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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 14, 1920.

No. 1464

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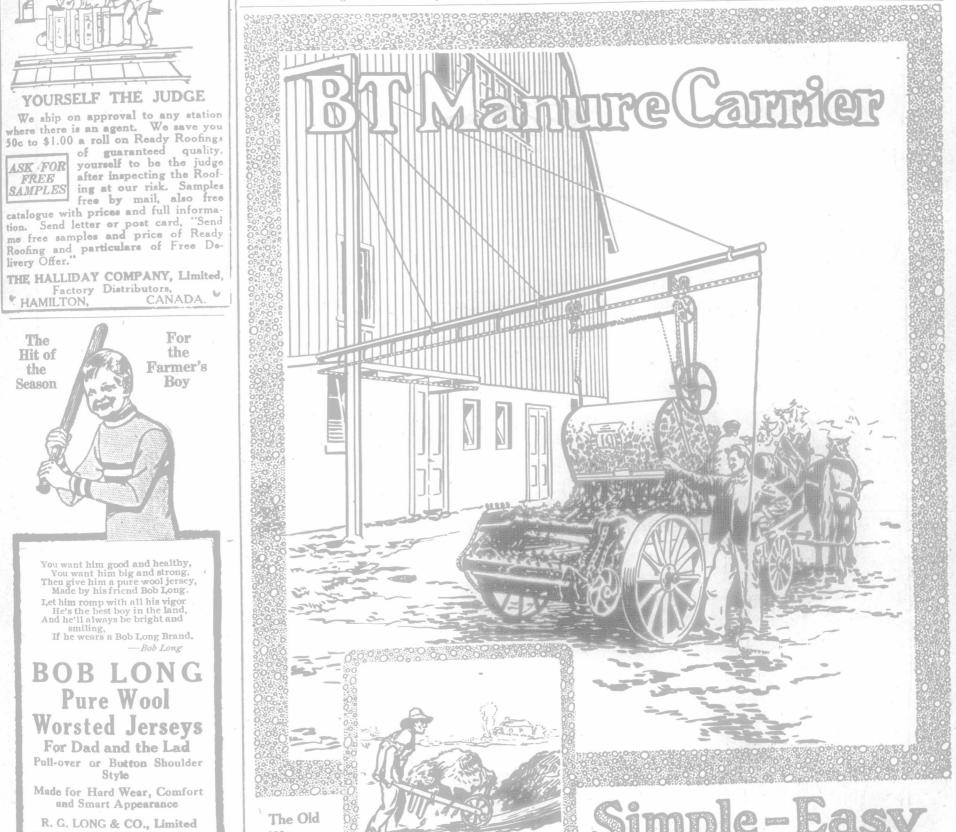
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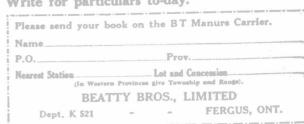
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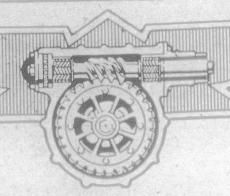
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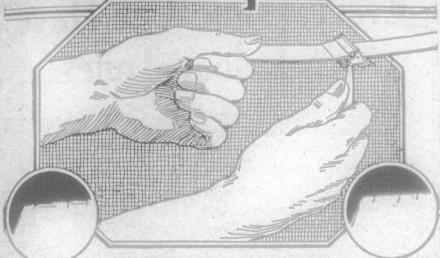
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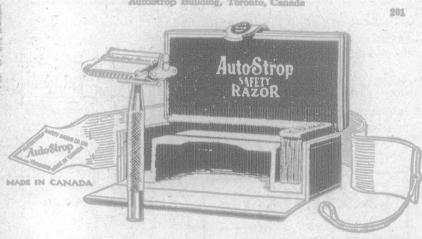
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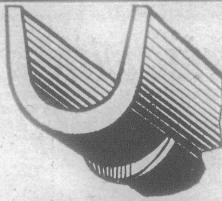
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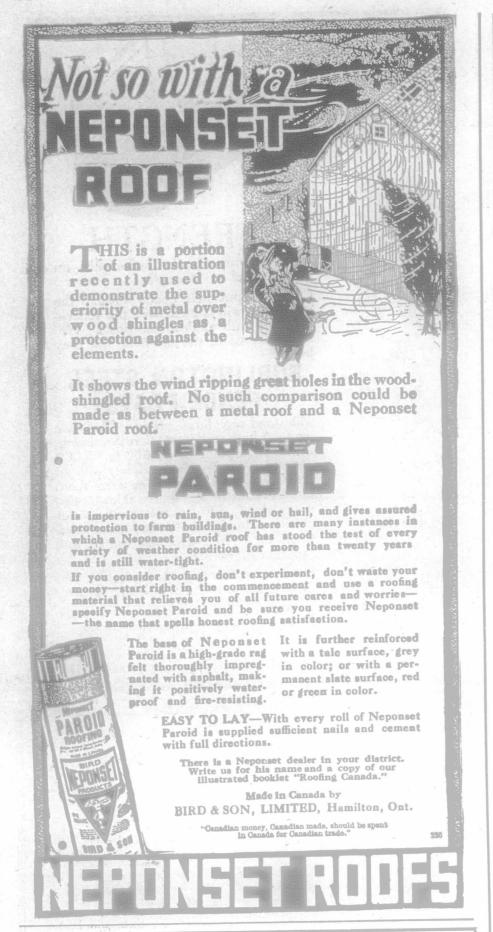
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The Farmer's Advocate

PERSEVERE SUCCEED Home Magazine

ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LV.

EDITORIAL.

Is the stable ready for the stock?

Harvest the root crop before bad weather sets in.

It is economy to provide shelter for the farm ma-

Organize early for a profitable winter of club or society meetings.

The crops are mostly garnered in; the marketing end now requires attention.

The scarcity and high price of coal emphasizes the importance of the wood lot on the farm.

Rural de-population is no new topic. Writers in the seventies wrote about this worrying theme.

Speed the plow. Next season's crop is largely dependent upon the amount of plowing done this fall.

It doesn't pay to leave the stock shivering in a fence corner during a cold, bleak October night. Shelter should be provided.

The officially appointed Thanksgiving Day is drawing near, but most of us in Canada have something to be thankful for every day in the year.

Judging from the appearance of some plowed fields, plowmen do not take the interest in turning a straight, even furrow that they once did.

With the increasing difficulty of securing feeders of the desired quality many are finding it profitable to raise their own stockers and feeders.

It is not too late to plant bulbs for spring flowering. Flowers increase the attractiveness of a place, and should be grown around every farm home.

Have a look at the drain outlets before it freezes up. A partially-blocked outlet does not let the water get away fast enough, and delays seeding in the spring.

Pullets should be put in their winter quarters and cockerels placed in fattening crates. Leaving the young birds to roam the fields late in the fall is not conducive to the greatest profits.

With the strengthening of the hog market and the lowering of grain prices, some people are sorry that they disposed of their brood sows. The hog has proven itself worthy of a place on most farms.

Too much organization on the part of manufacturers, and too little organization on the part of producers, has overbalanced the industry and thrown it out of true. The proper adjustment of the enterprise calls for closer community co-operation, and local control of the product which producers have to sell. They realize this in New York State, and many dairymen are beginning to realize it here. Producers will not long stand for a slap in the face when it pleases the purchasers of milk to administer it. Dairymen must place themselves in a position to be independent and dispose of their milk on the best market. More than that, they must be able to make a change on short notice with the minimum of inconvenience. The pooling of milk in a well-equipped local plant, as has been repeatedly advocated in this paper, seems to be the only and best

LONDON ONTARIO, OCTOBER 14, 1920.

Rebuffs for Dairymen

There are few people outside of those actually engaged in some special branch of dairying who appreciate fully the unhappy position in which dairymen have been placed by recent developments in the condensed and powdered milk enterprizes. When the Canadian Milk Products Company declared themselves unable to accept milk on the usual basis, but willing to manufacture cream into butter at the patron's expense, farmers found themselves without hogs to consume by-products, and without separators in case they desired to skim at home. However, an outlet was provided for the milk in case an alternative was not chosen, and unsatisfactory as the situation was for those patrons it was less galling than the experience of some patrons of condenseries. Why the market should break so suddenly and why the manufacturers of milk products should all at once find themselves overstocked cannot be easily understood. Had producers been given some warning, a fortnight at least, they could have re-organised their business and sought new outlets in less haste and with more success. It is the feature of the situation which disturbed and annoyed producers most, for patrons of the plants were entitled to a reasonable warning and an opportunity to adjust themselves to the change. This phase of the problem leads many to believe that the whole disturbance is being engineered from across the boundary line, where the real headquarters of our milk product plants are located. The dairymen of New York State are now smarting under even worse treatment than is being suffered here. The situation is a complicated one with many ramifications, and last week a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" went to New York for the express purpose of studying conditions in that State, and getting at the root of the whole trouble. This matter is further dealt with in the Dairy Department of this issue.

Loss Through Fire.

The yearly fire loss in Canada is enormous, and the fact that much of it could be avoided makes the loss more appalling. In a single hour the results of a year's work or possibly of the greater portion of a life-time is wiped out. In towns and cities there is a system of fire protection, but in the rural districts there is little opportunity of stopping a conflagration once a blaze is started. Therefore, the importance of taking every precaution. In almost every paper one picks up at this season is a report of a barn with the season's crops having been destroyed by fire, and in many instances the cause is attributed to a spark from the threshing engine. In all cases there is heavy financial loss, and in some instances human lives perish in the flames. Fire is a good servant but a poor master, and it appears that too often through carelessness it is allowed to gain the upper hand.

When threshing or silo filling, the engine may be set too close to the stack or barn, but it has been done before without any accident, so it is done again. It is known that an occasional spark escapes the smoke stack, but how often are a barrel of water and a pail placed in a convenient place for an emergency? Or, how many will refuse to allow the machine to operate when the smoke and cinders are blowing directly on to the buildings? Taking chances has cost many farmers a high figure and a great deal of inconvenience.

Fires occur from other sources. Defective chimneys have resulted in the loss of many houses. Then, the careless smoker who throws away the stub of a cigar or cigarette without first making sure that there is no fire, is guilty of a grave offence. It is not uncommon to see men smoking around buildings, but it is a practice that should not be condoned on any farm. Smoking may be all right in its place, but that place is not around where there is ready inflammable material. Fires

sometimes start from spontaneous combustion. Leaving oil rags in a heap or allowing the barn floor to become saturated with oil and grease dripping from some machine is courting distruction from the flames. The lantern which does duty in thousands of barns night and morning during the fall and winter months has been the means of setting barns on fire. In some cases the lantern has been at fault, but nine times out of ten it is due to carelessness on the part of the one using the lantern. Why some men will deliberately set a lighted lantern down on the barn or stable floor, littered with straw, while they go about their work is a conundrum. The lantern may become upset and fire is attributed to an accident, but it is carelessness when it would not likely have happened had the lantern been hung on a wire or nail?

Familiarity breeds contempt, and so we become so accustomed to handling matches, cigars, lanterns, etc., that we do not see the danger. The use of gasoline or kerosene power aids in the accumulation of inflammable material about the premises, and one should be doubly careful when the engines are located in the barn. Burning oil or grease is difficult to fight. Fires caused from engines back-firing are not unknown, but with reasonable care the danger is not great.

Every precaution should be taken at all times to prevent fires. A thorough clean-up of waste material and rubbish which accumulates in and around buildings is one step in fire prevention, carrying matches in a metal box rather than loose in the pocket is another, and carefulness in handling the lamp or lantern is important. One should know how to fight fire and where to lay the hand on fire extinguisher or other material should a blaze occur, but above all do all that is possible to prevent a fire occuring. Have a clean-up day this fall and have all members of the family heed the "Safety First" sign.

Late Pasturing Injurious to New Seeding.

Many a splendid catch of seeds has been ruined by late fall pasturing that leaves only the bare grass roots, without protection, to withstand the winter ordeal. There are some cases, perhaps, where a little feeding does no harm, but in the great majority of cases the succeeding crop of hay is injured to a considerable extent. The truth of this statement was driven home to the writer when visiting Macdonald College late in June of this year. There in the cereal husbandry plots were to be seen concrete examples of the effect of cutting or grazing new seedings in the autumn. The plots were in the form of small squares, and last October one-half of each plot was cut and the other half left untouched. The timothy and clover plots, particularly, demonstrated beyond a doubt that it is extremely unwise to remove the growth that acts as a winter blanket to the roots. There was a sparse growth indeed on the portion cut last October, and growing right beside these was a good crop where the aftermath had not been removed last fall. We mention these two crops specially, since they constitute a very large portion of the seedings in Ontario. In the Farm Department of this issue Professor Summerby gives the actual result from the weights and measurements taken in connection with this test.

Where a whole field is pastured on the farm there is no check left to reveal the actual loss from such a practice. However, we have the actual results of experiments which are conclusive enough. Close pasturing is undoubtedly inadvisable, for, while it may help to tide one over a feed shortage in the autumn, it creates a dearth the following year.

We fully appreciate the position many farmers are in when they keep the farm well stocked. Feed i short in September and October, and a few week eeding on the newly-seeded fields relieves the situation

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNALTIN LTHE DOMINION.

> Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager. Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

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

wonderfully. Our own herd at Weldwood was allowed to graze for a short period on a twenty-five-acre field newly seeded, one-half to red clover and the other half to sweet clover. However, watch was kept to see that sufficient growth was left to protect the roots and to act as a blanket for the winter. The heavy growth of clover rendered it imperative that something be done to prevent smothering, and as the season was dry the roots suffered no harm from tramping. There are exceptions to the general rule, but one cannot afford to be penny wise and pound foolish, and thus ruin the prospects for a hay crop in the succeeding year. Where new seeding is pastured at all it should be pastured only lightly, and some attention given to the following crop as well as to needs at the present time.

Nature's Diary.

By A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

On many of our trees, shrubs and herbs there are often peculiar growths known as galls, and some of these are so large and conspicuous as to be familiar

to every rambler in the country.

These abnornal growths may occur on the stem, leaf-stalk, leaf, root or flower-cluster of the plant, and by a great many different organisms. Most galls are due to two groups of insects, the Gallmidges and the Gall-wasps, but many are caused by Aphids, Mites, Moths, and Beetles, while others are the result of the activity of certain fungi.

While galls occur on a great many different plants there are certain families and genera of plants upon which they are particularly abundant, such as the willows, oaks and roses, over four hundred different kinds of galls, for instance, being known to occur on

North American oaks. Galls result from tissue hypertrophy ("super-growth") brought about by the action of a foreign substance introduced into the plant. In some cases this substance is a fluid injected into the plant by the female insect in laying the egg, but in most cases it is a fluid secreted In the former case the gall begins to by the larva. form as soon as the egg is laid, in the latter not until the egg has hatched and the larva has become active. In the case of insect galls, which constitute by far the largest group of galls, the substance secreted by the larva is an enzyme which has the power of converting starch into sugar, and it is on this sugar solution which

the larva feeds. Galls are of many very diverse types, from a simple "dimple" in a leaf, such as is caused by many of the Gall-mites; through the "pouch galls" in which the leaf surface is depressed into a pocket in which the insect lives; the "covering gall" in which the tissue rises up around the point of attack and covers the insect over

leaving only a small aperture at the top; to the large closed galls which may contain either a single larval chamber or be many-chambered.

A very common and conspicious gall on willows is is the Pine-cone Willow Gall. (Fig 1). This gall is caused by a Gall-midge, Rhabdophaga strobiloides. The egg is laid in a terminal bud, which instead of elongating into a leafy twig enlarges into a cone-like structure, the scales representing undeveloped leaves.

On the twigs of various species of oaks one often finds the very hard spherical Oak Bullet Galls, which are caused by a Gall-wasp. Two other large and easily recognized galls on the leaves of the Red Oak are the

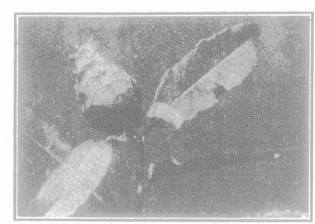


Fig. 1.—Pine-cone Willow Gall.

Large Oak-apple, which is hard and filled with a firm pithy substance with a larval cell in the centre, and the Large Empty Oak-apple, in which the larval cell in the middle is suspended by slender filaments. Both these galls are due to Gall-wasps.

Large irregular galls at the end of twigs of the poplar are caused by an aphid, *Pemphigus vagabundus*, and the gall is known as the Vagabond Gall. If the gall is cut open the little insects which cause it will be found

The Sumac Tomato Gall is a large, hollow structure, red on one side, which is common on the underside of the leaves of the Staghorn Sumac. Inside are the aphids which bring about its formation.



Fig. 2.—The Large Empty Oak-apple.

Two very common galls on various species of wild roses are the Mossy Rose Gall, which is a large mossylooking structure, and the Spiny Rose Gall, which is spherical with long spines. Both these galls are the work of Gall-wasps.

On the Golden-rods there are several kinds of galls, two of the most conspicious being the Spherical Golden-rod Gall, which is a spherical enlargement of the stem, and the Ellipical Golden-rod Gall, which is a tapering enlargement of the stem. The former is caused by a Gall-midge, the latter by a little moth.

A gall which is often very common on the leaves of the American Elm is the Cockscomb Gall, which may be recognized from its name, and which is caused by an

The Fun of Silo Filling.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I guess we've pretty nearly all heard about the wee laddie who was compelled to dae chores before he went tae school in the mornin' and then some mair o' the same hame at night, and what "Mither", says he "this warld is juist one darn thing aifter anither." And, judgin frae my ain experience. And, judgin' frae my ain experience, we don't find that it changes vera much in this respect as we grow older. It's "one darn thing aifter anither" right tae the end o' this life on the airth, and then some, I haven't a doot.

What has got me tae talkin' like this is the fact that I've juist been filling silos again. That's anither o' these labor-savin' inventions that make ye get up at four o'clock in the mornin' and send ye to bed at the end of the day sae tired that ye forget to say guid-night tae the auld wumman. I'm no sayin' onything against the silo, mind ye. (I'll be leavin' that for someone that has a better command o' the English language than I hae acquired.) But I was juist thinkin' o' how I had spent the summer that is noo aboot drawin' to a close.

Beginning, say around the middle o' last April, it was a case o' hurry up wi' the seeding before the ground got too dry and whenever the coos an' pigs an' ither live stock let ye oot o' their sight lang enough to get ver horses hitched up to the harrows or the ploo. is the time ye have to act the chamber-maid tae yer cattle, a'richt enough, as I heard a chap say once. For mysel'. I had half a notion, last winter, to move the telephone frae the hoose tae the stable. It wad hae saved quite a bit o' my time, tae say naething aboot my

But after the seeding was finished I didna get a chance to mair than catch my breath when it was time to begin cultivatin' the corn. Before that was rightly done the haying was on and it's a short recess we ever get in this country between the hay an' the grain harvest Some years they're sae badly mixed up that farmers lose track o' the time an' forget to gae to bed, at night, Talk aboot the ideal life an' the poetry o' the country dweller's existence. It's when ye get to drawing in hay an' grain by moon-light that ye come tae rightly realize the privileges o' living on the farm. It's so romantic. I heard a lassie say, once.

When the grain is all in the barn ye might think that ye'd hae time to heave a sigh o' relief, but such is no' the case. It's now that ye have to get a real move on ye and hunt up a threshing machine or, in the event o' yer having one o' yer ain, getting men to help ye run it. The grain has to be threshed and then drawn tae the toon, maybe, for it tak's money tae pay the rent an the store-bills, ye ken.

And noo, having got this load off yer mind, ye have room for anither, which is ready waiting for ye ony time from the middle o' September, on. And that's the filling o' the silos, that I mentioned a while back. the comparatively new job that has been invented to fill the happy farmer's cup tae overflowing.

As I said, I've juist been gettin' my annual experience in this connection an' it has been calling tae mind something o' the past and some o' the mistakes an' guesses we made an' the accidents we had in the days when the silo was mair or less o' an experiment. Advice was to be had on every hand and at bargain prices, but, when ye tried to mak' use o' a sample o' it that wasn't practical, it turned out to be dear enough. With illa mistake ye got a whole bunch o' experience, of coorse but it would be twelve months before ye could make

I mind one silo that was built at the time I'm speakin' of. It was a stave silo, made from green lumber and good enough of the kind. But a neighbor chap, who thought he was something o' a silo expert, came around one day, juist when the silo was aboot completed and, after examining the thing and lookin' around a bit, he says to the owner, "It's too tight a'thegither, Ye'll have to loosen up the hoops." And, if you'll believe me, they went at it and loosened up every hoop on that sile wi' the natural result that aboot half the man's silage was spoiled that winter and all he could dae wi' it was to draw it oot an' spread it over the fields. If I mind right they weren't askin' ony advice, the next year, on that particular point.

Anither time someone had been readin' in the paper abooti t being a good plan to pour water on the silage as it was being put intae the silo. It wad mak better feed, an' a' that. Sae what did we dae but start an' draw water an' haul it up tae the top o' the silo wi a rope an' bucket an' we kept the stuff guid an' wet, I can tell ye. The men around the cutting machine were up tae their ankles in mud, as the water started rinning oot at the bottom o' the silo after a while, but we kept at it till the auld tub was full. Gin there was ony guid in water we were gaein' to hae the benefit o' it. We found oot later, hooever that all we had got for our trouble was the muscle we had developed, wi' a few blisters on our fingers, thrown in for guid measure,

And then we had oor trials wi' those auld-fashioned "carriers" that ye can still see, here an' there, at the present time. It took the best part o' a day's hard wark to put them up and when one o' the chains would happen to break the whole thing was liable to land in a heap on the ground and the work was all to be done over again. Wi' perhaps a couple o' dozen new "slats" to make, to replace the ones that had been ripped off in the accident.

The maist o' the orthodox farmers in the country noo use the "blower" as a means o' getting their corn intae the silo, but, noo an' again, even they hae their toubles. Maybe the corn is soft an' the pipe gets "plugged" an' has to be taken apart, an' that sort o' thing. And ilka year we hear o' some "absent-minded beggar" tryin' to feed a pair o' wirepliers or a monkey wrench into the machine.

But the principal troubles-seem to be in connection wi' that blower pipe. I mind o' a little scrape I got into one time when we were "setting up" at one o' the neighpors. We were putting up the pipe in sections an was on top o' the silo wi' one o' the short links in my han ready tae pass it doon to the chap on the ladder who was bolting the thing together. By bad luck the piece o' pipe I had slipped oot o' my hand juist as L was gettin' ready to pass it doon tae the ither fellow and it landed, fair an' square, over his heid. He had an auld felt hat on or I'm thinkin' I'd hae cut the ears clean off him. As it was the pipe stuck sae tight on his heid that he coudna get it off till he made his way to the ground and got help. I was past helpin' him or onybody else, for I hae an unco' way o' laughin' when I see anither chap in ony scrape like that. I could dae was to stay up where I was till the fellow had cooled off a bit, he thinkin' I had played him the trick on purpose. And some o' the boys around were askin him if he didna ken that stove-pipe hats were gone oot o' style these days.

But, takin' it on the whole, there's no' vera muckle pleasure in the silo-fillin' business. A chap has to hae an uncommon sense o' humor tae enable him to treat it as a joke.

Watered stocks, and industries not adapted to the country, should be left out of consideration when the tariff is being revised. There is only one kind of watered stock that can be figured as a real asset to the country, and that kind is found in farmers' stables.

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OCTOBER 14, 1920

Wounds and Their Results.—II.

THE HORSE.

INCISED WOUNDS CON.

When bleeding has been arrested, as discussed in a When bleeding has been arrested, as discussed in a former issue, or in cases where bleeding has not been excessive, and required no special treatment or control, the hair should be clipped closely for at least an inch from the lips of the wound all around. It is well to clip before washing the wound, as if not done until after the wound has been cleansed, some of the hair clipped off will enter the wound and necessitate more All blood clots, dirt, hair and foreign matter of all kinds should now be removed by syringing with hot water containing about 3 or 4 per cent. of carbolic acid, one of the coal-tar antiseptics or other good disinfectant. In syringing a wound care should be taken to not injure its surface by undue pressure. It is quite sufficient to squeeze the water out of the syringe and allow it to flow over the wound, the syringe, in most cases, not coming in direct contact with the tissues. If any foreign particles be firmly imbedded they should be removed by the use of forceps, or the fingers, which should be disinfected before coming in contact with the flesh. Cleaning a wound by the use of a brush cannot be too highly condemned. The wound should be carefully examined, and, if the instrument that inflicted it has penetrated the muscular tissue to a lower point than that to which the skin is severed, thereby forming a sac or pocket from which serum or pus cannot escape, the opening in the skin must be enlarged to the lowest point of the wound in the muscles; or, if the difference in depth be considerable, a counter and independent opening should be made through the skin and underlying tissues to connect the lowest point of the wound in order to afford effective drainage. It is seldom that this condition exists in incised wounds.

Having observed the above preparations, the wound is now ready to be sutured or stitched. The materials used for sutures are many; carbolized silk or catgut is the best. This can be purchased in different sizes, ready for use, from dealers in veterinary supplies, or from druggists, but for suturing the skin a few strands of ordinary shoe-makers' or saddlers' hemp slightly twisted and slightly waxed with bees-wax answers the purpose well. A suture requires to be strong and at the same time rather soft, as fine, hard sutures more readily cut through the tissues and skin if there be considerable tension. The needle should be a curved suture needle, but where one of these cannot be procured a large darning needle can be used with reasonable satisfaction.

Various forms of sutures are used, as the uninterrupted, the interrupted and the quilled. The first-named, as the word indicates, is that in which the whole wound is stitched without the suture thread being severed; the stitches are continuous, as a person would stitch a rent in a garment. This form is not used except in cases where there is absolutely no tension, or in some cases in suturing an internal organ. The interrupted suture is generally used. This is where each stitch is tied and the thread severed, thus rendering each stitch independent of the others. This is the favorite suture from the fact that a stitch may be severed because or to out and the others not thereby severed, broken or torn out and the others not thereby interfered with. When the wound is a transverse one, and the gaping considerable, the tension upon the sutures will be in proportion, and in some cases so great that there is danger of the sutures tearing through the tissues quickly. In such cases the "quilled suture" is often employed. This consists in a double thread being used; they are tied together, the skin pierced by the needle about an inch from the edge on each side and when the suture is pulled up, a piece of cane, whale-bone or wood is passed through the loop made-by the two ends being tied together. The suture is then cut, leaving sufficient length to allow another quill being tied firmly against the skin. Each stitch is used in this manner. A quill may be used for two or more this manner. A quill may be used for two or more stitches, but most operators prefer separate quills for This causes the tension to be greatly exerted upon the quills, rather than upon the suture thread, hence the stitches are more likely to withstand the

tension without cutting through the tissue Having decided upon the form of suture to use, the operator will proceed to close the wound. It is necessary to have an antiseptic solution (such as recommended for cleansing the wound) to disinfect the hands of the operator, the suture, needle and all instruments

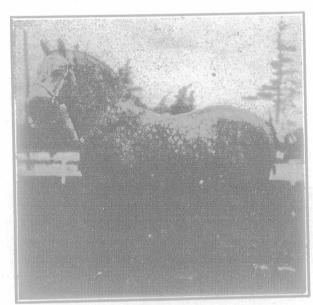
Precaution to secure the safety of the operator must be observed. This is probably the most essential point to be observed in veterinary surgery. The patient must be secured in such a manner that he cannot injure the operator or his assistants, and at the same time not injure himself. In some cases it is necessary to cast and secure the patient in order to dress and stitch a wound, but in most cases if a twitch be applied to the upper lip, and a strap with a long, strong rope attached, is buckled around one hind pastern, the rope passed between the fore legs, then over the neck and drawn until the hind foot is brought forwards and upwards until it cannot reach the ground, and the rope tied, it is all that is necessary. When the hind foot is in this position the patient can neither kick, strike with the fore feet nor rear. He may throw himself, and if so he can be secured when down, and the operation proceeded with. When one fore foot is held up or tied up, it exerts some restraint, but the patient can rear, strike or kick, hence the operator is not safe. Having secured the animal and having clipped the hatr off closely on each side of the wound in order to prevent any of it being pulled through the tissues and

retarding the healing process, the wound is then sutured, a stitch being inserted about every three-quarters of an inch. A portion at the lowest part of the wound must be left open for drainage, except where a "counter-opening has been made, in which case the whole wound is stitched. The stitches are drawn sufficiently tight to fetch the lips of the wound into contact, but over-lapping must

The patient should then be placed in a comfortable stall and tied so that he cannot bite or rub the wound, which must be kept clean and asceptic by frequently sponging with a warm antiseptic lotion, care being taken to not cause friction upon the sutures. If the sutures hold, they should be removed in ten to fourteen

Constitutional treatment consists in administering a laxative and feeding lightly on hay or grass and bran. If proud flesh forms, it can be detected by the lips of the wound assuming a dark reddish color, and refusing to heal. In such cases the parts should be dressed once daily as long as necessary with equal parts of the tincture of myrrh and butter of antimony applied with a feather.

WHIP. applied with a feather.



Jaslo.

First aged Percheron stallion and champion at the Western Fair.

Exhibited by the Lafayette Stock Farm Company of

Canada, Limited, London, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Those holes in the mangers or stable floor should be fixed before the cattle are stabled.

A Border Leicester ram recently sold in England for £1,100. How long will it be before Canadian sheep command a similar price?

What have you done to assist in starting a calf, pig or sheep club or to boost the one already organized? Interesting the boys and girls in the right kind of stock pays good dividends later on.

In most districts corn is a good crop and the stock-man has a silo full of palatable feed to commence the winter with. Silage has proven the most economic feed for the production of stock and stock products.

There is much less trouble selling thrifty, breedy looking feeders at a satisfactory price than it is selling a non-script lot. There are too many of the latter on the market. Experience has shown that they do not handle the feed economically.

Prices for registered and commercial live stock is at a high level in Great Britain. The top has evidently not yet been reached as new price records are made from week to week. The market for good stuff will doubtless remain high the world over.

The man who keeps good cows, raises the progeny and fits them largely on the home-grown feeds gets all there is in the business with the minimum of risk. It pays in the long run to market the crops, through live stock, but the animals should possess the right quality.

Many stockmen are apparently reluctant to purchase feeders at the prevailing price, to winter over. One prominent cattle man remarked recently that he

would not care to risk paying a big price this fall owing to the uncertainty of markets. Others, however, are optimistic regarding the future of the cattle market.

At United States fairs, and at several exhibitions in the western provinces, liberal prizes are offered for fat stock shown by boys and girls. That an interest is taken in the showing by the rising generation is in evidence by the large number of entries brought out. Ontario shows might advisedly cater more than they do to the boy and girl exhibitors.

The live stock commissioner writes as follows regarding marketing of sheep: "Sheep receipts for late summer and fall show that there is a tendency on the part of Eastern farmers to market an excess of good light ewes many of which are suitable for either breeding or fattening purposes. At present the market for sheep is low and a few flocks of desirable breeding ewes could be selected at a very moderate cost. As a feeding proposition, a carload of well selected ewes at present prices would look like a safe buy. Ewes can be held longer than lambs, are not so difficult to feed and will make heavier gains on cheaper and rougher feed. During late fall and winter months, the market for finished sheep invariably recovers as is the case with lambs."

Getting the Stables Ready for the Stock

In a few weeks the cattle will have to be stabled permanently for the next six months. Once they are in it is difficult to make the needed repairs, and to put the stable in a sanitary condition. If possible, a little time should be taken to fix those mangers that were out of repair last spring, but which were let go during the rush of other work in the hope that they would be attended to during the summer while the cattle were on grass. Each day brought its own work, and now when the mangers are to be used they are still out of when the mangers are to be used they are still out of repair. Wooden mangers soon rot out at the bottom. The front and back planks may be sound, and if a person has a couple of loads of gravel and two or three barrels of cement permanent bottoms may be put in the mangers. It is well to round the cement up on the plank a little, as it will give less chance for feed to become lodged and sour become lodged and sour.

Some stable floors are very hard to keep clean, as some of the boards or cedar blocks have decayed, leaving depressions for the accumulation of dirt. Where it is not possible to put in a new floor, the old one should

be put in as good repair as possible. During the summer it is quite common for windows to become broken. These need to be replaced as a cold wind in October is oftentimes felt about as much as a January wind. Some of the old stables could be as a January wind. Some of the old stables could be greatly improved by knocking out a portion of the walls facing south and west and putting in larger windows. It is true that some of the best stock the country has produced have wintered in dark, low stables, but that is no excuse for laboring under the handicap of lack of sunlight in the stable in the present age. The very fact that good light facilitates the doing of chores should be reason enough for putting in plenty of windows. be reason enough for putting in plenty of windows. A handy man can make the change without engaging the service of a mechanic. The new window frame may be set in cement and almost anyone is mechanic enough to build concrete in around a frame. If time will permit, the cobwebs and dust should be swept from the ceiling and walls, and a coat of whitewash put on. A little carbolic or other commercial disingletant added to the whitewash will aid in destroying vermin which may be hibernating in the cracks and crevices of the building.

By putting in an extra chop bin, a feed truck, and possibly a litter carrier, a good many steps and considerable hard work can be saved. Convenience in and around the stable greatly facilitate the doing of the work, and make it possible for one to do the chores where formerly two works are contacted a good portion of the where formerly two were engaged a good portion of the time. Some object to water basins, but many have found that when the cattle can drink whenever they want to they do better than when forced to drink ice water once, or at most twice, a day in a temperature bordering on the zero point. A good water supply is as essential to success in feeding stock as is good feed. Some argue that there is a danger of spreading disease where the water basing are used but there should be where the water basins are used, but there should be no more danger of this than where the entire herd drinks from a common trough in the yard. The cattle need exercise, but having the water before them all the time is no reason why they should not be turned out for an hour or two on fine days. Plan on a day or two to clean up around the stables and make the necessary repairs. It may save you trouble during the winter months.

Line-up of Senior Bull Calves at Toronto C. N. E.

Care of Live Stock in the Fall

The fall of the year is the hardest season on live The stock has not taken to dry feed, and there is not sufficient green feed in the field to satisfy them. Then, too, with a raw, north wind blowing the cattle in particular seek the shelter of a windbreak and are apparently not anxious to graze in the fields. Failure to properly care for the animals during the month of October and early November results in failure of the stock to make satisfactory gains. The nights are frequently cold and damp, but those entrusted with the chores are rather loath to add to their labors by keeping the animals in the stable at nights. Too many evidently think that nature is equal to the task of looking after the stock until there are signs of snow in the air, or a blanket of snow has been spread over the already too scanty vegetation. Some think by this policy they are saving feed, but in the long run they are the losers. While some labor and feed may be saved, it takes more care and increased rations to regain the flesh and general thrift lost through exposure to inclement weather during the fall season. If live stock is to do well, it is necessary that they have full stomachs and proper shelter. The cows in milk and the calves are the first that need attention; the yearlings, two-year-olds, and fattening cattle are able to rough it a little more and suffer less from exposure and inadequate rations. When the pastures become short it pays to feed in the stable. If there is corn left over after the silo is filled, it may profitably be fed now. If the stalks are not too coarse the cattle will clean them up fairly well, but when the stalks are coarse it pays to put them through the cutting-box. When the nights become cold and damp the stable is the place for the cows and young things. Dry, comfortable quarters are important, but the stock will not suffer if turned on pasture during the fine but comparatively cold days. It may be the first of November, or even well on towards the middle of the month, before it is necessary to stable continually. It is a good thing to get the stock accustomed to some dry feed before they are forced to rely entirely on stable

At this time of year sheep also require some attention. A few oats fed to the ram and ewes is good practice, and by having the breeding stock gaining in flesh at this time of year aids in ensuring a large lamb crop. Sheep prefer free range to confined quarters, but they also need shelter from the cold rainstorms which frequently occur during the fall months. Animals of any kind that are hunched up in a corner or against a fence, in an endeavor to gain some slight protection from the bleak wind, do not make the gains made by those that are comfortable. Neglect of the live stock this month and next may necessitate another two months of expensive feeding to bring them to the fleshing and thriftiness that they now possess.

Value of Show Ring in Fostering Cattle.

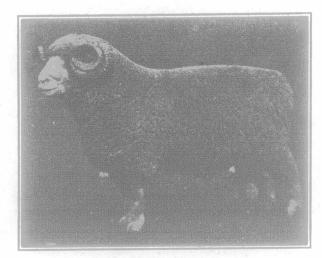
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The visitor at the large cattle markets of the country twenty or thirty years ago, viewed a much different type of cattle than the visitor sees to-day at the same yards. Steers came to market then four or six years old and even They were larger, rougher and represented much more feed and labor than the present day type. A visit to-day will still show thousands and thousands of narrow, thin, scrub beeves, yet the general type and conformation has been improved. The ages of these cattle are found to be for the most part yearlings, two's and three's. From the standpoint of breeder, feeder, packer, and consumer, the earlier maturing, easier feeding type has proven the most profitable and most satis-

The breeder and feeder desires steers which will produce the greatest amount of high quality beef, from the least feed, in the shortest possible time. The younger type of cattle do not tie up the capital for half the time that was formerly thought necessary to produce a marketable beef and a quicker turnover of the working capital is thus possible. Higher priced farm lands, No doubt the transition would have taken place without the influence of our live stock fairs and shows but I the leading shows and fairs, animals and groups of animals representative of their herds. These show herds the influence of our live stock fairs and shows but I the leading shows and fairs, animals and groups of airly long prices for ram lambs and yearlings to find the transition would have taken place without the influence of our live stock fairs and shows but I

think all will agree that the changes have been brought about much more quickly than would have taken place otherwise. It was at the shows that the stockmen first saw what could be done in feeding younger cattle. Of course the change was gradual, but in the contests at the shows some exhibitor would present for approval a superior single steer or carload lot that were equal to other steers on the ground in every respect, yet much younger in age. A novice could readily see the advantage of this in the production of beef since the production in a shorter time meant less feed, less expense, and a quicker

There is an old saying, "that seeing is believing" and to see, one has to attend the stock shows. The pride of every man in every business is to do his work better than his neighbor and when he has accomplished this, the natural thing to do is to show his neighbor what he has done and compete with him. The live stock shows furnish a medium for this competition hence the most modern methods are exposed and explained to the public. As a result the fairs and shows have become the school for the breeder and feeder. When the best judges in the country of the best cattle in the country



Dorset Horned Ram Champion at Toronto for J. F. Robertson, Acton, Ontario

made younger animals the champions and grand champions, breaking the time-honored precedents, it caused the cattlemen to think along different lines and created

When you or I go into a store selling merchandise of any sort, from drugs to hardware, we find the merchant has ample space to display his wares. There are show cases, displays, and show windows. In mer-chandising, it has been found essential to have abundant space to present to the public the articles he has for sale. The live stock shows are the show windows to the cattleman. Here are to be seen the best that is being produced in every branch of the cattle business. Depending, of course, upon the extent of the show, the classes range from the best single steers to car lots or short-fed cattle, feeder cattle, and prime beeves of various ages. The qualifications for certain classes require that record be kept of the amount of feed used in making the gains and the keeping of an accurate record showing the cost of gain, which facts are taken into consideration when the judges arrive at their conclusions. The stockman can go to the show, study the various types presented, and determine what are the best methods to follow for his own conditions. He is enabled to see the type of cattle which bring the most money as feeders and those which gather in the high dollar as prime beef.

The show is the university of the cattle business. Not only does the show stimulate the breeder and feeder of market cattle to handle a better type of cattle, but it interests them in the methods by which the better classes and grades of market beef are obtained. In order to demonstrate to the farmer and cattleman the merits of their breed and their own cattle in particular, breeders of pure-bred cattle maintain and exhibit at

purpose in exhibiting these show herds is to show the farmer what can be done through intelligent feed, care, and breeding. To the average stockman, the view of these cattle inspires a desire to use better sires and improve their herds. It gives them an opportunity to study the types of cattle produced by the different breeders and thus know where he may purchase the class and type of bulls he desires when in the market for such

Each class of the show and show-ring is a lesson to every breeder. There the opportunity is given to study carefully the various types, produced by the different breeders, compare the cattle of the same ages, etc. bred by the several exhibitors. The visitor is enabled to judge by comparison the strong points and weaknesses of the cattle exhibited and determine the ideals which he thinks best. Also the opinions of the best judges are unfolded before the eyes of the visitor. From these exhibitions a comparison of one's own judgment may be made with that of the official judges who are picked as being authorities in their line. Furthermore, one can attend a large fair or stock show and in a week see representative exhibits from a great number of herds If one endeavored to go to the respective farms of the owners, a great deal more time would be consumed, considerably larger expense incurred, and direct comparison of the animals from different herds would be impossible.

From an exhibitor's standpoint and the person in the market for high-class stock, the show provides a meeting place and an opportunity for immediate and future

There are but few persons in this world who do not love an animal of some kind, whether a dog, cat, horse, rabbit or cow. There are others who have a hobby for fine paintings, works of sculpture, art, etc., but there is no class of people who take more pride in their work than the breeders of pure-bred cattle, and what greater artists are there than the man or woman (for we have many women breeding pure-bred cattle) who mate living creatures producing and developing these creatures to the utmost perfection possible. This is an art that we find in practically every case, is shared in by all members of the breeder's household and is usually carried on by the younger generations as the years go on

There is a famous saying that, "no matter how far off the beaten track a person is, if he can make a better mouse trap than already has been made, a beaten path will lead to his door to obtain the same." This applies to the breeder of superior cattle, but it is unnecessary to say that if the breeder will take these cattle out to the world and show to the world what he has done the grass will be worn from that self same path much sooner and with greater profit to the owner

R. R. MILLER.

The Pure-Bred Sire as a Source of Sheep Improvement.

EDITOR "THE FFARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The time has come when economy in production applies to sheep raising as well as to other classes of live stock. Lower prices and keener competition on the market does not mean that sheep raising should be restricted or discontinued; but, on the other hand, that we should continue to effect improvement in our flocks in order that Canadian mutton will be recognized for its superior quality at home, and that Canadian wool will find ready sale either at home or in foreign

If sheep improvement is to be continuous and effective, it means that the scrub sire must give place to the unlimited use of the pure-bred ram. On the other hand, lower prices and smaller profits will not allow for the wasteful use of costly rams. The good ram is cheap at his real market value, whether used on a grade flock or on a pure-bred flock, but the good ram to be economically used must give service to his full capacity for the entire length of his usefulness as a breeding sire.

In the past there has been a great wastage of good pure-bred rams. Hundreds of farmers have paid



Berkshire Sow Champion at London for J. S. Cowan, Atwood, Ontario.



Chester White Boar Champion at London for W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario.

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Ontario

in most cases, a loss of twenty dollars and up. Such rams were only in the prime of their usefulness as breeding sires, and if used for three or four years longer the annual depreciation per year would not exceed three to five dollars. Allowing that one ram is sufficient for forty to fifty ewes, this depreciation would place a charge of only ten cents per head against each ewe instead of sixty to seventy cents as in the case when used two to three years.

OCTOBER 14, 1920

Although there are many instances of wastage of good rams there are many splendid examples of com-munity breeding where rams are used throughout their full period of usefulness with excellent results. In this respect Quebec probably leads all the other pro-Community breeding was first practiced among a few farmers' clubs in Pontiac County some seven or eight years ago. These clubs joined together and purchased sufficient rams for the sheep owners within the club areas. At the end of two years the rams were exchanged between club members or between clubs. When rams died or became unfit for service new ones were purchased to take their places, the cost being prorated among the members in proportion to the size of their flocks. These clubs, through collective purchase of pure-bred rams and careful selection of ewe lambs to replace discaded ewes, have brought the standard of their flocks up to a very high state of perfection. The cost to each farmer has been reduced to a minimum, and profits from the flocks have been

Last year community breeding was commenced on a larger scale in a number of the French-speaking parishes. Ram clubs were formed with a minimum of twenty-five members. Under this plan twenty-five to thirty rams of one breed are bought in each parish where a club is formed. In most cases each ram is used by two farmers. The clubs, individually or collectively, appoint purchasing agents who are assisted by Live Stock Branch Sheep Promotors in locating suitable rams. The purchase and introduction of these rams is followed up by an educational campaign on modern and improved methods of feeding and management. Dipping, shearing and castrating demonstrations are held. As a result of educational lectures and demonstrations the farmers realize and observe the effect of the use of a pure-bred ram on wool improvement, and they are able to select intellectually the most desirable ewe lambs to retain in the flock. General docking and castrating within the ram clubs, and the fact that a uniform type of lamb is produced, has enabled club members to obtain the highest market price for their lambs. Data to hand shows that lambs from purebred rams average from ten to fifteen pounds heavier

than lambs from scrub rams and ewes of similar breeding. With the growth of community breeding and collective purchase farmers will not hesitate to demand a superior type of ram. Pure-bred breeders, as a whole, have been none too conscientious about the sale of inferior pure-bred rams, and many a ram has been sold for breeding purposes that should have gone to the block. In future more stress than ever will be laid on the fleece. With market prices as they are to-day, if a fleece of wool drops down one grade, it means a loss of not one or two cents a pound but ten to fifteen cents a pound. A ram with a superior fleece and the power to transmit fineness of fleece to his offspring may easily produce a gain of one dollar per fleece in his offspring whereas a ram that is coarse and open in fleece will lower the quality of wool in the flock for several generations. In addition to fleece our present-day markets require good mutton conformation. This means breed

type, size and quality throughout. In the matter of pure-bred flock impovement, the Maritime sheep breeders have taken a step in advance of the other provinces. Last year all the pure-bred ram lambs in New Brunswick were graded according to quality: three-x, two-x and one-x. This year grading is being carried out in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as well as New Brunswick. Only three-x and two-x rams are offered for sale. In New Brunswick the Government gives a bonus of three dollars for three-x rams, and two dollars for two-x rams. Rams that are placed in the three-x class are rams of exceptional merit possessing a fine fleece typical of the breed. As individuals they must possess breed character with plenty of size and good conformation. These rams are considered good enough to head any pure-bred flock The two-x rams are good utility rams possessing sufficient breed character combined with plenty of size, a good fleece and good conformation so that they are

suitable to head a grade flock. Grading has proved very satisfactory to the breeders, and is a safeguard to the purchaser. It tends to unify type and breed character within the breeds, and, if persistently practiced, will bring about a permanent and rapid improvement in the breeds of the provinces

where it is performed. A comparison of the prices of sheep products with those of other classes of stock leaves no room for discouragement on the part of the sheep raiser. The drop in the fine grades of wool from 68 and 71 cents last year to 50 and 60 cents this year is not to be compared to the drop in the price of hides. Lambs are selling as well and the selling as well as the selling as th selling as well as last year. An effort has been made to flood the Canadian market with New Zealand mutton, and, while a considerable amount of this meat has been sold where the value of fresh mutton is not appreciated, in most parts of Canada it is not in demand. that sheep require less labor, very little grain and utilize cheap roughage will enable the sheepmen to stand a few lean years equally well or better than any other stock raiser. By practicing economy in breeding, adopting improved methods in flock improvement and using good judgment in feeding and management, the

sheep raiser will make a reasonable profit in off years and be in a position to reap a full harvest when the world reaches normal again.

A. A. MACMILLAN. Chief of Sheep Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

THE FARM.

The Effect of Pasturing or Clipping Grasses and Clover in the Autumn.

By Prof. R. Summerby, MacDonald College, Que. Hay and pasture crops hold the largest place in the agriculture of the Province of Quebec. While there are many and strong arguments in favor of increasing the acreage of some other crops, they will continue to be of greatest importance for many years to come. Apart from this, clovers have special value in that they are necessary in any system of farm practice in maintaining or improving the fertility of the soil. Our northern climate, however, is often so severe as to cause death, or to seriously decrease the yield of clover and grass crops

Many factors influence the ability of clovers to withstand our rigorous winters. Good viable seed in sufficient quantity is necessary to give the plants a good start. Well prepared soil, with proper attention to choice of nurse crop and rate of seeding thereof, gives the crop an opportunity to set roots and to get well started before the fall. No matter what precautions are taken in this regard, however, unless proper conditions are given for withstanding the winter, the yield is likely to be materially reduced or total winter-killing may occur.

The use of seed of home-grown hardy varieties that have been thoroughly tested, will do much to lessen the chances of winter-killing, for there is indeed much difference in the ability of varieties to withstand our severe climate conditions. Even with hardy varieties, however, the yield may be materially influenced by lack of attention to wintering conditions.

With a view to testing out the effect of pasturing grasses and clovers late in the fall, an experiment was conducted last year at Macdonald College. Late in October one-half of each plot of the different grasses and clovers under test was clipped off in order to approximate late cutting or pasturing, and the other half was allowed to stand as it had grown. (Seeding having taken place in the previous spring.)

Last winter proved to be a severe one as may be seen by the fact that several grasses and clovers that usually survive were almost totally winter-killed. The results of the experiment are herewith shown in tabular form. They represent the effect of close clipping in fall after seeding, on the first crop. They are based on duplicate tests in which results of the first and second plantings correspond closely. They are for one year only, but the fact that they were taken after a severe winter and are so striking and uniform, indicates fairly clearly the are so striking and uniform, indicates fairly clearly the effect of the treatment given.

blue and ted top. This, of course, would not have held true had alfalfa of a variety lacking hardiness been sown. Grimm alfalfa in numerous experiments carried on since 1909 has always shown itself to be hardier than any of the commonly grown clovers.

The late summer and fall growth acts as a blanket in protecting the plants from injury due to extreme cold or to alternate severe and mild weather. Moreover, snow which is the most efficient protector is gathered

Another important influence in protecting the hay crop is the height of cutting the stubble of the grain or nurse crop. When cut high it is very effective in gathering and holding snow. A high stubble often results in the clover crop being entirely saved.

The results in the above experiment show the effect of cutting the grasses and clovers short. No tramping occurred such as would have taken place had the crops been pastured. Had this been done the results would undoubtedly have shown even greater injury than the above. Pasturing accompanied by tramping leaves the crop in the worst condition possible for wintering.

Occasionally severe, dry or other unfavorable conditions during spring or summer may cause the stand of clover to be thin and lacking vigor. Such crops unless stimulated in some way very often do not prove profitable. In such cases a light top-dressing of barnyard manure put on in the fall will strengthen the growth, thicken the stand and will itself do much to prevent winter-killing.

Hardy home-grown grass and clover seed; well repared soil; an early nurse crop sown somewhat thinly, and cut high when harvested; and an unpastured growth, stimulated by a light top-dressing of manure where necessary, will do much to increase the yield and make a good hay crop much more certain than where such treatment is not given.

Costs From Seed to Silo.

Corn grown and ensiled at \$2.20 per ton is the cheapest feed produced on the Ontario farm to-day, and, being of a nutritious, palatable, and succulent nature, enables stockmen and dairymen to utilize roughages on the farm to better advantage than they could without this kind of fodder. Well-cured silage most closely simulates June pasture conditions in midwinter. Silage and clover hay make a combination that will carry stock through the winter at the minimum of cost, and yet keep them in good condition. For growing stock, fattening cattle, or dairy cows, these two feeds may advisedly form the basis and the bulk of the ration. True, some hard labor is entailed in placing the corn in the silo, but once it is there, there is no risk of loss from weather, rats, mice or other sources.

Silage has grown in favor during the past few years, and silos now dot the landscape in all parts of the country. Some stockmen, after being convinced of the value of silage as a feed, have erected their second

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF LATE CUTTING ON WINTER-KILLING AND YIELD OF GRASSES AND CLOVERS

		Weight of	Crop.	
Name of Grass or Clover	Green Cut	Weight Not Cut	Cut Dry V	Veight Not Cut
Timothy Orchard grass Tall oat grass Meadow fescue Red fescue Awnless brome Yellow oat grass Western rye Kentucky blue Red top Italian rye Perennial rye Western red clover Mammoth red clover Sweet clover Crimson clover Sainfoin Alfalfa (Grimm)	4.96 Winter-killed 5.36 .76 1.40 1.92 5.52 	5.84. 1.72 3.20 7.96 .92 1.44 Totally win 1.72 6.04 Totally win 2.12 2.88 4.00 12.28 Totally win 5.04 9.64	4.44 .80 ter-killed 1.04 3.08 ter-killed ter-killed .16 .20 3.52 ter-killed	3.68 not cured 3.28 cured 4.84 .72 3.36 .80 .92 1.40 5.00 cured 3.92

These results show very strikingly the necessity of leaving the late summer and fall growth for protection with most of the grass and clovers. The following facts are worthy of special note in connection therewith.

Tall oat grass and orchard grass were killed out entirely where cut. Where uncut, although the yield was small the crop was not an entire failure.

Timothy which is considered one of our hardiest grasses was injured to the extent of almost one ton per

In the case of Western red clover, mammoth clover and alsike clover, the uncut portion gave approximately five, six and seven times, respectively, as much yield as where the growth was cut. The small yields of clover show that there was much injury even to the uncut portion, but although the crop was small it was not a Where the crop was cut, however, it was an

entire failure in all cases. Sweet clover and sainfoin were injured less than other

Alfalfa (Grimm) stood the clipping better, and suffered less from winter-killing than any of the clovers, being nearly equalled or excelled slightly in those regards by only a few of the grasses, viz., brome grass, Kentucky and third silo. On the other hand, some have discarded the silo, claiming that the cost of filling was greater than the value of the feed. Different estimates have been placed on a ton of silage, and upon the growing and ensiling of the crop. In order to get some idea of what a crop of corn placed in the silo really costs, an account was kept of time spent in handling a fifteen-acre field of corn on Weldwood Farm during the past year. Some things have not been taken into consideration, and possibly the value placed on the work would be considered low by some. However, the figures for the filling of the silo are what we had to pay, and the work done in preparing the seed-bed and sowing was as near a cost basis as we could arrive at.

The field is clay loam and was given a dressing of twelve loads of manure to the acre during the winter.
These loads would average possibly a little over a ton. After seeding this spring, the field was plowed with a two-furrow plow, and then brought into good tilth by rolling, harrowing and disking. The seed was sown the last of May, in rows three feet apart, and was given four cultivations with a two-horse cultivator during the summer, and one day was spent with the one-horse cultivator. The cost of plowing, preparing the seed-bed and sowing the corn was \$96.50, and the cost of cultivating, \$44. We figured a man's time at \$3 per day, and a horse at \$1 per day. This field of corn came on very well right from the beginning. It was a uniform stand over the entire field, and the corn attained a good height. Half of the field was sown to Leaming, and the other half to Bailey. Twenty-eight pounds of seed were sown per acre, and at \$3.50 per bushel the seed cost \$26.25. When we commenced cutting, on Saturday, September 25, much of the corn was glazed. The silos, which, by the way, are 14 by 40 feet and 10½ by 38 feet, were filled on September 30 and October 2, and have a capacity of approximately 200 tons. The first day's filling there were four teams drawing the corn from the field, and on the second day five teams. Six men pitched the corn, and there were three men continually in the silo. With this force there was always a wagon at the cutting-box, and the corn was thoroughly tramped in the silo. By using a distributer pipe a good deal of labor was saved in the silo. These two silos were filled in two days and used only thirteen acres of the fifteen in the field.

After the silage had settled we figured that we had approximately 175 tons of silage, estimating 30 lbs. to the cubic foot. This works out to about 13½ tons to the acre. In figuring the cost of filling the silos men were paid \$3 per day and their board, and the horses were figured at one dollar apiece. This brought the labor bill for ensiling the corn to \$99, and the board to \$22.05. The outfit cost \$40, and two tons of soft coal, at \$16 per ton, were used in generating power. This brings the total cost of ensiling to \$193.05, or nearly \$1.10 per ton. We doubt if there is any other

crop that can be harvested as cheaply. The question frequently arises as to what a ton of corn placed in the silo actually costs. In arriving at this, the labor of cultivating the field, cutting the corn, ensiling, rent of land, etc., must be taken into consideration. The cost of cultivating has already been given, and cutting the corn took three days, with three horses and one man, which would come to \$18, on our basis of valuing time. A rental of \$4 an acre was placed on the land, and allowance made for shocking the two acres not ensiled. Our figures are: \$96.50 for preparing the seed-bed and seeding, \$26.25 for seed, \$44 for summer cultivation, \$18 for cutting the corn, \$99 for labor used in ensiling, \$22.05 for board of men at silo-filling time, \$40 for the silo-filling outfit, \$32 for fuel, \$60 for rent of land. \$6 for shocking corn, which makes a total of \$443.80, or approximately \$2.20 per ton. With a lighter crop of corn the cost per ton would be higher, and with a heavier crop it would be proportionately smaller. No allowance was made for rent of implements or depreciation on same. It is possible that in arriving at an accurate valuation of the silage this should have been done, but it is rather difficult to know just what should be allowed for the culti-

vating implements.

At a cost of approximately \$2.20 per ton, high-class feed is placed in the silo ready for immediate use, or for use at any time during the year. There is practically no depreciation in feeding value if the feed is held over for summer use or if it remains in the silo a year or more. In comparison with the price of other feeds, there is no cheaper feed than this corn in the silo, and owing to its succulent nature it helps in the preparation of a ration that is highly acceptable to all classes

of stock.

If the field had required more work in preparing the seed-bed, and there had been time to give more cultivation during the summer, the cost would have been increased, but the extra summer cultivation would possibly have increased the tonnage. No valuation has been given for the manure applied. The benefit of this fertilizer is distributed over a number of years and results will be obtained in succeeding crops. What we were principally interested in was arriving at the actual cost of ensiling a ton of corn, in order to see whether the expense was justifiable, and to get an idea of what a ton of corn cost us when ready to feed We know from experience that good silage has a high feeding value. Last winter, on silage and cut straw, with a very small amount of clover hay, the kept in excellent flesh without any grain. the cows in milk and the calves were grained. By the use of silage we were able to utilize a lot of straw for feed that the cattle would not have eaten much of had it been fed alone. Last year the corn was well cobbed and fairly well matured when ensiled, and there was quite a sprinkling of yellow kernels in the silage at feeding time. Again this year there is a large quantity of ripe kernels in the silo.

The above figures are the amounts which we have arrived at when figuring the cost of our corn in the silo. Let us hear from some of our subscribers who have kept account of the growing and ensiling of corn.

THE DAIRY.

A Summary of the Dairyman's Position.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Just when the summer season for dairying closes and the winter season begins, is not easily determined. The milk producers of city milk are inclined to have the winter season start September 1, whereas the old rule was October 1, or even November 1. It seems to be a question of feed rather than of month in the year. However, we are rapidly approaching that season of 1920, when the cows must be kept inside at night and partial stable feeding begins. Now is a good time to look back over the dairy work for the summer past

and gone, and to anticipate the fall and winter campaign in dairying.

SUMMER OF 1920 FAVORABLE FOR DAIRYING.

There are doubtless exceptions to the general rule of a favorable dairy season since the spring of 1920, but on the whole, dairymen have no great reason to complain. It is true that labor has been scarce and unsatisfactory; that purchased concentrate feed has been high in price; and that cheese, condensed and powder milk prices have been disappointing at times. Yet everything considered dairymen have reason to be thankful as compared with the summer of 1919, when, in most parts, pastures were burnt and blistered by the sun, little or no rain fell during the growing season, food was scarce and dear, and the profits little or nothing

Looking briefly at the chief lines of dairy production and manufacture for 1920, they stand out somewhat as follows:

BUTTER.

The manufacture of butter, both as to quantity and quality, has been above the average. particularly, it is generally considered that creamery butter is larger in make and better in quality than it has been for some years. While it is true that the Western Provinces captured a large share of the best prizes offered at the leading Eastern fall exhibitions, Ontario makers were in the money to a greater extent than has been the case in other years. The pasteurization of cream for butter-making has become a more general practice, hence buyers have been more confident about their purchases turning out satisfactorily when the butter is taken from cold storage, three to six months hence. There is still room for improvement in the quality of cream delivered for butter-making. This improvement is not likely to be very marked until a systematic plan of grading cream is adopted by all creameries, and a difference of from three to five cents per pound fat made in the prices paid for cream of the This is a problem our creamery men different grades. have not as yet tackled in a serious manner. Competition is too keen at present for any action along this line, and practically all grades of cream are paid for at a similar rate per pound fat.

CHEESE.

The markets for cheese have been somewhat irregular. There have been a number of slumps, followed by recovery, followed by more slumps, until the sellers and buyers of cheese scarcely knew where they were at. The cause for all this, is laid to "Exchange," that modern bugbear in marketing farm produce. Our financiers ought to be able to solve this problem, thus stabilizing markets, and making production on dairy farms more certain as a paying proposition. If the present uncertainty of prices continues for two or three seasons longer our cheese trade will receive a serious We are going back in production of cheese at the rate of about 100,000 boxes a year now, and it will be even worse in future, if cheese farmers cannot assured of a more steady and profitable market for their finished product.

So far as quality is concerned, we have heard nothing but good reports. Our cheese-makers, as a class, understand their business. One danger, seems to be that few young men are learning the business. Among our students in both regular and special dairy classes, very few wish to make cheese. They nearly all want to learn butter-making, condensing, powdering, or market milk, but no cheese for them, is the rule. This is a serious situation. Where are the future cheese-makers to come from, if few young men wish to learn the

The cheese factories are likely to receive additional supplies of milk this fall in certain districts where the manufacture of condensed and powder milks will be lessened. However, this in the total will have very little effect on our cheese production. A few thousand pounds of milk extra, made into cheese will have little or no effect on the cheese markets. It is altogether likely that the cheese markets will recover before the close of the season. They have a habit of doing this after most of the cheese has been disposed of at the factories.

Condensed and Powder Milks.

On account of the unsatisfactory export trade, some of the condenseries and powder milk manufacturers have been seriously handicapped. The prices for raw material—milk, sugar, etc.—have been going up, labor exacted more toll, yet the finished product had to be sold at lower prices in order to make a clearance of the storage rooms and satisfy the claims of bankers, milk producers, and other creditors. Rather than continue in this way, at least one firm has decided to quit manufacturing their special line, but they will take in milk as usual and make it into butter, or sell it as cream, for a certain rate per pound of fat. The only difference is that instead of buying the whole milk outright and keeping all by-products at their factories, they will act as manufacturing agent, and require the farmer to utilize the skim-milk at home.

At first, farmers who were patrons of these factories regarded the change as being most unsatisfactory. Those who were in a position to feed the skim-milk on the farm to hogs, calves, or poultry, will probably make as much money as if the whole milk were sold. The present price of milk-fat is 60 to 62 cents per pound. Milk testing 3 per cent. fat will be worth \$1.80 to \$1.86 per 100 pounds, less the cost of manufacturing. The skim-milk from 100 pounds of whole milk is worth from thirty to fifty cents. There is also the added value of fertilizers for the farm where the by-product is fed at home. All these added together make a fair price for

milk—not a "get-rich-quick" scheme by any means, but with a reasonable prospect for cheaper feed and labor, and less overhead costs, so far as we can see, there will be fair profit in producing milk from now until the spring of 1921. What will happen then is known only to the gods which preside over the destinies of farmers.

CITY MILK AND CREAM TRADE.

The demand for milk, cream, ice-cream, milk confectionery, etc., has been good. People have been getting good wages and they have spent freely, both for the necessaries and the luxuries of life. Some diffculty was experienced in certain sections when the price of milk was advanced to winter prices a little earlier than usual, and in one case the Board of Commerce issued a restraining order, which was afterwards recalled, at least temporarily, but on the whole, dealers and con-sumers have been willing to accord farmers a fair price for their milk. It has at last reached the consciousness of those buying and consuming milk, that a dairy farmer who works 12 to 16 hours a day, rises at daylight seven days of the week and often works until dark, who risks money in feed and labor for cows, and bears the losses due to disease and disablement among cowssuch a man deserves to be well paid. If he is not nothing is more certain than that milk production will be lessened, which will mean a serious loss to individuals, cities and the nation, as there is nothing which will or can take the place of milk as a food, particularly for children. Instead of curtailing production and consumption of milk, every effort should be made to increase

THE FUTURE.

The man who prophesies in detail as to the future of the dairy business, runs considerable risk, but one is quite safe in making a forecast as to the future of dairying in general. There are bound to be ups and downs in the various branches of the business, but on the whole, dairying is on a sound basis. The consuming public is beginning to appreciate the value of milk and its products in a way which they have not done heretofore. Much, however, remains to be done. The plans of the National Dairy Council for educational work as to the cheapness and healthfulness of milk, butter, cheese, etc., ought to receive more encouragement from farmers who are cow-owners than has been the case up to the present. It is not creditable to the 300,000 dairy farmers of Canada, that only about \$2,000 has been contributed by them for this work. The President of the Council has appealed to cow-owners for a 50 cent yearly collection to assist in the work, but the response has been very meagre. I feel sure that if this matter were properly presented to dairymen and the machinery provided for collecting the money there would be no lack of funds to place the work on a sound basis financially. It would then be up to the council to see that the fund is wisely spent. As a result of similar work in the United States, it is estimated that the increase in milk consumed has been over one hundred million gallons during the past year.

As indicated previously, the feed and labor situation is likely to be very much improved during the coming winter and for next season. A large crop of coarse grain, good crops of corn and roots and a fair crop of hay and straw, ought to place our dairymen in a very much improved position so far as feed is concerned, as compared with the last two years. The prices of concentrates like wheat-bran, oil-cake and cottonseed meal are likely to be lower than they have been for some time. The United States Bureau of Markets is giving quotations around \$40 for bran, and \$60 for oil-cake and cottonseed meal, which looks good to us, if we can get delivery in Canada without paying too much in freight rates. Co-operation on the part of farmers and the purchase in carlots from manufacturers, ought to lessen feed bills very materially for the winter

The closing of some shops, or reduction of the number of workmen, notice of which is already appearing in the press, and a general lowering of prices on staple commodities that have been soaring in the clouds for some time, indicate more favorable conditions for the farmer, though we need to bear in mind that a lessening of the demand for labor and a lowering of wages in town, means that there will be less money to spend by the workers, and this is bound to affect prices of farm produce more or less adversely. Dairymen may find comfort in the fact that their goods are necessaries in the diet of our people, hence the lowering of prices for milk, etc., is not likely to be so great as in some other lines of farm produce.

With the possible exception of condensed and powder milks, the prospects for paying prices for dairy products until next spring at least, look good. There is a great shortage of butter in the British markets. The supply of cheese in sight is no more than will be needed to tide over until the new cheese season. There is reported to be an actual shortage of cheese for the American markets, which means that a portion of our surplus is likely to find a favorable market south of the border before the winter is over. Taking everything into consideration, Canadian dairying is in a sound position, and there is no good reason why we should not go on developing the business along sane and safe lines. A steady growth is much preferable to one of the mushroom variety.

O. A. C., Guelph.

H. H. DEAN.

There seems to be a tendency for prices of some things to lower, but farmers who had to buy a corn binder to harvest their crop did not notice any price cutting in that necessary implement.

n, ice-cream, milk con-People have been gete spent freely, both for of life. Some diffculty ions when the price of rices a little earlier than d of Commerce issued a afterwards recalled, at whole, dealers and concord farmers a fair price eached the consciousness milk, that a dairy farmer , rises at daylight seven works until dark, who for cows, and bears the blement among cowsell paid. If he is not nat milk production will erious loss to individuals, is nothing which will or a food, particularly for g production and conould be made to increase

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H. H. DEAN.

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Giving the Calf a Good Start.

OCTOBER 14, 1920

To many, winter seems an off season in which to raise calves, but nevertheless, it is a fact, that most successful calf raisers find it to be the best season. In the first place the farmer has more time to give the proper attention to the details so important in calf feeding; second, there is usually a greater supply of skimmilk owing to the smaller number of pigs raised in the winter than in summer; lastly, the calf has not got the summer heat and flies to contend with and is just at a nice age to turn to pasture the following spring.

When the calf is dropped it should be allowed to remain with its dam until she has licked it clean and dry or else be removed to a separate stall and rubbed dry with wisps of straw or a piece of bagging. If at all possible the winter raised calf should have the brightest, driest and sunniest place in the stable for its winter quarters and it should be kept clean at all times, for comfortable quarters mean almost as much as good The calf should receive within twelve hours a feed of the colostrum or first milk from its dam. It is important the calf gets a feed of this milk as it has a beneficial effect on the bowels and ensures the calf getting the proper start. For the first few days the cow should be milked and the calf fed three times daily, the milk being fed while still at blood heat. Eight

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

to ten pounds per day should be sufficient for the average Feed the calf whole milk for the first two to four weeks depending on its strength, a weak or puny calf being carried on whole milk for the longest period. Gradually change from whole milk to skim-milk making the period in which the change is made extend over about ten days as abrupt changes are apt to bring on digestive troubles. At this time the calf should be consuming about twelve pounds of skim-milk daily in two feeds. As the change is made from whole to skim-milk the fat removed from the milk should be replaced by adding a tablespoonful of finely ground scalded flaxseed jelly. The proportion of the flaxseed jelly and skim-milk can be increased gradually and at about three months of age add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a calf meal composed of ground flax, 1 part, fine ground oats 2 parts, and ground corn 2 parts,—this mixture to be fed in the milk, similarly to the flaxseed jelly, at the rate of 1/8 pound per day at the start gradually increasing to one pound per day at four to five months. At this time the skim-milk ration may be cut off and the dry grain ration mentioned below increased proportionately.

It is well to start the calf eating a little dry and bulky feed as early as possible. With this end in view a small quantity of fine clover hay and whole oats should be kept before the calf after it is a month old. As the calf grows older the whole oats may be replaced by a mixture of bran, rolled oats, and ground corn. This mixture should be fed at noon at the rate of 1/8 pound per day at start up to 11/2 pounds per day at time of reducing skim-milk and calf meal mixture, at which time the dry grain mixture may well be increased to 3 pounds per day and be fed in two feeds, morning and evening. Roots are a valuable feed for growing calves and may be introduced into the ration in small quantities when the calves are from two to three months of age. Silage should not be fed to very young calves and as it usually gets strong towards the latter part of the winter, only very small quantities should be fed if used at all. Feed salt in limited quantities regularly. Provide fresh water, but do not let the calves gorge themselves

Strict attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the utensils and mangers in which the calves are fed, as well as to the box stalls in which they are quartered. The latter should be cleaned out at least once a week and preferably oftener.

The above ration may seem heavy and the feeding of it a matter of some detail, but it is attention to these points that ensures well grown calves capable of develop-

ing into profitable mature animals.
C. E. F., Ottawa. G. B. ROTHWELL,
Dominion Animal Husbandman.

What is Back of the Milk Situation.

Readers of this paper who are not vitally interested in dairy farming, may have wondered why, for the last few weeks, these columns have placed an unusual emphasis on condensed and city milk trade matters. The fundamental reason is a desire to keep our dairy readers as closely informed as possible as to every occurrence that is likely to effect the price of milk or to influence the dairy industry of Canada in any way but the immediate reason is the utterly unwarranted action of the condensed and powder-milk manufacturers in suddenly cutting off the whole-milk market of hundreds of Canadian dairy farmers, or reducing the price without warning. There were, for instance, 1,500 powder factory patrons who, upon four days' notice from the Canadian Milk Products Company, Toronto, were forced to dispose of their milk as best they could, or allow the company to manufacture it into butter at a charge of five cents per pound; and, in many cases, lose most, if not all, of the value of the skimmilk, besides paying for hauling the cream to the manufacturing plant.

Rumors were rife for a long time that the con-denseries would shut down too, on Oct. 1, but plant managers up to the last either did not know, or if they did they professed not to know anything of such a As a matter of fact the condenseries did not all shut down, but the first move made was by the Borden Condensing Company who, instead of paying more for October than for September milk, dropped the price of 3.5 per cent. milk supplied by producers from \$2.85 to \$2.50 per 100 pounds. In addition they

closed one receiving station without any warning.
When this occurred "The Farmer's Advocate" determined to investigate the matter as fully as possible in the interests of Canadian milk producers, whom we surmised—and still believe—are being made the victims of plans laid inconsiderately by American dairy manufacturers, including the Nestle's Food Company, the Borden Condensery Company and the Merrell-Soule Company. The latter company is the largest manufacturer of milk powder in America, and the patent rights possessed by the Canadian Milk Products Company in Canada were obtained from this larger American company. There is this further connection, too, which at least bears the ear-mark of significance, that although the Canadian company claimed to be only casually interested in the expert trade (which for a year or more has been dull) and could scarcely take care of domestic business in spite of an extremely rapid development of new producing territory, it was not until the president had paid a visit to New York State that he found the Company's manufactured products on hand so heavy a burden that an immediate cessation of manufacture could not be delayed more than 7 days. By the time word was taken to the company's patrons there were two or three days less to play on.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Last week there were several further developments in the milk situation in Ontario and Quebec. The Borden Farm Products Company, with headquarters in the United States, is one of the largest milk distributors in the city of Montreal. This company is not the Borden Condensed Milk Company, but a very large fluid milk company, with, it may be imagined, a very direct connection with the Borden Condensed Milk Company. One of the developments of recent date in Canada, we are informed, was the fact that, acting upon orders received from New York, the Montreal branch of the Borden Farm Products Company, notified its patrons that the price paid for milk in October would be very considerably lowered below that previously paid.

In Western Ontario, too, another element has been added to the situation through the action of the Neilson Company, of Toronto, confectioners and ice-cream manufacturers. This company has a large plant at Beachville, near Woodstock, at which milk producers have been paid a price corresponding closely to city milk prices. Patrons of this company were notified on October 4 that they would be paid only \$2.40 per 100 pounds for October. Last Friday night a meeting of the patrons was held, at which the demand for \$3 per hundred was upheld, with the alternative of diverting the milk to the cream market. Patrons are now awaiting the report of a committee of two, one of whom is President E. H. Stonehouse, of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association, that was delegated to negotiate with the company.

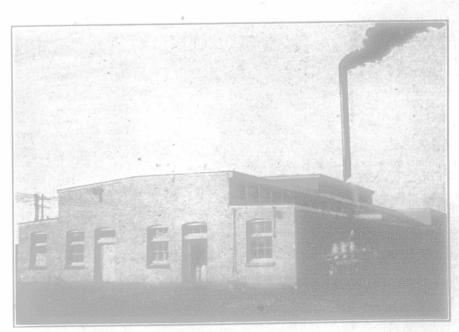
The third new and outstanding element in the milk situation is the statement issued last week by the Board of Commerce practically admitting the justice of the Toronto milk prices on evidence established primarily by the report of the Ontario Milk Commission. The Board says, however,—and we know this to be a fact-that they have the assurance of the milk producers that the price will be brought down at the very earliest date. The extra supply of coarse grains and the recent tendency to decreased feed prices is some indication that producers will shortly be able to fulfil this undertaking. We read out of the statement of the Board of Commerce a probability that even if no modification is made in the Toronto price until the New Year the Board will not again interfere. We would like to say, however, that if it becomes possible to reduce the price in a month or six weeks time the producers should do so if only to justify the faith which the Board apparently has in their good intentions. The City of Toronto has now reached the point where it is going to investigate the matter of municipal milk distribution, and \$1,000 has been appropriated for this purpose. This is a very natural step for Toronto to take, bearing in mind its leaning toward Hydro-Electric power and the street railway question, and it would, moreover be a very good thing for the producer if the City did undertake to distribute its own milk. We are not convinced, however, that it would be a good thing for the consumer, who should properly undertake the distribution of milk for his own consumption. It is interesting in this connection to recall the fact that in July, 1919, the City of Rochester, N. Y., authorized an nvestigation into the milk supply, and among other things an inquiry "as to the expediency of the purchase and distribution by the city of all milk used in the City; and as to the expediency and expense of any other method designed to secure the control by the City of the distribution of milk; and as to the expediency and expense of the production by the City on municipallyowned farms of all milk used in the City." of 227 pages reports the result of this investigation, which was very complete. The committee reported in December, 1919, as follows regarding municipal ownership:

"Your committee finds and respectfully reports that it is not expedient for the city to attempt the purchase and distribution by the City of Rochester o all milk used within its limits at this time.

"It must be borne in mind that having once embarked upon such an enterprise which would involve the expenditure of upwards of a million dollars, the City could not abandon the project, but would be obliged to continue whether it succeeded or not. In other words, it is not a matter in which experiment is possible. Our investigation has disclosed that centralization of milk distribution will result in important economies which would accrue to the financial benefit of the consumers of milk by lowering the price to them. There is, however, no reason why such centralization



Conveniences which the average dairyman does not possess but which the city milk producer must have to care for his milk properly.



A dried milk factory in Prince Edward County that partially curtailed its operations.

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may not be carried out by private individual effort, and your committee is of the opinion that the City of Rochester should attempt to secure this before attempt-

ing municipal ownership.
"To produce the milk now consumed in the City of Rochester on municipally-owned farms would require the expenditure of about twenty million dollars for land Your committee has been unable to find that the City of Rochester would be able to lower the cost of production by this method, and therefore reports that to enter upon such a course would not be expedient.

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE.

With these general conditions in mind, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" went to New York State to see what could be learned further regarding the situation. The situation there is even more acute than in Canada in one sense, although New York State dairymen are infinitely better equipped in the way of organization, to withstand a direct attack by the dealers, than are Canadian producers. The Dairy-men's League, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, covers a territory extending over 87 counties in six states, and had, on October 1, 1920, a membership of 85,952 producers, organized in 1,116 branches and owning 914,680 cows. This organization practically controls the milk supply of Metropolitan New York (which is approximately 2,500,000 quarts daily), and is engaged in a long fight with both distributors and manufacturers. At the present time the League is passing through the most critical period of its history because of a situation that is almost exactly analagous to, but much more severe than the Canadian situation. It is not our intention to dilate upon the organization of the Dairymen's League at this time, because in later issues we will have a series of four or five valuable articles on this and other phases of New York State Farmers organizations. It is sufficient to state here that the League was organized in 1907, and for the last four years has enforced a price based on, but not always equal to, cost of production. It is of greater importance to note that the League never backed-water until this month, when a reduction was made on account of decreased cost of feeds, due to a sharp drop after the original price had been set.

THE MILK SITUATION.

During the months of September the price paid by 71 per cent. of the total condensed and evaporated milk factories in the United States averaged \$3.31 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent. milk purchased from producers. The highest prices were paid by 103 of these factories located in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, which territory includes all of the area covered by the Dairymen's League. By October 1, the condensed and evaporated milk market had reached a very critical condition for many manufacturers. Export business during the war stimulated the condensing industry to a remarkable extent, and was responsible all over North America for the building of many new factories and the closing of many cheese and butter factories. Now, however, export business is more or less at a standstill, and some of the companies that were formerly exporting are now flooding the domestic market with goods at cut-rate prices. there are some foreign countries, including Holland, Norway, and Denmark, that have increased their production, and have even invaded Canada and the United States with dairy products. The money situation has been steadily tightening also, and this has undoubtedly forced liquidation of stocks at cut-rate prices, involving losses on the part of smaller companies. During August, 20,502,915 pounds of condensed milk and 5,100,048 pounds evaporated milk were exported from the United States, as compared with 65,811,556 pounds of condensed evaporated and powder milk exported in August, 1919. By September 1, 1920, stocks held by manufacturers (including stocks sold but not delivered) amounted to 266,253,882 pounds of case and bulk condensed and evaporated goods. This amount is 30,000,000 pounds greater than the stocks held on August 1, 1920, and 72.29 per cent. greater than the quantity held on September 1, 1919. Of this amount 164,571,905 pounds were evaporated case goods held by 39 firms, and 69,691,287 Of these two amounts 101,962,278 pounds of evaporated case goods and 58,285,295 pounds of condensed case goods were unsold, while the total amount of unsold case and bulk goods of both commodities had increased by 88.78 per cent. on Sept. 1, 1920, over the amount of unsold stock on Sept. 1, 1919.

When the above figures, compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Markets are considered, together with the fact that unsold stocks on Sept. 1, 1920, were 1,062.09 per cent. greater than for September 1, 1919, it can easily be seen that market conditions have certainly not been good. In September, also, there was a very sharp drop in the price of sugar, which constitutes about 42 per cent. of sweetened condensed milk, but which does not enter into the manufacture of evaporated or powdered milk. This drop was so severe that the wholesale price of sugar in New York, as late as Friday last, was as low as 11 cents per pound, while at the same time, millions of pounds of unsold condensed milk were being at much higher levels. Although no sugar is used by evaporated or powdered milk companies, which in 1919 manufactured 25,700,000 cases out of a total of 39,-100,000 cases, such of these firms as do an export trade mainly, began to accumulate stocks rapidly. The Nestle's Food Company, which has been described as the largest milk company in the world, and of which more later, claims to have 6,000,000 cases of goods on hand in all parts of the world, with \$75,000,000 involved, including cost of production, duties, transportation

and very bad exchange. They claim it costs \$7.50 per case to manufacture in New York State, and that they could not find a market at \$6.75. They claim to have goods on hand to last until April 1, 1921.

How New York Producers Were Affected.

This situation, in which practically all manufacturers told the same story, faced the executive of the New York Dairymen's League when on September 8 they began negotiations with the dealers for a fall and It should be made clear here, perhaps, winter contract. that since 1916 the Dairymen's League has acted as selling agent for its members, and receives a commission of one per cent. per 100 pounds for so doing. It also holds a contract with each member, and secures a contract from each dealer to whom milk is sold. It deals, to a large extent, with a dealers' organization composed of manufacturers and distributors, and known as the New York Milk Dealers' Conference Board Members of this Board who are manufacturers, informed the League representatives that after October 1, they would buy no milk at any price. They offered to manufacture butter for the dairymen under conditions that were similar to those offered patrons of the Canadian Milk Products Company in Ontario; and it is worthy of note that patrons of the latter company were notified within six days of this meeting in New York City that after September 18 the whole-milk market would be cut off. The League Directors met at -Utica later in the same week and decided to carry out an extensive pooling scheme in order to provide for the future stabilization of the milk market. Another conference was held with the dealers, at which the latter were requested to (1) permit the League to operate such plants and to manufacture the milk into any products that may be most profitable; or (2) to manufacture the milk into condensed milk, sell it in the market, and after deducting their costs, to pay the farmers the net proceeds; or (3) to agree on some equitable plan by which they would manufacture the milk of League members into butter and cheese. All three suggestions were refused. Obviously they are determined to decrease production of their products in order to get out from under a failure to gamble correctly on the export market and sugar prices. They want to keep their plants going for the manufacture of butter in order that they may hold their patrons until the, are again in the market to buy; and in order to keep their expert emple yees busy, as well as to avoid heavy overhead expenditures, which would constitute direct lesses were the plants to entirely shut down. It is another instance of the time-honored game of "passing the buck." The companies hope to decrease production until they get the consumer to pay a price that will let them out comparatively unhurt from under their very heavy stocks. On the other hand, they expect the farmer to not only stand the loss of his market in the meantime but to furnish milk to keep their plants running so that overhead expenses may be met. The condensing industry in the United States centres in the State of New York, Washington and Wisconsin, and the situation is very general throughout the country. Chicago and Philadelphia districts are also affected, and manufacturers in the latter district offered to buy milk on a butter and cheese basis.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BIG COMPANIES.

Thousands of farmers cannot be given summary treatment in this manner by any group of men, how-ever small and powerful. Regarding the strength and power of these companies the following which appeared about a year ago in The Dairymen's League News, has, so far as we know, not been subject to correction

"It is said that the Nestle's Company had its beginning some few years ago in Switzerland under the name of the Anglo-Swiss Company under the leadership of a man by the name of Page. As the company developed on the continent, English capital became As the company interested, until it is said that the control is now in English hands. Reports are to the effect that it is backed by the Bank of England, and that even the King himself owns some of the stock. A separate company was started in America called the Nestle's Food Company, whose chief business was the manufacture and sale of the Nestle's food for babies. Since he European war started, which resulted in the conse quent demand for condensed milk, this company began to acquire plants in America. They found an output at good prices for all of the condensed milk that they could manufacture, and because of their English connections, they were able to control the entire export trade in the condensed milk in this country

"Some years ago, it is understood that the Borden's Condensed Milk Company purchased the plants and business of the Anglo-Swiss Company in this country, and an agreement was entered into by which the Anglo-Swiss Company would withdraw from business here and would do only export business, and that the Borden's Condensed Milk Company would restrict its foreign operations to certain territory. It is also understood that the Nestle's Food Company have contracts with the Borden's Condensed Milk Company which amount This company still controls the export trade. In 1918, when all other manufacturers of condensed milk were obliged to put their entire product in warehouses because the export trade was shut off, the Nestle's Food Company continued to export their product as usual because of their powerful connections; and there is no doubt but that they have made millions out of the war trade.

"In Dairymen's League territory, the company has within a short time obtained control of all the plants of the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company, all of the Hire's Condensed Milk Company's plants, all of the plants of the International Milk Products Company, and has control also of the entire output of the Peters

Milk Chocolate and of Cailler's Milk Chocolate, besides many smaller companies. They have numerous plants throughout the central west, and are building a series of plants on the Pacific coast. Almost daily there are rumors in the air of the Nestle's Company getting control of some other big milk company's plants,

Regarding the Borden Companies, we are not in a position to give much information about the Borden Condensed Milk Company, which has several plants in Western Ontario. All these plants are, however, directed from New York, and to such an extent even that visitors are not allowed to go through the plant unless by permission from New York. During 1918 this company had much to say about bad markets, but notwithstanding any setbacks it may have received during this year, it is reported to have earned \$15 per share on all its common stock, amounting to \$21,368,100. after providing for depreciation, taxes and the payment of preferred dividends. The Borden Farm Products Co., which is a distributing business, was reported in December, 1919, to be conducting a business. of which the following are facts extracted from remarks of the Vice-President of the company, and presumably referring only to the business conducted in the United

"The Borden's Farm Products Company employs 8,000 men with an annual pay roll of over \$13,000,000. They purchase the milk from 12,000 farms. The last 12 months they bought over 1,000,000,000 pounds, paying \$32,000,000. They operate 202 country receiving stations, 11 city pasteurization plants and 70 distributing plants. Their investment represents \$10,000,000. In 1918 they paid \$2,500,000 for freight. They have 3,500 horses, value \$800,000. Horses' feed for one year costs \$765,000. They operate 101 trucks, 75 tractors, 4,000 wagons; investment in vehicles \$825,000. Their wagon shop has a capacity of from 30 to 40 new wagons monthly. They have 106 bank accounts throughout four states. Their trucks travel 64,000 miles a month or one trip around the world every twelve days. They pay \$50,000 annually in ferry tickets for their trucks. Forty-six and one-half per cent. of milk sold in bulk to stores at 12½ cents."

The Carnation Milk Products Company has two plants in Ontario, and, among others, seven plants in Washington, at which they handle 40 per cent. of all the milk produced in the State. One of these plants manufactures a product known as "Hebe," which is a combination of skim-milk and cocoanut oil, and is sold as a milk supplement, but is recommended for nearly everything that milk can do. Several states have legislation restricting the manufacture and sale of 'Hebe," and Washington dairymen claim that the Carnation Company is able to crowd the producer of sweet cream out of the market. This company is known to Canadians as the purchaser of the world's highest-priced Holstein bull, and because of its action in forcing Sunday delivery of milk in Western Ontario. NEW YORK MILK DEALERS' CONFERENCE BOARD.

It is companies of this kind that constitute the New York Milk Dealers' Conference Board. The writer called at the office of the Board when in New York, and in the absence of anyone who was authorized to give information, asked if there was any literature that would set forth the views of the dealers as to the milk situation in general. We were told that there was literature, but that it was only for members of the This was, we surmised, not quite up to standard for truth, because we happened to have seen copies of a pamphlet, that was then in the office of the Board, devoted to the most severe criticism of the pooling scheme adopted by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. This pamphlet was unsigned and presumably was intended as a philanthropic effort to educate the poor farmer to the vices and follies of the League officers, whom he had himself helped to choose and elect. There is no doubt of the fact that this Board is very powerful—quite powerful enough, as the experience of the past month has shown, to seriously affect by its decisions the yearly income of the average dairyman in Ontario. Indirectly this New York body of big milk dealers was able to exert an influence upon the business of every producer in Canada who sent his milk to a city market in Ontario or Quebec, or to a , ice-cream plant, or milk-powder factory.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

What are milk producers going to do about it The only correct answer is to organize along lines of co-operative country plants such as "The Farmer's Advocate" has long recommended. The Dairymen's League of New York 1. League of New York has gone even a step further, and they are already experiencing very promising results in organization, which we will discuss in later issues. A matter which Canadian dairymen should carefully consider is the fact that milk sells for much less on the average in Canada than in the United States. The big manufacturing companies realize this far better than do the producers themselves, and they are rapidly extending their Canadian plants, while at the same time, in many instances they are the same time, in many instances they are the same time, in many instances they are the same time. instances, they are leaving territory formerly covered in the United States. There is no reason that we can see why Bordens or any other company did not shut down in Canada except that they were either more particular about lar about retaining Canadian territory or they could manufacture here more cheaply, which amounts to the same thing. Whatever these companies are, they are certainly efficient as thousands of producers in Canada and the United States are realizing right now; and farmers must secure a corresponding efficiency through organization if they are to be relieved of future distress and unstable markets. There is only one solution to every problem, and all industries have their problems. This is the problem and the solution for the Canadian

FOUNDED 1866

Milk Chocolate, besides have numerous plants are building a series of Almost daily there are tle's Company getting ompany's plants panies, we are not in a tion about the Borden ch has several plants in plants are, however, such an extent even that arough the plant unle rk. During 1918 this out bad markets, but it may have received to have earned \$15 per nounting to \$21,368,100. n, taxes and the pay-The Borden Farm ributing business, was oe conducting a business extracted from remarks mpany, and presumably

icts Company employs roll of over \$13,000,000. 12,000 farms. The last 00,000,000 pounds, pay-202 country receiving n plants and 70 di ent represents \$10,000,-,000 for freight. ,000. Horses' feed for operate 101 trucks, 75 ent in vehicles \$825,000. y of from 30 to 40 new 106 bank accou r trucks travel 64,000 round the world every 000 annually in ferry y-six and one-half per res at 12½ cents."

onducted in the United

others, seven plants in ndle 40 per cent. of all e. One of these plants as "Hebe," which is a cocoanut oil, and is sold ecommended for nearly on Several states have nufacture and sale of the crowd the producer of the the crowd the producer of the world's nd because of its action tilk in Western Ontario.

CONFERENCE BOARD, and that constitute the conference Board. The he Board when in New yone who was authorized here was any literature of the dealers as to the were told that there only for members of the not quite up to standard to have seen copies of a he office of the Board, sm of the pooling scheme League Co-operative was unsigned and pre-

was unsigned and prephilanthropic effort to evices and follies of the himself helped to choose the fact that this Board ful enough, as the exness shown, to seriously y income of the average tly this New York body exert an influence upon in Canada who sent his ario or Quebec, or to a milk-powder factory.

OING TO DO? going to do about it organize along lines of such as "The Farmer's ended. The Dairymen's even a step further, and very promising results in discuss in later issues, irymen should carefully ells for much less on the United States. The big ze this far better than do hey are rapidly extending the same time, in man itory formerly covered in o reason that we can see pany did not shut down ere either more particuterritory or they could y, which amounts to the companies are, they are of producers in Canada ealizing right now; and onding efficiency through relieved of future distress is only one solution to

ries have their problems, olution for the Canadian

HORTICULTURE.

Better Marketing Facilities Needed for Fruit.

This has been a year of good crops for those engaged in nearly all kinds of farming, and it has become customary to think that on this account nearly all farmers will make an unusually large amount of money. Prices for nearly everything have reached the limit of most family bank accounts, and the usual argument is that when the farmer can combine very high prices with extra good crops he should have no reason to complain of his profits. Fruit men among others have had abundant crops this year, but it is questionable in the extreme if the money to be made out of this year's crop will measure up to the standard set by much more moderate crops. In any event the older fruit men have found by experience that the heaviest crop is not always the most profitable one. While it is questionable whether there has ever been so heavy a crop of any farm product that all of it could not have been sold at profitable prices if a proper system of distribution were adopted, it is equally true that our present methods of distribution fall down badly at times and create a loss for the producer where there should be a profit. The responsibility for these evil effects, whereby products are sometimes dirt cheap for those living close to the point of production, and almost impossible to obtain for those who are not served by live wire merchants, should not all rest upon the producer. Properly speaking his responsibility stops when he has put the product on the market in good condition and in large quantities so that someone acting in the interests of the consumer may have the opportunity of purchasing it conveniently.

The experience of this year in handling the fruit crop of Ontario, particularly the tender fruit crop of the Niagara District, has shown the weaknesses of our fruit marketing system in such a way that one would think the growers would be likely to remember them. It is true that the situation was made doubly acute this year by the shortage of packages and that this difficulty alone would have been bad enough to overcome; but the situation is indeed serious when, after having been forced to dispose of much of the crop in bulk owing to lack of sufficient packages, the growers have been forced to keep at home part of the remainder because there were not sufficient cars available on the railroads to move the crop to market. Such has been the case this year, and there have been many many instances where growers who have drawn fruit to the station for shi ment on the regular fruit train have had to take it back home again, with the result that much of it so returned was not fit for shipment the next day, or, if it could be shipped, was more or less deteriorated. Surprisingly large quantities of the fruit so returned to the farm undoubtedly had to be thrown away in the end unless a local market could be found for it at greatly

reduced prices. These experiences are not calculated to ease the minds of men who are engaged in a branch of agriculture which necessitates the working of high-priced land at a very considerable expense for labor. During the war, fruit growers were allowed to get along as best they could, while the majority of the people turned their attention to more essential war work. Some girls and boys went into the fruit district during the harvesting season, and assisted very materially in relieving the serious labor shortage, but the work of the fruit farms in general was very much neglected through force of circumstances, and this inevitably was reflected in the labor income of the owners. In the two years that have succeeded the armistice and the virtual ending of the war, growers have had much lost ground to make up. Faced with exceptionally high labor costs and high costs of materials of all kinds, including implements and machinery, they have made commendable efforts on the whole to bring their orchards and fruit plantations back into the condition in which the war found them. Under these conditions it is only natural that when a year of good crops has arrived the grower should expect the full reward of his labor. It is true that prices have been very high for fruit until this year, as well as for other articles which the consumer buys. It few fruit growers war when the fruit industry was largely neglected, and especially during the last two years when there was more opportunity for development, have made very appreciable profits from their farms. As far as the majority of growers are concerned, however, the effect of high prices for fruit has largely been discounted by the small acreage under crop to these high-priced products, as well as by the fact that pruning, spraying, cultivation and manuring having been so much neglected, the yield and quality of the crops was very naturally lower than

It is, of course, true that something approaching a remedy for the situation of which we speak could be more readily secured by growers through their united influence upon those who are in a position to remedy the situation, if there were a larger element of co-operation in the marketing of the products of fruit farms. In the Niagara District attempts have been made to bring about some such measure of co-operation as has existed for years in the citrus fruit industry of the United States, and among localities of fruit growers and farmers elsewhere. To date these efforts have not been fruitful, except to the extent that a few scattered and local marketing associations have been founded and are proving of real advantage to their members.

Such small associations, however, are practically powerless when dealing with the r all problems that have

created such loss in the fruit crops of Ontario this year. These problems centre largely about the problem of transportation, in addition to the problem of securing an adequate supply of proper fruit packages. For years special fruit trains have been run throughout the tender fruit districts from Niagara Falls to Toronto, in order to pick up daily, or in some cases twice daily, the freshlyharvested fruit. Growers naturally have a right to expect that every effort will be put forward by those who have assumed the duties of transporting the food products of Canada to handle promptly such a perishable product as fruit. Such, however, has not been the case this year, and we were informed only a few days ago that where, as on some days at least, twenty cars of fruit could have been loaded at one station in the Niagara Peninsula, it was impossible to get more than two cars, or in that proportion. This is a direct national and economic waste which is regrettable, and due in no sense to actions on the part of the producers, although, as we have intimated before, this condition could undoubtedly be improved if growers were to build up and maintain a sufficiently strong organization so that they could approach the railroads, or other interested parties, with some hope of success.

One important facility for the marketing of the fruit crop which is badly needed in the Niagara Peninsula is an opportunity for the pre-cooling of fruit before it is shipped to market. Such a plant would cost a considerable sum of money, and the growers are not yet prepared to undertake this for themselves. As a public service utility, however, it should be eminently valuable to both consumer and producer. In some cases these plants have been erected by the railroads, and, as we understand the matter, it would not be unreasonable to expect that the Canadian National Railway System, which is in a position to handle nearly all the fruit produced in the Niagara District should thoroughly canvass the situation with a view to providing such a plant in the interests of the people. Cold storage facilities are also quite inadequate for the fruit season. The Federal Government cold storage plant at Grimsby is much too small, and is, in addition, cooled by the use of ice. Only a limited quantity of the fruit produced in the district can gain access to this small plant, and instead of being loaded directly into cars and precooled before shipment, the fruit must now be shipped without cooling or handled twice if it is put through the cold storage.

Not long ago, in fact less than a month ago, the Honorable Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agri-culture for Ontario, had a conference with a few representative fruit growers on general questions relating to the fruit industry of Ontario. The object of the Minister was, we understand, to find out from the growers how the Department might be of assistance and to have the growers state their problems. Naturally the problems that were placed before the Minister largely dealt with transportation and marketing. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has been comparatively ineffective so far as these problems are concerned, although, as a matter of fact, it was the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, which ultimately led to the appointment of an officer in the Federal Department of Agriculture to take charge of fruit transportation matters. There is too great a tendency to regard the fruit industry of the Province as more or less insignificant. Some years before the war enhanced all values and increased to a very marked extent the value of all farm products, there was approximately \$20,000,000 invested in the fruit industry of the Niagara district, and in the nei hborhood of \$60,000,000 invested in the fruit industry of the whole Province. It is worth some special effort on the part of the Departments of Agriculture, both Federal and Provincial, to safeguard this investment which now looms up in much larger figures, because industries of every character can only be regarded, in the main, as existing only for the benefit of the whole people. The situation as it was presented this year to those living in the fruit areas of Ontario should never be allowed to repeat itself. Undoubtedly the most effective way of preventing such repetition is for the growers to get together in their own interests and see that the industry which they are developing with their own labor and expenditure of capital is given proper recognition by Government, railroads, express companies, canning factories and all other contributory

POULTRY.

Trap Nests for Special Flocks.

The trap nest can hardly be regarded as a practical proposition for determining the egg yield the year around of the average farm flock. Neither the farmer nor his wife have time to visit the trap nest three or four times each day, nor have they time to keep a continual record of each chick hatched throughout its life and for generations after. This is the problem of the special poultry breeder. There is, however, a use for the trap nest in the farm flock, especially since it is the most reliable guide for determining the actual number of eggs laid by each bird, and the season of the year at which production is heaviest. The time of the year at which individuals of the farm flock should lay heaviest in order to be most profitable is during the winter months, and it is at this time of year that the farmer is less bury than at other seasons. Trap nests might be used to advantage with many farm flocks at this season of the year by those who desire to bring about steady improvement, and who are taking more than the usual amount of interest in the farm poultry.

For the special breeder, however, whether the owner of a farm flock or otherwise, the trap nest has its distinct advantages. The principle of the trap nest is based upon a nest so arranged that the hen can enter of her own free will in order to lay, but that she cannot again get out of the nest until someone comes along and releases her after she has been identified by means of a leg band or other marking. A trap nest has an advantage in that it can be used to show the time of year at which the eggs are laid. Eggs in the winter time are worth two or three times as much as in the summer time, and the hen that lays a hundred eggs in the winter may easily be worth more than the one laying one hundred and fifty eggs in the summer. The Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, recommends one type of trap nest which is their choice of several that have been tried. It is a nest that is easily made and sure in trapping a hen that enters the nest. Discussing the use of trap nests, F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, has the following to say in a circular issued by the Dominion Experimental Farms System:

The trap nest shows conclusively not only the hen that lays the largest number of eggs, but the hen that lays the largest number of eggs at the right time of the year. Trap nests are good in that the daily handling of the hen makes it possible for the attendant to get acquainted with the individual birds. Broodiness, sickness, injuries, etc., can be noted at the start and steps taken to guard against them. Hens that lay undesirable shaped eggs, small or wrinkled eggs, can be detected and weeded out. There is an occasional hen that enters the nest regularly, but that never lays

an egg, and only the trap nest will spot such hens. In using trap nests, a sufficient number must be provided or the hens will lay on the floor. As a rule during the heavy laying season there should be at least one nest to every four hens. During the slacker periods, more hens might be allowed to the nest, but it is important that these nests be visited frequently, especially in the forenoons when most of the hens lay. to release the hens at least three times before noon and it is also a good plan when pullets are put into laying quarters for the first time that the trap nest be on hand before the pullets seek elsewhere for a nest. When the young pullet has found a nest for herself in the corner or under the drop board, and the trap nest is afterwards introduced, it is very difficult to get the pullet to leave her own nest then to go to the trap, and it is also a problem to get hens that are persistent in laying in the straw to take to the trap nest. Nothing but perseverance on the part of the attendant will accomplish this, and he should, whenever he finds a hen laying outside the nest, pick her up and put her in, whether she has laid or not. This done repeatedly without any excitement very often leads her to mend her

When trap nests are used it is necessaryto have the birds marked so that they can be distinguised by numbers or otherwise. The most common way of doing this is to leg-band them, either with metal bands giving a number, or, as is practiced at the Experimental Farms, they may be numbered with colored celluloid bands. These bands are in ten colors and each color represents a figure. By this means the number of the hen can be told without close examination, that is without picking her up and looking at the small leg band to see what number is there. As the hen is released from the nest the attendant at a glance sees the combination of colors and immediately knows the number of the hen. These colored legbands are especially valuable if any particular hen is wanted from the flock. Those who use the numbered bands know what an inconvenience it is to examine each hen to find out the individual that is required, but with the colored bands she can be picked out from the rest of the flock quite easily.

FARM BULLETIN.

An Open Fall in Western Ontario.

An open fall season has been enjoyed in Western Ontario. Recent trips through Middlesex and Oxford Counties, as well as into Perth, revealed considerable corn still standing. In some cases this has been cut by frosts, while in other instances, up till Saturday night last, it was still untouched. Many fields were lying flat as the binder had left them. Silos have been filled to the roof, and corn still left in the field to shock and husk. There will be full silos in Western Ontario this year. Fall wheat in some districts has come well, it has a good color, and looks as though it would go into the winter in good condition. Many fields, however, are patchy and require moisture and warm weather in order to provide them with a winter blanket of growth. Owing to the dry weather, not as much fall plowing has been done as one would like to see, but if winter does not set in too early there will still be time for this. Apple trees in most communities are still loaded with well-matured and well-ripened fruit. The wind played havoc with this crop in some districts, but farmers' cellars should be well filled this winter with fruit and vegetables. There is still the root crop to lift, and the mangels should soon be up. The turnip harvest can be delayed for a little, but it is not well to put it off too In sugar-beet-growing districts there has been considerable activity in getting the crop lifted and drawn out. Growers of this crop know full well how advantageous it is to get their sugar beets lifted and drawn to the shipping points before the weather gets bad and the roads almost impassable.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading M.

Comment on week ending October 7. Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

MONTREAL

Price Range

9.00-10.50.....\$11.00

5 . 25 - 6 . 00 6 . 50

6.00- 9.00... 9.00-10.50.....

7.50- 8.50...,... 6.00- 7.00......

3 50- 4 50......

.... 12.00- 15.00..

20.00- 20.25.

16.00- 16.25.

10.75- 12.00.

8.00- 8.50.. 5.50- 7.00..

6.00-

8.25. 6.00.

14.00..

11.00

Top

10.50

20.50

16.50

	CATTLE		CALVES	
	Receipts Top Price Good Steers		Receipts Top Price Good Caly	ves
	Week Same Week Week Same Week	Week	Same Week Week Same Week Ending Ending Week E	Week
	Ending Week Ending Ending Week Ending Oct 7 1919 Sept. 30 Oct 7 1919 Sept. 30	0 1 77	Week Ending Ending Week E 1919 Sept. 30 Oct. 7 1919 Se	ent 30
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	Oct. / Dept. of Oct.		1,2411,158\$20.00\$22.00\$	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt St Chas)	1.107 3.546 1.728 11.00 12.00 11.50	1,549		
Montreal (Fast End)	1.409 3.250 1.930 11.00 12.00 11.50	2,757	1,688 2,466 15 00 16 00 1	
Winnipeg	14,346 11,653 12,245 10.50 12.25 11.50 3,486 5,769 3,324 8.00 10.55 9.25		734 685 10.85 9.00	
Edmonton	1,5772,4281,854	272	198 335 9.50 10.50	9.75
Edinoncon				

Edmonton	2,120 1,001	
	HOGS	SHEEP
	Receipts Top Price Selects	Receipts Top Price Good Lambs
	Week Same Week Week Same Week	Week Same Week Week Same Week
	Ending Week Ending Ending Week Ending	Ending Week Ending Ending Week Ending
	Oct. 7 1919 Sept. 30 Oct. 7 1919 Sept. 30	Oct. 7 1919 Sept. 30 Oct. 7 1919 Sept. 30
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5.718 6.872 4.635 \$20.50 \$18.25 \$21.20	16,615 15,595 18,086 \$14 .25 \$14 .50 \$14 .50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	2,1541,8211,972	7,66910,662 7,481 13.25 13.75 13.00
Montreal (East End)	2,002 1,358 2,220 20.50 17.75 21.00	3,707 4,531 4,818 13.25 13.75 13.00
Winnipeg	2,1302,0251,266	4,362 3,275 2,747 11 00 13 00 13 00 13 00
Calgary	344 565 333 23.60 17.50 23.60	1,634 1,964 1,064 11.50 10.00 11.50
Edmonton		360 879 606 9.50 11.50 10.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

The total receipts for the week consisted of fifty-nine hundred and twentynine cattle, twelve hundred and thirtynine calves, fourteen thousand five hundred and eighteen sheep, and fiftyone hundred and seventy-four hogs. There was a fairly liberal supply of cattle of very ordinary quality on the market on Monday, and this condition, coupled with the lower markets in the West, had a depressing effect on the trade. Price for choice cattle had their been any, would probably have been steady, but the cuts on lower grades ranged anywhere from 50 cents to 75 cents. On Monday, five good heavy cattle weighing twelve hundred and fifty pounds, sold at \$13.75. Choice butcher steers were quoted at \$12.50, and medium grades from \$7.50 to \$9.50. Choice heifers sold at similar prices as steers. On Wednesday, two steers averaging fifteen hundred pounds sold at \$15 per hundred. Cows suffered a considerable cut during the week, excepting the canner class which seems to be in demand at prices ranging from \$3 to \$6; choice butcher cows were quoted from \$9 to \$10, most of the offering selling below those figures. The bull trade was a trifle weaker excepting for good quality butcher stock. Choice bulls sold around \$10, light bologna bulls from \$5 to \$6. Springers and milkers of good quality were in demand at prices ranging from \$100 to \$165 per head. The stocker and feeder trade was quiet although there was some inquiry for breedy feeders Choice ten hundred-pound steers sold around \$10 to \$11. Farmers appear to be buying very cautiously, evidently holding off in the expectation of lower They may be looking for good feeders later on, although those of quality will be harder to secure than now. If the farmers do not buy these feeders the trade cannot handle them, excepting at reduced prices. The calf market was fairly steady for choice veal. The highest price for the week was \$20 per hundred Heavy calves and grass calves made

slow sales. With about five thousand fewer sheep the market for lambs held steady until Thursday when, at the close, it was about 25 cents weaker. Some lambs sold at \$13.75, but the majority sold at \$13.50. Good two and three-year-old sheep made slow sales from \$5 to \$7. Good yearlings moved from \$8 to \$10. The older heavier sheep are apparently not wanted at all It is unfortunate that more of the young sheep are not being shipped back to the country for breeding purposes.

The hog market has been about steady from \$20.25 to \$20.50 for selects, fed and watered. Packers were talking lower prices for the following week. If the runs continue fairly light this may have the effect of stabilizing prices.

The total receipts from January The total receipts from January 1 to September 30, inclusive, were: 216,637 cattle, 66,503 calves, 225,297 hogs and 138,175 sheep, compared with 248,029 cattle, 53,659 calves, 279,589 hogs, and 131,105 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

There were twenty-five hundred and sixteen cattle shipped to the markets

320	55 290) 23.30	1 11.2.	23.00	000	. 012
CLASSIFICAT	TION		Avge.	RONTO Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.
Steers heav	y finished	115	\$13.36	\$12.50-\$15.00	\$15.00	
STEERS 1,000-1,200	good common	485 103	10 .73 8 .36	10.00- 11.50 7.75- 8.75	13.00	
Steers 700-1,000	good common		10.09			17. 172.
Heifers	good fair common	283 366 286	7.57		8.50	13. 12. 136.
Cows	good common	256 656			11 .00 7 .00	61. 213.
Bulls	good common	48 189	8 . 59		10.00 7.50	383
Canners &	Cutters	337	5 . 00	4.00- 6.00	6.00	61
Oxen						2
CALVES	veal grass	1,152		17.00- 19.00	20.00	280 1,269
STOCKERS 450-800	good fair	1,700 438	8 . 59	8.00- 9.00 7.50- 8.00	10.00	
FEEDERS 800-1,100	good fair			10.00- 11.00		
Hogs (fed and watered	selects heavies lights sows stags	69 49 104	19 .36 18 .33	20 . 25 — 20 . 50 19 . 25 — 19 . 50 18 . 25 — 18 . 50 15 . 25 — 17 . 50	19.50	1,798 16 232 100 8
Lambs	good	13,484 1,209	13 . 61 10 . 00	13.00- 14.00 9.00- 11.00	14.25 11.00	4,198 2,106
SHEEP Mon	yearlings light common treal hogs quo	648	8.00 4.50	9.00- 10.00 7.50- 8.50 4.00- 5.00 d off cars.	9.00	501 864
						1

during the week, and in addition a number of cars were on sale that had been held from the previous week. Despite the fact that there was a very poor demand for butcher cattle, the market was cleaned up by the end of the week. Bulls canners were in good demand, and were readily disposed of at pr \$5.25 to \$6.50 for bulls and around \$3,50 for canners. The best steers were sold from \$10.50 to \$11. Good cows, \$9.40, and the bulk of common butcher cattle that is, cows, showing a small amount of quality, and light steers and heifers brought around \$7. Prices of butcher cattle have been very much lowered during the past three weeks by the condition of the Winnipeg and Calgary market. To date the receipts of cattle on the Montreal markets have been of comparatively light volume. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the probable extent of the runs of cattle during the remainder of the fall. Provided there is no further weakness on account of Western conditions, prices on the Montreal markets will depend largely on the volume of the receipts. Grass calves were lower by about 50

The quality of the lambs offered was considerably below what might be expected at this season of the year, both as regards size or weight and quality.

A number of the best lots of lambs brought up to \$13 and \$13.25. The general price for good lambs was \$12.50, with very thin little lambs as low as \$8. The best sheep brought \$7. Sheep, generally, were sold from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

There was a weaker tone to the market Local butchers paid \$20 to \$20.50, the latter price being paid on account of previous contracts. Sows were from \$3.50 to \$4 less than selects. The quality of the hogs offered was slightly improved. Pt. St. Charles.—The total receipts

from January 1 to September 30, inclusive, were 30,235 cattle, 57,507 calves, 54,690 hogs and 61,828 sheep; compared with 36,688 cattle, 62,494 calves, 63,292 hogs and 52,595 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from

January 1 to September 30, inclusive, were: 32,264 cattle, 47,201 calves, 44,129 hogs and 41,205 sheep; compared with 40,971 cattle, 46,342 calves, 43,900 hogs and 39,366 sheep received during the cor-

Winnipeg.

On the opening market of the week, the offerings were very liberal, and with common and medium butcher classes being the only kinds wanted, prices declined considerably. Sales were hard to make at prices 25 to 50 cents

lower on all classes excepting the medium and common grades. The following day there was an improvement in the quality of the stock, and in some cases stronger prices were realized. Under lighter receipts during the latter part of the week, and with firmer markets in the south, the market was more active. Good grades of butcher stock and heavy feeders regained practically all of Mon-day's losses. All other classes were steady to strong. Good to choice butcher steers of handy weights moved from \$8 to \$10.50, and common to medium kinds from \$5 to \$7.50. One choice load of Herefords topped the market at \$11.50. Light butchers of good grading sold mostly from \$7 to \$8.50, and the common to medium kind, \$4.50 to \$6.50. Good to choice butcher heifers were weighed up from \$6 to \$8, and the fair kinds from \$5 to \$5.50. A load of really choice heifers averaging eleven hundred pounds per head, sold at \$9. Butcher cows moved from \$4.25 to \$8, most of the good bulls from \$4.25 to \$8. most of the good bulls from \$4 to \$5.50, and canners and cutters from \$3 to \$4.25 Good to choice stockers sold from \$5 to \$6, choice feeders from \$7 to \$8, medium stockers around \$4.50, and medium to good feeders from \$7.50. medium to good feeders from \$5 to \$6.50.

Wool Market Report.

The wool market is in a panic. Buyers are offering prices away below what

op Price	Good Calves
ek	Same Week
ing	Week Ending
. /	1919 Sept 30
00	322.00 \$20 no
.00	16.00 15.00
00	16.00 15.00
85	13.00 11.00

op Pric	e Good	Lambs
	Same	Week
ing	Week	Ending
. 7	1919	Sept. 30
25	\$14.50.	\$14.50
25	13.75.	13.00
25	13.75.	13.00
		13.00
		11.50
		10.5
TREAL	. · ·	

Price Range

Bulk Sales

10.50...... 9.75

	10 .50 9 .00	A
9.00- 7.50- 6.00-	10.50 8.50 7.00	9.00
8 .00- 5 .50-	8 . 50 7 . 00	8.50 7.50
5.25-	6.00	
3 50-	4 50	5.00

3.50-	4.30	3.00
12.00-6.00-	15.00	15.00 7,50

16.00-	16.25 16.50
12.50— 10.75—	13.25 12.00 12.00
6.50	7.00

20.00-20.25...... 20.50

grades. The following an improvement in the stock, and in some cases were realized. Under during the latter part and with firmer markets more active butcher stock and heavy ed practically all of Mon-All other classes were g. Good to choice butcher dy weights moved from and common to medium to \$7.50. One choice ords topped the market ight butchers of good nostly from \$7 to \$8.50, on to medium kind, \$4.50 d to choice butcher heifers ip from \$6 to \$8, and the \$5 to \$5.50. A load of heifers averaging eleven ls per head, sold at \$9. moved from \$4.25 to \$8, od bulls from \$4 to \$5.50, cutters from \$3 to \$4.25. e stockers sold from \$5 feeders from \$7 to \$8, ers around \$4.50, and feeders from \$5 to \$6.50.

Market Report. rket is in a panic. Buyers rices away below what sellers are willing to accept. The re-entrance of Australia into the open wool markets of the world is an event of great significance as 100,000 bales of Australian wool will be offered at auction during October. At the Adelaide auction fully seventy-five per cent, of the wool offered was withdrawn, indication that prices offered by the trade were not satisfactory to Australian growers. American sheep-men are still holding their wool for higher prices, and there was little or no selling of wool in Canada or the United States during the past week. Sentiment towards the formation of an international wool pool is growing rapidly among sheep raisers in the various states. The feeling is also growing that cheaper wools must result in cheaper goods to the consumer. One hundred manufacturers in Philadelphia have announced the formation of an organization the object of which is to sell direct from manufacturer to consumer. The President states that manufacturers are tired dodging profiteering charges, and that they are willing to solicit the co-operation of consumers in knocking the props from under living The failure of the free selling of woolen goods to materialize is laid to the fact that prices to the consumer have not been sufficiently reduced.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.-No. \$2.17½; No. 2 northern, \$2.15½; No. 3 northern, \$2.06½; No. 4 northern, \$2.

Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 69 1/8c.; No. 3 C. W., 667/8c.; extra No. 1 feed, 657/8c.; No. 1 feed, 637/8c.; No. 2 feed,

Manitoba Barley. — No. 3 C. W., \$1.05½; No. 4 C. W., \$1.00½; rejected, 91½c.; feed, 89½c.

The above in store, Fort William.
Ontario Wheat. — F. o. b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 2 winter \$2 to \$2.05; No. 2 spring, \$1.95 to \$2.05. American Corn.—Prompt shipment,

No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.55. Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 64c. to 68c., according to freights outside.
Barley.—Malting, \$1.10 to \$1.15, ac-

cording to freights outside.
Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags,

prompt shipment. Straight-run bulk seaboard, \$9.

Buckwheat.-No. 2, nominal. Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto, cash prices: First patents, \$12.40; second patents, \$11.90; first clears, \$11.30. Rye.-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.65,

according to freights outside. Millfeed.—Car lots, delivered, Toronto, freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$49; shorts, per ton, \$54; feed flour, \$3.50

Hides and Wool.

Hides, f. o. b. Country Points.—Beef hides, flat cured, 9c. to 10c.; green hides, 8c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearling and spring lamb, 25c. to 50c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 38c. to 40c.

Poultry.—Receipts were fairly large and trade was generally steady, at prices that showed but little change. Crate-fed chickens were in strong demand, but shipments were light. Ducks were also in demand, but receipts were small. Chickens, crate-fed, 36c. per lb., live weight; chickens, good farm stock, per 40c.; ducklings, spring, per lb., live weight, 27c. to 29c.; dressed, 35c.; hens under 4 lbs., per lb. live weight, 28c.; dressed, 30c.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., per lb., live weight, 30c.; dressed, 33c. to 34c.; hens over 5 lbs., per lb., live weight, 32c.; dressed, 34c. to 35c.; roosters, per lb., live weight, 20c. to 22c.; dressed, 28c.; turkeys, per lb., live weight, 40c.; dressed, 45c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—The wholesale market for butter was steady to firm, with freshmade creamery pound prints selling at 61c. to 63c., and solids at 60c. to 61c., while choice dairy sold at 49c. to 50c.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was firm and prices were higher; No. 1's selling at 61c. to 65c., and selects at 67c. to 69c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables. Shipments of both fruits and vegetables were large, but the demand was good and dealers had not much difficulty in making a clearance each day.

account of the large quantities of peaches, pears and plums on sale, but dealers say that trade will improve in a couple of weeks' time. The first cranberries to arrive this season were received on Tues-

day, and sold at \$13.50 to \$14.50 per bbl. Onions were a slow trade, and prices declined 25c. to 50c. per cwt. They were quoted at \$2.00 per 100-lb. sack

Potatoes were a good trade at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag, and dealers quote \$1.40 per bag, car lots, delivered Toronto.

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

Crabapples.—40c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cranberries.—\$13.50 to \$14.50 per bbl. Grapes.—Blue or green, 45c. to 50c. per 6-qt., 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket. Pears.—25c. to 50c. per 6-qt., 50c. to

\$1 per 11-qt. basket. Plums.—30c. to 35c. per 6-qt.; 50c. to

75c. per 11-qt. basket. Prune Plums.—75c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt., \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket. Peaches.—50c. to 70c. per 6-qt., 65c.

to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket. Tomatoes.—35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. Beets.—\$1.25 per bag. Cabbage.—40c. to 75c. per doz., \$1

per bbl. Carrots.—\$1 per bag.
Cauliflower.—50c. to \$2 per doz.
Celery.—50c. to \$1 per doz.
Corn.—15c. to 20c. per doz.
Cucumbers.—90c. to \$1 per 11-qt.

Gherkins.—\$1 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. Lettuce.—Leaf, 30c. to 35c. per doz.; Canadian, head, 75c. to \$1.50 per doz. Onions.—\$2 per 100-lb. sack; pickling,

yellow, 50c. per 11-qt.; white, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-gt. basket.

Peppers.—Green, hot, 40c. to 50c. per 11-qt.; sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt.; red, sweet, 75c. per 11-qt.; red hot, 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

11-qt. basket.
Potatoes.—\$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag.
Squash.—75c. to \$1.50 per doz.
Pumpkins.—75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.
Turnips.—75c. to 90c. per bag.

Hay and Straw—Farmers' Market.
New hay, No. 1, per ton, \$37 to \$39;
mixed, \$30 to \$32; straw, rye, per ton,
\$25 to \$28; straw, loose, per ton, \$13 to
\$14; straw, oat, bundled, \$18 to \$20.

Clover Seeds.

Dealers quote clover seed at country points as follows.—Alsike, No. 1 fancy, \$14.50 to \$15.50; No. 1, bush., \$13.50 to \$14.50; No. 2, bush., \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 3, bush., \$11.50 to \$12.50; rejected, \$9 to \$11.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Excepting some few choice shipping and butchering cattle, which sold at steady prices, general cattle trade at Buffalo last week was generally from a half to seventy-five cents lower than for the previous week. Runs at all of the American markets showed a flood of a medium and commonish kind of grassy butchering cattle, there being plenty of the lighter kinds, which have proven poor killers for several weeks past. With Jewish holidays, other live stock showing declines, especially hogs, and the fact that the beef trade has been sticky, the public expecting lower prices, as the result of other food commodities coming down, killers generally were slow to take hold. In addition, at New the butchers were on a strike and demand was on the very indifferent order from this source. Best steers landed from \$14 to \$14.75, being natives, as against a \$13 top for Canadians, but there were no real choice steers offered from the Dominion. A load of handy Canadian heifers, very desirable in quality and fat, sold at the top price of \$11.50, with others landing at \$11, general range, however, on the best butchering heifers running from \$10 to \$10.50. About the best in the handy butchering steer line reached from \$12.50 to \$13, little common stuff selling down to \$7.50 to \$9. Best feeders, averaging around eight and nine hundred, sold at \$8 to \$8.50, with trade very slow on the common stocker stuff, which sold down as low as \$5.50 to \$6. Bull market was generally steady, milk cows and springers selling weak, as the result of the condensed milk plants taking no milk for this purpose until around the first of the year, by reason of desiring to dispose of present stock, which was made up with high sugar prices. Offerings for the week totaled Apples.—Trade was mostly slow on 4,050 head, as against 4,325 head for extreme low close a week ago. Aged

6,250 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Half of the week's receipts were Canadians. Quotations:

Shipping Steers — Natives — Very prime, \$16 to \$17; good to choice, \$14 to \$15; common to fair, \$12 to \$12.50; plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Steers — Canadians — Best, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers — Yearlings, good to prime, \$15.50 to \$17; choice heavy, \$13.50 to \$14; best handy, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11 to \$12; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers — Heavy heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; best butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; good butcher heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; light, common, \$6 to \$6.50; very fancy fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to good, \$7 to \$8; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, good, \$3.75 to \$4.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$8 to \$8.50; common to fair, \$7.25 to \$7.75; best stockers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$5.50

to \$6. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$8 to \$8.50; sausage, \$6 to \$7; light bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Best, \$85 to \$110; medium to good, \$75 to \$80; common, \$50 to \$65.

Hogs.—Prices worked their way to a little lower level the first half of last week, but a little reaction was had before the week was out. Three or four weeks back saw heavy hogs selling at a discount of from fifty cents to a dollar under the handier grades, but, owing the scarcity of the heavier kinds now, they are bringing a premium. Monday a few heavies reached \$17, while yorkers and mixed grades landed mostly at \$16.75, with pigs \$15.50. Tuesday prices went off 10 to 15 cents, and Wednesday values showed a further decline of a dime to a quarter. The middle day of the week showed the bulk of the good grades selling at \$16.50. Thursday prices were a big quarter higher on the best grades, with pigs jumping 50 to 75 cents, and Friday's market was steady with Thursday. The fifth day of the week showed packers kinds, and good yorkers selling largely at \$16.75, five decks on the weighty order made \$16.90, and pigs moved at \$16. Roughs sold from \$13.50 to \$14 and stags \$11 down. The past week's receipts totaled 24,200 head, being against 25,627 head for the week before, and 27,100 head for the corresponding

week a year ago.
Sheep and Lambs.—Values on lambs were on the decline last week. Monday and Tuesday the best natives sold at \$14 25, with best Canadians \$13.75 and \$14, and culls ranged from \$11 down. The next two days best natives sold at \$14, and Friday the bulk changed hands at \$13.75, with inferior to good culls ranging from \$7 to \$10.50. Sheep were little changed all week. Choice wethers were quoted from \$7.50 to \$8, best ewes ranged from \$6 to \$6.50, heavy ones being hard to sell above \$6, and cull sheep went from \$4 down. Receipts for the week were 21,700 head, the week Receipts before there were 20,463 head, for the

same week a year ago 26,800 head. Calves.-A good active trade was had all of last week on handy kinds while weighty rough calves and grassy kinds were very slow. The first four days of the week showed best natives selling mostly at \$20, and Friday the bulk changed hands at \$21. Only a few top Canadians were included, and, as a rule, they sold around fifty cents under the natives. Culls were steady all week, ranging from \$17 down, according to flesh and quality, grassy kinds ranging from \$6 to \$8. The past week's receipts totaled 3,150 head, being against 2,866 head for the week preceding, and 3,250 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Compared with week ago, best steers 25c. to 50c. higher. Others and she-stock unevenly, 75c. to \$1.50 stronger; canners, 50c. higher; veal calves, 50c. lower; good calves and bulls, 50c. to 75c. higher; stockers and feeders, 50c. to \$1 higher; Westerns, mostly \$1 to \$1.50

Hogs. — Bulk, light and butchers', \$15.60 to \$16.15; bulk, packing sows, \$14.40 to \$14.75; pigs, steady.

Sheep.—Twenty-five cents higher than

the previous week, and compared with sheep and yearlings, feeding sheep and lambs about steady, as compared with a week ago.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, October 11. Cattle.-Receipts, 4,198. Cattle market opened slow, quality of cattle offering being inferior. The prices held about steady with last week's close. The top load on Monday morning included 19 steers, averaging 1,280 lbs., and sold at \$13.60. Stockers and feeders moved a little more freely at steady prices, good 1,000-lb. feeders selling at 10 to 11 cents. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$13.50 to \$15; butcher steers, choice, \$12 to \$13; good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher heifers, choice, \$11 to \$12; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.50; medium, \$7 to \$9; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$6. Butcher bulls, good \$8.50 to \$9.50; common, \$5 to \$6. Feeding steers, good, \$10 to \$11; fair, \$8 to \$9.50. Stockers, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$8.

Calves. - Receipts, 3,347. The calf trade was steady for choice yeal, the top being \$19.50. Quotations: Choice, \$18 to \$19.50; medium, \$15 to \$17; common, \$8 to \$12. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160; springers, choice \$125 to \$165. Sheep.—Receipts, 6,715. The lamb

Sheep.—Receipts, 6,715. The lamb trade was slow. Some Manitoulin Island lambs sold at \$13.75. The sheep trade was slow, yearlings going at \$8 to \$9. Quotations: Ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.50; lambs, \$12 to \$13.75; fat sheep, \$5 to \$6. Hogs.—Receipts, 2,053. Hogs sold on Monday at \$20.25, fed and watered, same as last week. Quotations fed-and-wat-

as last week. Quotations, fed-and-watered basis: Selects, \$20.25; lights, \$18.25; heavies, \$19.25; sows, \$15.25 to \$17.25.

Montreal, October 11. Cattle.—Re-

ceipts, 2,650. Butcher cattle were scarce and about 50 cents higher. Bulls and canners sold slowly at last week's quotations. One load of steers, averaging 1,065 lbs., brought \$11. A fair load of lighter weights was sold for \$10 per cwt. The balance of the steers were of common quality and were sold under \$9. Five good heifers brought \$10.50. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice, good, \$9.50 to \$11; medium, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$7 to \$8.50. Butcher heifers, choice, \$9 to \$10.50; medium, \$8 to \$9; common, \$5.50 to \$7. Butcher cows, medium, \$5 to \$7.50. Canners, \$3 to \$4. Cutters, \$4 to \$5. Butcher bulls, common, \$5.25 to

Calves.-Receipts, 2,160. Very common calves sold as low as \$5.50, the most common price quoted being \$6 for grass calves. Quotations: Good veal, \$13 to

\$15; grass, \$5.50 to \$7. Sheep.—Receipts, 7,900. The market was stronger, lambs selling as high as \$13.50 for choice lots of wethers and ewes. Good straight lots brought \$13. Poor lambs brought \$10 up. Quotations: Ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13; common, \$10 to \$12.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,850. Selects, off cars, sold for \$20. Buffalo, October 11. Cattle.—Receipts, 4,300. Shipping steers were 25 cents higher, choice butchers were 50 cents stronger; medium and common were steady. Stockers and feeders were more active. Milch cows and springers were firm. There were seventy loads of

cattle out of Canada, and the top was Hogs.-Receipts, 12,000. Bulk of hogs sold at 17 cents.

Sheep.—Receipts, 18,000, the largest run of the season. Best lambs were 13 cents. Ewes sold for 6 cents and down. Calves.-Receipts, 2,000. Tops, \$20.

Cheese Markets.

On Saturday, October 9, 1,200 boxes of cheese were sold on the Belleville Cheese Board at 24½c. At Cornwall, on the same day, 1,689 boxes of colored cheese sold at 24½c. The receipts of cheese on the New York market were 1,290 boxes, whole-milk flats, average run, selling at 27½c. to 28c., and whole-milk twins, average run, at the same price. On the Montreal market, finest Easterns sold at

Markets concluded on page 1800.



The Farmer's Thanksgiving.

(This peem was written in 1914.) Not ours to marshal, rank on rank, The might a kaiser wields; Not ours the harvest of the Frank On rifle-pitted fields; But we have fought, and we have won As never wins the sword; And now that our good war is done, We humbly thank the Lord.

Prepare the feast and let us sing Of how the foe we slew; How on a bleak frontier of spring We ran our trenches true; How, trudging through the harrow smoke, Went forth our army leaders; And how the golden volleys broke From batteries of seeders.

The King Most High was our ally, What drilling and recruiting! How thronged the glades and hills with

What eagerness for shooting! And when, midmost the June campaign, Old Drouth swooped in to plunder, How charged the lancers of the rain! What cannonade of thunder!

Well may we boast; our wheaten host Outnumbered all the Russians; Our plum-ed corn might laugh to scorn The Uhlans of the Prussians! They seek a ghastly triumph now; Our victories are kinder God bless the good old twelve-inch plow And automatic binder!

Lo, where the stacked triumphant arms The corn shocks dot you rise! Let golden bombs on all the farms Now burst in pumpkin pies! And let us sing, for we have won As never wins the sword; And now that our good fight is done, Be praises to the Lord! -John G. Neihardt, in "The Quest" (Macmillan).

Judging Stock.

DERHAPS you think parsons and school teachers are not especially interested in stock judging. You would have changed your opinion if you had seen the semi-circle of them that gathered in the stock-judging pavilion at the O. A. C., Guelph, in the very middle of those bright, warm August afternoons to listen to lectures by Prof. Toole and his assistant Professor Sackville, on how to tell a really good animal when you see it. Perhaps all men, and most women, are interested in animals, and it is something experts tell whether one is up to the mark, and worthy the top price, or not.

The stock-judging pavilion is a big circular place, lighted from above. All round are seats, running upwards like those of a grand-stand or theatre balcony, and a wide circle is left free in the centre, the floor covered with sawdust, for exhibiting the animals, turning them about, and showing their points.

The first lecture, given by Prof. Toole,

was on "beet cattle.

You cannot lay too much stress, he said, on the importance of the live-stock industry in the success of a farming com-munity. In farming districts devoted to general farming, the success, financially, Good live s ock usually means good farming otherwise better grain, etc.

The reasons why the live-stock industry increased demand for food. (2) promote progressive agriculture. (3) Live stock make it possible to use large quantities of feed, and turn into feed products that would otherwise go to waste, such as bran, etc. At the present time teeders are particularly anxious over the availability of the byproducts. (4) The man who grows grain only cannot distribute his labor throughout the year. From the community standpoint this is important. In the past the farmer hired a man in summer and often turned him away in winter. (5) Live stock is important because it turns to good account vast acreages of grazing land that would otherwise be of little account. (6) The main reason, for the individual, is that it makes profit for the From surveys made by the farmer. Farm Management Department it has been found that the grower of live stock gets more for his labor than the farmer who grows cereals exclusively.

Moreover, the live-stock raiser's powers or observation and the intellect required makes for success. Usually he is a good neighbor. You have to have a kindly disposition to get along well with cattle. You have to be quiet and decent with them; you can't go in among them with a pitchfork and a lot or noise and

Now, coming to the question of what to look for in the beef animal: In the country you will find a large number of farmers breeding cattle who don't know what they are breeding for-who don't know what will make a good beef animal, or a good bacon hog. Occasionally you will find a man who "knows it all" and doesn't know much after all. The more experience a man has the more he finds what animals will stand, or won't stand. They have different individuality. Some get indigestion, even as people do.

Points of a Beef Animal.

There were three beer animals waiting in the ring, a Hereford, an Angus and a Shorthorn, and turning to these to illustrate his remarks, Prof. Toole called attention to the fact that the beef animal's body is low to the ground. The Hereford, however, has a bigger head and bone, and more brisket and flank than the Shorthorn.

Body. - Taking a white Shorthorn heiter first, the lecturer pointed out that her body was low to the ground, deep, thick and blocky. The best beef form should practically fill a rectangle—straight

back, straight down before and behind.

Head.—The head, in a beet animal, as in this case, is always short and broad,cattle with long, lanky heads are hard feeders. The muzzle is broad, with a large nostril — indicating good lung capacity and the ability to manufacture food into beef quickly. Between the muzzle and eyes is short and clean-cut, with a "breedy" appearance, more or less like an aristocrat. The width between the eyes broad; horns, fine and smooth

The eye is important. A beast with a sunken eye is a poor proposition. A sunken eye is a sign of a weak constitution. A large, prominent, placid eye should be looked for in a beef animal; the eye of the dairy type is nervous. The placid animal

Neck.—The neck of the beef type is short and thick, with a clean-cut junction of the head and neck (illustrating, here, by pointing out this in the Angus steer in the ring), and a full neck-vein, the neck coming out even with the shoulder. There should not be too much "dew-lap" (loose skin under the throat).

Breast.—"I do like a good breast or feeder's standpoint it is important. If there is not much brisket there is not

Shoulder.-The width across the top of the shoulder is important. In the beer cattle this should be broad; it is wedgeshaped in the dairy animal. The meat on the inside of the shoulders is nearly all lean meat, and there is lots of it. Abundance or lean meat under the shoulder blades will show a large proportion of lean throughout. The shoulder should be compact, with no depressions.

Behind Shoulder.—Back of the shoulder there should be a great spread of rib, and this should continue right back to the short ribs, where the loin begins. The most toothsome cuts of beef are from this upper half of the animal—the rib-roast, loin, sirloin, rump and round. The Shorthorn has been faulted for a little extra prominence on the shoulder.

Middle.—The middle part of the animal should be large and full, with plenty of room to put the feed, plenty of room for lung action. There should be breadth ot loin to the hip-bones; a weak loin is a drawback. The top line and bottom line should be straight and parallel; you can't put meat on evenly on a back that isn't straight.

Hind Part.—Coming to the hook-bone, the Aberdeen-Angus puts it all over the Shorthorn here; the back line should be straight and not fat. Between the hook (hip) and pin bones (each side of tail) should be long, level and well filled. The hind quarters should be thick through the thighs well down to the hocks. In this part is the "round" of beef, which is quite good meat.

Quality.—What is called the "quality" of a beast is judged partly by the skin. Take a handful of the skin over a rib. It should be soft and pliable, the hair thick and soft. A good feeder seldom has a poor coat of hair.—"This doesn't hold true of parsons"—with a glance at one or two individuals in the audience who looked better fed than well equipped with hair. In a beef animal the hair should be thick and fairly long. Long coarse hair is an indication of coarseness in an animal. . Then, the animal should be thickly, smoothly and evenly fleshed. Rolls of tallowy fat, are not desirable. There should not be too much bone; the bones should be of fine quality and just large enough to carry the weight of the animal. There should be all the "quality" possible, with as much size as possible. The white heifer in the ring, for instance, was only 4 years old, but her weight was 1,600 lbs.

. . . . Breeds of Beef Cattle.

Those in the ring were Shorthorn. Hereford and Angus. Of these the Shorthorn is the most popular. It originated in England, but was developed towards the beef type in Scotland.

Shorthorn.-There are two types of Shorthorn, (a) the beef, and (b), the dualpurpose, which is something in type between the extreme beef and extreme dairy type. We don't look for much udder on beef cattle; if we have a cow that will raise a calf to 10 months old and keep fat we are satisfied. The dual purpose cow is really a freak, and it is hard for her to pass on her own characteristics. Work has to be done yet in regard to this; it has been done with the Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey. There is no better animal for the general farmer, however, than a Shorthorn that will produce calves and give milk. Bates bred a "Duchess" strain, which were noted milkers of the Shorthorn breed, but it ran on until it could not reproduce. Cruickshanks took some into Scotland, and produced a beef Shorthorn. If you keep cattle you should know just what you are striving for-what type.

The colors of Shorthorns are red, white, roan. Roan and dark red are the favorite colors, and black noses are not

Hereford.—The Hereford is a white faced type, bred for beef, and giving just enough milk to feed the calf. It does not pay a man to milk cows of the purely

beef type. The Shorthorn is a little weak behind the shoulder; the Hereford, from the head to the hook-bones is the ideal beef type. But the breeders forget about the hind quarters. The Hereford has a good head and eye, but tends to develop too much dew-lap; there is too much waste timber" here. Also there is too much prominence in the hook-bones, a falling off to a peaked appearance behind them. The Hereford is white on the withers, underneath, and the hocks. Its body color is light red.

. . . . Aberdeen-Angus. - This is an essentially beef type, ideal from the butcher's standpoint; it is smoother and dresses out a larger percentage of beef where most desirable. From the feeder's standpoint the type is excellent, but the Aberdeen-Angus are not as good grazers as the Hereford. The Angus cattle, therefore, are good for baby beel, the Herefords are better on the ranges.

The Angus cattle are a little small. They are smooth over the hook-bones. Both the Galloway and Angus types are polled. The Galloway has a flat head, the Angus a pointed poll. The coat of the Angus is short and thick, that of the Galloway long and curly. The Galloway is a longer, higher animal.

Get all the farmers in a community said the lecturer, to get one class of cattle in that neighborhood, so the buyer can get a whole car load of one kind easily. Get the breed best suited to the community, and advertise it as a community product. In place of each having to buy a sire, ten can go together and buy a \$2,000 sire. If you can get the farmers to see that the sire is more than half the herd they will be more ready to do this. Nowadays we are getting the idea that it is good business to produce together as well as sell together. Making better incomes will go a long way towards solving general community problems.

To a question re crossing Shorthorns and Herefords, Prof. Toole replied that it should not be done. A question about what to do with surplus Jerseys brought the reply. "Turn them into veal, also surplus Holsteins." Someone asked about tuberculosis in cattle, and Professor Table realized "Tuberculosis "Tuberculosis Professor Toole replied, is more common than you know among live stock, especially hogs." There is no evidence of it in the first stages, a test with tuberculin is necessary. He thought tuberculin should be sold only by the Government. Bovine tuber-culosis can be transmitted to children an argument for pasteruizing milk before letting them drink it.

Next time will be given a synops of Dr. Clarke's second address on the "Feeble-minded," also the report of a lecture on "The Dairy cow."

Thanksgiving Days.

By G. M. M.

Thanksgiving Days are here! The broad old world lies dreaming in sweet contentment conscious of a work well done. The days follow one another like softly gleaming opals set in a golden band. Lazy hazy days in which the very breeze seems soft and slow. The spell of Autumn is upon the land.

And from the heart of man rises a song of Thanksgiving. Hard and long have been his labors, but, as he looks about him and song his reversed all his about him and sees his reward, all his hardships are forgotten. As he stands beside the threshing and watches the golden stream pour forth, his heart swells with gladness. And as he views the fields of ripening corn gleaming with yellow pumpkins a thrill goes through him. "What" you say "Can pumpkins,



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short and thick, that of long and curly. The

. . .

onger, higher animal. . . . armers in a community er, to get one class of neighborhood, so the a whole car load of one et the breed best suited ity, and advertise it as a duct. In place of each sire, ten can go together 000 sire. If you can get see that the sire is more herd they will be more his. Nowadays we are that it is good business to r as well as sell together, ncomes will go a long way

ng general community

n re crossing Shorthorns Prof. Toole replied that it done. A question do with surplus Jerseys y. "Turn them into veal, y. "Turn t Holsteins." berculosis in cattle, and replied, "Tuberculosis e replied, n than you know among ecially hogs." There is it in the first stages, a rculin is necessary. He ment. Bovine tuber-ransmitted to children pasteruizing milk before nk it.

vill be given a synopsi s second address on the also the report of a Dairy cow.'

sgiving Days. y G. M. M.

Days are here! The lies dreaming in sweet nscious of a work well ys follow one another ning opals set in a golden zy days in which the very t and slow. The spell of

e heart of man rises a sgiving. Hard and long labors, but, as he looks the land. sees his reward, all his orgotten. As he stands eshing and watches the our forth, his heart swells And as he views the ng corn gleaming with as a thrill goes through you say "Can pumpkins thrill." Why not? They are the reward of his labors and of God's. And so throughout the days a spirit of gladness fills him —a spirit of gladness tinged with wonder. And from the wonder blossoms

forth Thanksgiving.

OCTOBER 14, 1920

A Historic Tomb.

By W. T.

TISTORIC associations gather about Goderich, Ont. It is recorded that over two centuries before Anglo-Saxon settlement its site was visited by the intrepid explorer, Samuel de Champlain, who in 1816 reached the mouth of the Menesetung, the old Indian name of the Maitland River. After a long interval the Canada Company became possessors of the Huron Tract, and among the remarkable men who pioneered in those stirring times were the Dunlops whose dust reposes within a massive greystone memorial on the summit of a ridge overlooking the gorge of the river about half a mile from Saltford, a Goderich suburb. On one side of the oblong is a strong iron gate through which the visitor passes to spell out the quaint inscriptions on a long, flat marble slab which records that:

"Here lies the body of Robert Graham Dunlop, Esq., Commander Royal Navy and M. P. P., who, after serving his King and Country in every quarter of the Globe, died at Gairnbraid on the 28th February, 1841, in the 51st year of his age; also to the memory of Dr. William age; also to the memory of Dr. William Dunlop, a man of surpassing talent, knowledge and benevolence, born in Scotland, 1792. He served in the army in Canada and India, and thereafter distinguised himself as an author and man of letters. . . Succeeding his brother, Capt. Dunlop, as member of the Provincial Parliament, taking successful integers in the affairs of Canada, and

interest in the affairs of Canada, and died regretted by many friends in 1848."

Louisa, relict of Capt. Dunlop, is dismissed with a much briefer record on the stone than the men. In all about a dozen members of the family were interred within the enclosure. Some of the smaller stones are broken down, and Archivist James Mitchell states that a commendable movement is proposed to restore and preserve the cairn and plot. Capt. Dunlop who took a conspicuous share in the survey and development of this district was a unique character, boisterous in some of his habits and described in one of the annals of that formative period as a "combination of bear and gentleman." His advent in the political arena of the day created no

> Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Lord of the Harvest.

Therefore said He unto them, The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth labourers into His harvest.—S. Luke 10:2.

The first "therefore" in our text refers to the statement made previously that "the Lord" sent seventy of His disciples to prepare people for His coming. These were not the great leaders, but under-laborers in His vineyard. They went out "before His face," spending time and strength in willing work for Him, therefore they have the right to ask their Master for other volunteers to help in gathering in His harvest. Prayer is a mighty power in the hand of a servant of God; but it is useless for a shirker to pray that other men may be sent to do the work. This is a war in which all should enlist. If you are not actively on the Lord's side yourself, your desire that others should enter His service will be too work to rise to heaven as will be too weak to rise to heaven as effectual, fervent prayer. It is a mockery to pray the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into His vineyard, unless you are ready to do your share.

"The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." God has poured out many blessings on this Canada of ours, and we should keep our Thanksgiving Day in thankful gladness. A prophet of old promised Israel that if the tithes due to God were faithfully paid He would open the windows of beauty and pour open the windows of heaven and pour out a blessing, that there should not be room to receive it. He has poured out

upon us the blessing of a splendid harvest. Have we done our part? Or are we robbing the Lord of the harvest of His share?—Mal. 3:8-10.

Everywhere I went, during the summer,

I saw posted up an appeal for men to gather in the harvest ripening in the West. Did those farmers in Western Canada, who were staggering under the burden of a plenteous harvest, get all the labourers they needed?

I don't know, but I hear another call from the Lord of a grander harvest: "Look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal; that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together. Harvest is a time of joy, for sower and reaper alike. But what of the slacker!

Day, when the Lord of the harvest shall call all faithful workers to enter into His joy, we must have done something to prove our love for Him. The "other seventy"—not great leaders—shall share in the joy of the Harvest-Home. Are you looking forward to that great day, or are all your desires for this life only?

"Marvel of marvels, if I myself shall

With mine own eyes my King in His City of gold;
Where the least and last of saints in spotless white is stoled,

Where the dimmest head beyond a moon

· If you have been refusing the Master's



Dunlop Cairn.

It is written: "He that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame.

It is possible to work hard in the earthly fields, to fill one's barns and granaries, and be forced to build greater, and yet to be a "fool." We have the Lord's word for one who has nothing to show for the opportunity of life—nothing that will last. A soul devoted to earthly interests only passes swiftly through the door of death The well-filled barns are left to others, for they are not a real possession of the soul. If there is nothing lasting, as the result of a lifetime of work, it does not seem as if life were worth the

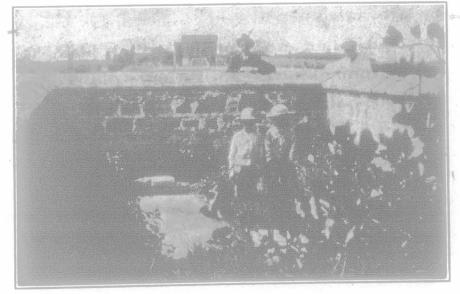
Yesterday I heard a clergyman say that the war had killed many young men who were preparing to enter the ministry, while others were maimed or call, don't waste any more precious years. If you read the parable of the labourers in the vineyard (S. Matt. 20) you will see that He has a welcome for Rather have they cause to thank the Master who has made all life worth while for them. The seed they have been scattering in His field has not been wasted. They may have gone out in sadness to sow, but they will return, bringing their

which is in the preceding chapter. A

each—even to the eleventh hour. But those who chose His service in the morning of life need not envy the workers who have only an hour to give.

sheaves with them, to share the Thanks-giving Day of their Lord.

The parable of the vineyard should be studied together with its preface, young man, who was rich and honoured



Dunlop Tomb, Inside the Wall.

injured; so the church would soon be handicapped by the shortage of leaders.

Everyone can't be a leader in the

Church—though some who are called to be leaders are shirking responsibility and seeking easier jobs which "pay" better—in this world. But it was not to the Apostles, but to the "other seventy" disciples—workers for Christ—that the command was especially given to pray for the labourers needed to gather in the great harvest of souls. All the faithful workers in the Master's field are not leaders. Some, like Ruth, are humble gleaners, following the reapers.

We are all called to the double duty of

We are all called to the double duty of service and prayer. If we are to share in the joy of the great Thanksgiving

-yet unsatisfied-had come to Christ asking how he might gain life that was worth while. He was told what to do, but turned sorrowfully away. The Master's comment was: "It is hard for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of heaven." St. Pater falt his own superior a rich man to enter into the Kingdom's heaven." St. Peter felt his own superiority—as "religious" people have often an irritating way of looking down on "wordly" people. He said complacently that he and the other Apostles had left all to follow Christ, and asked what their reward should be. He was promised a satisfactory reward—an hundredfold—but then was taught by the parable of the vineyard that it was possible to work for God all one's life in a bargaining spirit. It was even possible

for a worker to grudge the Master's free gift to those whose service was willing, though short.

It is a high privilege to be invited into the Lord's field and permitted to work for Him. If you are envying the people outside, it is evident you are only working with hands and not heartily and joyously.

Sing softly in your heart all day Sweet carols to the Harvest's Lord."

Those who are thinking of the pay—unless it be the satisfying reward of the Master's "Well done!"—are missing the

joy of service.
Yesterday I received a parcel of clothing for the needy from one of our readers, and to-day a big box of flowers for the sick arrived from another reader. Many parcels of papers for the "shut-in" have also arrived lately. Such gifts—if laid in the hand of the Lord of the harvest—are no more lost than seed is lost when it is buried in the ground. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth creaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." The joy of a bountiful harvest can only come if the sowing has been free and generous. The Master has said: "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again." If "men" can be trusted to repay generously, now much more certainly will the "Lord

of the harvest" give large increase
Like Boaz, the Master works in His
field beside His servants. It is our high privilege to be a fellow-worker with God.
"Let us do our quiet work as if we were preparing for kings, and watch attentively at the door, for the next comer may be the Lord Himself."

"All we can do is nothing worth, unless

God blesses the deed,
Vainly we hope for the harvest-tide, till
God gives life to the seed;
Yet nearer and nearer draws the time—
the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the

glory of God as the waters cover the

DORA FARNCOMB. ____

A Lesson Learned.

Thou hast led me through ways o'er rough to go; And 'mid storms of blinding fear;

But now I have found that the pathway 'Neath skies that were fair and clear.

I had watched the shadowed and thornspread road

Instead of the light above: I had looked at the Hand which held the And not in the Face of Love.

The pathway is just as shadowy still, But the light comes dancing through:
And storms are sudden and just as wild;
But I know Thy Hand is true.

So I do not ask for the clouds to lift, Nor the way be sweet and broad; But to let me feel that Thy love is near To guard me and guide me, Lord.

ANNA B. BENSEL.

Animals as Companions.

Editorial in Farm and Ranch.

Animals cannot express their appreciation in words for the care their owners bestow upon them, but they reciprocate kindness. They can convince most ani-mal husbandmen that plenty of feed, sufficient shelter and gentle treatment are profitable as well as humane. They can grow, reproduce and return income for the business judgment and acquired

skill used to raise them on the farm. The choicest traits of human character are shown in man's care of animals raised on the farm. He who feelingly caresses the animal when it is in pain, and soothes the wound that has been draining its life blood is mightier than the warrior who goes forth to battle to win fame. The farmer who can call the cows to the barn, summon the hogs to their beds and coax the horses to accept their collars has leadership among the patient and the magnanimous creature of the earth.

Your Railways and the Cost of Living

EFORE the Privy Council at Ottawa, protest against the new railway rates has been made on the grounds that the giving of the new rates would raise the cost of living by a percentage many times higher than the percentage actually charged by the Canadian railway.

It was pointed out that the numerous middlemen who act as the distributors of goods would each add his percentage of profit to the freight rate, so that, although the railways might only receive say 40 cents additional freight charge on a shipment, the public would be forced by the distributing middlemen to pay many times that amount.

The management of the various Canadian railways desire, through this their association, to draw the attention of newspaper readers to the highly significant fact that the recent increase in United States railway rates—an increase similar to the increase in Canada—HAS ACTUALLY BEEN FOLLOWED BY A DECREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING IN THAT COUNTRY.

Furthermore

A great Canadian manufacturer recently made public—without any solicitation and without the previous knowledge of the railway managements—figures which proved that the retail selling price of a yard of plain white cloth in Winnipeg, after being hauled from Montreal to Toronto and Toronto to Winnipeg, would be increased only one-half a cent, EVEN AFTER THE WHOLESALER HAD ADDED 20 PER CENT. PROFIT TO THE NEW FREIGHT RATE AND THE RETAILER ANOTHER 50 PER CENT.

He showed that these distributors, whether rightly or wrongly, added 15 cents to his mill price of 16 cents per yard.

Yet the railways carried the raw cotton for this yard of goods from Texas to Montreal, and the finished goods from the mill to Toronto and Toronto to Winnipeg for one and one-half cents.

One and one-half cents as against fifteen cents.

We venture to believe that whatever the explanation or the justification may be, the same serious additions to cost by the distributing trades will be found in relation to almost every article of common household use.

This is not to attack distributors. They may themselves be victims of a bad system or of an overcrowded trade. But is to point out that if they add whatever percentages they, as a trade, find convenient ON-TOP of the freight rates, the railways cannot help either themselves or the public. The oppressive results of these practices should not be charged against the railway managements, nor cited as reasons for holding freight rates down, merely because railway rates CAN be held down, while other prices soar as the various trades find necessary.

RAILWAY charges always must be a serious item in determining cost of production. But the managements of your railways urge upon your attention this fact, that antiquated, overloaded and wasteful systems of distributing goods are much more properly a subject for public anxiety.

CANADA CANNOT PROSPER WITHOUT RAILWAYS; CANADIAN RAILWAYS CANNOT PROSPER UNLESS CANADA PROSPERS.

In all sincerity let us suggest that the people of Canada beware of those who would restrict and even strangle the railways SIMPLY BECAUSE CONTROL EXISTS THERE, AND IS NOT SO CONVENIENT IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY.

The Railways Association of Canada
263 St. James Street

MONTREAL, P. Q.

COLGATE'S

RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

DARTICLES of food left in the mouth. decay and spoil good teeth. The rule to follow is clean with Colgate's twice a day—see your dentist twice a year.

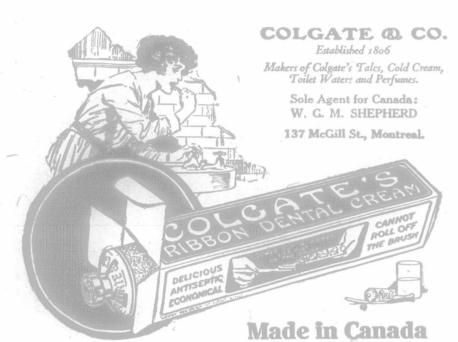
4c. for Trial Size

Send 4c. in stamps for sample of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, or of Colgate's Talc.

For 2c. more we will send 3 tiny bottles of Colgate's Perfumes to make the famous perfume test.

Brush teeth thoroughly with Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream—up and down from the gums-inside and out-night and morning.

Colgate's is delicious to use. It is safe. Dentists recommend it because it contains no harmful drugs or harsh grits.



COLGATE'S TALC

Colgate's Talc—as smooth and fine as silk-has just the right amount of Boric Acid. You have your choice of 11 perfumes and unscented.

Sales Office and Manufactory: Montreal.

Not Just a Local Instrument



True, our piano has rightly taken its place in many hundreds of Canadian homes, but the

SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th Century Piano

The Piano worthy of your Home

has won for itself an international reputation.

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value" upon comparison with the best instruments of foreign make, is a monument to our country's progress in the

musical world. Hundreds are shipped to all corners of the earth.

See that you get "Canada's Biggest Piano Value". a Sherlock-Manning dealer in nearly every community. Write us direct for the name of the one nearest to you.

Sherlock-Manning Piano Company, **CANADA** LONDON

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

The Ingle Nook

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

"A Number of Things."

66 TY/ILL you give me some 'pointers' on what constitutes 'style' in dress?" I asked a woman who is known as a "good dresser," the other day. .

She pondered a moment. Then she laughed.—She has a very infectious

"Well," she said, "it takes in just about everything.'

"For instance?"

"Shoes and gloves.—If they aren't nice and in good order they spoil every-thing. Of course skirts are very important; they mustn't have a tail at the back, and they mustn't poke up in front. They have to be even all around, and they have to be just the right length for the wearer; a Floradora dip isn't exactly stylish. Then there's the hat. It must be the right size for the face, and it mustn't be loaded with trimming; it is the lines that count in a hat as well as in a coat or dress."

"I've always thought," I remarked,

"that millinery stores should have ful!

length mirrors.

"Of course they should," she agreed.
"I wouldn't buy a hat unless I could see the whole of me. You can't get the proportion any other way. . Of course, she continued, "the way you wear your hat counts for a lot. It should go well down on the head and must be put on right. If there's one thing I hate it is to see a hat put on the back of the head so that the brim sticks up in front; it

has such an *inquiring* look."

I laughed, for the word seemed to express the idea exactly. "A sort of 'shot at and missed' effect," I said, rather

slangily.
"You just have to consider the effect of everything," she went on. Of course I think 'lines' count for more than anything else. If you get the very lines that suit you it's wise to stick to them." "You always wear straight lines,"

I remarked.

"Yes, they suit me better. They suit most people better. Of course, well-defined waists and puffed or frilly skirts look all right for party dresses. A big floppy hat looks very well with them at a garden party-if one is young enough to

"We're threatened with pinched-in

waists, big sleeves and long skirts," I said, ruefully, "Ralph Breed has decreed it."
"'Threatened' 's the word. I hope they'll not get a hold here; sometimes New York refuses Paris styles. For my own part, if I made the fashions I'd have straight-line effects for all business and day were and let people. business and day wear, and let people wear just what they chose for evening— 'trains' if they liked."

I nodded, while she stitched laboriously at a bit of lace she was fashioning into a

"Well, what about color?" I pursued, thinking of this letter to the Ingle Nook

"Oh," she said, "you can't go very far astray if you choose good material and a quiet 'lady-like' color. All the browns are good—and they're the top of fashion this fall. The grays are good, if they suit the complexion; so is taupe. Navy blue is always safe— I think I like midnight blue better; and black looks very stylish on some people. Prune is a good color, especially for elderly women. Then, for evening wear, you can have as 'Squawy' a color as you like. Cream, vellow, rose, bright blue, paddy greenanything goes for evening as long as it is dainty in material, suits one's complexion (and age) and is prettily made.

"Do you think a hat should always match a coat or suit in color?'

'Not always. Of course a brown suit or coat always seems to need brown hat and brown shoes. A taupe suit looks well with a taupe hat faced with rose. But a black hat goes very nicely with a navy or gray suit or coat. You just have to look in the mirror and see what it says.'

There! I have told you every word this "good dresser" said—and so that's done.

EALLY it is a rather good thing that the fall Exhibitions have become to so large an extent, an advertising medium for the manufacturing plants You can get almost anything there, from a cup of excellent coffee (in an advertising booth, of course!) to a tractor for your farm, and, by going about enough with your eyes open, you find things that you did not know were manufactured at all, or knew of, at least in a hazy way. It's a good chance, too, to compare different kinds of machinery, etc., and see the best of its kind, for every manufacturer puts his "best foot forward" at the Fairs.

I was very much interested in a pineless furnace—a thing I had never even heard of before; and Dorothea was interested in a combination steam cooker to such an extent that she bought one. In it, over one flame, you can cook a roast, potatoes and another vegetable, and a pudding. The flavors don't mingle, and a whistle blows 20 minutes before the cooker requires more water. It seems to me that it would be a fine thing to have along with a coal-oil stove, it would be such a saving on the coal-oil.

The fireless cooker, too, is an excellent thing to have if one wants to save fuel.
There were splendid ones at the Exhibtions this fall,—neat in appearance, and effective as cookers.

If I were keeping house I should certainly want one, or both, of these contrivances. They save fuel in summer, and in winter also if there is a furnice in one's house which is depended upon for heating.

T Guelph, in August, one of the lecturers asked if anyone knew of a community church. One or two did. It seemed that community chi are, as yet, like the proverbial "hen's teeth," few and far between.

But the idea of a community church is in the air.

Wasn't it rather remarkable that the Anglican bishops at the Lambeth Conference, some weeks ago, came out strongly for church unity?-the Anglican bishops, mind you!-And so many people have considered the Anglican church to be the most conservative, the hardest to move in any such step as this.

This afternoon (Sept. 21st) I read the reports of the comments of several Toronto clergymen on this action of the Lambeth Conference. Said Canon Plumptre, of St. James Cathedral: "There is no exclusiveness in Christ, and from now on we want to fight side by side to bring the kingdom of God."

This is the noble talk, and, so far as it is general, it promises to be effective, for by "Kingdom of God" what is meant but "righteousness," or "rightness," right here among us all? Sometimes we lose sight of the real meaning of these ecclesiastical phrases because we are so used to them.

I read, also, this afternoon, a report of Lord Desborough's address at the opening session of the Ninth Congress of the Charles of the Charle the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in Convocation Hall of Toronto University, last Saturday, (Sept. 18). "We are informed", said he, "and this is a matter of high importance, that out of the War Cabinet an Imperial Cabinet is to be formed and Mr. Lloyd Cabinet is to be formed, and Mr. Lloyd George has stated that a Conference will what form this Imperial Cabinet shall

So it appears that the Community spirit—which, after all, is merely a coming together spirit—is creeping, not only into the Churches, but into Government also. Not so very long ago we Colonials were "only Colonials" to the people over there in Great Britain; now they are recognizing us as on an equal footing with themselves.

And the coming-together spirit is bound to go yet further. The poor, battered League of Nations does not look very effective yet. It is a long way from being the "Parliament of Man" which Tennyson's prophetic eye saw ahead in the vista of the future. But it is a step: "Crost things from small it is a step; "Great things from small beginnings rise." The "Parliament of Man" is bound to come, sooner or later.

It must have been a great sight to see the delegates from Poland and Lithuania — warring nations — shaking hands, the other day in the Council Room of the League of Nations at Paris. They had just agreed to suspend warfare t is a rather good thing that Exhibitions have become ge an extent, an advertising the manufacturing plants almost anything there, of excellent coffee (in an oth, of course!) to a tractor and, by going about enough s open, you find things that now were manufactured at of, at least in a hazy way, chance, too, to company s of machinery, etc., and f its kind, for every manu-his "best foot forward"

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until their dispute should be decided until their dispute should up decided upon by a League of Nations Committee. At once they shook hands,—while all the members of the Council clapped and cheered in applause.

Was not that demonstration of joy significant?

Our little communities are coming together in this new community movement, of which we hear so much nowadays, the Church is coming together, the League of Nations is not yet an impossibility, neither is the Parliament of Man. Some day, perhaps, we shall learn to love mankind of all nations, because all mankind is just human, and forget to puff up our chests and pat ourselves on the back for hating every other nation but our own. This last is what some people call patriotism.

And isn't that idea of patriotism a vice rather than a virtue? JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"Spots are sartorial sins" -Lady Duff Gordon.

"We've got to realize that we're all members of the same family."—

"Whether we like it or not, the time has come when we must either become citizens of the world, or see the whole of civilization perish.-Anatole France.

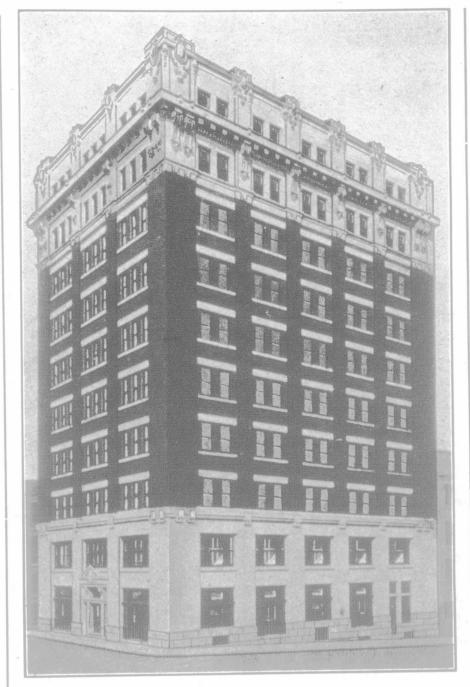
Wintering House Plants.

Can you give me a way of saving house plants other than potting them? tried hanging in cellar, but they died. Is there anything you use to preserve

B. C. W. Lanark Co., Ont. Practically all house-plants require

a rest at some period of the year, and in this country the winter is the resting season for the great majority. Geraniums may be carried through if hung by the roots in a cellar that is neither cold enough to freeze, nor hot and dry enough to weazen them up. Upon the whole, however, it is safer to leave plants in the pots in a dark place in the cellar, giving just enough water to keep the soil from drying out, but no more. Of course the leaves will fall off, but that will not matter. When the plants sprout again they will be all the sturdier for the

People who make a success of growing plants in the windows throughout the winter, usually have plants that have been "slipped" during the summer on purpose for winter growth. Also bulbs are fine for winter blooming. A "storm window" should be placed at every window where plants are kept. This, if tightly filled, will usually be suffi-



WONDERFUL NEW TEA WAREHOUSE

The magnificent building shown above, and situated at the corner of Ine magnincent building snown above, and situated at the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and La Royer Streets, Montreal, will be occupied by the SALADA TEA COMPANY about February 1st next. The building at present occupied by SALADA, at the corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice Streets, Montreal, was erected by them eleven years ago, but for some time has proved inadequate for their business.

Other SALADA warehouses are situated at TORONTO and BOSTON.—Advt.

not stand in a draft, but they need plenty of fresh air. Eben Rexford secured air; the upper elbow came into the

cient, but on extra cold nights itmay this by a 2-inch tin pipe with 2 elbows, be necessary to put paper cones over placed between the window and the he pots.

Plants grown indoors in winter must jected through a hole in the bottom of

room through a hole in the upper part of the window sash, and was fitted with a cap that might be put on when necessary. By this plan the cold outside air was brought into the room near the ceiling, above the plants, and the chill was there taken off it before it reached the plants. The pipe was well puttied at the sash to close all cracks.

Start Bulbs Now.

Bulbs for winter bloom should be started now. Plant the bulbs—as many as the pot will conveniently hold—cover to the depth of an inch, water them well, and then put them away in a cool dark place to develop root growth. A cool, dark place in the cellar will do; or you may dig a trench in the garden, place the pots in it, draw the soil about the pots and cover well with leaves and boards.

Leave the pots for from 4 to 8 weeks.

Examine them from time to time; and as if any top growth appears bring them up at once. To ascertain whether the others are ready to bring up or not, turn the earth out in a ball to see if the root growth is sufficiently developed and appears in a network about the outside of the earth. Place a few almost at once in the window (keep for some days in a cool room first) but retard the top growth of the others a little by keeping them in a cooler, darker place. In this way you can have a succession of bloom.

Bulbs should never be kept in a very warm place, as too much heat makes them spindly and sometimes blasts the buds. They need plenty of water, how-

Among bulbs that can be forced in this way are Roman hyacinths, tulips, this way are Roman hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, the ordinary double garden daffodil, jonquils (single), Easter and Candidum lilies, grape hyacinths, allium, Chinese sacred lily, freesias.

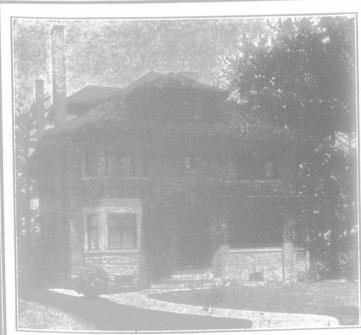
The Chinese sacred lily, paper-white narcissus and freesias do not need to be kept in the dark more than a few days.

days—the freesias not at all. Freesias are very fragrant little flowers, and a dozen of them may be placed in a 6-inch

Late Autumn Cookery.

Cabbage and Beet Salad .- Line a glass bowl with white cabbage leaves and fill with the following salad. Mix together 3 cups cabbage shredded very fine, 3 cups cooked beets chopped fine, and 2 tablespoons vinegar mixed with 1/2 teaspoon selt and 1/2 teaspoon white mustard salt and 1/4 teaspoon white mustard seed if you have it. Finally mix with the following dressing and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg.

Cooked Salad Dressing .- Take 11/2 cups hot milk, 2 beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon salt, 3 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 teaspoons mustard, dash of cayenne, 1/2 cup hot vinegar. All the



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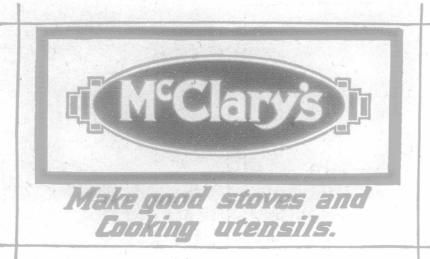
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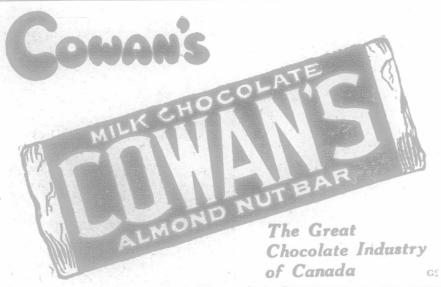
Ontario Hospital for Insane, Toronto

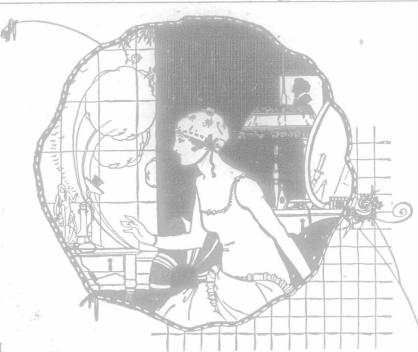
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measurements are level. Mix dry ingredients, add to egg and stir into the hot milk. Add vinegar slowly and cook over hot water for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool and keep in a sealer in a cool place. Before using add plain

or whipped cream.

Spiced Apples.—Prick the skin of small sweet apples with a fork. Make a syrup as follows: To 2 cups sugar put 1 cup water and two-thirds cup vinegar.

Tis in a chasseleth 2 teaspoons whole Tie in a cheesecloth 2 teaspoons whole allspice, and 2 sticks cinnamon, broken, and boil in the syrup. Drop in the apples and cook slowly until tender. To be served with meat. Crabapples may be done the same way.

Colors to Wear.

The very fair blonde, if pink-cheeked: Gray, gray-blue, reseda green, white,

black, navy blue.

The very fair blonde who is pale: Must not venture upon very bright colors, which would accentuate her paleness, nor yet must she wear colors with so little color that they will make her look all of one color, drab and uninteresting. Upon the whole she can wear the above blonde colors with just a little more warmth than those that suit the pink-cheeked blonde. "Paddy" green, Alice blue, heliotrope. Her task of choosing is harder, and her best plan is to try a great many shades by holding the goods up to her face before a mirror-a very good plan for anyone.

The medium blonde, with light brown hair, blue or gray eyes, good complexion: She has an easy task. She can wear almost any color provided it is not too pronounced. Gray, blue, brown, the greens, pale pink, white, black, taupe, give plenty of choice. As a rule the

reds are to be avoided.

"Titian" or golden-red haired type:
A girl of this type may look lovely in white, black, nearly all of the greens and browns. She must not wear any of the

blues, nor any shade of red.

The "auburn" or coppery red, or chestnut haired type: A very beautiful type, if she wears the colors given for the "Titian" type. She has a little more latitude, for sometimes she looks well in some of the yellows (for evening).

The brilliant brunette with good complexion, black or brown eyes and black hair: May wear colors denied most of the other types, e.g., the reds,--henna, flame, tomato, Burgundy; the yellows, including burnt orange; and the purples including mavue and heliotrope. Also she can wear pale pink, bright rose, the tans, some of the browns, black, navy and other blues, the greens, grays, and cream (not white.)

The gray-eyed brunette with good complexion: The Irish type: She also, can wear almost any color, but usually will do well to keep to the cooler colors-

the blues, gray, etc., leaving the brighter colors to the black-eyed brunette. Pale pink and pale yellow suit her.

The pale brunette: This type must keep away from dull, dead colors, such as black, a dead brown or gray, unless plentifully relieved with cream about the throat. If this precaution is obthe throat. If this precaution is observed almost any of the "brunette" colors may be worn.

The red-faced woman: She must never, never wear any of the "hot" colors, e.g., henna, Burgundy, purple, best in black, gray, cool green.

Of course it is to be understood that only the quiet colors are to be chosen for day wear, the brighter ones only to be admitted, if at all, in small quantity, say in a hat-facing, in a touch of embroidery, or in a mere suggestion of a "vestee." The Anglo-Saxon people do not look kindly upon too much color for every-day wear. For evening-gowns there is no limit; indeed the bright colors often look the prettiest, and "Paddy" green, flame and bright rose may elbow one-another with perfect

Teacher—"Don't you know that punctuation means that you must pause?" Willie: "Course I do. An auto driver punctuated his tire in front of our house "Course I do. An auto driver Sunday and he paused for half an hour."

Teacher—"Now, can any of you tell me which is the most dangerous part of an automobile?"

Tommy (who walks to and from school) -"Yes, ma'am; the driver."-"Judge."

Current Events

A "Health Center," for clinics, etc., is to be established in Hamilton, Ont.

The Federal Sugar Refinery of New York has reduced the price of sugar to 11

President Wilson has appealed to the electors of the United States to ratify the League of Nations Covenant. Cox, the Democratic candidate, has put the League issue foremost in his campaign.

Local option in regard to liquor is being voted upon in Scotland. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the American campaigner, is giving his assistance.

Premier Lloyd George says Home Rule in Ireland will be carried by a coalition. Viscount Grey repeats that Ireland must have the responsibility of governing herself.

Premier Lloyd George has stated, for publication, that America and Germany must both come into the League of Nations before it is a real league to prevent war.

Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates are to meet at Venice to discuss the Adriatic question.

Poland has attained, by the armistice agreement with the Reds at Riga, almost everything for which she has been contending. The Soviets have accepted in toto the frontier line proposed by Poland. The armistice is to last 25

Fifty kings, princes, sultans and chief-tains of the Mussulman countries of the Orient have been called upon to meet to form a League of the Islamic nations to co-ordinate for "liberty, independence and the regeneration of the Mohammendan peoples.

The Methodists have established the first Christian University in Japan.

The Passing of the Horse.

When the tractors stalled in the heaping drifts

And chugged till their breath was gone, We called them then, to the task again, That we might carry on.
We called to the faithful, willing teams,

Close linked with our human lives, To lend once more to the need of war-To free the "seventy-fives."

Into the thick of the driving storm
They plunged and tugged their way
Was it delight in their last brave fight,

At dusk of a passing day?

I felt the thrill of the heaving life
Bearing me through the snow,
Then passed in fight before my sight,
Steeds of the long ago.

I saw them hitched to the Pharaoh's car When the pyramids were new-When the Romans raced, and Caesar

The chariot they drew. And down through all the countless years From the early dawn till now. They have borne the warrior in the charge,
They have drawn the toiler's plow.

And who was he, the first to shoe, In some dim age long past, When the craft was new? We know not

But shall we be the last? Because engines came, shall our horse-

love wane,
Shall the clean-shod workers go?
For a mass of steel can we ever feel As we do for the friends we know? -Canadian Blacksmith and Woodworker.

Discreet Bishop.—A bishop was addressing a large assembly of Sundayschool children, and wound up by asking in a very condescending way: "And, now, is there any little boy or little girl who would like to ask me a question?" After a pause he repeated the question, wherea pause he repeated the question, where-upon a little shrill voice cried out, "Please sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings? "Oh! ah, I see," said the bishop. now is there any little boy or girl who would like to answer Mary's question? -Liverpool Post.

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A Lunch Basket Romance.

OCTOBER 14, 1920

By Harriet Whitney Symonds.

From early youth Lucena Cottle had thirsted in secret for a romance, and now she was face to face with her thirtieth birthday and none had come her way. Nor was the outlook for the future at Nor was the outlook for the future at all dazzling. Sidetracked by circumstances, in the home of her widowed cousin-in-law, Mrs. Drusilla Fifer, who took boarders for a livelihood, Lucena had few advantages and little opportunity to make the most of her natural charms of person. She was tall and slim, and with proper draping might have attained the distinction of "Style", but Diana's self could scarcely be stylish in a perpetual brown apron of the shapeless, flapping bungalow pattern; and what good was pretty brown hair with a twisty curl born in it, when prisoned in a serviceable dust cap? Furthermore, how could one, handicapped by a disposition both slow and shy, win the tributes that go to those of a nimble wit, ready tongue, and easy manner. Not that Lucena would have been able to exercise those fascinations freely, had she possessed them. wary was the eye Mrs. Drusilla Fifer kept upon her, and also upon her young men boarders, to admit of such a course. In these days of maidless kitchens, Lucena was, in a domestic sense, priceless; her culinary accomplishments were not to be wasted upon an outsider-not if Mrs. Fifer knew her own tenacity of purpose; and not to mention that it would have shortened her list of boarders by one!

However, as it chanced, the rank and file of Mrs. Fifer's boarders-slangy young clerks, mostly, whose brains ran to "swell" ties, "grand" movie shows, and the like—made slight impression upon the fancy of Lucena. One, only one, was there whose stock stood high with her, and he, sad fact, was as helplessly shy as she, herself.

Dutton Filbert was not stylish, and his ties never bothered him. He was with an automobile company, and no doubt wore greasy overalls when at work, but he was always neat in the house, and Lucena liked his twinkling brown eyes, and his good-natured way of taking the world. She also admired his freedom from false pride. The other fellows complained—a bit boastfully—of the number of "bucks" their downtown lunches cost them; but Mr. Filbert cheerfully carried his lunch each day in a covered brown basket, the same, of course, being duly taken into account in

his weekly board bill.

The task of filling Mr. Filbert's lunch basket daily was Lucena's and was one that she executed with zest. For, of all branches of cuisine duty, the preparing of sandwiches was one she especially loved and excelled in. No crude structures of slab-like bread and ragged, gristly meat were those turned out by Lucena. Her's—to see them was to taste them, and to taste them was to call for more. And no day-in-day-out sameness of construction dulled the appetite of the fortunate partaker thereof. One day, sliced cold, roast beef, thin, even, finely lean with narrow edging of delicate fat nestled between the smooth, daintily buttered slices of white bread and brown. Another day plentiful shavings of sweet boiled ham, mustard-embellished, took the place of beef; or minced chicken, mingled with gravy; or scrambled egg, skilfully blended with chopped bacon of the alluring streak-of-fat-and-streak-of-lean kind, served as filling. Indeed, the variety of Lucena's sandwiches was something wonderful, for she delighted in the invention of new combinations at frequent intervals. Moreover, the adjuncts to the sandwich course were as admirable in their way as was the former. There were jelly tumblers of creamy rice pudding, and meringue custards, and marvelous mixtures of savory and spicy things baked in little brown casseroles; there were crisp, golden-bronze turn-overs, fat and bulgy, merely hinting, by a splash or two of candied red or orange-tinted juice, at the delights of their interiors, and cakes, never alike, two days in succession, but ranging widely from thin-edged wafers to wedges and

triangles of loaf and layer cakes.

Mr. Filbert fully realized the fact that
he was a lucky man. He was perfectly aware that Lucena was the genius of the lunch basket, and countless were the moments when he yearned for an opportunity to express his appreciation of her artistic work in his behalf. Two things, however, stood in the way of this viz.:





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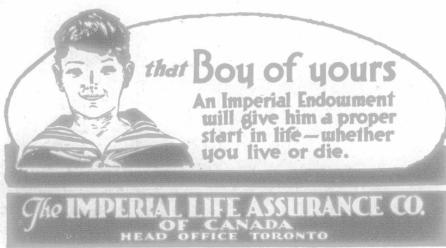
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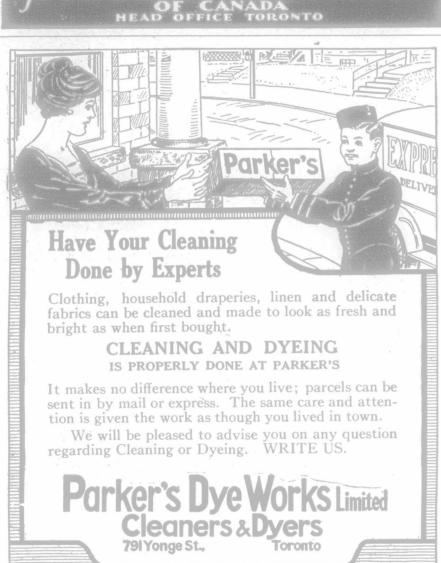
180 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

his own shyness and Mrs. Fifer's eternal vigilance, for, on the one or two occasions when he had scraped enough boldness to essay a little confidential chat with the young lady, as a scrap of opportunity offered, Mrs. Fifer had found means to nip it, even before it had attained the proportions of a bud.

one happy day Lucena got together a new gingercake that was a dream of joy—a sublimated thing, spice-breathing, raisin-spotted, of a spongy lightness and a delightsome dark red-brown hue. She placed two large blocks of this gingercake in Mr. Filbert's lunch basket, and when next she overhauled the latter and when next she overhauled the latter, she found not so much as an edge or a corner left. She did, however, find a bit of paper folded up in the napkin, which bore the following tribute:

"Oh, gentle lady, who dost make Such heart-enthralling gingercake, Accept from me my thanks sincere For treat the best I've had this year; I'd like to ask you, if I may, Please make another one some day."





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of this bank are situated in rural sections and in villages and towns which are supported by the farming community. We understand the farmer's requirements and are prepared to assist him.

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Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent

43

That night Lucena sat up late nagging her brain to produce a reply in kind to Mr. Filbert's verse. At eleven-thirty, having chewed the end of a pencil into splinters, she had ground out this much:

"I'm glad you like my gingercake; Some more to-morrow I will bake, For that's one thing that I can do Though I can't write as well as you."

After this outburst the Muse forsook her entirely, and although she tried very hard to put two finishing-off lines to it, she was forced at last to let it go at that.

Two days afterwards, this lyrical gem shone out of the returned lunch

"Oh, modest one, please read my lay— So many things I'd like to say About the sandwiches you make And all the lovely things you bake, But never do I get a chance, And hardly from you e'en a glance, So now I take this way of telling The thoughts that in my heart are

dwelling. The lunches you arrange so neatly Make me esteem you most completely."

To Lucena, this was poetry of rarest essence. But after a season of futile struggle to make a suitable poetical response, she abandoned rhyme and took to plain free verse.

And now, indeed, had Lucena fallen upon her romance, a homely one, but satisfying to her simple heart. Through the plodding work of the day she had a bright spot to look forward to in the moment that brought Mr. Filbert's lunch basket back to her eager hands, like a homing carrier dove, and no heroine of high romance repairing to some hollow tree for secreted letters from an ardent lover ever thrilled with sweeter expectancy than did this humble heroine as she raised the lid of that plain brown willow basket each evening

Little did bustling Mrs. Fifer dream of the love story that was being woven immediately beneath her nose, with her best boarder and her cousin-in-law as weavers and the brown lunch basket as a shuttle, until the fabric was too nearly completed for any effort of hers to ravel

On a beautiful evening in May when the moon was near to full, Lucena found in the basket, instead of a poetical tribute, a piece of forcible prose, which ran thus:

"DEAR MISS LUCENA

"Poetry is all right, but rhymes are too arbitrary to work into what I am going to say this time. I can't lead gracefully up to a subject, as some can, so I'll have to plank it out bluntly, and trust you'll

forgive me.

"I took a liking to you the first time I saw you one nipping cold morning, bringing a heap of hot flapjacks to the table. There was something in your face—a pleasant sedateness—I can't decided in the same between the th scribe it, but somehow, with the edge of that little cap thing you wore dropping over your forehead, I thought of a tall, trim, quiet flower by a brook in the early spring. You made me think of many other pleasant things, also; and then those lunches you put up for me each day! I simply couldn't help writing that first verse, and I was scared to death all the afternoon for fear you'd take it the wrong way and give me a good slam; but the sweet way you answered it and other verses got me to thinking of you steady, nearly all the time.

"Now, why can't we have a little talk with each other? Mrs. Fifer doesn't own either you or me, so why not shake the flag of defiance square at her and let her go the limit? I will, if you will. I want you to go out with me to-morrow after dinner; there's a fine play at the Hamilton, and several good movie shows; we'll go wherever you wish. And I'll tell you the rest of my 'thinks' then. Will you do it? Put your answer in the basket to-morrow morning. If it's 'Yes', I'll be waiting on the front porch for you soon after dinner. Tell Mrs. F. where you are going, or not, as you think best; but I advise having it out at once-like a bad tooth.

'Think well over what I've said, for I am desperately in earnest and I don't care who knows it.

DUTTON FILBERT."

In her amazed delight over this letter Lucena came near putting baking powder

in the hash and pepper in the flour she in the hash and pepper in the flour she was preparing for the next morning muffins; and the big clock in the hall had donged out "One" before she even closed an eye in slumber. By that time she had planned a complete course of action. So she fell happily asleep and dreamed of tall flowers and lunch baskets dancing together in the most absurd dancing together in the most absurd

A bungalow apron, though not beautiful in itself, has more than one point of excellence, as Lucena admitted on the afternoon following the receipt of the lunch-basket letter; for, in its shielding and concealing protection, she found it possible to assist in cooking and serving dinner in her best costume, all unsus-pected, thereby saving the time she would have had to spend in dressing.

On the removal of the last dish in clearing away the table after dinner, she had but to shed the apron as a locust does its shell touch up her hair a bit and assume coat and scarf to be equipped for the evening's outing.

And then, in the flush of her newly-discovered courage, she walked calmly away before Drusilla's astounded eyes merely observing easily, "I'm going out with Mr. Filbert for a while. I'll attend to the dishes when I come back."

And truly, there was a score to settle with Drusilla when she did come back, you can believe my statement. The latter stirring up light dough sponge with indignant energy, pounced upon her as soon as she showed her head in the kitchen.

"I don't know as I'm entitled to any notice," opened up Drusilla, bitingly "but if it isn't asking too much, would you please give me a little hint as to what this caper means?"

"Drusilla," said Lucena, quietly, "it isn't worth while to be tragic, nor to be angry. There isn't anything about it that I am not ready to tell you. I've been out to a picture show with Mr. Filbert. After that, we took a walk and had a talk; and about the week after next there'll be a wedding; that's all."

"That's all!" Drusilla dropped her long-handled spoon and slumped despairingly into a chair. "Oh, indeed! Are you telling me, Lucena Cottle, that you and Mr. Filbert are going to be married, knowing as little of each other as you do? Why, you aren't even acquainted; you-"

"Oh yes, we are," Lucena averred calmly. well."

"But you can't. I haven't an idea how you worked the plan of going out together this evening, but however it was, that isn't sufficient for you to have formed a real acquaintance. It's perfectly rash to take up with a man that's almost a stranger to you.

"He isn't one. We've had quite a

courtship.

"I don't know what you call a court-ship. How and when did it take place, if I have the privilege of inquiring?

Lucena laughed as she slipped into the old bungalow apron.

"It was all straightforward and right," said she, "and it came about through the medium of the lunch basket."—American Cookery.

My Little Dog Trick.

MERCIE BARTLETT MACEY.

My little dog looks up at me With his dear pleading eyes And asks for a caress How can I give him less than that, When just my lightest touch Brings forth such gratefulness When I am lonely, close at hand The little creature lies. If sad my mood, he looks his sympathy And watches with brown eyes For just one word of cheer, When up he springs with wagging tail And licks the hand to him most dear. I am to him his all in all. That I am old it matters not, Age does not count and naught can dim The loving gaze that falters not But sees in me the one so dear to him. He never cares which way I go, North, South, or West if he may follow on And when night comes, lie at my feet And till the morn his faithful vigils keep. A tiny dog! A little bit of flesh and blood! But nature made him staunch and true. I wonder if in God's great plan He may not bask in Heaven's own blue.

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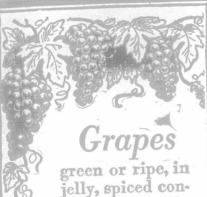
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OCTOBER 14, 1920



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Crescent Ground **Cross-Cut Saw** No. 22

Is a Lance Tooth, Regular Width, Cross-Cut

Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws are guaranteed to cut 10% more timber, in less time and with less labour, than any other make of saw. S-84-2

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave., MONTREAL, Que. Vancouver, B.C., St. John, N.B.



For Sale

Registered Oxford Down Shearlings and Lambs. Both sexes. R. G. BOURNE, R. 3, Perth,

Heirlooms.

A suburban hostess was praising the beauties of her new Mission furniture. She liked things stylish and comfortable, she said, and had no taste for moth-eaten, wormy, rickety heirlooms. In defense of her faith, she told of selling their old furniture to Higgins, the second-hand man, and of a subsequent interview with Mrs. Simons, who had lately moved into the house across the street. Mrs. Simons, says a writer in the Chicago News, was interested in heirlooms.

One evening when John and I were sitting on the porch, Mrs. Simons came over. She was wild with joy, and I knew that she had just hunted down another heirloom.

"It's the most wonderful bargain!" she cried. "Really, my dear, I feel ashamed. I feel as if I'd cheated the poor man." That's always Mrs. Simon's way. "Oh, you must come over and see it!" she said, ecstatically. "The dearest old colonial sofa! In real old horsehair! And the most beautiful mahogany! A dream, my dear!

So we walked across.

"An heirloom, too," she gurgled, "and only forty dollars! Imagine! Made for John Allen, third, of Boston! And it has been in the family ever since! And do you know that my great-grand-mother married a second cousin of Prudence Allen, and she was third cousin to John, third!"

to John, third!"
She ran into the house ahead of us and turned on the electrics. We followed her.
"O my!" I exclaimed.
"Well! well!" said John.
We both must have looked stunned.
Anyway, it satisfied Mrs. Simons.
"I knew you'd think so," she said.
"I am so lucky! This is my greatest find."

"It-it-it certainly looks antique," I

"It ought to be antique," she said, in her superior way. "It was made by Wye in England, and you can't guess where I found it." where I found it.

I could guess, but I didn't.
"Where?" asked John, innocently.
"At Higgins's!" she almost shouted. "Right in this very village! And to think that you've lived here two years and never picked it up!'

I tried to look at the ratty old sofa as if I were broken-hearted at having lost

the chance of owning it.

"You can both come over and sit on it any time," said Mrs. Simons, laugh-

ingly.

I looked down at the left fore leg and could see the same old crack that John had glued so often, and I did not feel that it would be safe for two of us to sit on it at the same time.

John laughed so hard all the way home that I was afraid she would hear

Heirloom! I guess she wouldn't be so enthusiastic about that heirloom if she knew Higgins paid us a dollar eighty-five

John G. Whittier's Wit.

One day I was calling on Whittier. While there an agnostic collegian from Harvard expressed some doubt about the authenticity of the Bible. "I don't believe in things I have not

seen, he said. The poet looked at him quizzically a

"Then thee does not believe in any thing unless thee or thy friend have seen it?" "No, sir. I do not."

"Did thee ever see thy brains?" "No." "Does thee know of anybody who has seen they brains?" "No."

"Does thee believe thee has any?" said the Quaker poet, his face all smiles.

A California youngster had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the strict condition that he was to leave there at 5 o'clock. He did not arrive home till 7 and his mother was very angry. The youngster insisted, however, that he had obeyed her orders and had not lingered unnecessarily on

"Do you expect me to believe,' said his mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?" She reached

for the whip. "Now, sir, will you tell me the truth?"

"Ye-es, mamma,' sobbed the boy,
"Charlie Wilson gave me a mud turtle
—and I was afraid—to carry it—so I led it home."—Boston Transcript."



K. & S. TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS LIMITED Branches:-Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Weston

Administrator's Sale of

Valuable Farm and Chattel Property

Robert Robertson, the Administrator of the Estate of John Robertson, will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at his home, on the lands hereafter mentioned, on

Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1920

At the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and chattels:

The west half Lot, No. 25, in the Third Concession of the Township of Enniskillen, in the County of Lambton, 100 acres, more or less. The land is good clay loam; about 75 acres cleared and the balance is bush. Upon the lands are erected a good frame house, stone cellar, frame barn, 40 x 78, and frame cow stable, 34 x 60, all on stone foundations, and located three miles from Oil Springs. Also upwards of 20 head of valuable Shorthorn cattle, all pure-breds; 5 farm horses, of which three are pure-bred Clydes. Also farm implements and farm produce, including: A 6 h.-p. gasoline engine and a quantity of hay and a one-half interest in about six acres of corn. The chattels are the property of the administrator and deceased.

TERMS: The lands will be offered subject to a reserved bid. Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance without interest within 15 days. All chattels will be sold for cash.

For catalogues showing pedigree of cattle, apply to The west half Lot, No. 25, in the Third Concession of the Township of

For catalogues showing pedigree of cattle, apply to

ROBERT ROBERTSON, R.R. No. 3, OIL SPRINGS P.O. For further particulars apply to

GEO. E. BROWN, ESQ.

COWAN, TOWERS & COWAN Administrator's Solicitors, Sarnia, Ont.

Dated at Sarnia, this fourth day of October, A.D., 1920

If You Have \$930.00 to Invest Buy a Victory Bond

It will pay you \$27.50 every six months, and on November 1st, 1934, you will be paid \$1,000.00 in addition to your

You can get no such security in any mortgage, and the interest rate is over 61/4 per cent. at your own bank.

Details are as follows:

1023	98	and	interest	per cent
1033	961/2	and	interest	
1924 1934	97	and and	interest	44

Send your orders direct or through your local bank to

Canada Bond Corporation, Limited

11 King St. E., Toronto

A Sure Increase

Stocks and bonds or real estate may depreciate in value, but a Savings Deposit, even if not added to by fresh deposits, will always increase.

Open a Savings Account to-day in

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

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

We invite your account. Special facilities for banking by mail. 326 branches. General Office, Toronto.



WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.

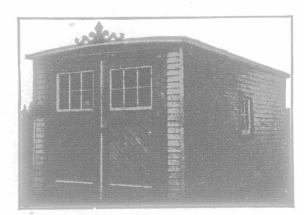
HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
20 Shipman Chambers, Ottawa, Canada

INVENTIONS

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

The Auto-Home Garage



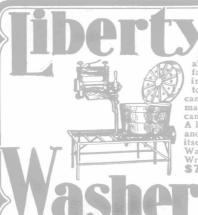
Don't keep your car in the barn. It is dangerous.

Have a separate building. Here is what you want.

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

You are sure to be pleased with it.

A. COATES & SONS
Builders Burlington, Ont.



THE WASHER THAT REALLY AND TRULY DOES THE WORK—and does it well, too. Hand-rubbing is a thing of the past. No woman will submit to old-fashioned wash-day slavery any more. The LIBERTY WASHER does all that drudgery now. The Liberty washes delicate fabrics without injury; affords convenience for soaking, washing and rinsing; up-to-date wringer swings to position. White cedar tubs, better than metal, can't rust clothes; steam-tight cover. Whole outfit made strong to stand hard work. Perfect action; cannot be equalled by any other Washer for the price. A Liberty Washer does away with the uncertainty and expense of hiring washing done, and will pay for itself many times over. Women who own a Liberty Washer would not be without it.
Write for full description. Price \$70 for belt drive. or \$1355 fitted with electric motor.

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

Why Not Go Hunting? Why not let the boys work around without you for two weeks or so, and take a vacation—a good rest and a stretch, quite different from your farm work. Go hunting! The Remington high power, big game rifles—auto-loading and slide action—are the result of more than 100 years of experience in gunmaking. The Remingtons produced their first rifle in a farm forge. You will find every need induced in Reminuten fireatms and unded in Reminuten fireatms and ammunition—produces which have always represented in minch have always represented in the best declars. REMINGTON UM C OF CANADA LIMITED Windsor, Ontario

Be Level Headed.

If you can keep your head when all about you

Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men
doubt you,

But make allowance for their doubting, too;

Or being lied about, don't deal in lies.
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk
too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;

If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and

Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the

same; If you can bear to hear the truth you've

spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools.

Or watch the things you gave your lifeto, broken,

And stoop and build 'em up with womout tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings

And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss, And lose, and start again at your beginnings

And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in

Except the Will which says to them!
"Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the com-

mon touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt

you,
If all men count with you, but none

too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance

Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,

And—what is more—you'll be a Man my son!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Markets

Continued from page 1793.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—A moderate business is passing in dressed hogs, and prices are firm. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock

was quoted at 29½c. per lb.
Poultry.—Prices of poultry were firm.
Turkeys were 63c. to 65c. per lb.; ducks,
45c.; boiling fowl, 40c. to 42c.; spring
chickens, 42c. to 45c.; milk-fed chickens,
48c., and broilers, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per pair.
Potatoes.—The offerings of poor stock
of potatoes continued to be in excess of

Potatoes.—The offerings of poor stock of potatoes continued to be in excess of demand for such, and car lots were offering at \$1 to \$1.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track. Demand for the better stock was good and prices were well maintained, with car lots quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, and in a wholesale jobbing way at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup was quoted at \$2 per gallon in wood, and \$2.25 in tins of one gallon. Maple sugar was 25c. to 28c. per lb., according to quality.

Eggs.—There is a good steady demand for eggs for home consumption, and prices were steady. Special grades were 75c. to 76c. per doz.; extras, 68c. to 69c.; firsts, 58c. to 60c., and seconds, 50c. to 52c.

58c. to 60c., and seconds, 50c. to 52c.

Butter.—Business in butter was reported quiet with only a limited demand, from local buyers. Quotations: Pasteur-

FOUNDED 1866

el Headed. our head when all about

s and blaming it on you; yourself when all men

vance for their doubting.

d not be tired by waiting bout, don't deal in lies, on't give way to hating, look too good, nor talk

-and not make dreams

think-and not make

et with Triumph and e two imposters just the

o hear the truth you've

aves to make a trap for

gs you gave your life to,

build 'em up with worn

e one heap of all your

ne turn of pitch-and-toss,

art again at your beginthe a word about your

your heart and nerve

turn long after they are

when there is nothing in

ill which says to them!

with crowds and keep

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r loving friends can hurt

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The Royal Bank

of Canada

The Bank follows a liberal

policy in extending Credits

to Farmers.

If you are going to need a

loan to buy seed or livestock, see the Manager of

the nearest branch of the

Royal Bank early about

This is an invitation to call at the Royal Bank the next time

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$35,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES - \$535,000,000

625 BRANCHES

your requirements.

you are in town.

ized creamery, 58%c. to 59c.; finest creamery, 58c. to 58%c.; fine creamery, 57c. to 57%c.; and dairy butter, 51c. to 52c. per lb.

Grain.—No improvement in business for export account is reported, the demand from foreign buyers being limited, and cables weak. On the other hand, there is a better demand from local and country buyers, and a moderate amount of business is being done. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 94c.; No. 3 Canadian Western at 92c.; No. 1 feed at 90c., and No. 2 feed at 88c. per bushel, ex-store, while car lots of Ontario No. 3 white for immediate shipment from Ontario points was quoted at 82c., and for prompt at 81c. per bushel, ex-track.

Flour.—Business in flour for domestic

consumption is quiet, but a good volume of business is said to be passing for export account. Spring wheat first patents were quoted at \$12.50 per barrel, in car lots; second patents, \$12; and strong bakers \$11.80 per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, less 10c. per barrel for spot cash.

Trade in winter wheat flour was slow and prices steady. Car lots of choice grades were quoted at \$10.50 to \$10.80 per barrel in second-hand jute bags, ex track, and smaller quantities at \$11.20 to \$11.30 ex-store.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed is steady for local and country account Car lots of bran were quoted at \$49.25, and shorts at \$54.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for-spot

Baled Hay.—The market for baled hay is without any feature of note. No. 2 timothy was quoted at \$33; ordinary No. 2 timothy at \$32, and No. 3 timothy at \$30 to \$31 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—The market for hides and skins is quiet and featureless. Steer and cow hides were quoted at 17c. per lb.; bull hides at 13c.; calf skins, 18c.; and kips, 14c. per lb. Lamb skins were 80c. to 90c. each, and horse hides, \$5 to \$6 each.

Ouestions and Answers.

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

to "The Karmer's Advocate are answered in the department free.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous

Cream Separator. I ordered a cream separator from a traveller of a Hamilton firm and signed an

agreement to pay \$48, August 1, 1920, and \$37 October 1, 1921. The machine

came the same day as bought, but it

was rusty and would not do satisfactory work. I wrote the company four times

about it. On July 31, their salesman took the machine away, but the company

still keeps writing me for the payment.

On September 17, they demanded \$49.50 by return mail or I would be sued. What

Ans.—You should instruct a solicitor

in the matter, He would probably be

Sweet Clover.

can it be pastured down the first year

and yet come on again for pasture for

successive years? Will it re-seed itself

if not pastured too closely? Are there

different kinds of sweet clover and which

Ans.—If sweet clover is not pastured

too closely it will re-seed itself. We

have known of some who allow it to

go to seed, plow the field in the fall and

put in a crop of grain the following year.

The sweet clover gives a good stand and

is used for pasture the following year.

It will come on year after year if allowed

to seed itself. There is the white and

yellow blossomed varieties. We have

used the white blossom for pasture,

but see no reason why one should not be

W. G.

If sweet clover is sown as a pasture

able to prevent litigation.

is best for pasture?

as good as the other.

enclosed.

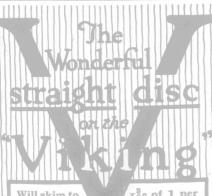
should I do.



Perfect hearing is now being re-Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAF.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
214 Inter-Southern Bldg.
LOUISVILLE, KY.



Will skim to cent, or BET-There are no 20 to 30 separate pieces for a farm-wife to wash twice a day, for the straight disc on the "Viking" is all connected, and washed as one piece, in a jiffy. Send for our latest catalog No.162

Swedish Separator Company 714 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg

Learn Auctioneering

At World's Original and Greatest School

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

Write to-day for free catalogue.

Jones' National School of Auctioneering 14 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

"No, sah, ah doan't neber ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go-round. "Why, de other day I seen dat Rastus Johnson git on an ride as much as a dollah's worth an' git off at the very same place he got on at, an' I sez to him: "Rastus,' I sez, 'yo' spent yo' money, but whar 'yo' been?'"

Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA

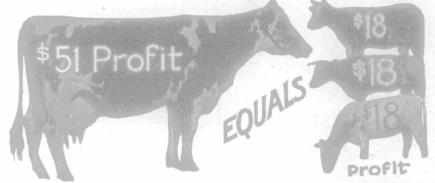
With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta and 14 branches in British Golumbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Better Bull Bulletin

ONTARIO CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION TORONTO, CANADA

Cow Equals 3 Cows



The Pure Bred Sire Did It

Here is the proof taken from report of farms in Oxford County

Sirés	No. of Farms	Milk Sold Per Cow	Feed Per Cow	Profit Over Feed
Grade Sire	131	\$ 94	\$76	\$18
Pure Bred Sire	49	\$117	\$81	\$36
Pure Bred Sire	74	\$137	\$86	\$51



The above information was obtained by Prof. A. Leitch in his farm survey work. Note that the cow returning \$51.00 profit consumed very little more feed than the cow returning \$18.00 profit. The increase in profit was the result of breeding. Use only a pure bred bull and increase your profits increase your profits.

Ise Better





Gossip.

A Clearing Sale of Holsteins.

Holstein breeders should keep in mind the clearing sale of registered Holsteins on the farm of B. R. Barr, at Mossley, Ontario. There are forty-five head of choicely-bred females to be offered to the public, and among them are four daughters of Aaggie Prince Pietertje C., sire of the 30-lb. cow that sold in the Toronto sale, in December, 1918, for \$2,300. Many of the young cows and heifers are sired by Hengerveld Pontiac Butter Boy, whose two grandams averaged 31.28 lbs. butter in seven days. These are bred to Segis De Kol Netherland. This is an opportunity of securing some Black and Whites bred in the purple. The sale is held on Wednesday, October 20, on the farm two miles from Harrietsville, which is on the C. P. R. The sale of the farm, horses, feed and implements commences at 10 o'clock, and the sale of Holsteins at 2 o'clock. Write B. R. Barr, R. R. 1, Mossley, for a catalogue.

OCTO

Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 76 cents.

DAIRYMEN WANTED AT ONCE—MUST be good milkers; steady employment. Apply Dairy Dept., Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ont.

MILK GOAT BREEDERS ATTENTION—FOR sale:—Fine young Saanen buck, naturally hornless, healthy and vigorous. Of exceptionally good milk lineage. Full particulars on request. Henry R. Duke, Walker's Point, Ontario.

WANTED—POSITION ON A FARM BY Canadian experienced farmer, married. Apply to A. Saltzberry, New Dandee, Ont.

WANTED—FARM HANDS WANTED AT once. Apply Farm Dept., Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ontario.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN FAMILIAR with general farming, capable of handling purebred stock and making milk records; also fitting and showing both cattle and hogs. He will be expected to board the other help. State experience and wages expected. Box 60, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Registered Shropshire and Yorkshire Ram

Registered Shropshire and Yorkshire Ram and ewe lambs pairs not akin, September litters. I ship C.O.D.

NORMAN POOLE
Maplemead Farm, :: Perth, Ontario

POULTRY WANTED Our trade demands large quantities of good poultry every week. It will pay you to sell to

G. A. MANN & CO.,

78 King St., London, Ont.

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

For Sale—From 12 best bred-to-lay families in both countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pen No. 8.—Guild's, record 283.

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

Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.

cord 260.

Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.

Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.

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

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

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

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

75 Acres, \$3,300, with Horses, Cattle, Tools, Hay

Near long-settled Canadian R.R. town; machine-worked fields, wire-fenced, springwatered pasture, valuable wood and timber, 80-barrel apple orchard; also pears, plums, cherri s; 9-room cottage, telephone, maple shade, basement barn, poultry house, carriage house; owner has other business; to quick buyer throws in horses, 4 cattle, shoat, machinery, cream separator, gasoline engine, wagons, small tools, lot hay, 40 bushels potatoes, etc.; everything \$3,300, part cash, balance easy terms. Details this and other farms and homes in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and 33 States. Just out. Copy free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY

Farm for Sale

On Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Near to thriving village. Has comfortable four-roomed cottage. Reasonable terms. Apply with references to:

W. CUMMINS Vancouver, B.C.

H. C. HABKIRK Winnipeg, Man. T. R. TUDGE
Montreal, Que.

I will pay you

cents

each for live hens, pullets, cockerels and ducks; heavy birds preferred. I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto. Write for egg prices

ALBERT LEWIS

666 Dundas West, Toronto, Ontario I to miss.

Gossip. Sale Dates.

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

Oct. 20.-B. R. Barr, Mossley, Ont.; Holsteins, horses, etc.

Oct. 26.—Robt. Robertson, Oil Springs, Ont.; Shorthorns, horses, etc.

Oct. 27.—Bruce County Breeders' Club, Port Elgin, Ont.; Shorthorns. Nov. 3.—James Page, dispersion sale, Dutton, Ont.; Herefords.

Nov. 9.-Western Ont. Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Nov. 10.-Elgin Shorthorn Breeders Sale, St. Thomas, Ont. Nov. 24.-Ira Nichols, Burgessville,

Ont.; Jerseys. Dec. 10.—Ontario Hereford Breeders Third Annual Sale, Guelph, Ont.

Dec. 15.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.; Holsteins. Dec. 16. - Perth District Holstein

Breeders, Stratford, Ont. Dec. 16. - Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.

Plowing Match at Hamilton.

An event of unusual interest to all interested in agriculture is the International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration. This is to be held at the Hospital Farm, Hamilton, on October 20, 21 and 22. This gives plowmen an opportunity to pit their skill against some of the best plowmen in the country, and it gives all interested in tractors a chance to see the different makes doing the actual work on both the draw and the belt. On Wednesday, October 20, there will be a farm machinery demonstration; on Thursday will be held the walking and riding plow competition, and farm machinery demonstrations. The tractor competitions, of which there are two classes, are to be held on Friday, October 22. On Friday evening a banquet will be given by the City of Hamilton, and prizes presented to the successful competitors. Plan on being present. Write J. Lockie Wilson for fuller particulars.

Aberdeen-Angus at London.

On Wednesday, October 20, the Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association are offering fifty-five head of Doddies for sale at the Western Fair grounds, London. Anyone who has watched the classes of Aberdeen-Angus at the larger exhibitions throughout the Province knows the quality of stuff that the Ontario breeders are producing, and these breeders are consigning some of their best things to this sale. At the spring sale, held in Toronto, purchasers got good value for their money, and they can rest assured that they will not be disappointed in the animals which are brought into the sale-ring on October 20. Such families as Enchantresses, Ericas, Advie Roses, Pride of Aberdeens, and others are listed. There are but five males, and fifty females, about twenty of which are young cows with calves at foot and re-bred. This gives the beginner a splendid chance to get a good start in some of the best blood of the breed. Purchasers will have an opportunity of bidding on James Bowman's grand champion female at Toronto, 1920; on Colonel McEwen's first-prize two-year-old bull and junior yearling heifer at London; and three of J. D. Larkin's winning herd at Toronto and London. There are some of G. C. Channon's winners, and Lowe & Heibein have two animals. Among other consignors are Sir Edmund Walker, E. S. McLean, and C. McDougall. The Aberdeen-Angus have given an exceptionally good account of themselves in the feed-lot and on the market. Write James Bowman, Guelph, for a catalogue, mention 'The Farmer's Advocate' member that the sale is to be held at the Western Fair grounds, London, on Wednesday, October 20.

A Treat.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Sandy Fraser need not worry, I think, about "The Farmer's Advocate" readers getting tired of his letters describing his travels across Canada. To me every one was a treat which I would not have cared FRONTENAC READER.

Bruce County Breeders' Club

Sixth Semi-Annual Show and Sale of

SHORTHORNS

AT PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO

Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1920

35 Head—Bulls, Cows, Bred and Open Heifers

This is the best lot of Shorthorns ever assembled for public auction in Bruce County. Eighteen females of Mina, Mysie, Emerald, Flora, Helen, Matchless, Stamford, Countess, Clementine, Lady Fanny and other popular families. Bulls, excellent individuals of popular Scotch or Scotch-topped

Judging of animals at 12.30 p.m. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.

CALF CLUB SHOW—Thirty-two Scotch heifers distributed in April to the members of the Bruce County Calf Club boys will be assembled for judging at 10.30 a.m. on day of sale. Write Secretary for catalogues.

WM. MACKINTOSH, President Southampton, Ont.

N. C. MACKAY, Secretary Walkerton, Ont.

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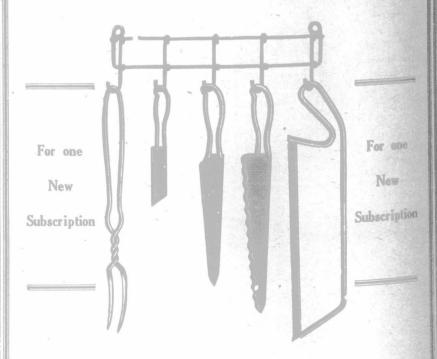
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with the sum of \$1.50 by Postal Note or Money Order, and we will send you a SANITARY KITCHEN SET as shown in the illustration in return for your assistance.

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Club Sale of

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The New Settlement Board

Major John Barnett, new head of the Soldier Settlement Board, has, since his connection with the Board, occupied several important positions—first as superintendent of the office at Calgary and second as General Counsel of the Board for the Western Provinces. In this latter position he came into contact with returned men going on the land, and was instrumental in solving difficult problems of administration. He made a survey of soldier settlement conditions in all the soldier settlement conditions in all the Western Provinces and re-organized the district offices at Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatoon. He was in charge of the investigation at Winnipeg into various complaints that had been made to the Government, regarding the purchase of land in one of the districts of Manitoba. These complaints were investigated at the request of the G. W. V. A., and the officers of that association expressed satisfaction with the manner in which Major Barnett with the manner in which Major Barnett probed into the circumstances. He takes up the duties of Chairman fortified by a up the duties of Chairman fortified by a clear comprehension of the needs of returned soldiers. He has lived the greater part of his life, since his graduation from Dalhousie College, in the West, both in the practice of law and farming. He has operated farms in the vicinity of Innisfail, Alta., and still owns a mixed-farming proposition in that district. Shortly after going to Innisfail, where he succeeded to the practice of Judge Carrenter, he entered into the public Carpenter, he entered into the public affairs of the Province with the enthusiasm of youth and became a much requested

Speaker at public gatherings.

On the organization of the 187th Battalion, Major Barnett gave up his law practice and became Captain and Adjutant, going overseas with that unit in 1916. When the 187th was broken up in 1916. When the 187th was broken up in England, Major Barnett reverted to the rank of Lieutenant and proceeded to France as Machine Gun Officer with the 50th Battalion in May, 1917. Following the Hill 70 battle, the Major took part in the operations around Lens and was wounded in the leg by a fragment of shell which broke his kneecap. Returning to his battalion he was present at the Passchendale Show, and in March of the following year he was invalided to following year he was invalided to England, where he was boarded medically England, where he was boarded medically unfit for further service at the front. It was not, however, until he returned to Canada, that it was discovered that his kneecap had been broken. In his college days Major Barnett was prominent in athletics, and was a member of Dalhousie College rugby team. He also played with Edmonton. He represented Dalhousie, in 1905, in the inter-collegiate debate with the University of New Brunswick, the subject being Trade Unionism. Associated with him in that debate were Arthur Moson, now Dean of the University of Saskatchewan Law School, and J. A. Charman, now a lawyer at Calgary. The Major's scholastic career was a particularly brilliant one.

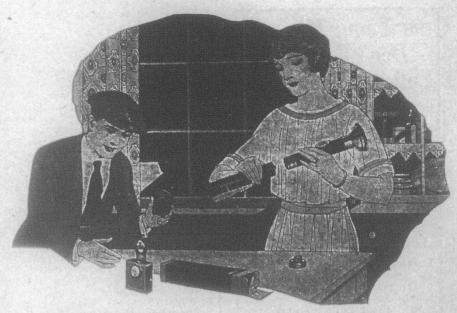
Plants Used for Tanning.

The essential feature in tanning is the precipitation of gelatine by the themical substances to which the general term "tannin" is applied, as the result of which hides become leather.

tannin are or very wide occurrence in the vegetable kingdom and occur in almost all parts of the plant, but not always in sufficient quantity to be of commercial importance. In the plant known as Canaigre (Rumex hymenosepalus), which is really a species of dock occurring in Texas, it is found in the root; in many trees such as Hemlock it occurs in the bark; in the Sumacs it is abundant in the bark; in the Sumacs it is abundant in the leaves; while in still other plants it is found in the fruits or in certain pathological growths known as "galls," such as those on various species of Oak.

Among plants growing wild in Canada which contain tannin in considerable

which contain tannin in considerable quantities are the following species: The quantities are the following species: The bark of Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) yields nearly 14 per cent. of tannin; the bark of White Spruce (Picea canadensis), Tamarack (Larix laricina), and Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea) contains 7 per cent. to 14 per cent.; the bark of Chestnut Oak (Quercus Prinus), White Oak (Quercus alba), and Red Oak (Quercus rubra) yields 12 per cent. to 15 per cent.: the wood of 12 per cent. to 15 per cent.; the wood of American Chestnut (Castanea dentate) yields 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. of tannin, while the stems and leaves of different



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ONG days have gone, long nights have come and every flashlight for safety sake, for service sake should be kept filled with a live Eveready Flashlight Battery.

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In the list five years the business of the company has doubled; the next five will probably see a similar development. Fifty years of Public Service have revealed to the people of Canada the spirit of the Mutual which is the spirit of co-operation.

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Strength and Looks — Price and Wear
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When writing advertisers please mention The Farmer's Advocate. species of Sumac contain 16 per cent. to

The Horse Chestnut (Aesculus Hippocastanum) although not a native of Canada is fairly hardy at Ottawa. Its bark yields a considerable quantity of tannin, while analyses of the leaves made in different months of the year showed a percentage varying from 2 to 6½.

While the barks collected in May and the constaint the largest

While the barks collected in May and June are said to contain the largest amount of tannin, turther investigation seems to be necessary before the point can be regarded as finally settled, as the analyses that have been made of some species do not seem to bear out the above

Increased attention is being devoted at present to the Sumacs as a source of tanning materials; in this group it is not necessary to destroy the tree as the leaves and not the bark are used. There are three Canadian species whose leaves furnish tannin in considerable quantities. Dwarf Sumac (Rhus copallina) occurs in Southern Ontario, White or Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra) extends from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, while Staghorn Sumac (Rhus hirta) is found from Nova Scotia to Ontario.

The best time to gather the leaves is during the months of July, August and September. The branch of the current year should be cut or broken in such a way as to leave a few huds at the base to

The best time to gather the leaves is during the months of July, August and September. The branch of the current year should be cut or broken in such a way as to leave a few buds at the base to continue the growth next season. The leaves contain a much greater amount of tannin than the stems. Green Sumac losses 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of its weight in drying.

The price paid for cured Sumac in the United States varies from 60 cents to \$1.10 per 100 pounds, according to quality.

Further particulars will be found in Bulletin No. 706 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "American Sumac: a valuable tannin Material and Dyestuff," published 1918.—Experimental Farms Note.

Gossip.

Holstein Offering at Canboro.

Elsewhere in these columns will be noticed the advertisement of John W. Moote, of Canboro, Ontario: Mr. Moote is offering a number of Holstein heifers most of which are of his own breeding, and all of which are well forward in calf to his choicely-bred herd sire, Elm Crest Pontiac Sylvius. This sire is without doubt one of the strongest-bred two-yearolds in service in Ontario to-day, being a son of Avon Pontiac Echo and the 29.12-lb. show cow, Maud Snowball. As is well known, Avon Pontiac Echo has for sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, while his dam was the world's greatest milk cow, May Echo Sylvia. Going back further on the dam's side of the pedigree we find Maud Snowball is the daughter of the 30.78-lb. cow, Rosaline and she in turn was a daughter of Nora Darling a 27.56-lb. cow. This gives Elm Crest Pontiac Sylvius three generations of 30-lb. cows on both sides of his pedigree with the one exception of the 27.56-lb. record of his great grandam, Nora Darling and taking all six dams on the pedigree they make up an average of almost 36 lbs, of butter for 7 days. Aside from his splendid breeding, Elm Crest Pontiac Sylvius is almost a perfect individual carrying plenty of size, and his services on these heifers offered should increase their worth considerable to breeders who are looking for records of production. The majority of the heifers offered were bred majority of the heiters offered were bred in the herd and are got by the former herd sire which was a son of Netherland Johanna Bess 2nd, a 28.21-lb. cow with 699 lbs. of milk for the 7 days, while their dams in turn are, in many instances daughters or granddaughters of such good cows as Netherland Beauty Posch, 26.22 lb. co. with 616 lbs. of milks. a 26.22-lb, cow with 616 lbs, of milk; Llenroc Lady Ormsby with 22.26 lbs, of butter from 556 lbs, of milk and Netherland Mercena Howtje, a 25.11-lb. cow with 536 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These are cows all of which are still in the herd and all having made their records within the past couple of years under Mr. Moote's supervision which by the way is the first testing he has ever carried out.



Westclox Sleep-Meter—to start the day

THERE'S something about Sleep-Meter that catches the eye, pleases it and rouses a friendly interest.

It owes its compact appearance to the trimness of its lines, the roll of the front case, the bell on the back. The novel ring adds a jaunty touch. It looks and is a sturdy, up-to-the-minute time-keeper.

It is another West-

clox achievement—a fine looking, moderate priced alarm. Its trusty way of ticking off minutes, its punctual habit of sounding the rising call, its broad, deeptoned, cheerful gong have enabled it to build up a big practice.

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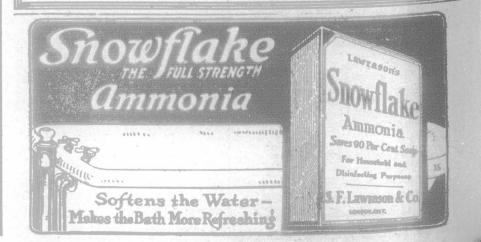
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Aberdeen - Angus A few typey young buils and females to effer, of choice breeding and individuality.

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Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maisemore as junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes, all of superior merit, priced to sell.

No Collies at present.

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Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

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Commercial, i. e., feeder and ordinary milch stock, feeder sheep and pigs are You can earn a lot of mency by

British Live Stock Notes.

Montgomeryshire, in Mid Wales, is one of the real homes of the Shire horse. The great line of stallions Childwick Champion, Champion's Goalkeeper, and the rest, not speaking of the many winning mares owned by Lord Rothschild and other leading breeders of the last 20 years, come from Welshpool, where, in September, the annual show of the Montgomeryshire Agricultural Society was held. Senior Shire stallions were a rare lot, and the Earl of Powes' threeyear-old bay, Welshpool Dray King, and Mr. John Vaughan's four-year-old brown Moors Nulli Secundus, took a lot of placing. Sired respectively by Bramhope Hecla and Babingley Nulli Secundus they are both of great weight and full of character. The decision in putting Dray King top was approved by the fans. In two-year-old stallions the Earl of Powes carried off first and second prizes with Welshpool Ruler and Welshpool Menestrel. Welshpool Ruler is an impressive colt, and he won the president's silver cup, for which trophy his stable companion, Welshpool Menestrel, was reserve.

Five exhibits paraded in the open class for mares and foals, and J. Vaughan won with a roomy mare of rare quality in Moors Magdalene, beating Trebelig Buttercup, another typical brood mare with which Charles Jones was first in the open class at the Shropshire and West Midland Show. Trebelig Buttercup also medal. Moors Magdalene's foal by Moors medal. Moors Magdalene's foal by Moors Nulli Secundus won his class.

Nulli Secundus won his class.

Another good centre for Shires is Spalding in the Fen County of Lincolnshire. At the 19th annual local foal show, colts made a strong class of thirteen, and including the remarkably fine and well-set-up brown colt sired by St. Leger Governor, belonging to Messrs. S. Leggate & Son, Dogdyke, Lincoln, which has had an unbeaten record at Lincolnshire and other shows, winning sixteen firsts and numerous cups. He

Lincolnshire, and other shows, winning sixteen firsts and numerous cups. He now took chief honors and was awarded the McLaren challenge cup, value £25, for the best foal in the show. He was afterwards sold for £800.

In the open filly class seventeen promising youngsters were lined up. The winner was found in a brown by Horning Mimic, the property of Russell Casswell, Riverdale, Spalding, which also received a challenge cup, value £10, and won prizes in other classes. This filly is a bit on the small side, but is well balanced and a fine mover, and looks like finishing into a good brood mare. Messrs. A. H. Clark & Son won in Shire mares with foal at foot, and also received a challenge cup.

Clark & Son won in Shire mares with foal at foot, and also received a challenge cup. Records, in the way of prices paid for pedigree live stock, still continue to be made in Great Britain. Ram sales, recently held in Scotland, have produced a crop of high figures. A record price of £800 was established for Blackfaces at Lanark, while at Perth the best price for this breed was £700. Kelso, however, provided the sensation, a Border Leicester ram going at £1,100.

ram going at £1,100.

The £800 ram at Lanark was exhibited by Mr. Charles Cadzow, Borland. He was fifth in his class at the Highland Show at Aberdeen, and is exceptionally

well balanced, with a fine head and coat, and particularly good bones.

James McLaren, Shielbrae, paid £660 for a ram, which was second at Edinburgh, and £600 was the price paid by James Clark, Crossflatt, for a tup seventh at Aberdeen.

Aberdeen.

At Perth Ram Society's sale, M. G. Hamilton had the honor of producing the £700 ram, the buyer being James Cadzow.

Border Leicester rams made record prices at Kelso sales. One fetched £1,100, and others made £420 and £300. The top-priced ram was sent up by Alex. Findlay, Mill of Marcus. Sired by West-side Sprightly, this is a magnificent ram side Sprightly, this is a magnificent ram with a beautiful head and coat, a fine, broad, firm back, standing well on his legs and possessing capital bones. His buyers were Messrs. Cameron, Westside, Brechin, the breeders of his sire. A good demand prevailed for Oxfords and Suffolks, £280 being the best price for



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W. READHEAD, Milton, Ontario

Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

Herd headed by Victor 3rd, Imp., Grand Champion at Eric Show and Congress. Herd average over 9,500 lbs. milk per cow. Choice cows, heifers and herd-heading sires for sale.

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Long-distance 'phone and telegraph,

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 3 to 7 menths eld for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited. LONDON, ONTARIO WELDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate

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Young stock for sale, fram Record of Performance cows, by imported sires. MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm

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Ancedia Farm Shorthorns and Shropshires Five Ram Lambs, one Shearling and one 2 shears. From Imp. and home bred Ewes. Allby Imp., Buttar ram. Also three bulls of different ages, 2 pure Seasch, one Seotch topped. All of high quality and priced to self. J. T. WERDEN & SON. R. R. S. PICTON, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns have a number of good buils for sale, including the Champion Ivanho 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr.

Imported Scotch Shorthorns For Sale—Three imported buils, one yearing, one two-year-old and our three-year-old berd sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blosom of our own day, and three well-bred built calvee about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported built for Scotch females. R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Out.

Puslinch Plains Shorthorns 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Signet =134979 =, red; bern Oct, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden =123907 =, Dam, Roan Lady 50th =143772 =, Price \$400.00. Goldale =128966 =, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Browndale Reserve =116615 =. Dam, Roan Bessie 11th =140322 =, Price \$200.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors. Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Ourb, Splent, Sweeny, Cappes Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other beny tumors. Ourse all skin diseases or Parasites. Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Oattle.

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Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is

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Remedy, my horse has not got the heaves
but a cough and I never saw anything work
as speedy as your remedy I got from you
two years ago."

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Test it before you buy it. We will send
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English Dual-Purpose

Shorthorns

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

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

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

Mardella Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Bight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or 'phone. THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont-

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 moderfrom good milking dams. Fri

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns — Leicesters Herd Sire: Bowling Duke Imp. Dual-purpose females, cows and heifers

for sale; also ewes, one yearling ram and ram lambs from the Champion ram of 1917.

E. R. WOOD, R.R. 2, Freeman, Ont.

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:

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 A number of 1 and 2-year-old heff-ers; 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.

making extraordinary money in England. Non-pedigree dairy cows in milk and in calf are fetching £90 in Cheshire and Cumberland; £85 in Westmorland; £88 in Darlington; £90 in Lanceshire; £70 in Kent, and £65 in Essex. Feeder bullocks three years old realize £54 in Norwich, £48 in Peterborough, £46 in Carlisle, £49 in Louth, £45 in Darlington, and £47 in Exeter. Feeder ewes make £6 and lambs £5 10s, in Norwich. Oxford Down crossed lambs make £5 in Carlisle and Kent, lambs £4 12s. in Canterbury.
Suckling pigs fetch £3.10s. in Yorkshire,
£4 in Lincolnshire, and £3 in Motts.
Six-months-old feeder pigs generally
range from £7 to £10, and in pig gilts
£18 to £20 apiece. For fat cattle Devon
Hereford and Angus beeves made 13s.
6d. per 8-lb. stone; Down sheep, 2s. 3d.
per lb., and lambs 2s. 6d. per lb. Veal
calves sell at 1s. 11d. per lb. Pork sells
at 28s. to 30s. per 14-lb. stone.
At Doncaster, 272 Thoroughbred racing
yearlings were sold for 275, 180 guineas,
or an average of 1,011 guineas apiece. and Kent, lambs £4 12s. in Canterbury.

or an average of 1,011 guineas apiece. Lord Glanely created a sensation by giving 14,500 guineas for one of the Sledmere yearlings, to wit, a chestnut colt by The Tetrarch out of the Blue Tit,

the dam of Blue Dun.
Milk-recorded Shorthorn cattle of nonpedigree command high prices wherever they are offered. A herd, the property of W. Brazil, at Kidmore, End, Reading, made \$8,225 3s. 6d. for 77 cows and heifers. The top price was 235 guineas which was paid by Major Montgomery for white Heather. Milk recording is comparatively new in Great Britain but comparatively new in Great Britain but it is being appreciated, and values of cattle which are guaranteed good per-formers at the pail are leaping up week by

ALBION.

Gossip.

McPherson's Ayrshires at St. Ann's. During a trip through the Niagara Peninsular recently, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" called at the farm of Wilson McPherson & Sons, at St. Ann's, Ont., and although it was just twelve months after the dispersion of their herd we were pleased to find they were again getting together a splendid, but small herd of nicely bred Ayrshires. In numbers the herd included fifteen animals only but there was among them not one, but what would do credit to the show herds at many of the better fairs throughout Ontario this year. The animals are in most cases pretty much of their own breeding and were selected here and there from herds which had been their customers in the past. The herd sire selected, however, brought in entirely new breeding being a son of the good imported bull, Dunlop Corolla, an Auchenbrain Mayflower bull imported by Mr. Hunter in 1918. For dam he has a 10,412-lb. two-year-old daughter of Milkmaid of Orkney, which in five consecutive years produced 66,315 lbs. of milk and 2,526 lbs. of butter-fat. She began her five-year record as a twoyear-old, was twice a silver cup winner during the time, and made her highest year's production as a four-year-old which was 14,883 lbs. This young herdsire has production as well as splendid conformation and all the calves coming from now on will be got by him. The only bull calf now on hand, however, is got by Briery Boy of Springbank, a bull with a 14,131 lb., two-year-old dam while the dam of the calf is Midday which with 13,388 lbs. of milk was the 1918 cup winner in the four-year-old class. This cow is one of the good ones in the present herd and she also has a three-yearold daughter which is now running in the R. O. P. as a two-year-old and will finish this fall with around 10,000 lbs. There are several other heifers now running in the Record of Performance all of which will make 8,000 lbs. or better in their two-year-old form and there is also one other mature cow which we have not mentioned who has a splendid R.O.P. Record of 16,038 lbs. of milk and 650 lbs. of fat. She is the high record cow on the farm. For a year or so at least there will be no females offered for sale and with this practice in force it will be only a matter of a very few years before we will expect to see the McPherson herd once more numbered among

the larger herds of Ontario.

Delicious in the Cup.

has no equal for quality and flavour,

If you have not tried Salada, 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

Glenburn Farms Shorthorns

Over fifty head of Imported Scotch bred and Canadian bred Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rex Augustus—128232—. Breeding cows, heifers and young bulls for sale. One fine Canadian bred 14-months-old bull, Sittyton Chief —138011— Dam, Emeline —83239— Sire, Sittyton Sultan Dale —108651—. Prices reasonable.

GLENBURN FARMS
H. H. POWERS, Manager

45 minutes from Toronto by rail or motor.

Col. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor GLENBURN FARMS

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younge heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan = 93092 =, one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stoutiville, Ont. I pay the freight. STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO ROBERT MILLER

Braeburn Scotch Shorthorns

100 Breeding Females Herd Headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.)

I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).

CHARLES MeINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario

Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L.E.N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

Imported and Canadian-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

We now have a number of eight and ten months old calves from imported cows, several of which are imported-in-dam. Write us also for bred helfers. We have a choice lot bred to one or the other of our three imported herd sires. Prices right and inspection invited. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (Burlington Station)

Plaster Hill Herd Shorthorns CANADA'S OLDEST DUAL PURPOSE HERD ESTABLISHED 1859

Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130066, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams averege 12118 lbs. Seven young bulk from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia. Ont.

Fairview Clydesdale Champions We have at present several mares that have been Ottawa. Look up our past winnings and call on us if you want something choice. We also have Shorthorn bulls and females of show individuality.

ROBERT DUFF & SON, Myrtle, Ont.

Roan Bull—Calved April 23rd, 1919 Sire, Chief Orator =122385 = (Imp.). Dam, Spring Beauty =138815 = (Imp.). Good enough individually and in breeding to head a good herd. Could spare a few females. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Morriston Shorthorn Herd Bulls—We have at present several 8 to 12 month bulls, sired by our own herd sire, Augusta Mascott, that are extra individuals, and all are from good milking dams. Call and see us; also for bred heifers or young cows. We never had a stronger lot of Tamworth sows than those we have on hand at present. CHAS. CURRIE (Puslinch Sta., C.P.R.) Morriston, Ont.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns—Special offering in bull calves and a few choice females.

Ontario to-day—Brawirth Bud's, Mina's, Roan Lady's, Cecilia's and Castilia's. Herd headed by the Miss Ramsden sire, Royal Ramsden by Golden Edward. Dam by Royalist. Write or call. JOSEPH BREWSTER, Seaforth, Ont.

Welland River Shorthorn Offering We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, more young cows or heifers bred to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshant Lovely-bred son of Right Sort (imp.). The families are Kilblean Beauty, Missies, Rosemays, Seawead, Rosebud, Ballenchin Dalsy, etc. Fifty head to select from Farm one mile from Welland.

W. H. CROWTHER, Fonthill, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—Three nice bulls, I1 to 13 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to 6 months old. All from prizewinning stock.

Long-distance 'Phone.

A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle

Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires—One imported-in-dam Miss Ramsden bull, Rose bull, 6 months, imp. sire and dam; one Golden cows with calves at foot. One imported Hackney stallion, A1; two Hackney stallions rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time. HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont. Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian River C.P.R. Peterborough County.

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

Irvinedale Scotch Shorthorn Heifers—For the present we are all sold out of bulls of service able age, but we have the largest and strongest offering of Scotch-bred heifers and young cows we have ever had on the farm. Call and let us show you our breeding herd of cows, headed by Marquis Supreme, that great son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). JNO. WATT & SON, Elora, Ontario

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine! If he does not, collect the sum of \$1.50 from him, and we will advance the date shown on your own label SIX MONTHS FREE.

OCTOBER

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Shorthorns. heifers and bull, Sittyton Sultan Dale

NVILLE, ONT. ACON, Proprietor

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he majority are sired ily as the get of any Can also spare some

otland, Ontario

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ows, several of which ed to one or the other CEMAN, ONT.

PURPOSE HERD reeding. Commodore Seven young bulls 3, Caledonia, Ont.

Guelph, London and holce. We also have

N, Myrtle, Ont. 119

.). Good enough in-Denfield, Ont.

month bulls, sired by extra individuals, and oung cows. We never Morriston, Ont.

ta few choice females. st. Scotch breeding in Herd headed by the Vrite or call. Seaforth, Ont.

weeks a half dozen or This is a Cruickshank Missies, Rosemarys, , Fonthill, Ont.

bulls, 11 to 13 months ing heifers and cows sows due to farrow in All from prizewinning

lo. 2, Newcastle and dam; one Golden p, sire. A few yours illione rising one year, J. MILLER, Keene inty.

Yorkshires Herd Challenger 122384, a thchild. Special bar-Yorkshires, either sex.

out of bulls of service and strongest offering I let us show you our Marquis (imp.). Elora, Ontario.

Magazine?

Clearing Sale of

Registered Holsteins

Farm, Horses, Feed and Implements

Wednesday, Oct. 20th, 1920

Sale at 10 a.m.

The entire herd of Homestead Holstein Stock Farm. 45 head of choicely-bred females.

Among them four daughters of Aaggie Prince Pietertje C, sire of Laura Aaggie Netherland, with 30.66 lbs. butter in 7 days, the cow that topped the Toronto sale in Dec., 1918, at \$2,300. Four are daughters of Judge Hengerveld De Kol VIII, an imported sire, a grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, with 116 A.R.O. daughters. His dam, Pomona Aaggie Queen, has 5-year-old record of 32.92. The young cows and heifers are sired by Hengerveld Pontiac Butter Boy, whose two grandams averaged 31,28 lbs. butter in 7 days, and they are bred to Segis De Kol Netherland, a choice young herd sire that will also be sold. He is a show bull from a 31.72-lb. 5-yearold that has given 103 lbs. milk per day.

Byron E. Brooks will consign six head of good individuals. Among them Teake Ormsby Korndyke, a 3-year-old, with record of 20.22 lbs. butter, and Ralph Ormsby, 11 mos. old, a choice young bull ready for service, from a dam with record of 24.40 lbs. butter.

Farm is two miles from Harrietsville Stn., C. P. R. Write for catalogue.

T. MERRIT_MOORE, Auctioneer

B. R. BARR, Prop., R. 1, Mossley, Ontario

Matters of Canadian

Citizenship.

OUR NEWSPAPERS

BY E. K. MARSHALL, M. A.

To what extent is the life and character

of people in both private and public capacities shaped by their newspapers? And to what extent are newspapers and their policies formed by the reading public?

The influence of the common at the com

The influence of the newspaper, daily

and weekly, is very great; far greater than most people fancy; greater, indeed, than any other agency of our civilization. No

preacher, no orator, no teacher, no agitator

as can the editor. No one to-day has

quite such grave responsibilities, because from within the four walls of his little

office he can wield an influence wider

and direct a power more irresistible than

the most gifted orator or the most talented For a moment the burning

words of the speaker and his magnetic

personality may appear supreme, but the spell does not endure like the printed utterance. The editor has a wider constituency, his words are preserved

in a permanent form, and his arguments can be more calmly and powerfully

presented than is possible from any desk

There are thousands of citizens whose only reading is the newspaper. The great public prints of to-day present every form of reading from the spicily written account of the great public prints of to-day present every form of reading from the spicily

written account of the crime committed

last night to the most profound discussion of philosophical problems occupying the minds of the world's best thinkers to-day.

The editor must issue a bill of fare varied enough to suit all possible tastes, and

such as can be easily taken and readily assimilated. If he should fail in any one department, then the circulation soon

begins to tell its tale; and circulation,

after all, is a paramount consideration in this great business enterprise.

catch his attention, and he skims and

skips till he finds it. If he does not find it he throws his paper aside. In

this respect the reading public has a grave responsibility. A perverted taste makes a journal as well as a journal may

A man usually reads only what he is interested in or what may happen to



MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

I-have at present just the bull calf you need for your next herd sire. Visit Manor Farm yourself and select him from the choice lot of youngsters now in the pens—all are sired by our great son of Lulu Keyes, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. The records of the dams of these calves we would like to show you run from 20-lb. two-year-olds to almost 35 lbs. for matured cows—quality and production considered, they are priced exceptionally low.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, CLARKSON, 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.

RAYMONDALE FARMS

Our Junior Herd Sire, King Korndyke Raymondale
"One of the best bred bulls of the great Holstein breed."

His sire, Avon Pontiac Echo, is one of the most noted sons of the world's greatest cows, May Echo Sylvia; while his dam, Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, is three times a 30-lb. cow, and twice a 35-lb. cow—her best 7-day record being 37,26 lbs. of butter and 781 lbs. of milk. She has 3,101 lbs. of milk and 150.9 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 10,125 lbs. of milk in 100 days. The dam and sire's dam of this junior sire average 896.5 lbs. of milk and 39.14 lbs. of butter in 7 days; 3,682.55 lbs. of milk, 180.35 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 137.30 lbs. of milk for one day. He is a splendid individual, and is proving himself a great sire.

Let us send you particulars regarding the few bull calves we have by this young sire. All are from good record dams in our own herd.

RAYMONDALE FARMS

RAYMONDALE FARMS Vandreuil, Que.

Queen's Hotel, Montreal

HOLSTEINS LAKE HIGHLAND

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 broad. other bull of the breed.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Take Electric Cars) 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. COBOURG, ONT.

D. B. TRACY - All Railways Bell 'Phone Holstein Bull Special - Young

Bulls No. 1 and 2, advertised last month, have been sold—the grandson of Avondale Pontiac Echo going to John Jamieson, Cooksville, and the grandson of Rag Apple Sylvius going to Wm. Learn, Wilton Grove. Have just one bull left—a Feb. calf got by a 32-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. Price \$100.

INGLEWOOD, ONT. CEDAR BROOK FARM

Sylvius Walker Raymondale is the sire of the majority of our young bulls 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.

Summer Hill Holstein Females and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old helfers 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 30-1b. DAMS

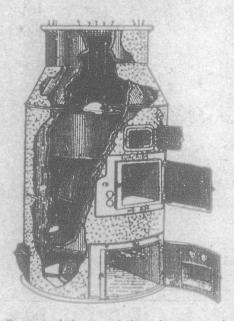
If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Corresponsed to Corresponse and R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R., PORT PERRY, ONT.

cater to a perverted taste. Many of the unwholesome features of journalism are there because of the existence of a body of readers calling for these things. Usual-ly the editor desires the better things, but then the wishes of his very wide and varied constituency must be met. He has, in a large measure, to respond to that real, but rather elusive psychological phenomenon—the unexpressed desire of a reading public. Whilst he may and, in independent journals does, endeavor to form and mould public sentiment, yet t is just as true that this public sentiment

acts reflexively upon him and his policies. It may be observed that instead of a bad newspaper creating a demand for something better, it destroys that desire, for it has created an appetite for a particular form of reading which nothing else satisfies. We hear it sometimes said that a newspaper usually caters to the sensational and the lowest, but I believe this to be false. There may be newspapers with a mistaken idea of public responsibility and public service, just as there are citizens lacking in these elements of modern life, but the majority of editors and managers recognize the sacredness of and managers recognize the sacredness of their trust. I have no patience with people who say, "Oh, it's only a newspaper report!" Quite likely the report in question was the most authoritative and truthful that could possibly be obscined at that moment. There are few tained at that moment. There are few people more anxious for facts, and a trustworthy statement of them than newspaper men; but, of course, they are human and may occasionally be in error. On the whole, the service is as good as that to be found in any other department of human activity.

The comic supplement comes in for considerable criticism from time to time, especially from those who have much to do with children. I think there is little doubt that much of it tends to destroy the child's taste for the beautiful and disturbs his reverence for his elders. have been surprised at the slight attention paid by parents to this question as related to child-welfare; they quite freely hand this colored sheet to their children and never worry about it. The weight of their opinion counts much with the publisher. So long as parents continue to approve of the "funny page," we cannot blame the

The Pilot Superior Supplies Moist, Warm Air



By means of the properly-located water pan the warm sir is kept pure and healthful, and the proper amount of moisture is insured. The least of the furnace vaporizes the water and leads it up in just the right quantities, providing a balmy atmosphere. This humidifier also climinates the danger of drying out furniture and warping woodwork. A PILOT SUPERIOR PIPELESS FURNACE can be installed in six lours. Write for particulars,

Manufactured by The Hall Zryd Foundry Co., Limited



45 YEARS ON THE LINE Come to Headquarters for

F. W. Brode & Co.

Incorporated 1915 MEMPHIS - TENN. Branches: Dallas, Atlanta, Chicago Our Brand on the Tag Means Quality in the Bag

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

24,687 lbs. Milk-Butter 1,016 lbs. Record of sire's dam. Write for extended pedi-gree and particulars of 1920 Holstein Bulls from him and R. O. P. cows. HONEY & SONS Dartford, Ontario newspaper. It is a question rather of public sentiment than of editorial management.

sentiment than of editorial management.

Many of the larger papers are dependent upon either political patronage or vested business interests, directly or indirectly, and, of course, it is inevitable that in political and economic matters they are apt to be unreliable. They are unsafe, not so much by what they say, as by what they do not say; in other words, by their unfair elimination of news items. It is a pity that in America we have not more purely independent journals. We have a few in Canada and they are a credit to our people, but those are a credit to our people, but those already pronouncedly independent should already pronouncedly independent should receive wider patronage from people professedly independent. Why not an endowed paper? When a man gives money to a church, or a college, or hospital we take it for granted that he has no ulterior motive: there is no "string" attached to his gift: He could be just as disinterested in the cause of journalism. As it is, few of our papers are really paying concerns from a financial stand-point, and it usually is the publisher who is making a contribution from his own personal resources to a service that is in a large measure a public one. But, of course, money is not all in establishing a paper, and the question is too involved for discussion in the brief compass of a paragraph.

paragraph.

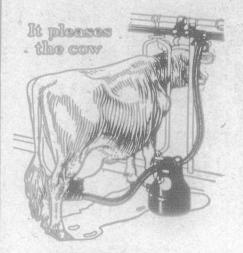
A paper ought to be independent and live up to its professed principles; we naturally expect to find care and independence in the editorial page. The reading public has a right to look for the presentation of public questions in the spirit of candor, truth and earnestness, with vigor, fairness and fearlessness. We hate to feel that the editor's utterances are under the control of some one with ulterior purposes in view, and we delight to find evidences of freedom in thought and expression.

and expression.

In Canada there are a large number of small weekly papers. There is no nobler example of disinterested service being personal parts. formed anywhere to-day than among these ournals. Handicapped as they must be by restricted circulation, limited job work, huge increases in prices and small capital, they serve their constituency ably and they serve their constituency ably and well, giving expression to local matters in such a way as to uphold the right, the true and the beautiful, championing worthy causes with absolutely no remuneration in view, endeavoring to build up a loyal and enthusiastic sentiment in their community, and in a word, moulding public opinion and ideal in a manner truly noble and worthy. It is to our shame that we have given to our papers only a half-hearted support. As good citizens we should be glad to give support to these public servants and we might very well reserve our harsh criticism and thoughtless treatment for something really entitled to our disapprobation and neglect. and neglect.

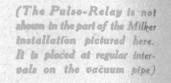
Summer Hill Oxfords.

There are probably no sheep breeders at are better known to "Farmer's that are better known to "Farmer's Advocate" readers than are Peter Arkell & Sons, breeders of Oxfords at Teeswater, Ont. Messrs. Arkells have not only been advertising Oxfords in the columns of "Farmer's Advocate" almost continuously for the past 30 years, but have also been bringing out to the larger exhibitions throughout Canada and the United States, winning flocks almost annually during this time. In presenting their 1920 fall offering it is again pleasing to note that at both Toronto and London shows just closed both championships and most of the first awards went to their entries and the most pleasing feature of all was that in nearly every instance they were home-bred entries. Messrs. Arkells state that the present offering in ram and ewe lambs were all bred in the flock and are nearly all sired by their last years' International winner, Lord Milton. This sheep it will be remembered was the winning ram lamb at the big Chicago show last December, and went to the Western Stock Ranches, Limited, in Alberta, direct from the show for the splendid price of \$500. The offering in shearling and two-shear rams is also a heavy one although in ewes only twoshear ones are to be had. Among the latter are several which figured in the first prize breeders' pens at Chicago and they can be had either bred or open. Of the various lots mentioned above there are included a number which were in the show flocks this fall and all are, we are informed, priced reasonably low, quality



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Pulso-Relay



Absolute regularity of action throughout a large Milker installation is very important and necessary.

The De Laval Milker is successfully used in large barns, and

in several separate barns, only one power unit (the De Laval Pulso-Pump) being used. This is made possible by the invention of the Pulso-Relay; a small, simple device which is installed at regular intervals on the vacuum pipe.

The De Laval Milker is positive, uniform in action, and requires no adjusting of any kind. It is faster, more reliable and more sanitary than any other method of milking.

> Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalogue, stating number of cows being milked

LAVAL COMPANY Ltd.

PETERBORO

WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

"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.

HALEY & LEE, Springford, Ont. Production Quality HOLSTEINS—If in need of a better herd sire, speak early for a son of one of our great show cows and by our 35-lb. bull, a son of Susie Abbekerk Colantha, with world's record for 5 months' milk and butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

Holstein Herd Sire, \$150—Pontiac Hermes Cornucopia, a choice, well-grown youngster, just ready for heavy service—good individual and guaranteed right. Sire, Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, a 30-lb. son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. Dam—a 21.19-lb. 3-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. We are also listing five younger caives, all sired by Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia. JOS. PEEL, Elmedale Farm, Port Perry, Ont.

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion, who is full brother of world's champion, May Echo Sylvia; also a few cows just fresh. (Take a Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill). C. R. JAMES, Richmond Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

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 CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Woodview Farm

Jerseys

London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

Laurentian Producing Jerseys The oldest bull we have at present is a year 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 herers for sale. FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bidg. Montreal, P.Q. Farm at Morin Heights. WATSON, Manager. WATSON, Manager.

Glenhurst Ayrshires—Headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague, No. 1613 important for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter fat—write me or visit the farm. Male and females of all ages for sale.

James Banning, Supportant of the factor of t

James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-4 Cornwall

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NY Ltd. N VANCOUVER

oung bulls from dams with ter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with resent herd sire, which is PARIS, ONT.

nt. Production

e of our great show cows ell-grown youngster, just d guaranteed right. Sire, opia. Dam—a 21.19-lb. 3-re younger calves, all sired

m, Port Perry, Ont.

NS is full brother of world's d Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

CEVE EMPIRE

es. We now have for sale of all ages.

pton, Ontario

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EDGELEY, ONTARIO

MEY HERD
uner of first prize with five
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have at present is a yeard by our herd sire. Broad-ported cows in the herd sfor sale. FREDERICK Morin Heights. F. J.

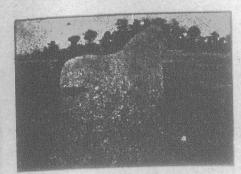
Hague, No. 16163 Imp. teats and smoothness duction—plus high butter

Bell Telephone 78-2 Carnwall

OCTOBER 14, 1920

SUMMER HILL

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 shearling 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

Peter Arkell & Sons. Teeswater, Ont. H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

FOR SALE

Shropshires

Maple Shade Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs and

Fifty Imported Ewes. WILL A. DRYDEN

Ontario

Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

Your choice of 50 large, wellwooled ram lambs for \$30. Recorded in your name and express paid to your station. Also a few good yearling and two-shear rams at a low price.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

HIGH - CLASS OXFORDS FOR SALE

Including shearling rams, ewes and ram lambs. Sired by "Heythrop 42" (imp.), an extra choice ram imported by the McKerrow Farms, Wis. These sheep are the low-down, blocky kind, and have ledel skins, fleeces, color and covering. Write for prices and descriptions. W. T. TILT, R.R. No. 6, Brampton, Ont.

Blairgowrie Shropshires and Cotswolds

a nave at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearling rams and ewes of both breeds. Will price these sheep reasonable, and guarantee the best of both breeds.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Registered Shropshires

FOR SALE

Fifty shearling ewes, thirty shearling rams and some choice ram and ewe lambs. Satisfaction assured.

WM. D. BURTCH, R.R. 2, Brantford, Ontarlo

Rams xford

We offer choice ram lambs, shearling rams; also ewes any

age. All bred on the farm. John M. Ross, Embro, Ont.

Having sold my largest farm, I am offering for the SEVENTY-FIVE PURE SHROPSHIRES 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.

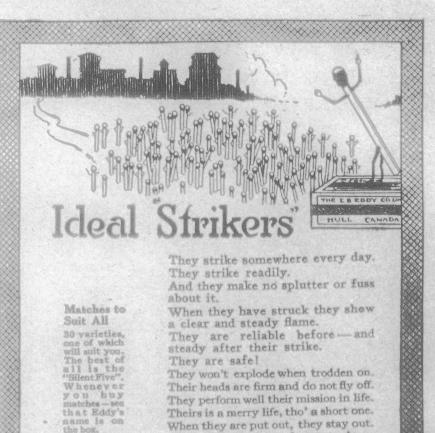
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sumylee Farm, Knewton, P.Q.

Gossip.

Ram and Ewe Lambs.

In sending us a few particulars regardhis present offering of Oxfords, W. T. Tilt, of Brampton, writes that all of his ram and ewe lambs are sired by the great imported flock ram Heythorp 42. This ram, Mr. Tilt informs us, was imported by Mr. McKerrow for use in his own flock and his sire, Chardwar Heythorp 2nd, sold for \$1,000 in England, and was considered one of the best rams ever used at Heythorp Park. Heythorp 42 was purchased at the dispersal of the G. F. Moore flock and Mr. Moore it is claimed had the reputation of paying the largest prices for Oxfords of any breeder in England up to the beginning of the war in 1914. In advising us that he refused a long-price for Heythorp 42 from the British Columbia Agriculture College, Mr. Tilt states that his get in the way they are developing leaves no doubt in his mind whatever as to no doubt in his mind whatever, as to the wisdom of refusing the offer. In closing he states that all orders will be sent out strictly on approval, with a money-back guarantee if they are not as represented.

Shorthorns at Welland. Of the various new herds of pure-bred cattle established in the Niagara Peninsular during the past ten years none have had more rapid growth than has the Welland River Short Horn herd owned by W. H. Crowther of Font Hill, Ont. Until recently Mr. Crowther has combined with his farming interests a bakery business in the city of Welland, but recently he has disposed of the city business and is devoting his entire time to his fast growing herd of Shorthorns. When founding the herd Mr. Crowther was particularly fortunate in his selection of breeding females. Those selected were not only large and of the correct type, but the families represented were also of the best, and to-day the home bred things on the farm show the results of this careful selection. Here it might be of interest to refer to a few of the sular during the past ten years none have be of interest to refer to a few of the individual cows upon which the foundation of the herd was made. Beginning with the Sheppard-Rosemary cow, Rosemary 11th (imp.), a fine type of show cow got by Princely Favorite, we find one of the real good cows of this tribe in Ontario to-day. Next in line comes the eight-year-old cow, Scotch Rose 6th, that carries a wealth of nice, smooth fleshing and the carries the best Rosebud pedigrees. and also one of the best Rosebud pedigrees to be found in the herd book. another of the older ones is Proud Duchess another of the older ones is Proud Duchess
5th, that has been one of the most profitable breeders of the lot and still has
three daughters in the herd. We should
also have added that the Rosebud cow
mentioned above has two daughters which
have been retained and are probably
two of the best heifers bred on the farm.
Rosie Meadow is a Kilbean Beauty and
also has three daughters as well as two also has three daughters as well as two granddaughters in the fields. Still angranddaughters in the fields. Still another is a good young breeding cow got by Missie Marquis and she has one of the best Missie heifer calves at foot we have seen for some time. These are the cows from which the younger things in the herd have been bred and the sires which have been used include only College Diamond, the former herd sire, and the present sire Sunnyside Model. The former bull it will be remembered, was an er bull it will be remembered, was an Augusta-bred bull bred at the Ontario Agriculture College and got by the noted college herd sire, Proud Diamond. Sunnyside Model the present herd sire is got by a son of Right Sort (imp.) and is out of a Cruickshank-Lovely bred dam and is proving one of the good breeding young sires of this country. Up to the present there are only 9 calves to arrive which are got by him but eight of these have been heifers all of which are still with their dams, and all of which showed exceptional promise. Of the 15 or 20 females which are bred to Sunnyside Model almost a dozen are heifers due this fall and half this number are included in the present calculate. in the present sales list. Mr. Crowther informed us that these heifers would be priced exceptionally reasonable if they were taken away before it was necessary for them to be stabled. Welland River farm is only one and a half miles from the city of Welland, but all correspondence regarding the Shorthorns should be addressed to Mr. Crowther at his Font Hill address.



When they are put out, they stay out.

They are guaranteed not to burn again in after life.

They are Eddy's Matches.

Makers of Indurated Ware, Toilet Paper, Paper Bags, etc. B27

Leicester Ewes

Seventy-five head of good grade Leicester ewes for sale at reason-able prices. A good opportun-ity to purchase a few or number of an excellent breed.

M. G. RANSFORD, Clinton, Ontario

COTSWOLDS

Special offering: Ram lambs and ewes, all ages Write:

R. HONEY & SONS - Dartford, Ontatio Donald Sutherland, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ont.

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 earns; also imported two-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—Corwhin.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hull, Canada

MILLBANK OXFORDS For Sale—Registered Oxford lambs of both sexes bred from Barbour's and Arkell's champion flocks. Prices reasonable. Phone or write. flocks. Prices reasonable. Phone or write. FRANK WEEKES, (Huron Co.) VARNA, ONT.

Oxfords —I have some choice ewe and ram lambs, sired by Taston Haigh 4' (Imp.) 11950; also some shearling and aged ewes.

DAVID D. BELL, Shakespeare, Ont. A. C. HARDY, Prop., Brockville, Ontario

AVONDALE FARM ShropshireS

High-class Dorsets and Oxfords

I have a choice lot of yearling and two-shear ewes in both breeds; also some good ram lambs that have been winning at the fairs. Prices reasonable.

STUART J. ROBERTSON, Horbby, Ontario

(Formerly of Jas. Robertson & Son Cotswolds A choice lot of pure-bred and 30 well-forwarded lambs fit for service. Prices

BERKSHIRES

Lambs of both sexes and two shearling rams, all of superior merit and priced to sell.

—My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Higheleres 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.

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

TAMWORTHS

JOHN W. TODD : CORINTH, ONT. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontarie

Inverugie Tamworths YORKSHIRES

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

WELDWOOD FARM

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. I, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

TAUWA FARM

Big Type Chester Whites

Won all Championships, save one, Toronto and London, 1919, and Toronto and Ottawa, 1920. Boars ready for service. Pigs ready to wean. Sired by our 1,005-lb. Champion boar.

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. JOHN G. ANNESSER " Tilbury, Ontario HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

BERKSHIRES

Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains.

Can supply pairs not akin.

MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm

SPRINGBANK YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service; both sexes, all ages, with good breeding.

Chester Whites—Choice young pigs, both laway Edd (imported) No. 19831. Also a few gilts bred to same boar. Young boars fit for service; both sexes, all ages, with good breeding.

Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontarlo

GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. 1, Tilbury, Ont.

OCTOBE



\$18²⁵ Per Year

Serves Quaker Oats each morning to a family of five

Quaker Oats, the food of foods, costs one cent per large dish. The price of one chop serves 12 dishes.

Five dishes daily costs \$18.25 a year, while just five eggs a day would

Quaker Oats supplies 1,810 calories of nutriment per pound. That's the energy measure of food value. Round steak yields less than half that.

A boy needs 2,000 calories per day. They would cost 13c. in Quaker Oats, in eggs about \$1.30.

These costs mean little in a day. But note what they mean on a year of breakfasts for a family of five.

Cost per year for serving five, based on this year's average prices

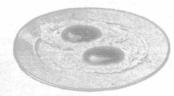
1 chop each, per day, \$219 2 eggs each, per day, \$164

Average meats, \$146 Average fish, \$146

The cost of nutriment



Quaker Oats—6½c. Per 1000 calories



Eggs-65c. Per 1000 calories



Steak-45c. Per 1000 calories



Fish-45c. Per 1000 calories

\$125 Saved

Quaker Oats breakfasts, compared with these other desirable breakfasts, save at least \$125 per year.

The Quaker Oats forms the supreme food, almost the ideal food, the greatest food that grows.

It is rich in elements growing children need. As vim-food it has age-old fame. The best food you can serve in mornings is a dish of Quaker Oats.

Serve other foods at other meals. People need variety. But use this one-cent breakfast dish to cut the average cost.

Extra-flavory Flakes

This brand is flaked from queen grains only-just the rich, plump, flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. The delightful flavor has won millions the world over. It is due to yourself that you get it, for it costs no extra price.

Packed in sealed round packages with removable cover.

Our School Department.

Judging Beef Calves.

ANY boys and girls have had some experience in showing calves at the school fall fairs, and perhaps some have been disappointed because they did not quite understand why another's calf was placed above their own. There is quite as much skill required to select the calf to win as there is in showing it. The one who can pick a winner from the calf herd, is likely to be a pretty good judge. It is necessary to know what will win before attempting to show animals. In order that young exhibitors and those who intend to exhibit next year may have some idea as to what is required in the likely winner, we are going to briefly describe the desirable points in beef and dairy calves. The latter will be left for a future issue, and we shall here set down a few points that distinguish a good beef calf from a poor

In judging beef calves, one must have the picture of a good beef animal upper-most in his mind. Beef animals are quite different from dairy cattle. The latter are wedge-shaped, because that conformation is best for milk production. The butcher's animal is rectangular, that is he is straight in his lines, thick through the body at the top and bottom and wide in front and behind. Stand back and look at a good beef animal and you will observe that the top line, or the back, is practically straight from a little in front of the shoulders right back to the tail-head; so is the underline, and a calf which is "cut up" or high in the flank (that is the portion just ahead of the hind leg) has not good lines or conformation. Standing in front or behind the animal you will observe that it is broad or thick through. The thighs should be thickly fleshed and the flesh carried well down to the hocks. In general appearances, too, the animal should be low-set, that is, with short legs. The reasons for what we have said are these: A blocky, rectangular animal carries the greatest wealth of fleshing on the most expensive parts. Shoulder, neck and belly cuts are the least expensive because they are the least desirable. A well-grown, low-set animal indicates early maturity, which all cattle raisers are striving for, and the blocky, thick fellow is likely a "good doer," that is one which puts on flesh with the minimum of feed.

After this general observation has been made, feel of the calf along the back, on the ribs and on the shoulder points. Deep fleshing is required, and it must be smoothly laid on. Sometimes animals are patchy or the flesh rolls up on their ribs. This is undesirable and the reason is that butchers find that patchy animals do not dress out a large percentage of good meat; there is too much offal or waste.

Quality, too, is a very important point. Lift the skin up between the thumb and fingers and see if it is thick and harsh, or fairly thin and velvety to the touch. The latter denotes good quality; the former indicates harshness or lack of quality. On top of all these we must have development or growth, and we need not tell you the reason for this. The points we have covered so far are conformation, quality, fleshing, and development.

There is another phase of the question that now must be considered. Suppose we are selecting these animals, which are either male or female calves, to be put into a herd for breeders. We must then go further than the four points and look for good constitution. When an animal is thin through the body, just back of the fore legs, and not very deep there, we would say that it has a poor consitution. When the body is deep thick through and very full just back of the shoulders, that indicates a good, strong constitution. Animals with poor constitution are likely to be weak, subject to diseases, not very good producers, and all around less desirable than the animal with a strong constitution. Then in the breeding animal there must be character, which is slightly different in Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, or any beef animals you may choose. Space will not permit us here to describe the character of these different breeds.

but in them all you will find an expression and a countenance that indicates character or the lack of it. In pure-bred animals we must see that they conform to bred type and furthermore, males must be masculine in appearance and the heifers must be feminine

We have not described all the points to look for in judging beef calves, neither have we given full reasons why the ones mentioned should be observed. These, young judges can find out from breeders and from their parents, but anyone interested in beef calves to the extent of exhibiting them, or studying them, should bear these following points in mind: conformation, quality, fleshing, development, constitution, character, and breed type.
In a future article we shall tell you a

few things about judging dairy calves,

Watch for the Corn Borer!

N some parts of Ontario, particularly Elgin and Welland Counties, the European Corn Borer has become very common and a very serious pest indeed. Farmers are alarmed, and the Dominion Entomological Branch, at Ottawa, has several men going through the country trying to find out how widespread this outbreak is Scouts are looking in farmers' corn fields for the borer, and while it has only yet been found in Southwestern Ontario, it may become a menace or a very bad pest in other districts if it is not suppressed. School teachers, in corn growing districts, would do well to write to the Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for illustrations showing what the European Corn Borer is like and how it works. Then they and the school children could be on the watch for it and perhaps detect it before farmers were and perhaps detect it before farmers were aware of its presence in their crops. The little larvae of the corn borer cuts

a small hole through the husks of the cob and burrows right into the centre of the ear of corn. It does not confine itself, though, to the cob, for it lives and works in the stalk, and wherever it is working it throws out fine borings or dustlike material. When it is working in the cob; the ear of corn frequently hangs over, just as corn does when it is nearing maturity. A further description of the pest appeared in last week's issue.

The European Corn Borer works while the corn is in the shock, just as it does

in standing corn. If any teachers or pupils observe the European corn borer in their neighborhood, it would be well for them to report it to the Agricultural Representative, or to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Many valuable and useful arithmetical problems can be constructed from measurement of the school grounds, computing the distance of the school from the pupils homes, ascertaining how, many they travel when going to school for a month or year, etc. These local problems are more interesting than the stereotyped ones found in books, and there is no scarcity of them in any community.

An apple-naming contest would be both interesting and instructive. Many children know the varieties growing in the probable of their parts but the orchards at their own homes, but there are kinds of apples growing just across the road that they do not know at all. The names of varieties would also make a good spelling lesson and quite as useful as many new in the curriculum. as useful as many now in the curriculum.

Have the pupils collect various insects in the pupa stage and preserve the collection till spring, when the adults will emerge much to the amazement and edification of the roung enterpologists edification of the young entomologists in the school. Observe the same plan in regard to the eggs of insects.

A bird-lover derives a great deal of pleasure watching the departure of migrating birds and their return again in the spring. Most children are bird-lovers and would be interested in this phase of nature. phase of nature.

This is a splendid time of year to make a collection of weed seeds.

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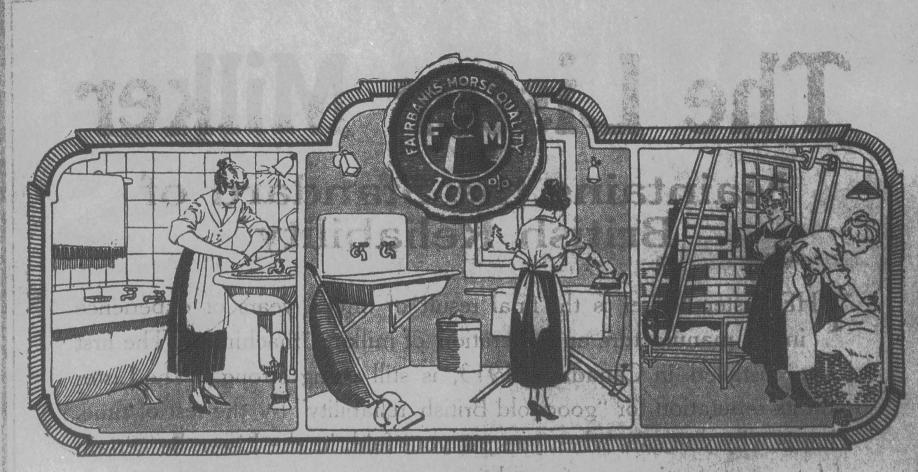
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You can have these comforts in your home

THOUSANDS of farmers' families live in homes where lamps and lanterns are unknown—where brilliant, clean, electric light floods every room in the house, cellar, stables, or other buildings, at the touch of a button.

They have water the instant they turn the tap, in kitchen, bathroom, laundry, stables, barnyard, field, or wherever they wish.

They never waste time turning the separator, grindstone, fanning mill, or churn, because the "F" Plant does all these jobs just as faithfully as it runs the pump.

The womenfolk no longer slave over wash tubs, carry water, or have oil lamps to look after. The "F" Plant ends such

drudgery. They find the electric iron and vacuum cleaner labor-savers, as well as time-savers.

The farm help likes the place, accomplishes more, and is contented.

These families live happily, are better off, and find their farms increasing in value.

Have you ever thought how easily you can enjoy these same advantages? Call on the "F" Power and Light Agent in your town and see the plant demonstrated. It runs for a few cents daily—six hours to the gallon of kerosene.

If there is no "F" Agent in your town, send coupon to our nearest office, and a catalogue will be sent you immediately.

Agents Wanted

in every district to handle this biggest and easiest selling proposition and give owners the kind of service which has built the reputation of this Company.

Made in Toronto, Canada, and guaranteed by

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited



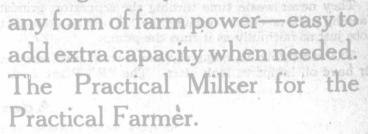
The Lister Milker

Maintains the Standard of British Reliability

THE Lister Milker is the final result of fifteen years of experience in the manufacture and operation of milking machines. The first Lister installed in Canada, in 1913, is still going strong. The Lister won its reputation for "good old British reliability" by the test of time. That is why you can, when you put your faith in the Lister, be certain of future satisfaction year in and year out.

Lister Milker Reliability makes it absolutely safe for you to adopt the mechanical milker system. You can increase your herd without increasing your farm help. It increases the products you can sell, and in good time pays for itself out of your extra profits.

Easy to install—easy to clean and manage—easy to connect with



We stand behind every Lister Milker with the world-wide Lister reputation for quality and dependability. A system of regular inspection is maintained by the company.

Won't it be well worth your while to know all about this British-quality Milker? Our literature gives every detail. Write for it to-day.

Other Lister Lines: The Famous Melotte Cream Separator,
Lister Engine, Lister Silo Filler, Lister Grinder, Avery Tractor

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