide an exit for warm, foul air. This opening may be closed in severe weather or a driving storm. But by this simple arrangement you are sure of ventilation at all times, and can control the temperature of your cellar.

Harvest the vegetables when the ground is dry, if possible, and let them lie on the ground for a few hours to dry off any surface moisture present.

Cut off the tops of beets, carrots, turnips, etc., but have a care not to cut them off too close, for then they bleed and the roots dry out the quicker. Sort all vegetables carefully and lay to one side all bruised or imperfect ones for immediate use. Roots packed in damp soil or sand, in boxes kept in a good cellar is a good way to keep them firm and crisp.

The cabbage we set in a trench roots down, in the cellar and pack soil about the roots. We leave on most of the outer leaves and handle carefully so as not to bruise. They keep so well, one would hardly think they had been moved.

Celery is stored in a similar manner and is not brought in till the last minute. A root cellar should not have a higher temperature than 35 degrees F. Pumpkins, squash, citrons, etc., can be stored on low shelves in the furnace cellar if necessary.

Potatoes we store in large bins raised off the floor 6 inches, and standing a few inches from the walls so that air can circulate freely about them. The bins should be protected from light, for even a small amount of light greatly impairs the qualities of potatoes.

Shallow-hung shelves around the sides of the cellar, enough to hold many bushels, receive the apples. The apples are carefully sorted and all bruised or defective ones discarded for immediate use or to be fed to the milk cows. The apples to be kept are spread out on the shelves and sorted over as the need arises. They are easy to watch on the shelves, and the sorting labor is reduced to a minimum.

If there are no shelves, apples may be stored in barrels. They are excellent containers. Line the barrel thickly with clean newspapers. Select sound apples and wrap each in half a page of newspaper, and pack in the barrel. When full put a lid over the mouth or tie several thicknesses of newspapers over it to keep odors out.

This careful wrapping prevents the spread of decay, and the apples do not take on odors of other vegetables to impair their flavor. The big point in preventing decay is to keep vegetables from touching, hence the utility of wrapping, which is always resorted to in shipping oranges, lemons, etc.

We have kept Spy apples in perfect condition till well on in August by putting each apple in a paper bag, tying well and hanging up in a cool cellar. They were submitted to this treatment in the last sorting in early spring.

To those who have no cellars but yet have a garden plot, a pit for storage can be used to good advantage. To store cabbage the heads may be set in a trench and boards put along the sides and top. A banking of soil will hold the side boards in place. Then cover the whole well with straw, hay or other similar material, adding more covering as the cold strengthens.

A barrel provided with a good lid placed on the ground and covered over with earth makes a good pit for putting away apples, potatoes, roots, cabbage, etc. Place the barrel on its side, cover well with hay, straw and some soil which can be added to from time to time as the cold increases. Several barrels may be put away in this way, and will hold a whole winter's vegetables.

Potatoes, apples, cabbage, etc., can be saved in a simple mound. Place a quantity of clean straw in a well-drained spot, place the vegetables on that and when the pile is complete cover all with a good layer of straw or hay and bank with earth. A length of tile may be inserted in the top of the mound for ventilation and the "hole" can be closed at will by plugging the pipe with a wisp of hay.

Parsnips, salsify, kales, parsley, etc., do best to winter out. Their flavor is greatly enhanced by this method. They can be used as soon as they can be dug in the spring. We began using our parsnips that winter on the 15th of March. It is the time of year when the system craves something direct from the earth. To leave something in the garden for spring use is wise economy.

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provide an exit for warm, opening may be closed in a driving storm. But arrangement you are sure all times, and can control your cellar.

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Spy apples in perfect on in August by put- a paper bag, tying well n a cool cellar. They this treatment in the y spring.

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led with a good lid und and covered over a good pit for putting tatoes, roots, cabbage, rrel on its side, cover w and some soil which om time to time as the veral barrels may be way, and will hold a ttables.

cabbage, etc., can be le mound. Place a traw in a well-drained getables on that and mplete cover all with a or hay and bank with f tile may be inserted mound for ventilation a be closed at will by with a wisp of hay.

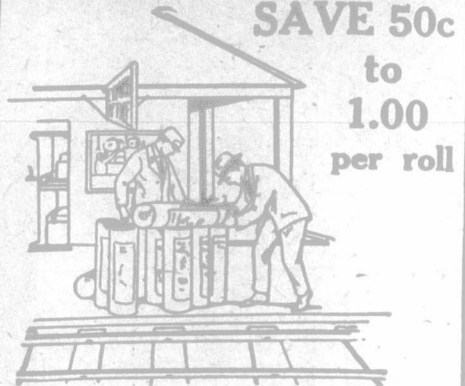
kales, parsley, etc., out. Their favor is y this method. They n as they can be dug e began using our r on the 15th of March- ear when the system direct from the earth. g in the garden for economy.

M. CHRISTIANSON.

# ROOFING

SAVE 50c

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## YOURSELF THE JUDGE

We ship on approval to any station where there is an agent. We save you 50c to \$1.00 a roll on Ready Roofings of guaranteed quality, yourself to be the judge after inspecting the Roofing at our risk. Samples free by mail, also free catalogue with prices and full information. Send letter or post card, "Send me free samples and price of Ready Roofing and particulars of Free Delivery Offer."

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THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited, Factory Distributors, HAMILTON, CANADA.

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

## ONTARIO CREAMERIES Limited LONDON ONTARIO

### 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 Lynnore Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.

### Shorthorns

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans; also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding, from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.

### Mardella Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,500 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone. THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

### DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

A number of females, some with heifer calves by their side. Also Dorset Horned sheep. VALMER BARTLETT - Canfield, Ontario

Maple Leaf Shorthorns - Herd headers: Closter Benedict 112498, by Master Ruby, and Ury of Myreton (imp.) 135503. One for sale. Also cows with calf heifers and young bulls. Shropshire sheep. J. BAKER, Hampton, Ont., Bowmanville Station.

Shorthorns and Leicesters - Present offering: A number of 1 and 2-year-old heifers; also 1 and 2-shear rams and ewes and ram ewe lambs, which have been fitted for showing; all from imported stock. W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

## The "Old Man" Under Fire.

ANOTHER THEORY WHY YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVE THE FARM. BY MACK PINE.

There has been a great deal of theorizing in the recent past on the very important agricultural subject,—why we are confronted with a labor shortage, and secondly, why this shortage is greatly accentuated by our own sons and daughters, who appear to have no inclination to remain on the old farm but rather to seek an urban occupation even though in some cases the remuneration would not be as large as had they remained on the farm.

The most popular conclusion assumed by the majority of people with whom one comes in contact is quite consistent with a campaign of degradation which a few individuals pour with a searing wrath upon their city friends. Briefly it is this,—the manufacturers and other town employers by their excessive profits have reached such a proportion and magnitude that they are well equipped to pay any wages that may be asked of them; thus it is only reasonable that our boys flock to the city where they can have work which is not too strenuous, reasonable hours, and decent remuneration. I have given this theory a good deal of study and have in the pursuit of this subject interviewed dozens upon dozens of country boys and girls who have received the city's clarion call, and also on the other hand an equal number who have remained on the farm. Very careful observance has been taken of these two diverse classes, and will be enumerated at the proper location in this article. I can unreservedly say that this popular conclusion has some foundation, but I think many of its proselytes have been laboring under some vast misapprehensions, and have thus been tackling the wrong end of the matter. I find that any of the young people who have been possessed of an opinion that they could fairly reap gold dollars in the city have come to a somewhat different conclusion after they have worked for a few months at their urban occupation. About sixty per cent. of these unmarried ex-farmers are living, to use a time-worn phrase, "from hand to mouth," and ninety per cent. or even higher of the married ones are living in a similar manner. Quite a number in both cases carry life insurance, which I believe to be a good thing when one finds himself unable to make provision for a rainy day by any other meritable method, providing, of course, that the investment is made with a thoroughly reliable concern. As for the young ladies, while I am unable to give any figures, I understand that their position in life, social and otherwise, is somewhat more expensive than their brothers' while in most instances the wages are not so high, hence it is only a very few that are able to save a cent. Both parties have a hopeful outlook for the future, trusting that the cost of living will be very materially reduced and that wages will not receive a similar come-down; this, however, to me looks like a very doubtful proposition. Here is the universal reason for their leaving the farm: these country boys and girls are not immune from the general desires of human nature; their aspiration in life is to be something independent—I do not by this statement mean to infer that any of them had what we might call "swelled" heads—to the effect that they would reach the pinnacle of the land's desire. Neither are their desires and wishes in a pathway of independence a bumptious mania to snap their fingers in the world's face and say, "I'll look after myself, you can look after yourself." Their independence was a desire to break the financial and parental strings which unduly bound them to the wills and wishes of their parents. They had no money to start farming on their own account, neither had they a way to procure it; it was useless to stay on the old farm, on which, in some cases, there were a number of smaller children, while in others the matter of final dividing was a very dark and dense problem. They might live there till the best of their manhood would be spent and ultimately receive nothing for it. Besides, to cap the climax of all this, it depended very much on the way they were used at home—just how much and to what degree their desires were satisfied, and what effort was made to satisfy them. Answers to this by the concerned



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It tells the dairy farmer the one big fact that the Sharples Suction-feed will get all the butterfat at any speed. No other separator can do that.

That fact must be worth considering, for today there are more Sharples Separators in use than any other make.

It will pay you to replace your fixed-feed separator with a Sharples, for it costs more to operate a wasteful separator than to buy a modern, 100% efficient Sharples Suction-feed.

Simple, one-piece bowl (no discs to wash), knee-low supply tank, automatic once-a-month oiling system are other exclusive Sharples features.

Write for Sharples catalog, addressing nearest office. Dept. 76.

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SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
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Distributors:  
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Skims clean at any speed

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

## Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

Herd headed by Victor 3rd, Imp. Grand Champion at Erie Show and Congress. Herd average over 9,500 lbs. milk per cow. Choice cows, heifers and herd-heading sires for sale.

R. R. WHEATON :: THORNDALE, ONTARIO  
Long-distance phone and telegraph.

## Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

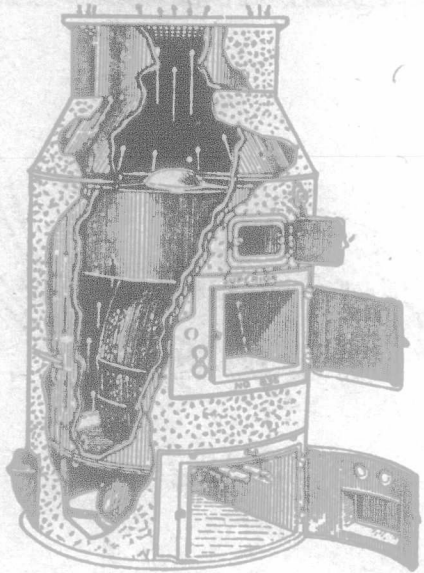
Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.  
WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate LONDON, ONTARIO

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires.  
G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO



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The Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace is adapted to the widest variety of buildings. It is satisfactorily heating from one to eighteen rooms and as many as three stories, from its one register. No building is too old for the Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace. Installations have been made in houses constructed of rough-hewn timbers, which have been built for almost a century. The ease with which it has been installed has made it the most popular type of heating system for old buildings. A Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace can be installed in six hours.

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Hespeler, Ontario  
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**Windsor Dairy Salt**  
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED



### RAYMONDALE HOLSTEIN SIRE

We have for immediate sale a 24 months bull sired by King Segis Alcartra Spofford and from Princess Echo De Kol 2nd, who has the following record.

Butter— 7 days	35.32 lbs.
" 30 "	146.42 lbs.
" 60 "	281.12 lbs.
" 90 "	398.92 lbs.
Milk— 7 "	708.9 lbs.
" 30 "	2,904.3 lbs.
" 60 "	5,829.0 lbs.
" 90 "	8,448.9 lbs.

This young bull is a good individual and is guaranteed right in every way. Write quick or come and see him.

**RAYMONDALE FARM, - Vaudreuil, Que.**  
D. RAYMOND, Owner,  
Queen's Hotel, - Montreal

### SPECIAL--Young Holstein Bulls

No. 1. Calved Dec. 30, 1919. Sire—a 32-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. Price \$250.  
No. 2. Calved May 4, 1920. Sire—a 32-lb. son of Rag Apple Echo Sylvius. Price \$150.  
No. 3. Calved Feb. 14, 1920. Sire—a 32-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. Price \$100.

Would exchange these calves for heifers of equal value.

**CEDAR BROOK FARM - INGLEWOOD, ONT**  
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**

parties will be referred to later on. The city offered open gates—one started in at the beginning for decent pay, had a chance for advancement, and other opportunities were ahead. With the wages received it was possible to start a little home of one's own, and although humble it possessed that distinction which makes the word dear to us all.

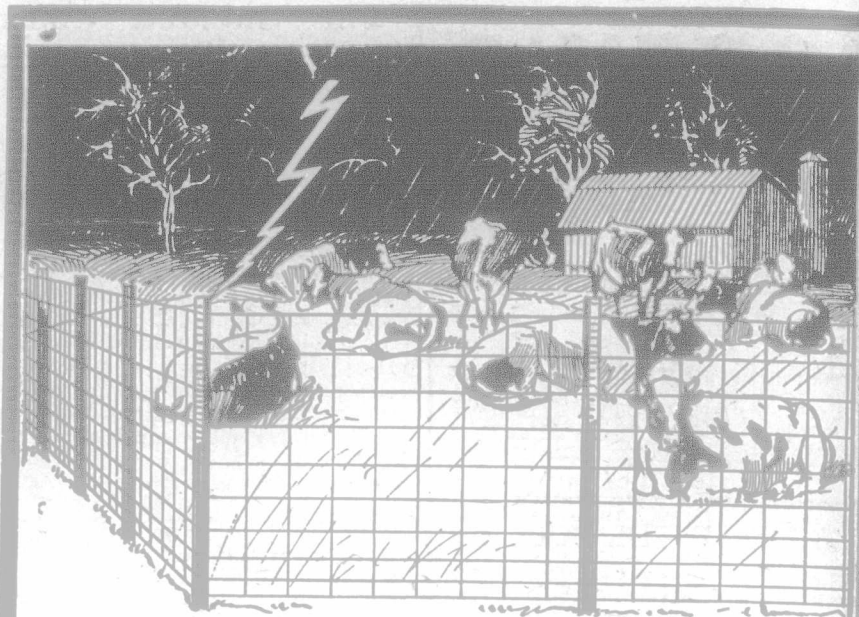
"From every lowly cottage roof, however, poor and brown,  
From every dusty hovel points a hand at Glory's Crown."

This is the way they looked at it, and when we ponder on the subject we come to the inevitable conclusion that there certainly was a valid reason for their leaving. Some of them wished to be back on the farm again, but not in the previous circumstances; they must have the feeling of partial independence and not to be held down by parental barriers.

Then came the class of young men who were working on the old homestead with their parents, brothers and sisters. As far as I can remember there were not more than five or six in all those whom I interviewed who expressed their opinion of their present situation as being satisfactory. Most of them wished to get to the city. They said the call for production was crazy; they were overtaxed with work as it was; the farm was not equipped with machinery of the times. Above all, they felt they were just marking time and getting nowhere, like the little boy to which the old lady said when he got off the merry-go-round; "You spend your money, go round and round, but you get off in just the same place every time." They felt that their brothers in the city were a more cultured crowd, more sociable and better educated. I remember distinctly of one young man saying to me: "I would give anything to be able to talk like Tom, and mix up with all kinds of people as he does." Yet this Tom was no exception. There is no doubt that when one mixes up with all sorts of people in a city he loses that sense of quietness and shyness which so often betrays and embarrasses our young farmers. As for the girls, they as a general rule, in my opinion, put in a rather monotonous and lonesome time, the latter depending considerably upon the sociability of the people in the community in which they reside. Their work, however, is rarely as strenuous and lengthy as that of the boys who work in the fields all the day long, while their sisters on the other hand have a spare between the washing of the breakfast dishes and house tidying, and again in the afternoon and evening.

Then came the questioning of the parents' attitude to the children from youth, and the effect this attitude had upon the decision in their lives; in the first class of why they left the farm, and in the second class of why they were dissatisfied with their agricultural position. Here by some mysterious propensity the "old man" came under the hottest artillery barrage that could be described by the pen of the most brilliant poet of any age. Strange as the fact may be, nevertheless true, those who liked their father called him "dad" or "father," or some respectable name, while the others impolitely termed him the "old man." Also, by the peculiar coincidence of the different testimonies, it became clearly obvious that there was not a single word of complaint about the mothers; rather, they were held aloft on a high pinnacle of praise and honor as martyrs tolerating in many cases definite decisions connected with their personal life made by the husbands, which scorched, withered and dried not only the soul but also the body by the strenuous and incessant labor to which they were subjected.

It would be useless for me to enter into a detailed explanation in an endeavor to point out specifically all the different fallacies, inconsistencies and perfections which each father brought to light in his own character, for it may be summarized in a very small space. They universally claimed that their fathers had not been a "father" to them; just how misleading this statement in itself might be is without parallel in estimation. To quote from the pen of Longfellow: "They knew whose passions gave them life, whose blood ran through their veins." Apart from this the fathers' duty apparently, in their own minds, was to supply the boys with shelter, clothing and food, together with lots of work—the latter recompensing



### Protect Your Live Stock

Almost every time a storm occurs we read of live stock being struck by lightning. You can help prevent this possible loss on your farm by using

### BURLINGTON STEEL FENCE POSTS

Driven into the earth for a distance of three feet, they offer a conductor for the electricity, thus tending to prevent the lightning striking trees, buildings or live stock.

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### HIGHLAND LAKE HOLSTEINS

I have at present thirty-five young bulls, all under 13 months, and nearly all sired by May Echo Champion—full brother to May Echo Sylvia. Also have a few young calves by my junior herd sire whose two nearest dams 7 day milk records average higher than those of any other bull of the breed.

**R. W. E. BURNABY** (Take Electric Cars from North Toronto) Jefferson, Ontario

### 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.

### 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.

**Sylvius Walker Raymondale** is the sire of the majority of our young bulls now listed. If you see these calves you will appreciate them. Their dams are mostly daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Don't delay if you want a good bull at a right price. We are also offering females.

**R. W. WALKER & SONS, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Elderslie Holstein-Friesians**—Am all sold out of heifers, just have three bull calves left, from four to six months old. They are sired by Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, a 32.92-lb. bull. The dam of one is a 20.225-lb. cow. Write for prices and come and see them.

**ARCHIE MUIR, Elderslie Farm, Scarboro' P.O., Ont.**

### WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion, who is a full brother of world's champion, May Echo Sylvia; also a few cows just fresh. (Take Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill). **C. R. JAMES, Richmond Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.**

**Summer Hill Holstein Females**—We are at present crowded for room and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.  
**D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

### HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

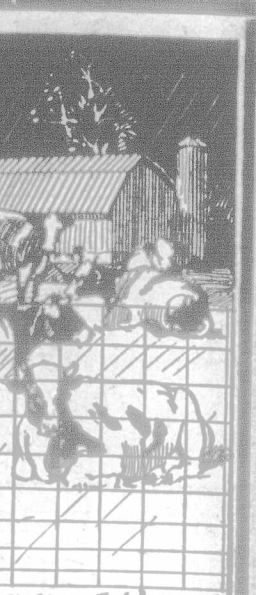
If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited.

**R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R., PORT PERRY, ONT.**

**"Premier" Holstein Bulls** Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

**H. H. BAILEY - Oak Park Farm - PARIS, ONT.**





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 e stock.

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 such as resist-  
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**LIMITED**

**RIO**

**POLSTEINS**  
 13 months, and  
 er to May Echo  
 herd sire whose  
 han those of any

erson, Ontario

**ein Sires**  
 ave a number of the  
 good combination  
 milk and 31 lbs. of  
 ee them now—they  
 em next winter.

**BOURG, ONT.**

**ilton, Ont.**  
**SALE**  
 ord. Junior is grandson  
 lvia Pontiac.  
 etc.

majority of our young bulls  
 ou see these calves you will  
 iac Duplicate. Don't delay

**ONS, Port Perry, Ont.**

heifers, just have three bul  
 to six months old. They  
 of one is a 20,225-lb. cow.

Scarboro' P.O., Ont.

**INS**  
 o is a full brother of world's  
 fresh.

nd HHI, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

present crowded for room  
 cing twenty-five head of one  
 ear-old heifers of our own  
 is sort of quality. See these

**No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

**DAMS**  
 see my present offering. I  
 ne Burke. Correspondence

**PORT PERRY, ONT.**

young bulls from dams with  
 utter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with  
 present herd sire, which is

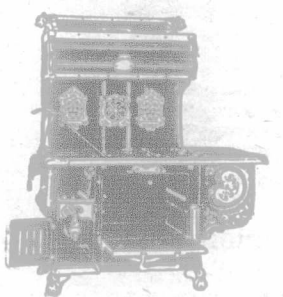
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**Handiest Grates**

**A**VOID the exasperating experi-  
 ence of grates going wrong  
 by using the Corona Range.  
 Not only are the Corona grates dif-  
 ferent in shape from the old-fash-  
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 position in a jiffy. That's handy  
 enough for anybody surely! No fuss  
 and expense having a mechanic to  
 take them out. How handy for  
 changing from coal to wood, too.

Certainly you should know all  
 about this handiest of handy ranges  
 with its fuel-saving and easy man-  
 agement features. See the Corona at  
 the dealers and write us directly  
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**"A League of Neighbors"**

This happy expression used  
 by an official of an Ameri-  
 can sister Mutual to describe  
 the principle of the modern  
 life insurance company is es-  
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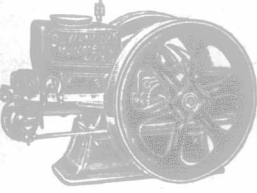
The different members of  
 a life company are related  
 to each other as definitely as  
 though they were partners  
 in a business. Each contrib-  
 utes sufficient to protect  
 the dependents of all the  
 policyholders as they come  
 to require assistance.

The Mutual Life of Canada  
 is a League of Neighbors  
 which it is at once a duty  
 and a privilege to join.

Be a Mutualist

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 Large bore and long stroke. Economy  
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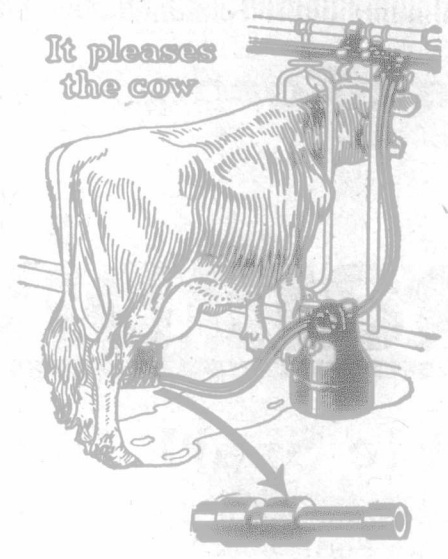
**Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada, Ltd.**  
 WINNIPEG

many times for the former provisions.  
 After the fathers had seen to this much  
 of their children's welfare they, like Pilate,  
 washed their hands of all responsibility  
 and gave further attention over to who-  
 ever might care for it. What pocket  
 money might be procured generally  
 came from the mother, or, at least, after  
 her recommendation. Then in idle times  
 it was the precedent to hire with neighbors,  
 the remuneration for this, helping material-  
 ly in supplanting the vacancy in the  
 pocket. Just how the father clothed  
 his children in educative wisdom was in a  
 few cases a sad affair. To use one  
 fellow's words: "When I mixed up with  
 town boys, I talked, looked and was  
 every inch a hayseed; I didn't know a  
 social lecture from an moving-picture  
 show!" Above all, the fathers had not  
 shown an interest in their boys, especially  
 in not helping them to be intelligent and  
 progressive farmers. The boys said these  
 individuals whom they called the "old  
 men" would invest what little was made  
 on the farm in a bank account, rather  
 than make any effort to improve the  
 stock or purchase even the smallest labor-  
 saving device which could be purchased  
 for a trifle. They said they would rather  
 have a few hundred dollars spent now  
 to improve the farm than thousands  
 when the old order died. By making  
 the investment now good interest could be  
 made upon it in a modern, business-like  
 way, instead of laboring under the  
 most haphazard conditions in develop-  
 ing a two-decade-ago product, and  
 finally when they might become posses-  
 sors of the farm, or have equal interests  
 in it, they would be mere physical wrecks  
 unable to overtake the times which had  
 become so advanced; and then, not having  
 the clear comprehension which they  
 possessed formerly, they would also  
 be broken mentally and spiritually when  
 the vigor, fire and happiness of life have  
 become a past instinct. Verily, when  
 these elements of existence which count  
 for so much in making life worth living  
 pass from us, it would be truly better  
 had our feet completed their journey  
 and their vacant places already been  
 filled by some others. All these boys  
 and girls claimed to have missed the  
 friendly communion of their father in  
 simple joys, in simple talks, in relation-  
 ship, in comradeship, and most of all in  
 confidence. Nay, they missed it not—  
 it never existed. Many of them spoke  
 of things quite necessary on the ordinary  
 farm, and at the same time a good in-  
 vestment, yet when they spoke to their  
 father about them he viewed all their  
 suggestions with scorn, treated them  
 with dogmatism and bigotry, and in  
 any and every way refused to be reason-  
 able, thwarted their ideas, and in every  
 manner became a taskmaster instead of  
 what he was supposed to be.

Thus it is readily seen that money  
 has not all to do with keeping the boys  
 on the farm. You cannot plant them  
 down in old ways and expect to reap  
 up-to-date results. They must receive  
 the attention, consideration, compani-  
 onship and love that is due them. I think  
 some of us have lost our path and are  
 far astray from the mission to which  
 man is called in this old egotistic world;  
 we are lost in self ideas, self conclusions,  
 self aspirations; we have become so dog-  
 matic that even the sons and daughters  
 are waiting in the cold. I would rather  
 that my friends should now hear the  
 "dust to dust, ashes to ashes" on my  
 casket, than wait to have it become a  
 reality that the ones who should love  
 me most, and that I should love most,  
 would lose with me through life the  
 personal touch of that highest developed  
 devotion—companionship and comradeship  
 in love.

"Why do you turn his desires away,  
 Why do you wait a convenient day,  
 When your boy is calling you now."

**Stallion for Sale.**  
 Bailie Boy, the imported Clydesdale  
 stallion illustrated in another column of  
 this issue, is offered for sale by A. McInnis,  
 R. R. 3, Markdale, Ontario. This horse  
 was foaled June, 1910, and is a beautiful  
 dappled brown with a white stripe on his  
 face. He is stated to be without fault,  
 quiet in every way, and a good worker,  
 the only reason for selling him being that  
 the owner is unable to carry on the busi-  
 ness. This horse can be bought at a  
 reasonable figure, and should be an  
 excellent opportunity for someone who  
 desires to purchase an imported Clydes-  
 dale stallion.



It pleases  
 the cow

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 MILKER**

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 vance in pulsator construction. It has no valves, no  
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 ing part is the small, plain piston of non-rusting,  
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 fact that more is expected of it than of any other milker—due  
 to the Company's reputation for service and satisfaction to  
 users of De Laval machinery.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker  
 Catalogue, mentioning number of cows milked

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
 MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Scurrying feet have little effect on porch and  
 other floors when their protective coating is

**RAMSAY'S  
 PORCH AND FLOOR PAINTS**

"The right Paint to Paint right"

**A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY**  
 Makers of Paint and Varnish since 1842

Toronto MONTREAL Vancouver

**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**  
 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.**

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



Why are all Fords  
equipped with

 **Champion**

**Dependable Spark Plugs**

Every Ford owner will find the answer in the Ford instruction book, which says:—

"The make of plugs with which Ford engines are equipped when they leave the factory are best adapted to the requirements of our motors."

Since 1911 Fords have been, and are now, "Champion" equipped.

For motor owners who have

other makes of cars we have developed a type of spark plug to give that same unfailing dependability for which Ford motors are known.

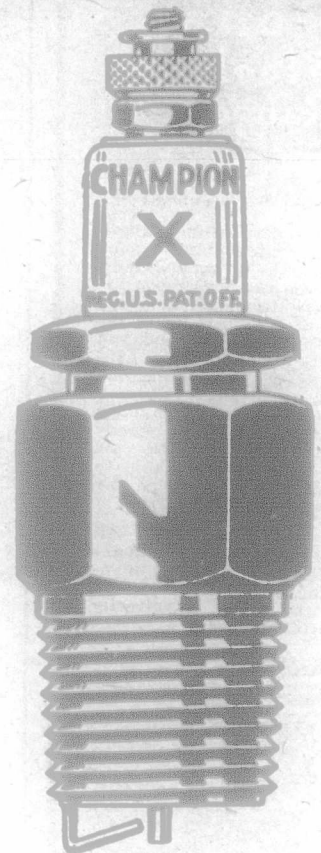
You can place absolute confidence in Champion Spark Plugs to carry you through any emergency condition that your engine will stand up under.

The right plug has "Champion" on the insulator as well as on the box.

Sold where motor supplies are sold

**Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Windsor, Ontario

*The Largest Factory in Canada making Spark Plugs exclusively*



**Champion "X"**  
for Ford cars  
A-15, 1/2-inch  
Price 90c.

### Rye as a Manurial Plant.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the old lands rye is a stable crop just as wheat is with us, for it is the flour-making crop, and all the peasantry eat rye-bread.

It is sown just as wheat is in the fall and spring. Rye is entirely hardy and will sprout even if there is frost most every night, and will grow on the poorest soils!

Here, it is sometimes sown in the fall to be cut early in the summer as a soiling crop. I often wonder why rye is not more generally used by the small gardener as a humus promoter and green manure provider.

Even ordinary stable manure is hard to get and commercial fertilizer expensive, and yet every small garden may have a fertilizing by rye.

If it is planted in July or August the crop can be turned under in the fall, and the ground be ready for next spring's planting.

Should you not sow the rye at the time stated, but later, then the crop may cover the ground over winter and be plowed under in the spring. To keep your garden covered all winter by the rye plants will prevent the leaching of the soil and preserve soluble plant foods in the ground for your coming crops. The mass of plant growth will hold the snow and snow is one of the best blankets with which to protect your ground during the cold season.

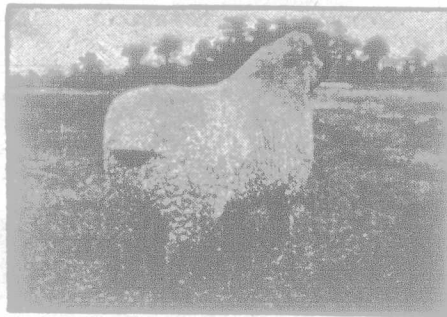
One pound of rye will sow a plot 10 by 50 feet. It is essential to sow it thinly, for then its root system has room to spread, and will take less moisture from the soil.

If the ground to be sown is very hard and rough it will be well to work it down some and to rake in the rye after seeding. As soon as any crop is lifted from the garden now a little rye may be sown in its place, and this will act as an excellent cover crop and keep out the weeds. Rye seed can also be sown between the rows of standing vegetables.

Green rye plants make rapid decay when dug under and provide good humus, opening up and mellowing hard soils.

Do not let me be misunderstood. Rye will not replace good barn-yard manure, rich in phosphorous and potassium, but it will furnish humus and serve as a light manurial dressing. A pound of rye should not cost more than 10 cents, and

### 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

### RAPLA STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS

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

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

Having sold my largest farm, I am offering for sale **SEVENTY-FIVE PURE SHROPSHIRE** at the following very low prices. Ram and Ewe Lambs and Yearling Rams from twelve to thirty dollars each. Yearling Ewes from twenty-five to thirty dollars. Ewes from five to seven years from ten to fifteen dollars, including Pedigrees.  
**H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.**

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



America's  
Pioneer  
Dog  
Remedies

### BOOK ON DOG DISEASES, And How to Feed

Mailed free to any  
address by the  
Author,

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

### FOR SALE

## Shropshires AT Maple Shade

Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs and  
Fifty Imported Ewes.

**WILL A. DRYDEN**  
Brooklin :: Ontario

### Cotswolds and Yorkshires

Special Offering: Bacon type sows and boars for sale. Orders taken for fall delivery of Ram Lambs. Write us.

**R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario**

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

**Leicesters for Sale**—One aged ewe, weight 275 lbs.; two shearing rams over 200 lbs.; grand ram and ewe lambs all in show and fit; all purebred. Prices to suit the times.  
**G. A. GREER, Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, 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.

thus for a very small outlay you can treat your garden plot to a dressing of green manure.  
Welland County.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### A Big Potato Crop.

What are the prospects for the potato crop this year in Canada and the United States?  
A. R. H.

Ans.—From information available the potato crop promises to be an exceptionally good one in Ontario and in most parts of the West, and is a bumper crop in the United States. In Manitoba and some other parts of the West the crop is not so promising.

#### Cutting Red Clover.

When is the best time to cut red clover? Would it pay better for seed than for hay? How is the best way to handle it?  
N. G.

Ans.—Some are cutting their second crop of red clover at the present time. It is more difficult to cure now than in July, but the general practice is to put it up in coils. If the field is free from weeds, and the clover is heading well, we think it would be advisable to save it for seed. The prospects are that clover seed will not be any too plentiful next spring. If saving it for seed, it is well to go through the field and pull any weeds which you might see. It can be cut when most of the heads have turned brown, and as a rule a table should be attached to the cutting-bar of the mower and the clover raked off in bunches so that it will not be tramped on by the horses, or run over by the mower. With the price of clover seed, one needs to be as careful as possible to avoid loss of seed.

Good, absent-minded, old Dr. Wilder was greatly dependent upon his practical wife. One morning Mrs. Wilder sent up an announcement after he had entered the pulpit with a footnote intended to be private.

"The Women's Missionary Society," he read aloud, "will meet Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock sharp. Your necktie is crooked; please straighten toward the right."—"The Watchman-Examiner."



**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Interests in Estate.**

1. If a girl or a young widow without a family has an estate (a home, money and land,) and marries a man without money and has a family and dies without a will are the husband and his children legal heirs?

2. If so, how much of the estate belongs to the husband and his family? Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. The whole, subject to the payment of debts and expenses of the taking out of letters of administration and the winding-up of the estate; the husband taking one third of such net estate, and the children the rest in equal shares.

**Landlord and Tenant.**

1. Can a renter of land compel the landlord to furnish water where there is no improvement mentioned on the lease?

2. Can the renter have the well cleaned at the the landlord's expense?

3. Can the renter claim any damage for being without water for cattle and loss of time driving cattle to another man's farm?

4. Can the landlord be compelled to keep a proper line fence for a renter. No improvement mentioned on lease?

5. Can a renter dig for water on the farm at the owner's expense without permission? Ontario.

Ans.—We would answer all your questions in the negative.

**Spurges.**

What is the name of the enclosed plant? Is it hard to get rid of? W. E. K.

Ans.—The two leafless stems with branches at the top like parasol ribs are spurges, most likely the species popularly known as sun spurge or wartweed (the juice had an unestablished reputation for causing or curing warts. I am not sure which) in the botany as *Euphorbia helioscopia*. It is an annual weed of cultivated ground with a slightly poisonous milky juice. It disappears when subjected to short rotation of crops. The chief reason why it remains to trouble moderately careful gardeners in some localities is that its small greenish flowers escape notice and its seeds are shed before the plant reaches apparent maturity. Hand-pulling and hoeing if done early enough in the season easily holds it in check. J. D.

**Purchase of Horse.**

A bought a horse from B, which he recommended as kind and suitable for any kind of work, giving his notes for six months. A took the horse home. After harnessing he found it to be tricky and refuses to work and A immediately took him back to B, who was not home at the time, and tied him in the stable. Later he demanded note from B who refused to give it up unless A paid him \$50 damages and saying if A would again take horse he would throw \$25 off price. A refused to take the horse or pay the damage demanded, and B still has the note threatening to charge A up with the feed of horse as well as to collect note at maturity.

1. Must A under the circumstances pay the note?

2. Why did B offer to throw \$25 off the price of horse if A would again take horse?

3. How should A proceed to recover note, if he has not got to pay it? B claims horse was always kind with him while A has a witness that he balked while being tried. No witnesses were present while sale of horse was made. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. It was simply by way of negotiation of settlement.

3. You cannot legally compel a return of the note; and what was said by B in commendation of the animal would not amount to a warranty for the breach of which you could recover damages. And even as to what was said at the time, you might be in difficulty seeing that you have no witness to support your statement. On the whole, we think, you would do well to accept B's offer.



**The Cost is so small for the protection you get**

**T**HERE are millions of dollars invested in farm buildings and machinery. Both property and implements can be indefinitely conserved by paint and varnish at a cost amounting to only a fraction of the loss which otherwise occurs.

Yet hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost every year to our farmers through rust, rot and wear.

Rust is the deadly enemy of implement or machine. The best steel cannot withstand the inroads of the elements without surface protection.

The same elements that make rust, just as surely spell rot and ruination for your frame house and farm buildings.

And what rust and rot do in one direction, wear will do in others—to floors and furniture for instance.

The surface is the danger spot. All decay, rust and wear start there. Surface protection—paint and varnish—will save your property.

The property owner who tries to save a few paint dollars, loses many dollars in repairs and replacement.

Save the surface and you save all.

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

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

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION



*John G. Annesser*  
Commissioner

**"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL" Paint & Varnish**



**Berkshires**—Boars ready for service and boar 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. JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.**

**Tauwa Herd**  
BIG TYPE  
**Chester Whites**  
Cleaned up at Toronto and London, 1919. See our 1,000-lb. boar and 800-lb. sows.

**YORKSHIRES**  
Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.  
**WELDWOOD FARM**  
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

**Berkshires and Shorthorns**  
In Shorthorns, a few choice young bulls and females of the best Scotch breeding. Herd headed by the Miss Ramsden sire, Royal Ramsden, by Golden Edward. Dam by Royalist. Write or call.  
**JOSEPH BREWSTER, Seaforth, Ont.**

**BERKSHIRES**  
—My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.  
**ADAM THOMPSON, R.R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont.**  
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

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

**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**

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

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

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

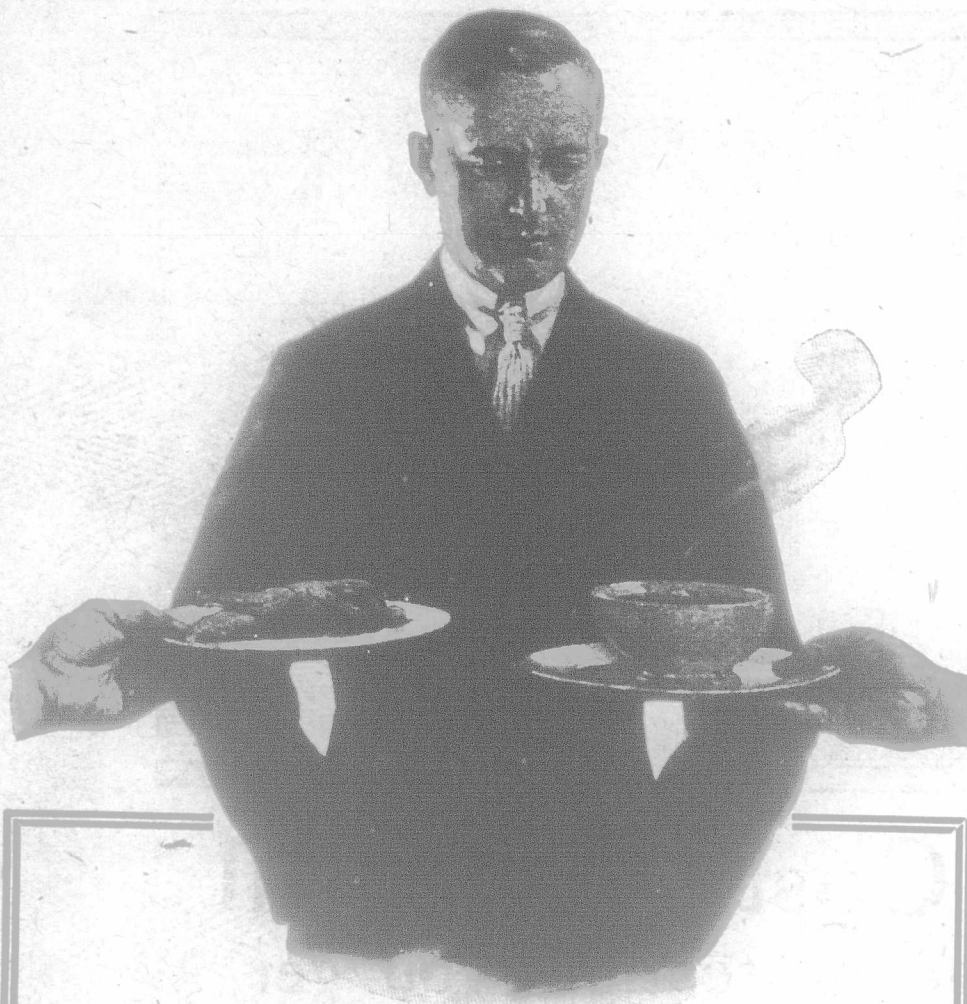
**TAMWORTHs**  
Boars and Sows of different ages for sale. Write or phone.  
**JOHN W. TODD :: CORINTH, ONT.**

**Lakeview Yorkshires**  
If you want brood sows of any age, stock boars of any age, or young pigs, write me. All bred from prize-winners for generations back.  
**JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.**

**SPRINGBANK YORKSHIRES**  
Young boars fit for service; both sexes, all ages, with good breeding.  
**Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontario**

Please mention Advocate





**\$5 a day**  
**To feed a man on chicken**  
**20c. a day**  
**Feeds him on Quaker Oats**

Food is measured by calories, the energy unit. The average indoor man needs 3,000 calories daily.

In chicken those 3,000 calories would cost about \$5. In chops or eggs about \$1.80. In Quaker Oats they cost but 20 cents.

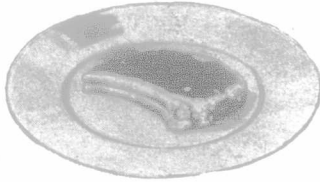
Think of that difference, then remember that oats is the greatest food that grows. It is almost a complete food, nearly the ideal food. As a body-builder and a vim-food it has for ages held a unique place.

If Quaker Oats cost ten times other foods you could not afford to omit it. But the other foods cost ten times Quaker Oats.

**Price per serving**



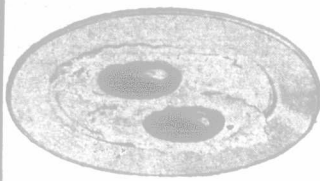
Quaker Oats, 1c. per dish



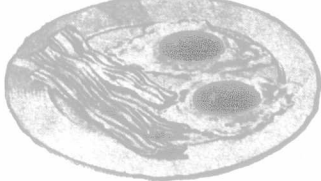
One Chop, 12 cents



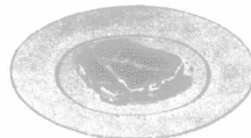
Serving Fish, 8 cents



Two Eggs, 8 cents



Bacon and Eggs, 14 cents



4 oz. Meat 8 cents

Note the cost per serving. These other servings cost 8 to 14 times a dish of Quaker Oats. And no meat dish compares with oats in balance and nutrition. Start the day on Quaker Oats. It may save 90% on the breakfast. It is rich in elements which everybody needs.

Based on prices at this writing, other necessary foods cost about as follows, measured by calory value.

**Cost per 1000 Calories**

Quaker Oats	6 1/2c.
Average Meats	45c.
Average Fish	50c.
Hen's Eggs	60c.
Vegetables	11c. to 75c.

This brand is flaked from queen grains only—just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

This exquisite flavor has made Quaker Oats the leading brand all the world over. Millions send over seas to get it. You can get it for the asking, without extra price.

**Quaker Oats**

Extra-Flavory Flakes

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

**Our School Department.**

**Children May Help Avoid Motor Accidents.**

Last May, the Ontario Safety League offered a series of cash prizes for a composition on the subject of "How Children May Help to Avoid Motor Accidents," from school children in Ontario. The prizes were donated by the Ontario Motor League, to assist in a campaign against preventable accidents. A committee of judges was selected and the prizes were divided into two classes (a) pupils twelve years and under, and (b) pupils thirteen years and over. We are informed by the Ontario Safety League that a rather interesting feature of the awards is that nine out of fourteen prizes were won by girls and that four prizes go to Ottawa, three to Hamilton, three to Toronto, two to London, and one each to Port Arthur and Rockwood. The cash prizes will be forwarded to the principals of the various schools for distribution to the winners now that the school term has commenced. The following two compositions are by Louise Wyatt, St. George School, London, and J. E. Belanger, Wellington School, Ottawa, first-prize winners for the class of twelve years and under and thirteen years and over, respectively, and are reproduced as worthy of reading in all schools:

(FIRST PRIZE, 12 YEARS AND UNDER.)

Few great inventions come to mankind without some deplorable results following in their train. So with the automobile. Great and good have been many results in transportation, because of this new vehicle, but numerous and disastrous have been the accidents that ensue therefrom.

Children suffer largely from automobiles so children may, most certainly, help to avoid these motor accidents. To do this a few simple rules may be followed. Do not play on the street. If you are partly across the road and see an auto speeding closer than you realized, either stand still or keep on walking at a steady pace. A hurried run deceives a driver. Look both ways before attempting to cross a street. Carelessness causes many accidents; be careful and help to avoid them.

Though old, the watch-word of "Stop! look! listen!" is by no means out of date. Use it to help in preventing motor accidents.

(FIRST PRIZE, 13 YEARS AND OVER.)

You may avoid an accident,  
 If you let me put you wise;  
 So, when you go to cross the street,  
 Just open both your eyes.

Look up and down, and all around,  
 And listen for a sound;  
 You may not hear a car approach,  
 It may come on the bound.

Now when you want to cross the street  
 And you are in a hurry,  
 Don't make a dash before you look  
 And get all in a flurry.

Yes you may get across to-day  
 And then again to-morrow,  
 But when you try to cross again,  
 It may be to your sorrow.

**Discipline in the School.**

By JANE ALEXANDERSON.

The question of discipline is one of vital importance in the school, as no one can do effective work who has not proper order in the school-room. During several year's experience in schools both large and small I have learned much about this phase of the teacher's work, that cannot be taught in training schools, so to the inexperienced teacher, I particularly address my ideas.

Perhaps first of all in the matter comes the control of yourself. I have yet to

see a child resent a punishment when the teacher gives it with kindness in voice and eye and heart. If the teacher shows she is angry or irritable over the child's offence the punishment will not be nearly so effective, as a spirit of antagonism will very likely be aroused in the child.

Next I would say you must be fair in all your dealings with your pupils. You must watch yourself very closely on this point for it is only natural that you will want to do more for the hardworking, obedient child than for the careless mischiefmaker and should you show the least partiality you have lost your chance of governing the bad boy "by getting on the right side of him," which is the ideal we keep before us, but which a great many of us fail to reach.

About administering punishment I would say that the new teacher will find the boys will "try her out," deliberately to see how cross she is going to be. They will perhaps roam the piece of bush (forbidden by the last teacher), or come late after the noon hour just to see what will happen. If the new teacher calls them for a little talk after four and says, "Boys you must not do that again," you may be certain they will do it again, to see if she meant what she said. When, finally, she punishes them for that offence they will promptly try something else.



A Poultry Exhibit at Palmerston Fair.

because she let them off for the first offence before, so they reason that they are safe so long as they try something different from the last time. If, however, she administers punishment and that quite severely the first time a rule is deliberately broken, her troubles will mainly be over. It does not matter if she hasn't made that particular law which they broke so long as she is sure they knew they were doing wrong.

As to the form of punishment, that must be left to the judgment of the teacher, but I say do not be afraid of a judicious use of the strap. You beginners have perhaps ideals of ruling by kindness, ideals that are very good, perhaps, but none too practical, for when the pupils plan certain mischief to see what you will do my advice is "Keep your temper sweet and remember the good old adage, 'Spare the rod. . .'" For trivial offences in the class room I find that a little good natured ridicule for the persistent fault is worth more than gently reminding the child of the fault. This must be done without the least sarcasm so there will be no sting in it. It must be used carefully and sparingly too, as a sensitive child might easily be hurt and lose confidence in you. Use it on the noisy or rather rough child that is inclined to be a bully.

Avoid nagging or continual talking. Little is accomplished by saying "Tommy, don't do that" and "Mary, stand up straight." Even if the fault be small, if it is worth correcting at all it is worth correcting well, so make it the subject of private talk, for in that way, by looking Tommy straight in the eye, you can accomplish something.

Here's success to you in your year's work and a wish that you will pass on your ideas.



Department.

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Exhibit at Palmerston Fair.

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 ild might easily be hurt  
 fidence in you. Use it on  
 rather rough child that is  
 e a bully.

ging or continual talking.  
 mplished by saying "Tommy,  
 at" and "Mary, stand up  
 ven if the fault be small,  
 correcting at all it is worth  
 ll, so make it the subject  
 e, for in that way, by looking  
 ght in the eye, you can  
 something.  
 cess to you in your year's  
 wish that you will pass on

# What the "F" Power and Light Plant Means to You on the Farm

**It means first of all, bright, cheerful, stables and stock sheds—cleaner and more congenial to work in, and work done in less time, because you can see what you are doing in every nook and corner.**

It means safety for yourself and your property, as it does away with dingy passages and dark stairways. No risky lanterns to be knocked over or explode; and no source of worry when you are away.

It means willing and satisfied help, who take more pride in doing things right, and have more respect for you as an up-to-date farmer.

It means you can have running water in your buildings for your stock—running water to help along your garden-plot—running water for lawn and flower beds.

It means an end to turning your separator by hand, and ready power for your grindstone, your workshop, your churn and washing machine.

It means better light for your boys and girls to study by, and an abundance of light in every room of the house.

It means less work for your wife, with no lamps or lanterns to clean. It means she can have all the household conveniences of a city home—running water, vacuum cleaner and electrical appliances.

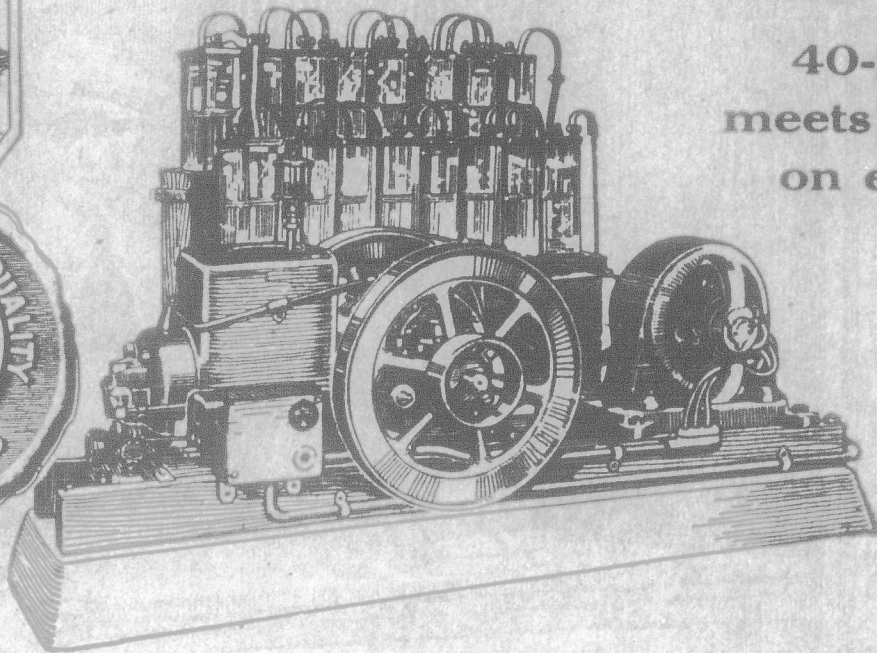
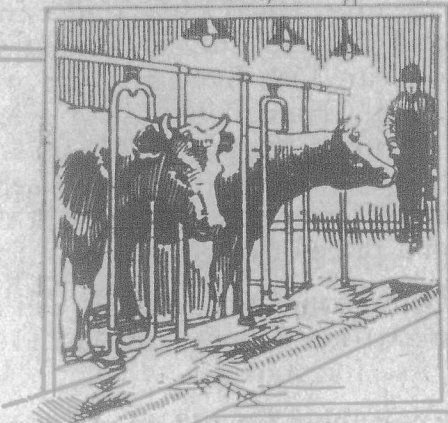
It means a more comfortable home and a more prosperous farm, where things go along smoother and with less effort than before.

It means so much for the welfare of yourself and your family that you should send for the catalogue to-day, and learn the complete story of the utility of the "F" Power and Light Plant.

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# Lessons in Tire-Saving



**T**HE Goodyear Tire Conservation Course, in 6 lessons, is a miniature encyclopedia of tire-saving, outlining for the benefit of the motorist the things *he* should do to prevent tire injuries, and to cure those injuries if they do occur. Its specific purpose is to help squeeze the very last mile out of tires. -

The course parallels the service of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer. He, also, will explain to you the prevention of, and the cures for, tread cuts, under-inflation, wheels out of line, sand blisters, fabric breaks; he will supply you with Goodyear Tire Savers which will prolong the life of your tires. He can test your wheels for alignment. He can calculate the proper air pressure for your tires. The motorist who utilizes this service is getting extra mileage—lower cost-per-mile—than the motorist who buys on a price or discount basis.

In the local Goodyear Service Station you will find the Goodyear Tire Conservation Course displayed in the holder shown here. Ask for your set.

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