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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

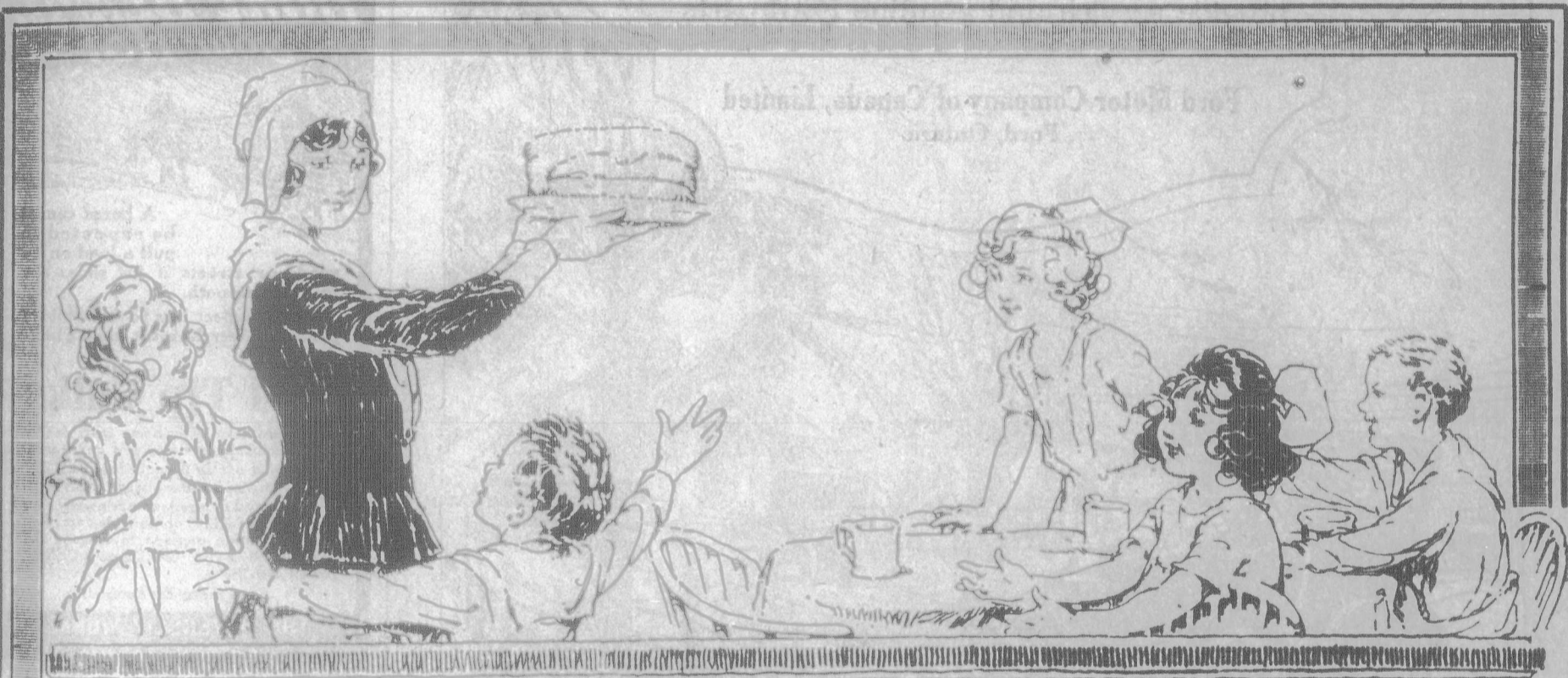
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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1920.

No. 1468



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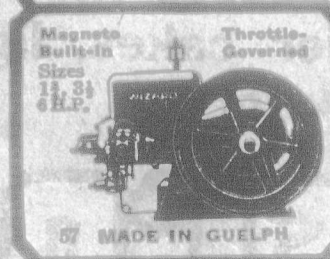
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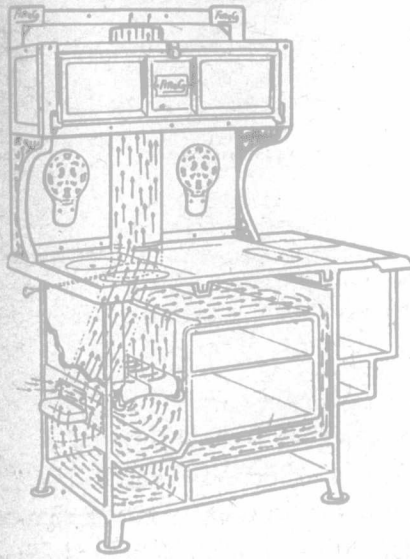
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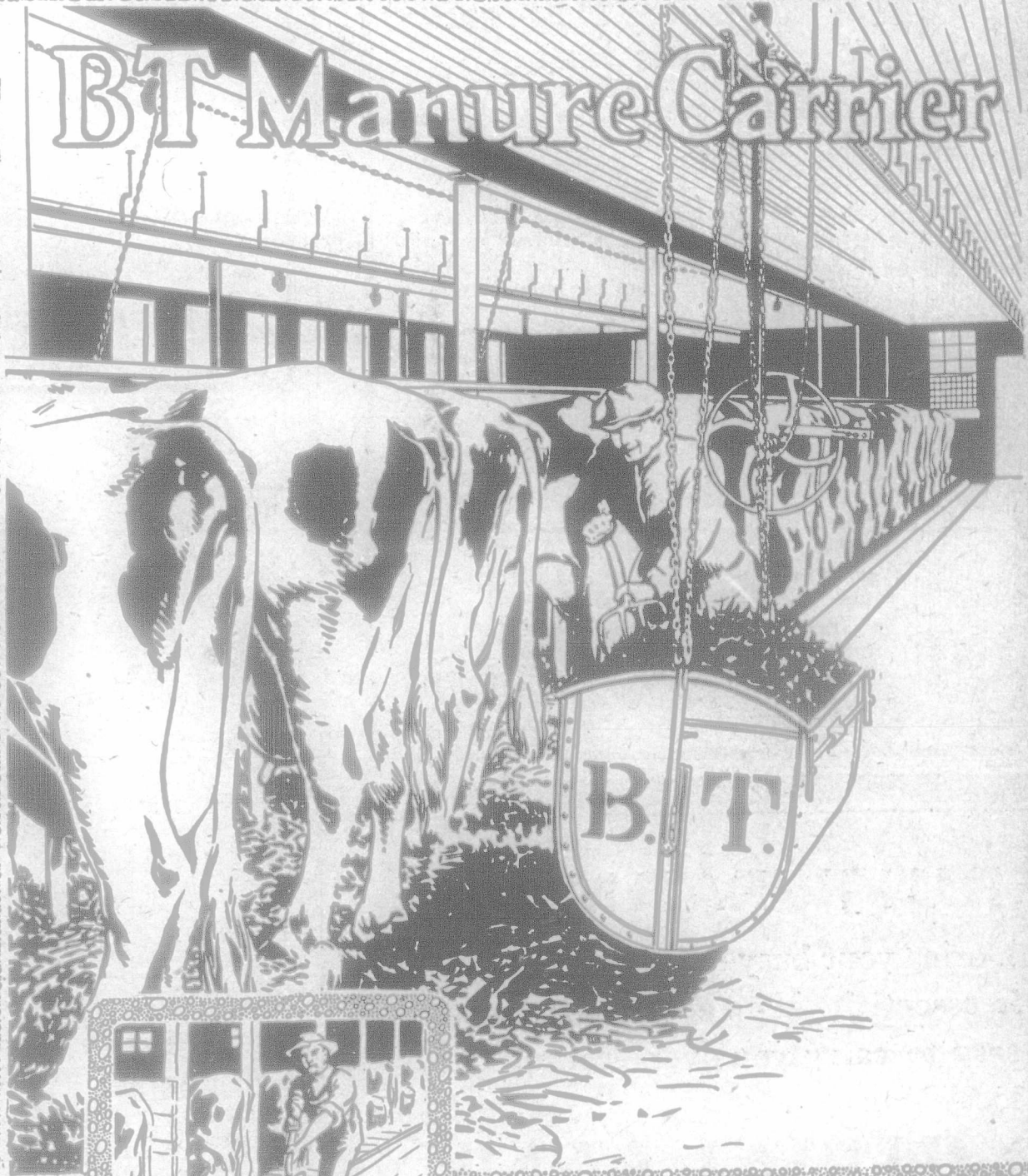
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Clean the whole barn in one trip. You can do it with the BT Carrier. It holds four big barrow loads and takes them all out to the pile at once.

Fill the big wide-mouthed bucket close to gutter. Push bucket along the track with the fork. Then raise it in twenty-five seconds, push it along the track and dump it on the pile. No waste of time; no slopping of liquid manure; no hard work—a

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The "U" shape has been adopted by Burlington Products, Limited, because it is recognized to be the strongest and best. Where the most strain comes the steel is extra thick. There are no holes to weaken this post.

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From the point of economy, Burlington Steel Fence Posts are the logical posts to use.

You can buy them from your fence, hardware or implement dealer, or direct from the factory. Immediate shipment.

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In comparison with pianos of foreign make the

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The Piano worthy of your Home

has proved its superiority.

Our aim to produce a worthy all-Canadian Piano has been accomplished by the three outstanding policies that have governed us since our foundation.

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EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware Wash tub is just the thing for baby's bath. Besides being light, easy to handle and unbreakable, it has a surface which cannot cause injury—no cracks, no joints, no nails or rivets. It is moulded in one piece and unlike wood, it cannot splinter or come apart. It is much superior to metal because it

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Guelph, Dec. 3-9, 1920

Canada's Oldest and Largest Winter Fair

A complete classification for
**HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE,
POULTRY AND SEEDS**

Do Not Forget the Date Entries Close **Nov. 15, 1920**

Ask your railway agent about rates

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

President,
John Gardhouse.

Secretary, J. E. RETTIE,
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto

Judges at the International Live Stock Exposition.

A glance over the list of judges, for the International, reveals the names of several Canadians officiating in the different classes. Men have also been brought from the Argentine, Uruguay, and Scotland to pass judgment on several important classes. The following are the names of some of the judges, together with the class of stock they will be working on: Shorthorns, (breeding) J. Sibson, Argentine; (fat) H. Hopley, Iowa; Milking Shorthorn, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton, Alta.; Hereford, R. Pareja Reissig, Montevideo, Uruguay; Aberdeen-Angus, J. Phillip, Dandaleith, Scotland; grades and cross-breeds, and champion steers, W. Biggar, Grange Farm, Dalbeattie, Scotland; Clydesdales, Wm. McCurdy, Napinka, Man.; Percherons, W. H. Pugh, Ohio; Robert Graham, Toronto; Harry McNair, Illinois; Shires, W. Bell, Ohio; F. A. Huddleston, Iowa; Suffolks, Alex. Galbraith, Alberta; Shropshires, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; Hampshires, F. Cleinheinz, Wisconsin; Oxfords, W. W. Wilson, Indiana; Lincolns, A. J. Knollin, Idaho; Cotswolds, Chas. Shore, Glanworth, Dorsets, J. Hunter, Iowa; South-downs, H. Noel Gibson, Illinois; Cheviots, J. A. Curry, New York; Leicester, E. R. Wood, Freeman, Ont. The Yorkshires are judged by D. A. Gaumnitz, Minnesota; the Tamworths by C. C. Roup, Iowa; Chester Whites, J. Milner, Indiana, and H. Booth, Illinois; Duroc Jersey, C. E. Mahan, Ohio; Poland China, W. L. McNutt, Nebraska; Berkshire, C. M. Tolmadge, Oregon, and H. Francis, Illinois.

A Cruelty to the Cow.

"Bagging" the cow that is to be sold is a common evil in this country. In England they call it "udder stocking." It is letting the cow go past two or three milkings so that her udder may stock up and give her the appearance of being a really better milker than she is. We have never been able to get a conviction in Massachusetts for this abuse. The cattlemen will always testify that it is not enough painful to be a violation of the law against cruelty. We are glad to see the following "Warning" issued by the Minister of Agriculture of Great Britain: "The purpose is, frankly, to deceive the customer and to secure an unduly high price for the animal. Merely on the ground of dishonest business 'udder stocking' would be indefensible, but two further weighty reasons against the practice should be borne in mind. First, it is an offense against the law to inflict unnecessary suffering, and offenders are liable to punishment on conviction. Secondly, 'stocking' is bad business, as it may seriously reduce the yield of milk, not only during the period of prolonged distension, but after all subsequent calvings.

"The Ministry of Agriculture hopes that the purchasers of cows will, both on grounds of humanity and in their own interests, severely discountenance the practice of 'udder stocking.'" Our Dumb Animals.

Farm Conditions in Ontario.

The following is a summary of the weekly reports made by the Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and dispatched on November 2.

With the exception of a few turnips and a few apples, all the crops from Ontario fields for 1920 have now been safely garnered. There is still a great deal of threshing to be done and in spite of the open season many farmers have not yet turned a furrow in their fall plowing. Only one county reports more than 50 per cent. of fall plowing finished at the end of October, while many say that more than 30 per cent. has yet been accomplished. If open weather follows recent rains, good progress will be made in the plowing as most farmers have now caught up pretty well with the rest of the fall work.

Live stock is being marketed freely, both feeding and breeding animals. Hogs are going at from \$17.25 to \$18 per cwt., one local U. F. O. Club in Eastern Ontario marketing a carload at the latter price last week. At a sale in Oxford County in a township where a culling campaign was recently carried on, 200 hens sold for \$400.

The milk flow has been well maintained but reports indicate a shading of prices for dairy products. In the leading dairy County of Oxford, the situation is still acute. Another condensery has been closed, although the plant operates to separate milk for its patrons. This is in a district where there is a large winter production and hence the effect would be more serious. At the Beachville plant the price has been definitely set at \$2.40 per cwt., while the producers supplying the City of Woodstock have reduced their price by 35 cents per cwt.,

in accordance with the action of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association.

Marketing of field crops is proceeding slowly. Potatoes are quoted as low as \$1 per bag, and prices range up to \$2. Middlesex farmers are asking \$1 per bushel as they feel the crop will not run over 100 bushels per acre, and the seed alone cost \$60 per acre last spring. Apples are moving slowly and in some of the leading apple growing counties only first-class apples from well-kept, sprayed orchards are finding a market as some of the canning factories and jam factories are not operating at present. Prices for hay range from \$20 to \$35 per ton at country points.

The Chatham Corn Show.

J. L. Dougherty, Agricultural Representative for Kent County, sends the

following information about the forthcoming Corn Show: "The exhibition to be held at Chatham, on January 25 to 28, promises to be the best in the history of the Society both in regard to the quality and quantity of the exhibits. This is the thirteenth annual show. You, no doubt, are aware that the corn crop this year excels anything we have had for a number of years. Four new classes have been opened up for men who have never exhibited before in yellow and white dents, white flint and flints of any other variety.

The second Annual Poultry Show will be held at the time of the Corn Show. Also a sale of pure-bred live stock will be held at the same time. This includes a couple of breeds of hogs and pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Educational exhibits will have their usual prominent place.

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Sweden's Masterpiece

The STOCKHOLM CREAM SEPARATOR



SEVENTEEN years have been devoted by the Master Mechanics of the World's Largest Cream Separator Factory in perfecting this masterpiece. Sweden is the birthplace and the home of the cream separator industry, located where dairying is carried on by the most improved and scientific methods. Over One Million European farmers indorse the Stockholm. When you purchase a Stockholm you are getting the best machine that money can buy—and, on easy terms. Sold direct to you on our great special offer. Find out about this Master Separator. Send coupon TODAY.

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No Money Down—Thirty Days Free Trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few monthly payments—AND—the wonderful Stockholm Cream Separator is yours. Before you buy any separator, we want you to try—at our expense—the prize winning separator. We want you to use it as if it were your own. Put it to every test. Then, after 30 days, return it if you choose. We will pay the freight both ways—the trial won't cost you a cent.

30-Day Free Trial

Every Stockholm Cream Separator is sent on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Sold direct to you. No money down. No deposit. No obligation to buy. Examine the workmanship, material and construction. Satisfy yourself that it is the cleanest skimmer. Examine the BLADE-DISC BOWL, the very small number of parts and see how easy it is to keep them clean. Then take advantage of our exceptional offer. Small first payment after free trial and the balance in easy monthly payments. Find out about this great offer. Send the coupon below.

Duty Free

The Canadian Government realizes the great importance of every farmer owning an exceptionally good cream separator. For this reason the Stockholm Master Cream Separator is now being admitted into Canada free of all duty charges.

10-Year Guarantee!

A guarantee that all materials are the best obtainable and free from flaws; a guarantee of perfect workmanship; a guarantee that the Stockholm is easier to operate and maintain; a guarantee that it is the most efficient skimmer; a guarantee that the Stockholm is the most practical separator to operate, the easiest separator to clean and the cheapest separator to maintain; a guarantee that any time within 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. No Stockholm Separator is ever sold without this 10-Year Guarantee.

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heat and are liable
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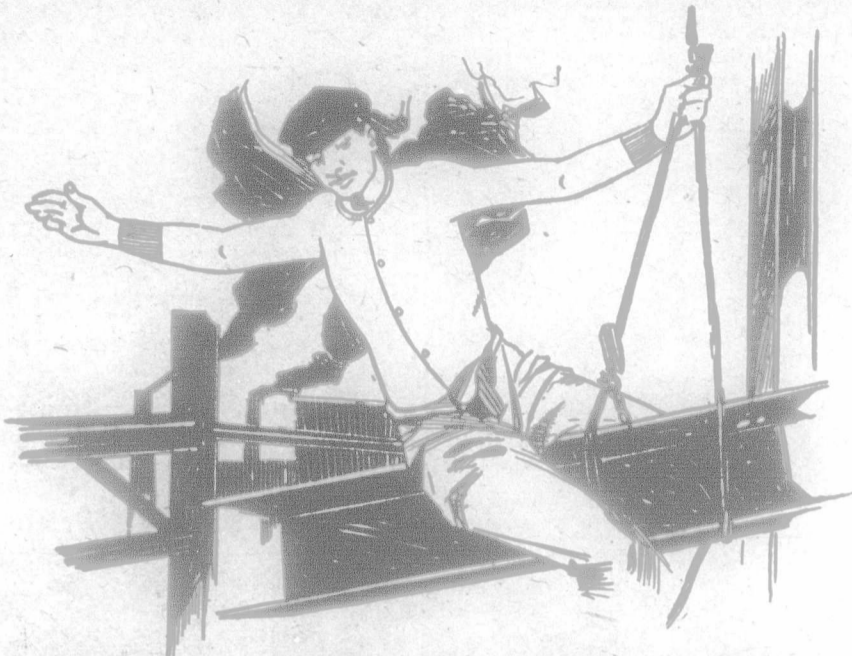
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Clothing, household draperies, linen and delicate fabrics can be cleaned and made to look as fresh and bright as when first bought.

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It makes no difference where you live; parcels can be sent in by mail or express. The same care and attention is given the work as though you lived in town.

We will be pleased to advise you on any question regarding Cleaning or Dyeing. **WRITE US.**

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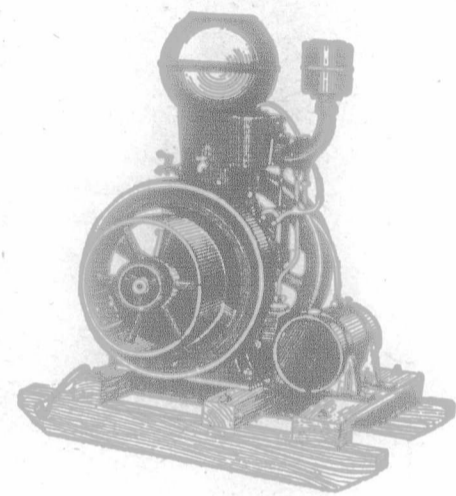
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The only safe way to ensure 100% engine value is to use the machine that will run smoothly and efficiently years after you have purchased it.

That is the kind of service farmers all over Canada are enjoying with the

LISTER ENGINE

It is always on the job, always reliable. Requires least repairs and attention because it has every modern equipment and is built on simple, common sense principles.



2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 horse power. Standard hopper cooled, throttle governed, automatic lubrication, high tension magneto. "Good old British reliability" throughout.

It certainly is worth any man's while to investigate this most reliable engine ever designed. Our attractive booklet gives full particulars, and is waiting for you here. Send for it to-day.

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Overalls, Jumpers, Uniforms made of strong, fadeless blue Stifel's Indigo Cloth.

Look for this mark on the back of the cloth inside the garment to be sure of the genuine, which positively will not fade or break in the print.

Dealers everywhere sell Overalls, Jumpers and Uniforms made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth. We are makers of the cloth only.
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Throw away your Wash Board— let this Vacuum Washer do the Work

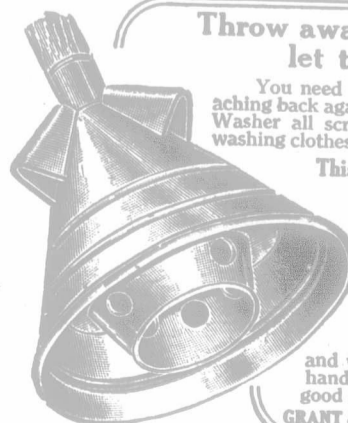
You need never dread wash day or suffer with tired limbs and aching back again. With this scientific Compress and Vacuum Clothes Washer all scrubbing and rubbing and hard work is eliminated, and washing clothes becomes a pleasure instead of a task.

This Vacuum Washer is Woman's Greatest Friend

Many women have discarded expensive washing machines for it. It is the best, strongest and most complete washer. It will wash anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets without injury. Every washer is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded.—Worth \$5.00 (this advertisement worth \$2.00 if you send it with order at once.)

Send \$3.06 (6 cts. is Govt. Tax) by Postal Note or Money Order or if Cheque, add 15c for exchange and we will send a washer post paid, complete with long handle and exhaust protector. Order to day. This offer is good for a short time only. **AGENTS WANTED.**

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1920.

1468

EDITORIAL.

Horses clipped in the fall should be well blanketed when forced to stand in the open.

Conserve the hay, as it is likely to be the scarcest kind of roughage and most in demand.

Regularity in feeding keeps down the cost, and regularity can be had for the asking—watch the clock!

This is the season of the year when the harness needs oiling badly. Neatsfoot oil with a little lamp black in it makes a good dressing.

The big item on the program now is fall plowing. A heavy crop of corn to handle in many districts has retarded this important branch of work.

Employers of labor find that they can get as much production from fewer hands if they insist on it; and they are beginning to insist. A change is coming.

The United States should breath a long sigh of relief now that the election is over. A presidential contest is more upsetting than an old-fashioned house-cleaning.

Roots and vegetables in the pit should not be covered very deeply until cold weather sets in. A good deal of waste in the pit is caused by too much covering early in the fall.

It is reported that Lloyd George will visit Canada next year. Canadians will be glad to welcome the great Britisher who "goes to the mat" so frequently and always comes up smiling.

Milk producers need no further justification for perfecting a strong, co-operative selling organization than the fact that although the price of milk rose slowly it began to drop very quickly.

Work up a little community spirit and keep the split-log drag busy on the roads. The concessions and side-lines will be better roads this fall and next spring if they are kept rounded up and water allowed to escape.

The Farmers' National Congress of the United States, which meets soon in Chicago, has for its motto the following: "United We Stick—Divided We're Stuck." This is somewhat slangy but true, nevertheless.

The value and convenience of concrete walks around the buildings is appreciated at this season of the year. Cement is expensive and hard to obtain now, but if the material can be procured a little pavement will prove a good investment on the farm.

It is to be hoped that the committee of live stock men appointed to oppose the increase in freight rates, which is putting such a handicap upon the industry, will spare no effort to have their case well prepared. Time is not too plentiful, and the question is a momentous one.

There are a good many industries in Canada that should have been weaned long ago. These infant industries, fostered and suckled for forty years, resent having a little skim-milk mixed with their ration even though it be good for them. Moderate protection, to the manufacturers, looks too much like milk with the butter-fat removed. We need the industries, but they ought to thrive on a little plainer ration.

The United States Election.

Canadians have viewed with considerable indifference the election campaign in the United States, which has now come to a close. Naturally, British subjects were anxious to see the Covenant of the League of Nations endorsed, and to feel that the great human and natural resources of the Republic would be thrown into the cause to prevent future wars. Whether a Democrat or a Republican should become President, it mattered little to the great mass of Canadian people. However, there is some uncertainty regarding the market for commercial live stock, which has been freely going to United States stock yards and abattoirs. It has been intimated that a Republican President will be inclined to raise a barrier against the incoming of our agricultural and live stock products, and move farther from our reach that great market opened up to us at the beginning of President Wilson's regime.

The United States is fast becoming a consuming and importing nation, so far as foodstuffs are concerned, and it is just possible that the great industrial centres of the United States will view with alarm any attempt on the part of their administrators to make living more expensive. An election causes no small amount of controversy, turmoil and uncertainty in the neighboring Republic, but after the dust is cleared away the Anglo-Saxon temperament again asserts itself, business steadies down, and policies are more definitely announced. With a shortage in animal products staring the new administration in the face and labor somewhat belligerent, the new President will, no doubt, be very cautious about tinkering with the dinner pail. The receipts of cattle this year at all markets in the United States will be in the vicinity of one million head less than in 1919. This factor will have to be considered at Washington, and it seems probable, with this in mind, that further obstacles to easy living will not be raised by a Republican administration.

No Cause for Apprehension in Live Stock Circles.

From one end of Canada to the other breeders of pure-bred live stock are anxious to know just what the prospects are in regard to their respective classes of live stock. The money stringency of late has caused some disturbance, which has been noticed particularly at the sales. A slight decline in values of commercial stock has also created a little suspicion, and the whole trend of events has tended to bring about a little apprehension on the part of live stock producers when, judging from conditions as they are and probably will be, there is no cause for it.

It is no time for speculation. Transactions should be based on actual values. Fictitious prices are never any great help to the industry. Sometimes they help to boost a breed, but the great mass of business incident to the live stock industry should and must be conducted in accordance with true business standards.

There are times when business becomes a little shaky, simply because those deeply involved get panicky and lose their grip. There is no cause whatever at the present time for any unsteadiness in the market, so far as pure-breds are concerned, and if any slump should occur during the coming months or within the next year, it will be caused by a panicky feeling among those who are heavily stocked and burdened with outstanding obligations.

We are just touching the fringe of the possibilities in pure-bred live stock production. There are no accurate figures to show just what percentage of the live stock bred on this continent is pure-bred. By some it has been placed at one per cent., but let us be liberal in our estimate and say five per cent. of the cattle on this continent are pure-bred. It has, furthermore been stated that only seven per cent. of producers on

the continent use pure-bred sires. This leaves a vast field still unexploited. In this enlightened age we should make more rapid progress, improve our breeding stocks and produce better animals for the stock yards and the abattoirs. There should be a very much increased demand for pure-bred cattle, for pure-bred sheep and for pure-bred swine. They are the key to the whole situation, and improvement can only be brought about by better blood and more feed.

There is a growing shortage of animal products which all wide-awake producers will endeavor to offset with more and better stock. When we increase and improve our commercial stocks we create a demand for pure-breds and Canada, which is undoubtedly on the threshold of a great development, requires more pure blood.

Too much of the business during the last five years in pure-bred circles has been done on paper. A stop is being put to this, and it is well that it should be discontinued. The banks, too, are reluctant about making loans that are likely to be of long standing, and this has tended to make business a little more quiet. However, if breeders keep their heads, breed good live stock, develop it well, and sell it right, business will be good in pure-bred live stock circles. Young men would be well advised to get into the business now.

A Campaign Needed for Better Feeding.

Along with the campaign to eliminate the scrub bull should go a movement to encourage the better feeding of live stock. We have never seen it worked down to a percentage basis just how far breeding and feeding are separately responsible for the quality of finished cattle, sheep and swine, but we entertain the opinion that feeding has never been given the prominence it deserves. Breeding provides that desirable form and conformation which will carry the right kind of flesh in the right place. Inheritance also has a direct influence on the ability of an animal to transform fodder into flesh with the minimum of waste, but the best animal in the world must still have feed in reasonable quantities or it will come far short of measuring up to market requirements. The lack of feed places many well-bred cattle in the common class, while abundant grain or pasture will promote a mediocre individual to a high place in the market classification. Feeding and breeding are the two all important factors in animal husbandry, and Canadian producers generally are as weak on feeding as they are on breeding.

We in Canada have no occasion to be proud of the quality of our market cattle. We turn off too many thin or warmed-up cattle which supply a second-class trade. Our situation would not be so bad if we had some assurance that the United States market would remain open to us, or if there was some probability that Britain would open her ports to store cattle from Canada. We should be ready for any emergency that would throw all Canadian cattle into the abattoirs of this country and make a considerable export trade in meat products a necessity. Such a contingency would demand better bred, and better fed cattle than we now have to offer, and this is simply an admission of a plain fact, however regretfully we acknowledge it. We are only playing with this great cattle-producing enterprise, when our climate and conditions are suitable for the production of the best. We have good foundation stock, and breeders of pure-bred cattle are selling their produce to buyers who know and appreciate quality. Our commercial stocks, however, plainly reveal the need of better feeding as well as better breeding, and it is time a forward step was taken in regard to the quality of our commercial offerings.

Farmers will have to put their plows into high in order to catch up with the plowing.

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Fall Plowing Belated.

It is surprising, in one sense, that so little fall plowing has been done in Ontario, but there has been a very considerable crop to harvest, with little help to handle it. One county in Ontario reports fifty per cent. of fall plowing finished at the end of October, while many report that not more than thirty per cent. of the plowing has yet been executed. A heavy crop of corn to handle and a belated threshing has caused some delay in plowing, but the recent rains coming after most of the crop was garnered will help to speed the plow.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the advisability of doing as much plowing as possible in the fall. Spring work is now accomplished with very little man labor, and one man to a hundred acres is obliged to rush through his seeding with all possible speed. This leaves little time for plowing, especially in preparation for the grain crops, for the best seeding period in the spring usually does not extend over a period greater than a week or ten days. With three horses on the disk or cultivator, fall-plowed land can be quickly put into condition for the seeding, and after this operation is over there is a little time, if need be, to plow for corn. If the fall remains open farmers should put forth an extra effort to turn over as much land as possible.

Sandy's "Hard Tea Biscuits."

By SANDY FRASER.

Talking about the lost arts an' that sort o' thing I can remember when a lot o' the farmer's wives in this country could mak' vera guid bread. They used to tak' a sort o' pride in it an' when a lassie was known to be a master-hand at baking it was a common thing tae hear somebody say about her that she'd "mak' a guid wife for some chap." Good looks counted in those days as weel as noo but they weren't in it wi' the ability to mak' a loaf o' bread that mon would want to eat whether he was hungry or not.

It's in the lumber-camps, up the Ottawa an' ither places, that they set great store by guid bread. Woe betide the cook that canna turn out a loaf as light an' white as ever came out o' any regular baker's shop. His cakes may be burnt an' his pies may be tough, but if his bread is a'richt, he's a'richt and he'll hold his job till the camp breaks up in the spring.

As a rule, however, the "shanty-cook" that can mak' bread can mak' up the rest o' the bill-of-fare to suit the taste o' the king himsel'. The lumber-man o' to-day has it pretty saft compared to what his fore-

runner o' forty years ago had tae put up wi'. Pork an' bread it was then, three times a day, and if ye wanted tea ye had tae buy it for yersel'.

But there was na kickin'—not if the bread was guid. And it must hae been, generally, for I've aften heard auld lumber-men braggin' about how much they weighed "that last year in shanty."

Bread-baking they tell us, is one o' the first tricks that humanity learned. The first records we have on the subject are found in the un-written history o' the Stone Age. In Switzerland there have been loaves o' bread an' cakes discovered in some o' the auld caves that date back tae this time. Apparently they were made o' barley and a kind o' wheat that we ken naught about at the present day. This grain wasn't ground very fine but was sort o' broken between a couple o' stones that had been fashioned out for the purpose. The same principle that we still work on in this twentieth century.

When the flour was ready it was mixed wi' water an' dried in the sun, for want o' a better system, and then eaten by oor lang-suffering ancestors who, probably, had stomachs that could digest scrap-iron, judging by what little we ken about them.

Another kind o' flour was made out o' acorns an' beech-nuts. This had an unco' bitter taste until it was soaked in boiling water, after which it was better than mony anither thing, in the nourishment line, of those days.

The auld Egyptians, we are tauld, went these first bread-makers one better and used to cook their bread in an oven. But they used to dae the leading o' the dough wi' their feet, which showed that there was still room for a wee bit o' improvement in their system. This same habit o' using the feet instead o' the hands for mixing dough used tae be common enough in Scotland a few hundreds o' years back. Some say that it is done yet in part o' the back country, but I dinna much believe it. It's an Englishman's yarn, I'm thinkin'. It's a slander on the cakes an' bannocks that went intae the making o' the finest lot o' men that ever drew a claymore or preached a four-hour sermon.

In England, about a thousand years ago, they started passing a lot o' laws an' regulations for the purpose o' protectin' the public against the bakers an' bread-sellers o' that time. The same as has to be done noo-a-days to keep them from charging us twa prices for a loaf that is half a pound short o' the weight. It was no' a case o' finein' them alone, in the auld days, but they pit them in jail and, noo an' again, used the lash on them. If the price o' bread went too high a'thegither they would hang a baker or twa. In some o' the Eastern countries it was the custom to punish bakers, who sold light-weight bread, by nailing them by the ear to their ain door-post.

This was had enough, to be sure, but it doesn't seem to have as muckle effect on the descendants o' these auld bakers as one might think it would. But they're na worse than the rest o' us, I suppose. We all want to get as much as we can and give as little in return as the law allows.

I mind one time, when I was livin' alone for a couple or three weeks, tryin' my hand at the baking business. I had rin oot o' bread and as it wasn't vera handy to be gettin' more juist then I thought I'd try what I could dae wi' the flour I had on hand and the help o' an auld cook book there was in the hoose.

I read a lot o' the different recipes an' finally settled on one that seemed likely, frae the name o' the thing, to gie me a chance o' success. The title o' the article was "Hard Tea Biscuits." "I dinna want them too hard", thinks I to mysel', "but gin I put in plenty o' water they should be saft enough."

I got everything ready an' went at it. I didna have the baking powder that the book said to put in, and I forgot about the soda a'thegither, "but", thinks I to mysel', again "wee things like that dinna count anyway. It's the flour an' water that mak's the biscuits."

I had an awfu' time wi' my rolling-pin when I tried tae flatten out my lump o' dough wi' it. What didn't stick to it stuck tae the bakingboard, and if I hadna started out wi' a guid supply o' flour an' water there wouldna hae been enough biscuits in sight to feed a flock o' chick-a-dees. However, by puttin' the rolling-pin awa' an' taking my hands to it I managed to get a fair-sized pan filled wi' lumps o' dough that I was reasonably sure would turn intae biscuits wi' the help o' a guid fire.

I kept lookin' at them every few meenutes for fear they might burn an' I was mighty careful tae not slam the oven door in case the biscuits would fall. But I wouldn't hae needed tae worry mysel'. They didna rise high enough to be in ony danger o' a fall. They juist got a kind o' a sun-burnt look tae them and some o' them were a wee bit black on the under side when I took them out o' the oven.

I put them awa' to cool and then took my axe an' went off tae the bush to work up a guid appetite for my supper. I wanted to dae the biscuits justice.

I was as hungry as a settin' hen when I got hame that night and when I got my "hard tea biscuits" on the table the only thing I was grumblin' about was that I hadn't made a half-a-bushel o' them. I picked one up and went to tak' a bite out o' it. But my jaws seemed to hae gone on strike, or something. I couldna mak' a dent in the blamed thing. Sae I tried to cut it in twa wi' a knife. But I didn't. The next thing I tried soaking one o' them in milk. But it wouldn't soak. Na mair than a stane. I'd brought my axe back frae the bush wi' me but it was a new axe an' I didna like tae risk spoilin' it. Sae I juist picked the whole plate o' them up an' threw them over intae the field back o' the hoose. I'd lost my supper an' my conceit along wi' it. I had to mak' oot on a bit o' cheese an' some cauld

potatoes and the next day I managed tae get intae toon and I bought mysel' enough bread to mak' anither attempt at biscuit-making a possibility only in the remote future.

The next summer I had one o' my nephews tae visit me. A college chap he was, an' specializin' in Geology, sae he tauld me. He was all the time lookin' for ony queer stones that might be lyin' about, and breakin' them up wi' a hammer that he had brought wi' him. One day he came intae the house an' says he tae me: "Look at this remarkable specimen I've juist found, Uncle Sandy. It was right in the back-yard here I've tried to break it with my hammer, but I can make no impression on it. I don't know how it ever got here but I think it must be a fossil of the Carboniferous era."

"It's all o' that," I replied, "if it's not worse. I think I mind o' seein' some o' those things once before."

"That little fossil has quite a history, without a doubt," he says, turnin' it over.

"Wi'oot a doot," says I.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

MICROSCOPIC METHUSELAHS.

One of the greatest benefits which modern science has conferred upon mankind is the discovery of those minute organisms known variously as bacteria, microbes or "germs." Before the perfection of the compound microscope, and the consequent development of appropriate technique to render things more readily discernible by this wonderful instrument, the cause of most diseases was unknown. Now the bacteria which produce most of these diseases have been discovered and, in many cases, means to combat them—that is to destroy them or to prevent their undue multiplication in the body—have been found.

Research has shown that bacteria exist in countless numbers practically everywhere—in the air, water, soil, and every possible location. Fortunately the great majority of these bacteria are non-pathogenic, that is, are harmless, and some, such as the nitroifying bacteria of the soil are beneficial. Of the harmless bacteria little is known beyond their appearance and general distribution, as very naturally the energies of bacteriologists have been concentrated upon the study of those which cause diseases.

The immense rapidity with which bacteria multiply has been known for some time, likewise the fact that many of them are extremely resistant to heat, cold and other external conditions, but it is only very recently that the great length of time they may remain alive has been recognized. The French scientist, Dr. M. V. Galippe, found, some time ago, that filter-paper sterilized for half an hour in the autoclave at a temperature of 120 degree Centigrade, showed, upon tearing apart and subsequent staining, the presence of ovoid bacteria contained within the net-work of fibres and within the fibres. That they were still living was shown by their being capable of movement. This fact caused Dr. Galippe to inquire as to what influence time might have upon such living organisms contained in paper. He consequently secured some paper of the 18th century, and found several species of living bacteria in its fibres. The experimenter next treated paper from a book printed in 1496 and again found living bacteria present, and among them he discovered some tetanus bacilli—the bacteria which cause lock-jaw.

Continuing his experiments, Dr. Galippe next secured some fragments of a Chinese manuscript of uncertain date, but certainly made prior to 1400, and found no less than three species of bacteria, all capable of movement when planted on suitable culture-media. Having thus shown that microbes can live for 600 years at least, Dr. Galippe next obtained fragments of a papyrus belonging to the time of the Ptolemies, that is, about 2,000 years B. C. When pieces of this ancient papyrus were treated with culture-media five kinds of bacteria were found, and after three hours these micro-organisms, which had remained motionless for so many centuries, all began to move. After a lapse of twenty-four hours cultures made with them exhibited signs that they were multiplying and developing. Thus these minute organisms, which were apparently as dead as Pharaoh's mummy, showed that they were still alive after 4,000 years, and proved themselves to be veritable microscopic Methuselaha.

This most interesting series of experiments was concluded by making an anatomical and bacteriological examination of the plant from which the ancient papyrus was made—*Cyperus papyrus* of the banks of the Nile. When the epidermis of the plant with all its leaf-sheaths was examined some organisms were discovered that had first been found in the papyrus of the Ptolemiac era, and in cultures made from this material similar colonies of bacteria developed.

It has been known for a long time that low forms of animals and plants are able to enter into a resting stage, in which condition they can successfully resist drying, and other inclement conditions for some length of time, and that the development of higher forms of life has incurred the loss of this property, but it was not suspected, until these recent researches of Dr. Galippe's that this period was as long as four thousand years.

We have observed quite a few farmers plowing this fall with two horses on a single-furrow plow. This outfit is all right for striking out and finishing, but it is too slow for straight-away work. Another horse and another mouldboard will add an acre to the day's work.

THE HORSE.

Wounds and Their Results—VI.

FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS.

Frostbites.—The first effect of extreme cold is to diminish the vital action of the part with which it comes in contact. This state of depression, when not too long continued, is succeeded by a more than ordinary activity, called a reaction, and, if this alteration be frequently repeated the parts become permanently weakened, becoming slightly swollen, of a purple color, (which is plainly visible in horses with white skins) not so warm as normal, and later on becoming inflamed. The skin will now crack and discharge a semi-serous fluid. More intense and long-continued cold not only weakens, but entirely suspends vital action. Hence the results noted or even more marked results may appear after a single exposure. The parts become pale, insensible and shrivelled. The skin often sloughs from side to side, forming a strip of deadened skin, underneath which is a deep chasm. The heels of the horse are more subject to frostbite than other parts. In some cases, especially during long-continued snowy weather, with frequent thaws succeeded by sharp frosts, the deeper-seated tissues of the coronet lose their vitality, and deep and extensive sloughs are thrown off. The animal suffers acute pain, fever and emaciation, and in rare cases succumbs or has to be destroyed.

Treatment consists in the application of hot poultices, but these must not be too long continued. As soon as the slough is thrown off, astringents, as a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water should be freely and frequently applied. If the discharge be foul smelling, one-half ounce of carbolic acid should be added to the lotion. Constitutional treatment consists in administering a slight purgative, as six drams aloes and two drams ginger, good but easily-digested and laxative feed, and, of course, complete rest.

Burns and Scalds.—These are divided into three classes; first, those simply producing redness; second, those causing the formation of small blisters; third, those causing death of the part. The first class is attended with mere superficial inflammation, usually terminating without loss of skin, though with temporary loss of hair. The second class is attended with a higher degree of inflammation, causing the skin to exude serum, and to form blisters, followed, in some cases, by suppuration and the formation of ulcers that are hard to heal. The third class is attended by mortification from disorganization of structure, the skin and underlying tissues being literally roasted or boiled, and the blood coagulated in the vessels, hence the circulation of the part being completely arrested. In all cases of severe burns or scalds there is more or less supervening fever, manifested by shiverings, coldness of the skin and extremities, prostration and restlessness, frequent and feeble pulse and heavy breathing. The surface of the burned or scalded parts will become pale, cold and leatherly, the hair falls off in patches, leaving a denuded surface, from which issues a thin, serous discharge. The parts now swell, and, in a few days a line of demarcation surrounds the dead part by the division of the healthy from the dead tissues; the chasm widens, the burned or scalded part contracts and dries, leaving a granulating surface exposed. The granulations are whitish, springy and moist. There is no discharge of pus, but of a thin fluid, usually of a dirty, whitish color appears. The slough soon falls off, leaving a wound of greater or less magnitude (according to the extent of the burn or scald) which is very slow to heal. It usually leaves a scar of a hard, dense, cartilaginous nature, which gradually contracts more or less, pulling the surrounding tissues into puckered folds which make an unsightly blemish. The most intractable cases are those which occur in the neighborhood of a joint, where the continued action of the part retards healing.

If the accident be so severe as to destroy the muscles, and expose the tendons and ligaments, and also destroy the tissues protecting the articulations, the patient should be destroyed. When the seat of the accident is muscular tissue, or does not immediately involve a joint, recovery will usually take place.

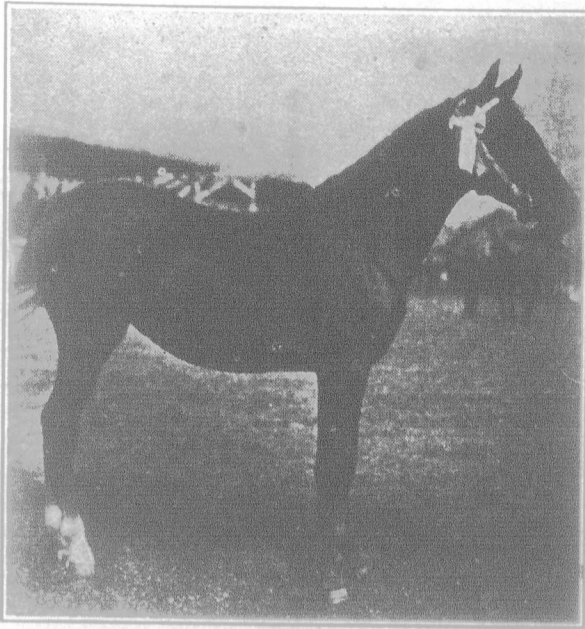
Treatment.—In cases of severe burns or scalds, the parts become very painful and sensitive to the action of air. If the air be excluded without the application of pressure, as from bandages, etc., great relief from pain is at once rendered. Hence local treatment should consist in the application of a soothing dressing that will form a coating to exclude the air. For this purpose caron oil may be said to be a specific. This consists of equal parts of lime water and sweet oil or raw linseed oil. Lime water is made by slacking a lump of quick lime, then adding a quantity of water and stirring it briskly, then allowing it to stand. The undissolved lime will settle at the bottom of the vessel, and the clear fluid on the top is lime water, which, when mixed with equal parts of sweet oil or raw linseed oil forms caron oil.

This should be applied freely and often, and it is good practice to dust flour over the oil, as it assists in forming a protective coating. In the course of a few days pus will form, and the wound must now be treated as an ordinary suppurating sore, viz., kept clean, and a good antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar antiseptics, applied regularly.

Constitutional treatment consists in acting gently upon the bowels by the administration of a pint of raw linseed oil or 4 to 5 drams of aloes. If pain be severe it should be allayed by the administration of an anodyne, as one and a half ounces of the tincture of belladonna in a pint of cold water, as a drench every few hours as

indicated by the symptoms shown. The patient must have rest, good care, and light, easily-digested and laxative feed, as bran, carrots and good hay. If the burn or scald be slight, and the skin merely inflamed, it will not prove serious, and a few applications of caron oil, or carbolic oil, as 1 part carbolic acid to thirty-five parts sweet oil or raw linseed oil is all that is necessary.

WHIP.



Stella

Winner in the Roadster classes at the C. N. E. for C. E. Hill, Milton, Ont. This mare also won the American sweepstakes.

How to Reveal the Horse.

For various reasons, which need not be explained here, the horse industry in Canada has passed through a period of decline. Enthusiasm has waned. Interest in the horse as a great and fundamental factor in agriculture, construction, transportation, and a dozen other fields, has not been maintained. However, the pendulum is about to swing back. It is the psychological moment for horsemen—will they take advantage of it?

The horse is constantly and consistently being advertised into the background, and about all the horse breeders have co-operatively attempted to do is to secure larger grants for fairs and exhibitions. This passive and more or less ineffective method of boosting the best line of goods man ever offered to the trade dates back even to the time when the late Honorable John Dryden was Minister of Agriculture in Ontario. All that a worried bunch of horsemen could suggest at that time was larger grants to exhibitions, which have not been followed up with any real live program of educating the public to the potentialities of the horse as a source of power. Later came the Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding, which was followed recently by provincial aid in the Province of Ontario, which consisted of Government bonuses distributed for the purpose of encouraging the use of better sires.

We are not objecting here to any of these moral or financial encouragements to horse breeding, but we believe that through them alone the horse business will never be given new life. The grants to fairs are, no doubt, wisely expended. The Government assistance to horse breeding is apparently a necessary expenditure, and probably a fecund kind of work in the interests of the horse, but in the last analysis it is similar to bonusing an industry which makes no effort to sell its goods, and is continually coming back to the treasury for more funds. As we stated in a previous issue, the public must be educated to appreciate the value, the adaptability and the usefulness of the horse, and it is necessary to dissipate some false ideas which former employers of horse power have got into their heads.

We would have it thoroughly understood that this article is not intended to disparage in any way the work which is already being done to foster the horse industry through grants to fairs, premiums, etc. They all have their place, and we intend to discuss them later, but our object now is to place before the Departments of Agriculture and horse breeders' organizations a few suggestions which might be utilized in a "boost-the-horse" movement.

ACTUAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

One way to reveal the horse is to demonstrate what can be done with multiple hitches, teams of various sizes, and of different combinations. There are now two large plowing matches held annually in Ontario, where nearly 50,000 people, all told, assemble to observe good plowing, and study the new inventions in farm machinery and motor-driven implements. If the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association would have set aside for them at these plowing matches a ten-acre field, and get together a sufficient number of good average horses they could advantageously demonstrate the true value of the horse.

The labor shortage has created a desire, and in some cases a craze, for large implements, in order that a man's time may be employed to the best possible advantage. Manufacturers of heavy equipment and motor-propelled implements have taken advantage of the situation and supplied the market. Advocates of the horse, however, have not come forward in this country and shown how, with multiple hitches and good reining devices, three, five or even more horses can be hitched to large implements and execute the work on

the farm with absolute certainty. Why could not a demonstration of this kind be held at the plowing matches and farm machinery demonstrations? The exhibition would be observed by 50,000 people, and the seed would surely bear fruit.

This idea of demonstrating the horse could be carried still further, and the eyes of those in large cities and towns could be opened to the actual value of the horse in competition with other kinds of power. There is need of some such work as this to bring the horse back into favor.

UPKEEP AND DEPRECIATION.

Some very valuable work could be done by the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association working in conjunction with agricultural colleges and experimental farms. By actual investigation it should be determined what the upkeep of a horse or horses really is, and how they can be maintained most economically. Another factor of no little importance is that of depreciation. We doubt if any kind of power-producing machinery will show as little depreciation as the horse. Farmers breeding horses can get three or four years' good service out of an animal, and he is then at his prime for service in the towns and cities, where he is good for another ten or twelve years. This matter of depreciation should be emphasized by horsemen, and the fact carried home to a great many large users of power who have never been told about the horse, but have been surfeited with information regarding all other kinds of trucks and machinery.

All the horse needs is some judicious advertising to carry him to the front again; but before this advertising is undertaken, facts and information must be gathered and compiled. In this the horsemen can co-operate with agricultural colleges and experimental farms; and working together they will get the material that has long been lacking.

LIVE STOCK.

Let the sun shine into the stable. It is good for man and beast.

Procrastination in making repairs about the stable is poor policy.

Vermin reduce the profit on stock. Do not permit them to swing headway.

Poor live stock or good live stock poorly handled seldom show a balance on the proper side of the ledger.

The demand for common bulls should decrease, thus necessitating the use of the knife on more of the male calves in registered herds.

Too many common to medium and not enough good to choice cattle are going into the market. Better herd sires will help improve the quality.

Hay and straw go further if cut and by damping and mixing in a few pulped roots, silage or grain can be made more appetizing to the stock. Rather poor quality hay can be utilized to better advantage by running it through the cutting box.

Try and keep everything in its place. A fork or shovel left in the passageway may get knocked down and probably injure someone going through the stable. A person coming in out of the light cannot readily see for a minute or two in many stables. Hang the forks up.

If your use the "A" type colony house for your hogs, why not plan to carry the sows through in it this winter? By putting two of them together, or even using one alone, they can be partially covered with straw and will carry the sows through the winter comfortably and in good shape.

A good butter-fat record for Shorthorn cows has been made by Snowdrop, a white eight-year-old cow, owned by Sherwood Farm, Far Hills, New Jersey. During the year ending October 20, 1920, she gave 15,550 pounds of milk, testing 4.45 per cent., 691 pounds of butter-fat.

From the recent statement of Lord Lee, Minister of Agriculture, England, to a deputation of breeders, relating to the question of allowing Canadian stores to be imported into England, it is definitely understood that the importation of stores from Canada will not be allowed. After all it is not best to finish the cattle on Canadian farms and export the finished product?

Under the Diseases of Animals Acts of England, it is the duty of farmers, stockowners and veterinary surgeons to report immediately to the police every case where animals are suffering from a disorder of which the symptoms are not recognized, or where there is the slightest suspicion of foot-and-mouth disease. Non-compliance with this regulation involves liability to prosecution.

Boys and girls who were showing calves at the Miami County Fair, Ohio, made some money when their calves were sold the last day of the fair. The champion steer, an 1,100-pound grade Shorthorn, sold for \$1,33½ per pound, a total of \$1,468. This is the highest-priced steer ever sold in the United States, except at the International Live Stock Exposition. Forty head, weighing 42,080 pounds, sold for \$7,423.50, an average of 17.7 cents per pound.

How Show Steers Were Bred From Grade Heifers.

It is generally conceded by all stockmen that a good sire pays a handsome dividend when used on the herd, but here is a concrete example; John Kopas & Sons, of Elora, who have no pure-bred cattle on their farm, but are believers in good sires, bred ten grade heifers in 1918 to Gainford Matchless, a son of that noted Shorthorn sire, Gainford Marquis. It is a foregone conclusion that the service fee would be several times that usually charged, and Messrs. Kopas actually paid \$10 for each service. These ten heifers were only of average quality, and they dropped six heifer and four male calves. The heifers have been retained on the farm for breeding purposes, and the males were castrated but kept in a thriving condition and are now being fitted for show purposes. These steers have been given every chance, but they had no nurse cows, and as their dams were heifers it is natural to conclude that the milk provided was somewhat limited. Had nurse cows been used, undoubtedly better gains would have been made; as it is, the four Gainford Matchless steers, at an average age of twenty months, showed an average weight of 1,371 pounds. Taken as individuals, "Pete" born January 15, 1919, weighed 1,425 pounds on October 15, 1920; "Georgie," born January 18, weighed 1,360 pounds on October 13; "Mack," born February 17, weighed 1,420 pounds; and "Duke", born April 15, scaled 1,280 pounds. These weights are exceptionally good and indicate that the steers are of A 1 quality and have been well looked after. The accompanying illustration of the four steers shows them to be straight, deep, thick-bodied individuals, and if Messrs. Kopas exhibit them at the coming Winter Fair they will be strong contestants for the red ribbon. By the way, we understand that Messrs. Kopas were offered 35 cents per pound, live weight, for these steers some time ago, but this they refused, preferring to hold them and exhibit them themselves.

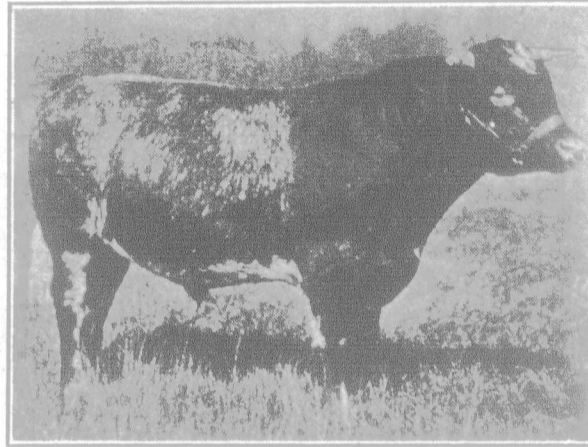
Everyone may not be so fortunate as Messrs. Kopas in mating grade heifers with a sire of the stamp of Gainford Matchless. However, the quality of the sire is an important factor and the quality of the offspring, nine times out of ten, is superior to the offspring of the average quality sire. Comparatively few are willing to pay ten dollars service fee, even with registered stock, let alone grades. In the case of Messrs. Kopas it paid exceptionally well to do so, and what they have done can be duplicated by other farmers who will use a good bull and feed liberally. It must be remembered that feeding is an important factor. Breeding without feeding will not develop a show animal. Cattle of the stamp shown in the accompanying illustration are always in demand. There are altogether too few of them going on our market, and one reason is that breeders are not far-sighted enough to purchase an outstanding sire, or to pay a service fee charged for the use of a good bull. The way to make a profit on beef cattle is to breed the best and finish them at an early age. These four steers stand to return a handsome profit no matter how they are disposed of for they are the kind that is always in demand. Anyone doubting the advisability of using the best sire available, regardless of service fee, should breed some of their heifers to a sire of outstanding quality, and others of like character to the type of sire generally used and note the difference in the conformation quality and thriftiness of the offspring. Good blood pays, and pays well.

Interesting Young Men in Live Stock.

The rising generation will be the breeders and stockmen of the future, and the way the young folk become interested in good stock determines largely what they will contribute to the upbuilding of the live stock industry ten, twenty or thirty years hence. Breed associations which are looking to the future should utilize every fair means to interest the young people in their particular breed. The present breeders will not always be the leading lights, the ranks must be recruited from the boys and young men. Until recently comparatively little was done publicly to particularly interest young folk in better live stock. Some fathers encouraged

their boys by giving them a calf, lamb or pig and permitted them to fit the stock for shows, and to dispose of the progeny as they see fit. Others gave the stock, but when the lad's hopes were raised to concert pitch, and he was planning on going more extensively into live stock raising and making a reputation for good stock like his ideal live stock breeder in the adjoining county, his plans were blighted by father disposing of the full-grown calf, lamb or pig, and putting the cash into his own pocket. It is a case of the boy's calf, but father's cow and this grasping policy has nipped in the bud a promising career in the live stock world. When will fathers wake up to the fact that they cannot in justice treat their boys this way, and that their work and ideas are worthy of some recognition. On many home-steads to-day one of the sons would be happy in his work of taking the burden off father's shoulders had he been given a chance to put his ideas and thoughts into action.

Times are changing. Public spirited men, financial corporations, exhibition boards, breed associations, etc., are devoting time and money towards interesting the youth of the land in better live stock, and in en-



Bruiach Nonpareil.

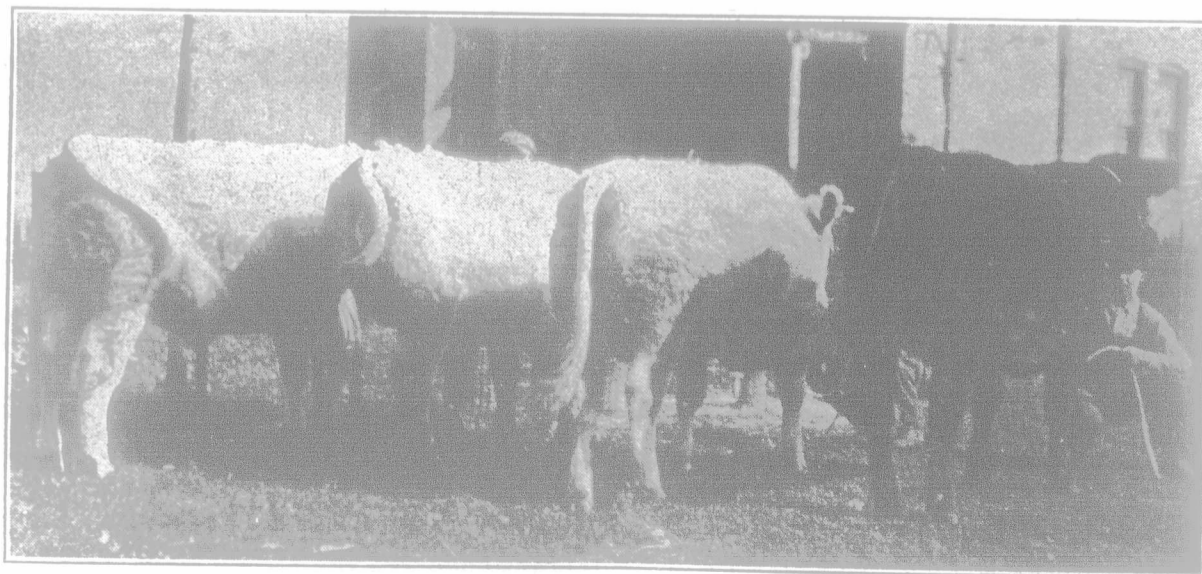
First senior yearling shorthorn bull at London for Percy De Kay, Elmira, Ontario.

couraging them to own, fit, show, or breed animals for themselves as the nucleus of a herd or flock. Pig clubs have awakened a keen interest in the boys and girls of many counties in United States and Canada. The records kept, and the showing made at exhibitions are creditable indeed.

Sheep clubs and calf clubs are an important factor in developing livestock breeders and judges. Judging competitions have been conducted at local fairs for years in Ontario, where young men try their skill at placing animals in the ring and giving reasons. The Canadian National Exhibition has for several years attracted many young men from different parts of the Province to the judging competition, and the Western Fair this year drew a large entry.

In Western Canada liberal prizes are offered in classes for beef calves or yearlings fitted and shown by young men under seventeen or eighteen years. The prizes are of such proportions as to entice a boy to do his best in fitting and showing. This movement is spreading Eastward, and it is expected that there will be a class at the Western Fair in 1921 for senior calves owned, fitted and exhibited by boys under seventeen. If a first prize of say \$75 was offered and the prizes decrease by five dollars down to ten, is it not worth while taking extra pains to select a good calf and fit it? Then, there is a possibility that the breed association will offer a liberal prize for the top animals if sired by a registered bull of their particular breed. The association have done it in the West and there is no reason why they should not do it in the East.

The banks are beginning to take a keen interest in club work and are loaning money on the boy or girl's personal note. This is a good business from the banks standpoint, as every new customer is an asset. It also enables boys and girls to start into the live stock business on their own account. Some who have borrowed money for a registered heifer have, in a short time, proven to their parents that it pays to keep good stock.



Four Steers Bred by Messrs. Kopas from Grade Heifers and a Good Pure-bred Sire.

There is another side to the club work and the showing and that is the business training which goes with it. If a boy in his teens has a bank account and has occasion to deposit and draw money or make deals with older breeders, he acquires a business instinct which is valuable and he develops into a better business man than if he is out of his teens before he is allowed to handle money of his own. The present work with the youth is building for better manhood and womanhood, and Canada will be a stronger and greater nation for the present work being done to interest the young people in better agriculture.

Accommodation for the Hogs.

On many farms there is a commodious and up-to-date piggery, while on others the hogs are given a corner of the main stable or a lean-to in the yard. It is very convenient to have modern buildings for handling all classes of stock, but it is not absolutely necessary to go to great expense to provide a place for the pigs. They want it dry, well ventilated, and free from drafts. These essentials can be secured without a heavy outlay. No doubt you have noticed that the pigs which winter under the straw stack are thrifty, seldom crippled, and always ready for their meals, while those in a more expensive place do not always make the same gains. We do not advise going back to the early methods of housing the hogs under the straw stack, but this method does give suggestions which may be of value when erecting a new piggery. The straw loft with the pole or loose-board ceiling over the pigs is usually to be preferred to the tight-board ceiling. The straw absorbs the dampness and also provides a means of ventilation. We have heard men who have been successful in raising pigs claim that under no consideration would they have anything but a pen with a straw loft. Having the straw stored overhead also makes it more convenient for bedding the pigs.

The pig is not a particularly hot-blooded animal, and, as a rule, there is a good deal of dampness and a clammy atmosphere in the piggery that is not properly ventilated. This is particularly bad for the young litter. To overcome this some men have a couple of large stalls in the end of the piggery for young cattle, and claim that the bovines make a decided difference in the temperature and atmospheric conditions of the piggery.

The barnyard with a shelter in the corner makes ideal conditions for the brood sow. She needs plenty of exercise, and sufficient feed to keep her in a thrifty condition. To confine the sow to a pen for any length of time during the gestation period is to invite trouble at farrowing time. Roots and a little grain make a splendid ration. Of course, it is not good for the sow to be chased around too much by the cattle, but if she has sleeping quarters in the yard she can usually get out of the way when the cattle are out for exercise.

Many piggeries are not warm enough for the litter farrowed in mid-winter, and if possible it is advisable to give the sow and her litter accommodation in the cattle stable. Where this is not possible, some use an A-shaped colony house, which is about 6 by 8 feet in dimensions. During the time when pigs are small a lighted lantern hung in this pen, when the outside temperature is below zero, will make a considerable difference in the temperature of the pen. However, one does not like to leave a lighted lantern hanging in a building if it is anyway close to the main barns. In the new piggery at the O. A. C. the farrowing pens are opposite the boiler-room, and in this way they can be kept quite comfortable. The average farmer does not have this convenience, however, and must depend on housing the pigs in buildings where the temperature is moderate.

Hints on Sheep Raising.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As this is the time of year to prepare for next year's crop of lambs, I would suggest that every flock-owner, or shepherd, go over his flock of ewes most minutely, and do away with anything that is not likely to be a good producer, as the ewe that does not raise an average lamb has no right in the flock. And I consider it is almost as essential to know the lamb produced from each ewe, as to know the calf from each cow. Some good shepherds practically know their sheep by name. However, everyone may not be able to do this. Therefore, it may be necessary to number each ewe and lamb.

The choice of a ram is a matter of the utmost importance. The best is not too good. Whatever the breed may be get the best pure-bred ram you can afford to buy. While I believe in pure-bred stock of any kind, if raising lambs for market, good results may be obtained from one cross, as you will often get more weight. For this purpose I would prefer the Border Leicester ram, and you can cross him with almost any other breed. Do not have breeding ewes over fat, as this is detrimental to the lamb crop, but always have them in good healthy, thriving condition. It is a good policy to commence feeding a little whole oats at least two weeks before the breeding season; and feed the ram a little whole or crushed oats, and cracked corn all through.

Sheep should be kept in a dry, but by no means, warm building, with plenty of overhead ventilation. Avoid a low roof or ceiling. If ewes are in fairly good condition to start winter with, they may be carried through at a minimum cost. Plenty of well-cured clover hay with a very little grain and wheat bran, and a small allowance of turnips. Always discontinue the turnips at least six weeks before lambing. The time to feed well is after lambing. At this time I prefer a ration of

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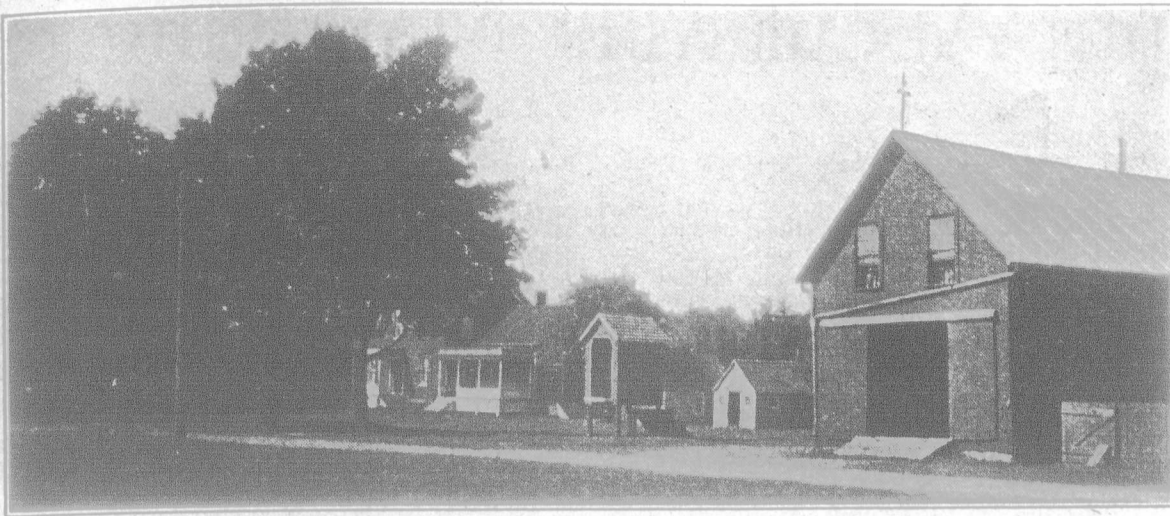
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A Ti-y Farm Home and Buildings Seen in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

oats, bran and a little oilmeal. Crushed oats are preferable at this period as when lambs are about two weeks old they will commence to eat a little.

All sheep should be dipped twice a year with some recognized dip. In spring about two weeks after sheering and again in fall before cold weather sets in. Always avoid a rainy, or warm sunny day for dipping. To dip twice a year not only keeps them clean and healthy but improves both growth and quality of wool.

It is very desirable to have two pastures for sheep unless one is very large. Sheep will not thrive on dirty pasture, therefore, keep changing them back and forth. Of course, if pasture is large enough they will change themselves. I would now go back for a moment to the lambing season. To the man who knows his business this is a very interesting time. To get the best results he must be there late and early, not afraid to lose an hour's sleep at any time. With such a man the mortality in lambs may be comparatively small. In a flock under my care, out of a possible sixty-six at lambing, sixty-two came in from pasture in August last. But, no matter how careful one may be there is almost sure to be some loss, but never let a ewe that looses her own lamb go dry, that is providing you have any twins. It is a well known fact that any ewe will make a better job of one lamb than two. Take the skin of the dead lamb, pull it off without ripping it, and pull it onto the twin, put it to the mother of the dead one, and she will take it as if it were her own. I have never yet had any trouble in this way. I have omitted one important fact in the foregoing that is sheep ought to have plenty of salt, and free access to clean fresh water at all times.

Colchester Co., N. S. JOHN WALKER.

The Dispersal Sale of Brae Real Herefords.

On Wednesday, November 3, James Page, of Wallace-town, dispersed his entire herd of Brae Real Herefords, and with them sold a consignment of twelve head from McNeil & McNeil's herd at Dutton. The Spruce Farm herd was founded by James Page in 1906, and for fourteen years he has been breeding good cattle as well as show-ring champions. Mr. Page has himself been a successful exhibitor, and, more than that, a great many of the Hereford winners in both Eastern and Western Canada during the last ten years have been bred at Spruce Farm.

The offering, generally speaking, were just in working condition and naturally bidding was not so keen as though the herd had been placed in high fit. The top bid of the sale was \$750, placed by A. L. Currah, of Bright, on Miss Brae 94th, a Spruce Farm show cow of high repute. McNeil & McNeil, of Dutton, paid \$550 for Miss Dale, and they got her at a bargain. She has proven a great bull getter, all her calves having done well either at the head of Hereford herds or in the show-ring. Ruby Fairfax, which topped the Guelph sale last fall, went to Erank Morden, Ridgetown, for \$540, and the same buyer took Lorna Fairfax 2nd for \$350. Ed. Englehart, of Campbellton, purchased the senior herd sire, Brae Real 6th, for only \$200. He has been a grand getter, and many of his progeny have stood right up at the top end of strong classes in the show-ring and they have also acquired their full share of championship ribbons. Following is a list of the sales, and the names of the purchasers:

FEMALES.	
Lady, Dan T. Scott, Rodney	\$225
Vera of Kingsville, Wm. Page, Tyrconnel	200
Louisa, A. L. Currah, Bright	235
Clara Perfect, W. J. Willoughby, Hyde Park	285
May, W. H. Brownlee, Alvinston	300
Nell 4th, Edward Englehart, Campbellton	175
Miss Brae Real 4th, Wesley Meriam & Sons, Byron	330
Amy Albany, John A. Bishop, Muirkirk	200
Miss Dale 2nd, Frank Morden, Ridgetown	330
Ruby of Ingleside, Percy C. Gosnell, Ridgetown	175
Miss Brae Real 9th, W. H. Falls, Meaford	305
May Albany, W. J. Willoughby	300
Miss Dale, McNeil & McNeil, Dutton	550
Miss Brae Real 15th, W. H. Falls	170
Lorna Fairfax 2nd, Frank Morden	350
Laura Albany, Dan T. Scott	235
Miss Brae Real 16th, John Clark, Iona Station	290
Miss Brae Real 2nd, A. L. Currah	255

Jessie Brae, Chas. Lyons, Wallacetown	200
Miss Brae Real 37th, A. Lounsbury, Wheatley	120
Miss Brae Real 38th, E. McCracken, Staples	160
Miss Brae 94th, A. L. Currah	750
Ruby Fairfax, Frank Morden	540
Miss Brae Real 42nd, W. Bell, Staples	210
Miss Brae Real 41st, Donald Weir, Belmont	155
Miss Brae Dale 4th, John Clark	115
Miss Brae Real 30th, Herbert Clark, Iona Station	180
Miss Brae Real 36th, W. H. Falls	160
Miss Brae Dale 5th, W. H. Morris, Tilbury	130
Miss Brae Real 40th, Percy C. Gosnell	175
Bonnie Maisie, J. Orchard, Shedden	150
Bonnie Annie, Geo. Lougheed, Muirkirk	140
Goldie, A. L. Currah	120
Princess 7th, Chas. Lyons, Wallacetown	100
Miss Brae Real 19th, Wm. J. Clark, Muncey	155

MALES.

Brae Real 6th, Ed. Englehart	200
Brae Dale 2nd, G. E. Desmond, Ridgetown	165
Donald Lynn, W. D. Munro, St. Thomas	130
Brae Dale 3rd, Donald Weir	155

THE FARM.

A Wee Tribute to Sandy Fraser.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I hae read Sandy Fraser's bit fling at the Modern Kirk an' I hae juist read a criteicism o' the same by "A Friend of the Modern Church" an' lauched at the baith o' them. But I maun agree wi' Sandy. A guid mony o' thae sairmons we hear in oor modern kirks the day, are, as Sandy Fraser pits it, "makin' up in length what they lack in depth." I hae been a member o' a kirk for a guid mony years, an' I hae come tae the conclusion that a preacher is juist as guid as ony ither mon, sae lang as he behaves himsel'. But I dinna like the word "preacher," it aye soond mair respectfu' tae say "meenister."

Surely oor "Friend" doesna' think that ilka ane o' the preachers are "called" tae preach? It mak's me think o' a bit story I hae heard. An auld wumman gaed tae the city tae veest a young nephew, ane o' the modern preachers. Aifter kirk on the Sabbath, the nephew asked his auld aunt if she didna enjoy his sairmon. The auld wumman replied "Nephew, hoo did ye come tae tak' up preachin' as ye're life-wark?" "Why aunt, I wis called tae it", he answered. The auld wumman looked at him a wee while an' then said, "Are ye sure it wisna' some ither noise ye heard?"

Oor "Friend" maun tak' life less seriously; I aye liket the bricht-faced mon, ane, wha can gie an' tak' his relegation appeals tae the wee lads an' lassies.

If a mon's relegation is sae weak in the knees that it can be upset by Sandy Fraser's bit jokes, I fear me it'll no' hae the strength tae carry it tae the "Pearly Gates". Gin Sandy pits a laugh in this sad auld warld noo an' then, he is daein' as muckle guid tae his fellowmen as some o' thae lang-winded preachers. As tae his Scotch,

weel, if oor "Friend of the Modern Church" wad gie us his next criteicism in braid Scots, it micht be Sandy would be takin' a lesson an' dae better the next time. Ye canna come tae often, Sandy Fraser. We'd be missin' ye're cheery voice in the guid auld "Farmer's Advocate." May ye stay wi' it t'ill:

"Tae the licht o' Heaven's day
Ye slip awa'."

A LASSIE O' THUNDER BAY.

Ontario Needs Brighter Homes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Ontario is calling for emigrants to people her vacant lands. What Ontario needs to-day is more home-makers, men and women of the Anglo-Saxon race with the spirit of the pioneers. Far too many coming to this country flock to the already congested cities where several families are obliged to live under the one roof. This is not real home life. It is in the home where character is molded, and so home environment has much to do with the future destiny of our boys and girls. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, and to them far away fields look green. Let the home-life be of such a character that other attractions may not be the means of drawing them away. On many of the farms to-day, the home surroundings are not what they should be. With a little knowledge of landscape gardening, the average farmer can beautify his surroundings by the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers. By so doing, it may be an incentive to his neighbor to do the same. The farmer is a hard worker, and so there is danger of our senses becoming dulled to the things that are beautiful. It has been said of the Englishman that his home is his castle. Let the same be said of us as Canadians. Robert Burns struck a true note when he penned the following lines.

"To make a happy fire-side clime
To weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and sublime,
Of human life."

Perth County, Ontario. JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE DAIRY.

Well-ventilated and light, airy stables go a long way toward promoting the health of the herd.

In these days of high costs of feed and labor, it was never more necessary to breed, feed and weed carefully.

Health is one of the most important things in a dairy herd. Use the utmost care and see that animals that are purchased come from clean herds.

With ultimate success in view, it is far more economical and much wiser to start a herd with two, three or four good individuals, than a much larger number of mediocre breeding cows.

One of the lessons of the last three months to the milk producer has been the fact that no one branch of dairying can carry on successfully and remain independent of other branches of the industry.

The fundamental of successful milk production and profitable dairying is accurate knowledge of what each individual in the herd is doing. For this purpose the Babcock tester and milk scales are indispensable.

If a herd sire is to be purchased, by all means see that he is a pure-bred. Unless an extravagant purchase is made he will repay the extra expenditure when his first heifers come into milk on any herd of even moderate size.

Foundation cows that are to be used for building up a good commercial or pure-bred dairy herd should possess good size, strong constitution, capacity, and dairy temperament, as well as well-developed udders and milk veining.



A Splendid Line-up of Ayrshires at the Eastern States Exposition, 1920.

The Plain Truth About Milk Marketing.

During the past three weeks articles have appeared in this department of "The Farmer's Advocate" that offered much food for thought by milk producers. The article entitled, "What is Back of the Milk Situation," was the result of a very careful attempt to find out for our readers why the milk market should have been so suddenly demoralized, and why hundreds of dairy farmers should have been faced with such a sudden stoppage of a market from which a great many of them derived at least sixty per cent. of their total revenue. Briefly told, this article made clear the one outstanding circumstance permeating all of the present situation, which is that under existing methods of milk marketing, whereby thousands of milk producers are seemingly content to throw their milk—the result of all their labor for a good part of a year—upon the world's market and take what is handed back without more than dissatisfied grumbings, dairymen are proving to the whole country that they are, as a group, very mediocre business men. There is not a particle of doubt that the events of the past two or three months have gone far to prove this assertion. The naked truth is not always the most pleasant, but it is ever wholesome, and the fact is in this connection that there has been some pretty loose management in connection with the marketing of milk heretofore.

Years ago the dairy business was in a fair way to getting established on a firm business basis, so far as the milk producer was concerned. Co-operative factories, as co-operation was then known, were the rule and if our ideas of true co-operation now are somewhat different from those of the eighties and nineties, the old idea was good in that it vested ownership of the local factory in the hands of the producer and not in some single individual whose grounding in the dairy industry was as shallow as his capital invested. Once established, the cheese factory and the creamery assumed a vital importance in the dairy industry, and enterprising persons gradually got hold of them, because there was money to be made and because they were willing to do for the farmer what the latter's daily work did not specially fit him for.

PLAYING THE GAME.

During more recent years, in spite of the proven advantages of true co-operation, the tendency on the part of the farmers to let the machinery of marketing pass into other hands has become more marked, until now the average producer is dependent upon other people to do practically all of the marketing of his milk for him. Modern business development has brought into existence vast commercial concerns that have factories, offices and trading centres over whole continents and, in some cases, over the whole world. This constitutes part of the "big business" of to-day and among the fields into which "big business" has entered is the field of dairy manufacture. We do not say that there is no legitimate field for large, or even world-wide dairy companies, but certainly it is no untruth to say that they have been allowed too many opportunities that are the natural right of the producer. There is no sentiment in business, and opportunities to make money are rarely passed by. Consequently, there has been no hesitation in assuming a proprietary claim on phases of the dairy industry which were not being properly looked after by the producer, whose economic right it was to do so. But after all there is neither poetry nor justice in blaming the other fellow for acts which we could have prevented had we been on the job; and if, due principally to their much larger numbers, producers have lost ground in the race for efficiency, and if the result has been less than the cost of production instead of cost of production plus a reasonable profit; then there seems nothing to do but continue quietly without fuss, or jump in and play the game. We should not waste valuable time in "calling down" the other fellow, because there are usually about as many stones on one side of a fence as on the other; and successful businesses are only built up by utilizing opportunities that some one else passed by or could not get to first. The dairy industry and society in general undoubtedly owes a large debt of gratitude to men with the money, the vision and the business acumen sufficient to enter the dairy business and open up new markets for milk and its products. Where we take sharp issue with them is concerning their right to suddenly throw into confusion the whole producing element of the industry and withhold markets which are vital, temporarily at least, for thousands of producers. Playing with the producing side of the industry is harmful to the whole agricultural fabric of the country, and it is distinctly up to the farmer as the one who has the largest stake in the country—with not only capital, but land and labor also involved—to take such steps as seem justifiable to provide stability.

STABILITY THROUGH ORGANIZATION.

We know of no other means by which the producer can secure for his business a reasonable amount of stability than by co-operation; and the two articles that have appeared in these columns concerning the dairymen of New York and their application of co-operative principles, show how, in a large way, the producer can protect the dairy industry and his own business through organization. But the results to be achieved through the application of co-operative methods necessarily depend upon the circumstances surrounding the industry in the territory in which they are to be applied. That is to say, while the principles of co-operation are applicable under all circumstances where a large number of persons wish to join forces for mutual benefit and

protection, the actual methods by which they can most successfully effect co-operative union must only be determined after the conditions surrounding them have been studied thoroughly. Other co-operative associations which have been outstandingly successful should be investigated carefully and all methods adopted that are adaptable to local conditions; but the mistake should be avoided of swallowing entire, methods that may owe their success to peculiar conditions existing in other localities.

Thus the Ontario milk and cream producer will be able to see in the success of New York State Dairymen a brilliant example of applied co-operation, but he will be well advised to go slowly before attempting to put into immediate effect all the benefits of co-operation by exactly the same methods that are found practicable for New York State. Circumstances surrounding the individual dairymen in Ontario and New York are practically identical so far as most things are concerned. The farming methods employed are not very dissimilar, the same feeds are used, the same variety of markets is available, and the character of the individuals is pretty much the same also. There is just as much loyalty to be expected from Canadian dairy farmers as from dairy farmers of the United States; and for these reasons the Canadian milk producer may be said to start out from the same place as his United States cousin.

THE FIELD FOR ORGANIZATION.

The chief difference in conditions lies in the fact that the proportions of our milk reaching the various types of milk market such as the creamery, cheese, condensed, powder, ice cream and city markets, are vastly different from that existing in the territory covered by the Dairymen's League. What may be called the "majority market," or the type of market to which the largest proportion of the total number of milk producers contribute, is unlike in the two territories; and this single fact, we believe, is of sufficient importance to place a somewhat different complexion for some time at least upon any Canadian milk marketing organization which may be perfected. We had in Ontario in 1918, according to the latest dairy factory statistics published by the Dominion Government, 39,030 milk producers delivering 1,152,512,319 pounds of milk worth \$21,181,557 to 910 cheese factories; 45,715 milk producers delivering 61,082,135 pounds of milk and 24,901,362 pounds butter-fat worth \$13,071,060 to 164 creameries; 3,970 milk producers delivering 83,442,385 pounds of milk and 1,087,234 pounds butter-fat worth \$2,353,649 to 37 combined factories; 3,682 milk producers delivering 216,237,844 pounds of milk and 598,343 pounds butter-fat worth \$4,823,591 to condensed milk factories; and probably between 8,000 and 10,000 milk producers supplying milk to city distributors. Thus, out of a total of 100,000 milk producers in Ontario over 85,000 are patrons of cheese factories and creameries. Of these a few may deliver whole milk, but at the most there are not more than twenty per cent. of the milk producers in Ontario who cater to the whole-milk market. Conditions are entirely different in New York where the milk from 40,000 farms is required to supply New York City alone and where, we understand, over 70 per cent. of the milk produced goes to the whole-milk market. Cheese factories and creameries are not numerous, and the producers for the fluid milk market entirely dominate the situation.

BENEFITS TO CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY PATRONS.

The reason why we have quoted these figures is to emphasize the necessity for careful organization. Any organization to be successful must look to the future as well as possible, bearing in mind that conditions surrounding the majority of possible members must be considered. In Ontario the majority are cheese-milk and creamery-milk producers who must be brought into any milk marketing organization that is provincial in its outlook, if the organization is to be fully successful. It is true that those who supply a whole-milk market have been the first to organize, and that at present they are the ones chiefly concerned in organization methods, but if we are to do as was suggested and build for the future so as to secure a stabilization of the producer's market, it immediately becomes imperative that conditions as they exist should be understood by all branches of the industry; and that the true purpose of co-operation—which is united action—should be brought about. Patrons of cheese factories have very much to gain from membership in a milk-marketing organization that is provincial in its scope, and the same applies with equal force to creamery patrons, notwithstanding that both cheese and butter are the basis of our dairy export trade and the price of milk for these products is really determined upon the world's markets. There are deficiencies in the present methods of marketing both cheese and butter that are not necessarily limited to the matter of distribution and which would, if eliminated, mean steadier and undoubtedly higher prices for cheese-milk and cream. One of the strongest arguments in favor of co-operative marketing as against individual marketing of farm products, is the fact that officers and employees of such an association are in a much better position to get a comprehensive idea of the whole market as well as a more complete grasp of details than is the individual, who is often badly misinformed and does not know it. Knowledge of markets is a prerequisite to successful marketing, and a provincial association could be of untold value to patrons of cheese factories from this standpoint alone.

ONE PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION.

One lesson there is to be learned from organizations elsewhere, and that is the fact that several milk marketing organizations working independently are likely to conflict with one another; and that much more is to be gained from one efficient organization covering the whole field than from several weaker ones, each covering a special branch of the industry. At the same time we believe that the question of milk marketing is big enough to require an organization by itself, an organization performing its own special function for the farmer, while at the same time keeping as closely in touch as necessary with other producers' marketing organizations so that there will be no difficulty on occasion about all working together in concert for some large end which affects all producers. There is some danger in Ontario at the present time that we are building only for the present, and that there will develop two or three organizations where there should be only one. We have, for instance, the Ontario Milk & Cream Producers' Association, which is the pioneer in co-operative milk marketing organizations in the Province, if we except the goodly number of co-operative cheese factories and creameries scattered here and there. This association is a direct outgrowth of the organization of city milk producers and has developed provincially for the very reason explained above, that no man nor group of men in this age can live unto themselves alone. Entire independence can only be obtained at too great a sacrifice to make it worth while. The association now has several thousand members, who have certainly benefited far more than they are likely to realize from collective bargaining; and in one instance alone the work of the Association this year was directly responsible for an increased price, which meant about \$50,000 to the producers in one month. It is short sightedness not to support such an association.

Only a few months ago another milk-marketing association was formed in the United Dairymen Co-operative, Ltd., an organization of cheese factory patrons who have engaged in the very important business of marketing cheese by auction on the Montreal market. It has been set up, so to speak, in direct opposition to the local cheese boards, which heretofore have been the established medium for the marketing of cheese. The United Dairymen have seized upon the correct principle and hope to effect an appreciable saving for the cheese-factory patron through strictly competitive bidding on large quantities of graded cheese on the largest primary cheese market in the country. These two organizations are each performing legitimate and what may appear to be entirely separate functions for the dairy farmer, but they are really both engaged in the solution of the same problem, namely, better prices for the producer, both from milk and milk products. Eventually they must tackle this problem together. They cannot each be the means of its solution, and since both are performing useful work for the dairy industry, it were infinitely better that they get together under one head at the earliest possible moment than to remain apart and reduce the effectiveness of their efforts. This suggestion we offer because we believe it to be for the good of the industry, and because we believe that ultimately such a joint effort must be made if co-operation in milk marketing is to be fully effective.

UTILITY MILK PLANTS.

It will be remembered that New York Dairymen have resolved upon a policy of local co-operative manufacturing plants, all to be under the central management of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., although financed by local capital and controlled through the parent association by the co-operative principles of one man one vote. Needless to say, it would be foolish to recommend such an ambitious scheme to Ontario producers as yet, although the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association in British Columbia is operating under a scheme that is fully as complete, and members of this association have been successfully pooling all proceeds from milk for a period of three years, whereas New York Dairymen are but now embarking on this step.

Nevertheless, Ontario dairymen can and should give thoughtful consideration to the necessity for producer-ownership of local factories, in order that the way may always be open for an alternate milk market should conditions similar to those of the present time ever arise. The man who markets 75,000 pounds of milk yearly could, by investing 10 per cent. of his annual return for one year in a local plant of this kind, not only get interest on his investment but security for the other 90 per cent. year after year. Such "utility" plants, equipped for supplying two or more of the several milk markets, would not only be a form of market insurance for the producer, but they would also make much more effective the work of a provincial milk marketing organization.

PROVINCIAL VIEWPOINT AND ORGANIZATION.

Local producers' associations should always bear in mind the necessity of maintaining a provincial viewpoint. The provincial association could well assist in this by planning ahead, so that locals will not enter upon any scheme which will frustrate or impede a general co-operative development. In this connection it is pertinent to suggest that a re-organization of the Ontario Milk & Cream Producers' Association is imperative. As indicated before, this association has, under the circumstances, been doing splendid work, a great deal of which is undoubtedly due to the zealous and

ting.

ORGANIZATION.

learned from organizations that several milk market-organizers are likely to find that much more is to be gained by a central organization covering the whole territory, each covering a territory. At the same time we believe that milk marketing is big enough to be handled by itself, an organization acting for the farmer, while being closely in touch as necessary with the marketing organizations so as to have an occasion about all for some large end which is some danger in Ontario are building only for the development of two or three organizations only one. We have, for example, the Ontario Milk & Cream Producers' Association, a co-operative milk marketing organization, if we except the goodly number of creameries and creameries. This association is a direct one of city milk producers, and for the very reason that it has no group of men in this line. Entire independence is a great sacrifice to make it now has several thousand members, benefited far more than from collective bargaining; the work of the Association is to be able for an increased price, to the producers in one word, not to support such an

another milk-marketing organization, the United Dairyman's Association of cheese factories, is the very important business, and on the Montreal market, so to speak, in direct touch with the boards, which heretofore have been the medium for the marketing of milk. Men have seized upon the idea to effect an appreciable increase in price through strictly business quantities of graded cheese in the market in the country, each performing legitimate and entirely separate functions. They are really both engaged in the same problem, namely, better prices for milk and milk products. We must tackle this problem by the means of its solution, and the work of the dairy farmer that they get together at the best possible moment that the effectiveness of their efforts will be better than the offer because we believe in a joint effort must be made in order to be fully effective.

MILK PLANTS.

What New York Dairyman's Association of local co-operative manufacturers under the central management of the Co-operative Association by local capital and management by the co-operative management. Needless to say, it is not such an ambitious project as yet, although the Dairyman's Association in British Columbia is a scheme that is fully supported by this association have been formed from milk for a period of time. New York Dairyman's Association can and should give the necessary for production in order that the way may be made for the milk market should be of the present time ever to 75,000 pounds of milk, 10 per cent. of his annual production of this kind, not only plant but security for the future year. Such "utility" is not only be a form of security, but they would also be the work of a provincial milk

AND ORGANIZATION. Men should always bear in mind that a provincial view-point could well assist in that local will not enter into all frustrate or impede a movement. In this connection with a re-organization of the Dairyman's Association is important, this association has, under the splendid work, a great deal due to the zealous and

untiring efforts of the President, E. H. Stonehouse. No single man, however, can continue to carry a whole organization on his back for any length of time, especially if it is not strongly backed by the financial support of the members. The Ontario provincial association is rich in opportunities and poor in finances, which is, to say the least, an exasperating combination of hope and disappointment. One of the reasons for a very moderate degree of financial support is the dependence that has been placed upon a voluntary membership fee, and a similar voluntary support of the Association in other ways. We believe that past experience of co-operative associations for business purposes has fully justified the membership contract, whereby each member "signs up" with the association for a stated period and agrees to market through no other channel. In a business organization there must be some means of providing stability, and unless a membership contract is used the "floating" membership is too large, and loyal members have no protection against the vagaries of their less stable associates. Financial support can and should be assured by some method of assessment. The simplest and most effective method, where it can be worked, is for each producer to authorize the purchaser, whether it be cheese factory, condenser, or city distributor, to pay over to the association a certain very small percentage of the proceeds of his milk, say so much for each 100 pounds. This is the fairest method, but in Ontario it would be impracticable, just now at any rate, in the case of cheese factory patrons and patrons of many creameries. The principle of authorization, however, is sound and it should be entirely feasible for cheese factory secretaries or managers to pay out a generous membership fee for each member, upon authorization from the individual. These two principles, that of the membership contract and the authorized payment by milk dealers or purchasers, we believe to be necessary to the future success of the Ontario Milk & Cream Producers' Association. For any organization to succeed it must be guaranteed a certain amount of moral and financial support. The former holds it together and the latter propels it forward. With money available for organization the O. M. P. A. can grow rapidly and become a real strength to the industry, whereas without money it can get nowhere. Moreover, if a provincial plan of milk marketing is to be worked out, money must be available to assist in its development. Business concerns spend large sums of money for "extension" work, and it will pay producers well to do the same thing.

PREPARE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

Ultimately we may suppose that some similar plan will be developed to the one now being put into effect in New York State, even though at the present time it could not be put into execution in Ontario. It is good that we keep the future in mind and though central management is not a fact, a skeleton organization which can be expanded into the more complete reality when necessity arises, could be maintained with beneficial effect. We have a vision of a provincial milk-marketing organization that will materialize in the near future, and which will not only pay attention to organization and the price of milk, but which will interest itself actively in the problems of production on the farm and manufacture in local co-operative factories. The greatest success in marketing lies in supplying what the market demands. Surely an organization, the chief business of which is to keep closely in touch with markets, could assist very materially in dairy manufacture.

We hope to see grow out of the present provincial organization some such development as we have sketched in this article. A reorganization on a more stable and permanent basis is timely now and, in fact, overdue. It is not fair to the executive of the Association to ask them to carry on much longer under present conditions, and we believe that the suggestions we have made are fully constructive and in the best interests of the industry. Let us go forward remembering the motto of the New York Dairyman's League, "United We Milk—Divided We Don't."

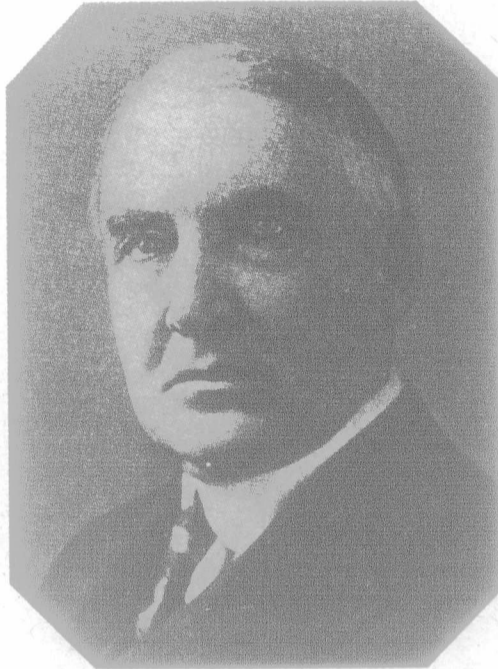
HORTICULTURE.

Some Interesting Fruit Statistics.

We are glad to note that steps are apparently being taken to make more complete the collection of federal statistics relative to the fruit industry of Canada. For the first time, that we know of, there is available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, statistics relative to the production and value of commercial apples in Canada for the year immediately preceding. These statistics, together with others relative to the quantities and values of each variety of fruit trees sold by nurserymen in Canada for the year ending September 30, 1919, have been published in pamphlet form, and the latter information particularly is of value from the standpoint of variety distribution. The production and value of commercial apples in Canada last year was as follows: Nova Scotia, 1,600,000 barrels, at an average value of \$6.24 per barrel; New Brunswick, 40,000 barrels, averaging \$7.68 per barrel; Quebec, 7,500 barrels, averaging \$7.50 per barrel; Ontario, 878,860 barrels, averaging \$8 per barrel; and British Columbia, 745,300 barrels, equivalent to 2,236,000 boxes, at an average value of \$8.78 per barrel. Thus the production of commercial apples last year showed a total for Canada of 3,334,660 barrels, with a total value of \$24,396,210, or an average value per barrel of \$7.31.

The production of commercial apples in Ontario showed 730,227 barrels of winter apples, 124,201 barrels of fall apples, and 24,432 barrels of early apples. The

Lake Huron District is shown to have been the largest commercial apple district in Ontario last year, with a total production of 254,254 barrels, of which 188,532 barrels were winter apples, and 60,512 barrels were fall apples. The next largest producing district was the Simcoe-Thamesville District, with a total production of 127,675 barrels, of which 126,617 barrels were winter apples. Next comes the Georgian Bay District with 84,736 barrels, of which 69,884 barrels were winter apples, while the Clarkson-Oakville District showed a production of 81,353 barrels, of which 61,233 barrels were winter apples, 12,240 barrels were fall apples, and 7,880 barrels, the largest quantity of any district, were early apples. The Cobourg-Colborne and Port Hope Districts, which normally are very heavy producers of winter apples, last year showed a production of only 42,451 barrels, while the Trenton and Brighton Districts, likewise very heavy producers under normal conditions, produced only 31,092 and 23,563 barrels, respectively.



Warren G. Harding.
President-elect of United States.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In Nova Scotia there are apparently four varieties of early apples that are more or less popular. These are Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Crimson Beauty and Red Astrachan, the first-named being very much more extensively purchased than any of the others. Among fall apples, Wealthy and Gravenstein take the lead, in the order named, with Cox's Orange and Alexander following. Wagener leads in the list of winter varieties by a long margin with 2,273 trees out of a total of 7,019. Next comes Northern Spy with 867 trees; and Stark with 696 trees; McIntosh Red, 627; Ben Davis, 529; Black Twig, 380; Wolf River, 294; and Baldwin, 273. The list of winter varieties also shows that twenty-eight different winter varieties were purchased from nurseries for planting in Nova Scotia last year. It is to be understood, we believe, that these figures refer to quantities of the different varieties sold in Nova Scotia, rather than those that were actually planted in Nova Scotia. At the same time, it is quite probable that the majority of the nursery stock sold was planted in the province where it was grown.

QUEBEC.

Duchess of Oldenberg and Yellow Transparent again lead among early varieties in Quebec, where the plantings of this type of apple number 6,739 trees, as compared with 1,850 trees in Nova Scotia. Wealthy leads the list of fall apples with about 60 per cent. of the plantings, which totalled 3,506 trees, as compared with 825 trees in Nova Scotia. Among winter apples, McIntosh Red leads with 3,553 trees, out of a total of 8,038 trees. Wageners are not listed in the Quebec list, which is limited to seventeen varieties, with Northern Spy coming second, as in Nova Scotia, with 1,060 trees. Other winter apples planted in Quebec are Peerless with 950 trees; Golden Russet with 822 trees; Baldwin, 630 trees; and Milwaukee, 505 trees. It is rather surprising to note that Fameuse and Greenings show only 115 and 141 trees, respectively.

ONTARIO.

Of 18,491 early apples, 6,890 trees were Duchess; 4,887, Yellow Transparent; 2,780, Red Astrachan, and 2,000 Russian Transparent. Wealthy constituted 10,230 trees out of a total of 16,373 fall apples. St. Lawrence made up 1,885 trees, with Alexander and Gravenstein about 700 each. A list of forty varieties constitutes the winter apples for Ontario, of which a total of 65,534 trees were sold. The leading variety by long odds was McIntosh Red with 16,568 trees. Northern Spy was second with 11,480 trees, while Fameuse was third with 6,778 trees. Greenings stand fourth in popularity with 3,332 trees, while Baldwin, Delicious, Pewaukee, Stark and Tolman stand about on an equal basis, with King and Wolf River one grade below. Bartlett again holds a strong lead in pears, with 7,325 trees out of a total of 27,363 trees. Clapp's Favorite comes second with 2,828 trees, and Kieffer third with 1,840. Other varieties are Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Clairgeau, Howell and Duchess, in the order

named. Of 31,601 plum trees, Reine Claude apparently leads with 2,825 trees, while Burbank stands second with 2,605 trees. Lombard, Monarch, Bradshaw and Shiro appear about equally popular. Elberta leads among peaches with 4,200 trees out of a total of 23,827, while Early Crawford and Yellow St. John follow in the order named. Montmorency has an easy lead among cherries with 6,000 trees, and Napoleon Bigarreau second with 1,170 trees. Champion leads among currant varieties with 19,950 bushes, while Fay's Prolific and Naples contend for second place. Concord grapes easily lead all other varieties, with Niagara second and Worden third. Downing is again the most popular variety of gooseberry, while Cuthbert is the leading raspberry variety with 37,550 bushes, as compared with 12,585 for Herbert, 3,960 for St. Regis, 1,375 for Marlboro, 10,950 for Columbian, and 1,600 for Cumberland. Eighteen strawberry varieties are shown to have been in demand, with Senator Dunlap 175,980 plants, as compared with 37,600 of Williams. Glen Mary comes third with 15,460 plants. Especially in strawberries these figures cannot be reliable as to plantings made, because, so many growers either grow their own plants or buy them from near neighbors. They may, however, show the relative popularity of varieties as determined by sales made by nursery firms.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Out of a grand total of 121,267 apple trees, Duchess and Yellow Transparent again lead the early apples with 6,543 and 3,566 trees, respectively. Wealthy has 11,124 trees out of a total of 20,644 fall apples, while Gravenstein comes second with 5,580. Among winter apples, McIntosh Red leads with approximately 25 per cent. of all winter apple trees planted, and Delicious has 10,522 trees, or about half as many. King comes in third place with 9,336 trees; Grimes' Golden fourth, with 4,948 trees; Jonathan fifth with 4,296 trees; Wagener sixth with 3,975 trees; and Newtown Pippin next with 3,627 trees. Bartlett and Flemish Beauty lead the pear varieties with Anjou in third place. Italian Prune had a strong lead among plums, while of the few peaches planted, Early Crawford and Elberta shared the honors equally.

POULTRY.

Care of Winter Layers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Pullets should be housed as soon as the cold fall winds start and should be well cared for during fall and winter weather. A good feed for laying hens is a mixture of cracked corn, wheat and oats, also a dry mash made up of: cornmeal, 60 lbs.; wheat middlings, 60 lbs.; wheat bran, 30 lbs.; alfalfa meal, 10 lbs.; oil-cake meal, 10 lbs.; beef scraps, 50 lbs.; and table salt, 1 lb. Plenty of fresh water should be kept in a sanitary fountain all the time. Oyster shell and fine gravel should be kept in the poultry house. A good plan is to feed a poultry tonic to keep the birds healthy. A green feed should be fed once a day, such as sugar beets, cabbage, or alsike clover.

From four to six inches of dry litter should be kept on the poultry house floor, and a scratch grain should be fed in this litter to give the poultry plenty of exercise. The poultry house should be well ventilated and free from dampness, and the roost-boards should be cleaned every morning. The house should be sprayed at least twice a week with a good disinfectant.

Leeds Co., Ontario.

WALTER MANEARD.

FARM BULLETIN.

Western Farmers Discuss a New Wheat Board.

A Co-operative Wheat Board managed and controlled by the United Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces was the subject of a two-days' conference at Winnipeg, last week. It is reported that plans were completed for the marketing of wheat by the United Farmers, the machinery being similar to that operated by the Canadian Wheat Board. The United Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company have been factors in the wheat trade, but they have never yet been influential enough to give farmers the protection they required. A union of the various forces throughout Western Canada might help considerably in improving the situation and removing speculation from the wheat market.

Harding President-Elect in U. S. A.

A political landslide on November 2 hurled the Democrats from power in the United States, elected Senator Harding, and gave his party a majority of about ten in the Senate, as compared with two at present, and a House majority of around one hundred. Another significant feature of the election was the rejection of the League of Nations, for which President Wilson has fought so strenuously. Party lines were apparently broken in the recent elections. The South, which has been looked upon as solidly Democratic, broke open and gave Harding considerable support.

Warren Gamaliel Harding received the news of his election on the eve of his fifty-fifth birthday. Mr. Harding for the greater part of his life has been a newspaper publisher, having built up the Marion Star from a small country newspaper to a daily of considerable influence.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Comment on week ending November 4.
Quotations on last Monday's markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price		Good Steers		Receipts		Top Price		Good Calves	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,327	12,265	5,421	\$12.00	\$12.25	\$13.00	584	954	924	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$18.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	925	2,247	1,269	10.00	11.50	10.50	456	335	682	16.00	17.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,820	2,779	1,572	10.00	11.50	10.50	388	918	784	16.00	17.00	15.00
Winnipeg	20,099	15,376	16,651	10.00	11.00	10.25	1,466	1,184	1,353	8.00	10.00	10.00
Calgary	3,844	5,794	3,384	8.00	10.25	8.10	365	782	900	8.50	8.00	8.25
Edmonton	2,471	3,385	1,819	8.00	9.50	8.00	347	322	437	8.00	6.50	8.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price		Selects		Receipts		Top Price		Good Lambs	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,046	9,219	6,771	\$18.25	\$17.00	\$19.25	11,308	17,823	6,439	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,849	1,991	2,120	18.00	16.75	19.00	3,951	3,365	5,333	13.00	13.75	12.50
Montreal (East End)	1,307	1,485	2,563	18.00	16.75	19.00	2,478	2,558	2,670	13.00	13.75	12.50
Winnipeg	2,892	2,442	2,298	17.00	15.50	18.50	6,506	4,062	4,412	9.00	10.00	10.25
Calgary	224	356	174	19.25	15.75	19.25	2,532	1,800	1,594	11.00	11.50	11.25
Edmonton	229	161	123	17.75	16.00	18.75	602	179	69	9.50	11.25	9.00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Receipts for the week consisted of 7,999 cattle, 600 calves, 8,991 hogs, and 13,342 sheep, on sales account, and 1,625 cattle, 962 hogs, and 585 sheep on through billing. Most of the cattle offering consisted of the common and inferior grades and as a consequence, choice cattle sold at steady prices, while the common and inferior grades sold at slight declines. A few heavy good quality cattle sold at \$12, and fair kinds from \$11 to \$12.50. Good butchers which were very few, sold from \$11 to \$12, fair kinds from \$9 to \$9.50, and light weights from \$6 to \$7. One good load of heifers was sold at \$12, and others from \$9 to \$11. Choice cows sold as high as \$10, but generally from \$8 to \$9. Canner cows moved steadily at \$4.50 per hundred, good bulls from \$9 to \$9.75, common from \$6 to \$6.50, and light from \$4.75 to \$5. Milkers and springers of good to choice quality were in demand at steady prices with those of last week. Stockers and feeders were in a little better demand all week, good breedy feeding steers weighing eight hundred pounds and upwards selling as high as \$11.50, a slight increase over prices of the previous week. A number of orders from country buyers were left unfilled owing to the scarcity of good breedy feeders. This trade has shown more activity of inquiry than for some time past and is expected to increase to even greater proportions in the next few weeks; that is, providing quality is in evidence. With a fair run of calves, choice veal sold at steady prices throughout the week ranging from \$17.75 to \$18.50. The best quality veal has been coming in small quantities, the greatest proportion of the calf receipts being of common grading; these sold about steady. Medium veal moved from \$16 to \$17, and common from \$12 to \$15.

With almost twice as many sheep and lambs on hand as during the previous week, practically all classes sold lower after Monday. On Monday, the best lambs moved from \$13.75 to \$14.50, on Wednesday, the best lambs sold from \$13 to \$13.25, and on Thursday, choice lambs moved from \$12.50 to \$12.75. Choice yearlings moved from \$9 to \$10, choice lightweight sheep from \$7.50 to \$8, and heavy fat sheep from \$6 to \$7. The market closed with a little weaker tendency. Light handyweight sheep and choice yearlings seem to be in best demand. The market was well cleaned up at the close.

With about 1,200 more hogs on the market than during the previous week, prices seemed to be on the downward trend. On Monday, they were about steady at \$18.25, fed and watered. This price was changed from \$17.25 to \$17.75, fed and watered, on Wednesday, and on Thursday, \$17.25 to \$17.50, fed and watered.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 28, inclusive, were: 241,218 cattle, 70,407 calves, 248,838 hogs and 184,951 sheep; compared with 290,768 cattle, 58,780 calves, 317,341 hogs, and 198,635 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO				MONTREAL			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	92								
STEERS									
good	299	\$10.50	\$10.00-\$11.00	\$12.00	50	9.50	9.00-\$10.00	\$10.00	
1,000-1,200 common	33	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00					
STEERS									
good	523	9.00	8.00-9.75	10.00	72	9.25	9.00	10.00	
700-1,000 common	523	7.50	6.50-7.75	7.75	109	7.75	5.75-8.50	8.75	
HEIFERS									
good	433	10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00	12	9.25	9.00	10.00	
fair	357	8.30	7.00-8.50	8.50	17	7.50	7.00-8.50	8.50	
common	279	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	68	6.00	5.75-6.50	6.50	
COWS									
good	100	8.50	7.00-10.00	10.00	20	7.75	7.50-8.00	8.00	
common	651	6.36	5.00-8.00	8.50	234	6.00	5.00-7.00	7.00	
BULLS									
good	48	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00					
common	245	6.00	5.50-6.50	7.50	150	4.50	4.50	5.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	841	4.93	4.00-6.00	6.00	180	3.50	3.00-4.00	4.50	
OXEN	8	7.50	7.50	7.50					
CALVES									
veal	584	16.68	15.00-18.00	18.50	178	14.00	12.00-15.00	16.00	
grass					278	5.50	5.50	6.00	
STOCKERS									
good	1,313	8.50	8.00-9.00	10.35					
fair	372	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS									
good	187	10.48	9.25-11.00	11.90					
800-1,100 fair	21	9.40	9.00-9.75	9.75					
HOGS									
selects	6,829	17.99	17.25-18.25	18.25	1,662	17.60	17.50	18.00	
heavies					23				
(fed and watered) lights	79	16.25	15.25-16.25	16.25	124				
sows	137	13.90	12.25-15.75	15.25	38	13.75	13.50-14.00	15.50	
stags	1				2				
LAMBS									
good	8,892	13.48	12.50-14.25	14.25	2,541	13.00	13.00	13.00	
common	666	9.74	8.00-11.00	11.00	901	11.00	11.00-11.50	11.50	
SHEEP									
yearlings	162	8.87	8.00-10.50	11.00					
light	1,231	6.00	5.50-6.50	6.50	293	6.10	6.00-6.50	7.00	
common	357	4.00	3.00-5.00	5.00	216	5.00	4.00-5.50	6.00	

Montreal hogs quoted on basis of off-car weights.

Montreal.

The fact that Monday's receipts were comparatively light was attributed to the Holiday. On Tuesday, receipts were also light and on Wednesday and Thursday there were very few fresh arrivals of any kind. It is most likely that there is more than one cause for the continued light runs, but among the most common given are the fine open weather that has prevailed throughout the fall, the low price being offered for stock as compared with the price of hay and other feeds that have been consumed by the cattle, the amount of straw of good quality and other rough feeds in store, that could be fed to any cattle carried over, and the fact that producers are not pressed for money. A number of dealers also express the opinion that there is not a very large surplus of cattle in the surrounding districts. Packers are still looking for heavy runs as soon as the rough weather sets in and are quite firm in their attitude towards lower prices. Canners reached a level of \$3, during the week, and while a few lots of Bologna bulls were weighed up at \$4.75, the most common price was \$4.50. There was a larger percentage than usual of fair and common butcher steers. These, together with quite liberal shipments direct to packers from Winnipeg

made up more of this class of stock than the trade were willing to purchase. One load of good steers was reshipped to Toronto and a number of lots of common grades were left unsold. From \$8.50 to \$9 was the most common range for the better grades of steers and heifers. The best of the medium cows and stocky little two-year-old heifers, weighing around seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty pounds were weighed up at \$7. Thinner grades of cows and heifers, with light young steers from \$5.75 to \$6 and poor yearlings around \$4.25. There was a strong tone to the market for veal calves. Common grass calves were sold, for \$5.50.

There were not enough lambs to supply the demand and a number of small butchers were unable to secure stocks. Good lambs brought \$13. Prices ranged from that figure down to \$8 for culls. Sheep in mixed lots of fairly good average brought \$6 and those of more even grading \$6.50.

There was a break of \$1 per hundred in prices for hogs as compared with those of the previous week. A number of sales were made at \$17.75 and \$18, but the standard price was \$17.50. A few selected fat sows were weighed up at

\$15.50. Sows were generally \$4 below selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES—The total receipts from January 1 to October 28, inclusive, were: 35,633 cattle, 61,945 calves, 62,718 hogs and 88,172 sheep; compared with 48,055 cattle, 67,256 calves, 71,058 hogs and 85,956 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 28, inclusive, were: 39,491 cattle, 52,515 calves, 53,257 hogs and 56,954 sheep; compared with 52,654 cattle, 51,422 calves, 51,351 hogs and 57,220 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Wool Market Report.

At the recent Government sales held in Boston, 2,867,000 lbs. of wool were sold, being fully 95% of the offerings. The sale was essentially a carpet wool auction, and in view of the fact that the wools were two years old, 16½ cents, which was the top price paid, was considered sufficient for the quality of the wools. American quarter blood wools are quoted at 30 to 32 cents, while the finer grades of Ohio and Michigan fleeces are quoted as high as 60 cents. Half blood combing is quoted at 50 cents to 52 cents and ¾ blood combing at 38c. to 40 cents.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$2.27; No. 2 northern, \$2.26; No. 3 northern, \$2.22; No. 4 northern, \$2.15.
Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 68½¢; No. 3 C. W., 62¢; extra No. 1 feed, 62¢; No. 1 feed, 59½¢; No. 2 feed, 59½¢.
Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C. W., \$1.20½; No. 4 C. W., \$1.07½; rejected, 88½¢; feed, 88½¢.

The above in store, Fort William.
Ontario Wheat.—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 2 winter, \$2.05 to \$2.10; No. 2 spring, \$2 to \$2.05.
American Corn.—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.21.
Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 62c. to 64c., according to freight outside.
Barley.—Malting, \$1.10 to \$1.15, according to freights outside.
Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment. Straight-run bulk, seaboard, \$9 to \$9.15.
Buckwheat.—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15.
Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto, cash prices: First patents, \$12.90; second patents, \$12.40; first clears, \$11.80.
Rye.—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.65, according to freights outside.
Millfeed.—Car lots, delivered, Toronto, freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$42 to \$45; feed flour, \$3.25, white middlings, \$55.

Hides and Wool.

Country Hides, delivered Toronto.—Beef hides, flat cured, 9c.; green hides, 7c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearing and spring lamb, 25c. to 50c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 36c. to 38c.
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 10c.; calf skins, green flats, 10c.; veal kip, 8c.; horsehides, city take-off, \$4 to \$5.
Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels 9c. to 10c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 8c. to 9c.; cakes No. 1, 13c. to 14c.
Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 15c.; medium 22c.; fine, 30c.

Poultry.

The demand for poultry was slightly better and trade was stronger at prices which averaged slightly higher than those of a week ago. Best demand was for crate fed chickens, and large fat hens. Live weight prices were: Crate-fed chickens, 20c. to 23c.; chickens good farm stock 18c. to 20c.; hens over 6 lbs. each, 26c.; hens over 5 lbs. each 24c.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 20c.; roosters, 14c. to 16c.; choice ducks over 5 lbs., 20c.; choice ducks under 5 lbs., 17c.
Dressed Poultry.—Crate-fed chickens, picked clean, 32c. to 35c. per lb.; chickens, good farm stock, 20c. to 25c.; choice ducks, heads off, over 5 lbs., 30c.; under 5 lbs., 25c. per lb.; old hens, over 6 lbs., 26c.; over 5 lbs., 25c.; 4 to 5 lbs., 22c.; roosters, 18c. to 20c. per lb.

Farm Produce.

Eggs on the wholesale market were a firm trade, and new-laid were slightly higher as the receipts were light, and the demand large. No. 1's sold at 62c. to 64c.; selects, 69c. to 71c.; selects in cartons, 75c., and new-laid at 80c. to 85c. per dozen.
Butter was a slow, weak trade at unchanged quotations. Choice creamery pound prints, selling at 57c. to 59c.; medium creamery at 55c. to 59c., and best dairy at 49c. to 50c.
Cheese was weak, but otherwise unchanged, new, large selling at 29c. to 29½¢, and old, large at 33c. to 34c. per lb.
Honey.—Choice comb at \$7.50 to \$8 per case of 15 combs, bulk 5's, 28c. to 29c.; 10's 27c. to 28c.; 60's, 26c. to 27c.
Fruits and Vegetables, Wholesale.
Apples were an improved trade at unchanged prices, good eating apples met with the best call.
Potatoes were firmer and prices unevenly higher, some dealers asking \$2, while others sold at \$1.65 per bag.
Onions continue easy, while beets, carrots and turnips were slow and hard to sell.
Apples—20c. to 30c. per 6 qts., 30c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket, \$1 to \$2 per bushel, \$3 to \$6 per barrel.
B. C. apples \$4 per box.
Crabapples—50c. to 60c. per 11-qt basket.
Cranberries—\$14 to \$14.50 per bbl.
Grape—Blue or green, 45c. to 60c. per 6 qts., \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.
Pears—25c. to 50c. per 6 qts., and 50c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Plums—25c. to 30c. per 6 qts., 35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket
Prune Plums—75c. to \$1.50 per 6 qts., \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.
Tomatoes.—Outside-grown 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket; hothouse, 15c. to 20c. per lb.
Beets—\$1 per bag.
Cabbage—40c. to 75c. per doz., \$1 per bbl.
Carrots—75c. per bag.
Cauliflower—50c. to \$2.50 per doz.
Celery—50c. to \$1 per doz.
Corn—15c. to 20c. per doz.
Cucumbers—90c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.
Lettuce.—Leaf, 30c. to 35c. per doz., Canadian head, 75c. to \$1.50 per doz.
Onions—\$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack; pickling yellow, 50c. per 11 qts.; white, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.
Peppers—Green, hot, 50c. to 60c. per 11 qts.; sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.; red sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.; red hot, 65c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.
Potatoes—\$1.60 to \$2 per bag.
Spinach—\$2 to \$2.25 per bbl.
Squash—75c. to \$1.50 per doz.
Pumpkins—75c. to \$1.50 per doz.
Turnips—60c. to 75c. 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 Seed.

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.—Cattle receipts were more liberal last week at Buffalo, but notwithstanding the general situation was improved over the week before, shipping steers showing a quarter to half advance and on real choice handy butchering grades this much of an advance was noted. On the general run of medium and common cattle, values ruled about steady. Bulls were given a good strong advance of a quarter, while on milk cows and springers the market was firm on the best lots and weak on the medium and common kinds. Best steers last week were out of Canada and sold at \$13 to \$13.25. Best handy steers offered reached \$12.50, a light, and commonish kind of steers dropping around \$9.50 to \$10. Best handy butchering heifers sold around \$10 to \$10.50, with prime kinds quotable up to \$11 to \$11.50. Stockers and feeders showed a more active demand, from \$8.75 to \$9 taking the best eight hundred pound and shade heavier kinds. Receipts for the week totaled better than 5,000, better than one-third of which were Canadians. In the run were quite a few loads out of Winnipeg, mostly medium and common kinds. Quotations:
Steers — Canadians — Best, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.50; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.
Butchering Steers — Yearlings, good to prime, \$14 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$12 to \$12.50; best handy, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; light and common, \$8.50 to \$9.50.
Cows and Heifers — Heavy heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; best butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; good butcher heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; light, common, \$5.50 to \$6; very fancy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; best heavy fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8; medium to good, \$6.50 to \$7; cutters, \$4 to \$5; canners, good, \$3 to \$3.50.
Stockers and Feeders — Best feeders, \$8 to \$9; common to fair, \$7.25 to \$7.75; best stockers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$5.50 to \$6.
Hogs.—Buffalo's hog market went on the rampage last week, prices being boosted fully a dollar and a half over the preceding week, on days, closing up for the week around a dollar above the week's previous prices, it being generally a \$15.25 to \$15.50 market on Friday. Packers were light buyers all week, eastern order demand taking the great bulk of the offerings.
Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb market was in a satisfactory position at Buffalo last week, prices changing some, but not materially, opening up Monday with closely top-sorted lambs at \$14.50, closing up for the week at \$13.75. A few decks of Canadian lambs, a little weighty and coarse, sold at \$11.50 to \$12.50. Sheep ruled generally strong

throughout the week, good handy ewes, which made up the bulk of the offerings in this line selling from \$6.50 to \$7, with wethers quotable from \$7 to \$7.50, cull sheep from \$2 to \$4.50. Considering that supplies this season of the year are off the grass, being shipped to market just before the usual snow time, buyers consider that prices are good.
Calves.—Calf trade at Buffalo last week, showed strength as the week progressed, Monday the market being generally a one price of \$18 for the top veals, while on Friday the price was jumped to \$19, most of the top offerings bringing this price. Canadians, that were a little weighty and not as good qualified as the natives, ranged from \$18 to \$18.50 on the week's closing market.

Montreal.

The market for horses is quiet, with prices unchanged. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., are quoted at \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; light horses, \$175 to \$225 each; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$300 each.
Dressed Hogs.—No change is reported in the market for dressed hogs. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 26c. per lb., and country dressed at 24c. per lb.
Canadian pure leaf lard is quoted at 28c. to 29c. per lb.
Potatoes.—A better feeling is noted in the market for potatoes, but prices continued unchanged. Car lots were quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag of 90 lbs., extra track, and in a wholesale jobbing way at \$1.60 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store.
Poultry. Receipts of poultry are at present small and, as the demand is good, prices are firm. Turkeys were quoted at 55c. per lb.; milk-fed chickens, 40c. to 42c.; fowl, 32c.; roosters, 28c., and ducks, 36c. to 37c.
Honey and Maple Products.—Maple syrup was quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon in wood, and at \$2.10 to \$2.20 per tin of one gallon. Maple sugar was 26c. to 28c. per lb., according to quality. A good demand is reported for white clover comb honey at firm prices. No. 1 grade was quoted at 25c. per section, No. 2 grade at 23c., and buckwheat grades at 18c.
Eggs.—Demand for eggs continues good and prices were steady. Quotations: Special grades, 75c. to 77c. per dozen; extras, 67c. to 68c.; firsts, 58c. to 59c., and seconds, 50c. to 51c.
Butter.—No change is reported in the market for butter. Some round lots of finest creamery were quoted at 52c. to 52½¢ per lb., and in a wholesale jobbing way the quotation was 55c. per lb. in solid packages, and 56c. in 1-lb. blocks.
Cheese.—A better demand is reported in the cheese market, especially for eastern colored goods, and some odd lots have changed hands at 23½¢ per lb., with 24½¢ bid for Western colored.
Grain.—The local market for cash grain was unchanged. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 89c.; No. 3 Canadian Western at 83c.; No. 1 feed at 81½¢, and No. 2 feed at 79c. per bushel, ex-store. Ontario No. 3 white in transit was quoted at 80c. ex-track.
Flour.—The market for winter wheat-flour is showing a stronger tone owing to an increased demand. Car lots of choice grades were quoted at \$10 to \$10.25 per barrel in second-hand jute bags, ex-track, and in broken lots at \$11 to \$11.25 ex-store. Winter wheat patents were \$11.50 to \$11.75 per barrel, in new cotton bags, ex-store.
Millfeed.—With the advent of colder weather the demand for Manitoba bran and shorts has increased and prices are ruling firm. Bran was quoted at \$40.25 and shorts at \$45.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash.

Ontario bran was offering at \$37 to \$38, and shorts at \$42 to \$43 per ton, ex-track. Pure barley meal was quoted at \$58, dairy feed at \$50, and mixed mouille at \$45 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.
Baled Hay—Business in hay is quiet. No. 2 timothy was quoted at \$31 to \$32 per ton, and No. 3 timothy at \$30 per ton, ex-track.
Hides and Skins—No change is reported in the market for hides and skins and prices continue nominal. Steer and cow hides were quoted at 10c. per lb.; bull hides 7c.; calf skins, 14c., and kips 10c. per lb. Good lamb skins were 50c. each, and horse hides, \$2.50 to \$3 each.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto Nov. 8. Cattle.—Receipts, 7,021. The cattle receipts were fairly heavy, but out of them 1,500 were billed through. The market was flooded with Western shipments and the packers also unloaded direct shipments to their sidings. There were very few choice Ontario cattle offered. The price for choice was about steady, common grades looked about a quarter lower, and canners a half lower. Trade in stockers was slow. There was a fair inquiry for good feeders. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, choice, \$11 to \$12.25; good, \$10 to \$11; medium, \$7.50 to \$10; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher heifers, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; medium, \$7 to \$10; common \$5.75 to \$6.75. Butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$6.50 to \$8.50. Canners and cutters, \$3 to \$6. Butcher bulls, good, \$8 to \$9.50. Feeding steers, good, \$10 to \$11.50; fair, \$9 to \$9.50. Stockers, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; fair, \$6.25 to \$8.
Calves.—Receipts, 485. Choice calves were very few. Tops sold for \$17.50; common and grassers about steady but very slow sale. Quotations: Choice, \$16 to \$17.50; medium, \$13 to \$16; common, \$6 to \$11. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160. Springers, choice, \$125 to \$165.
Sheep.—Receipts, 6,853. With a fair run of lambs, the bulk sold half a dollar lower than last week's close; good sheep, 6 to 8 cents. Quotations: Lambs, \$12 to \$12.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 3,231. Hogs sold at last week's close of \$17.25 to \$17.50, for fed and watered selects. The outlook for the week is uncertain. Quotations: fed and watered basis: Selects, \$17.25 to \$17.50; lights, \$15.25 to \$15.50; heavies, \$16.25 to \$16.50; sows, \$13.25 to \$14.50.
Montreal, Que., Nov. 8. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,643. Trading was quite active at prices fully as strong as those paid during the previous week. Aside from a few loads of Winnipeg cattle, there were no good cattle on sale. The best of the medium grades of heifers and steers brought \$9, canners, 3, and fairly heavy bulls up to \$5.25. Receipts considered exceptionally light for the time of the year. Quotations: Butcher steers, medium, \$8 to \$9; common, \$5.50 to \$7.75. Butcher heifers, medium, \$7 to \$9; common, \$4.50 to \$7. Butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; medium, \$5 to \$7; canners, \$3 to \$4.25; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,102. Bulk of sales of grassy calves at \$6. There were very few veal calves offered. Quotations: Good veal, \$13 to \$15; medium, \$11 to \$12.50; grass, \$5 to \$6.50.
Sheep.—Receipts, 5,787. The market was about steady. A few selected lambs reached a top of \$13.25; good lots generally \$13. Sheep were a bit stronger. Quotations: Ewes, \$4 to \$7; lambs, good, \$13; common, \$8 to \$11.50.
Hogs.—Receipts, 1,724. A number of sales were made at \$17, off cars. There was a weak undertone and dealers talked \$16.50. Quotations, off car weights: Selects, \$17; sows, \$12.50 to \$13.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 8. Cattle.—Receipts, 6,500. Cattle were generally 50 to 75 cents lower. There were no prime steers. Best Canadians sold at from \$12 to \$13.
Hogs.—Receipts, 16,000. Hogs were 75 cents lower than Saturday, selling generally at \$15.25.
Sheep.—Receipts, 18,000. Top lambs, \$12.75; Canadians, \$11 to \$11.75; ewes, \$6 to \$6.50.
Calves.—Receipts, 2,200. Tops, \$19.

Cheese Markets.

At the regular meeting of the Cornwall Cheese Board, on Saturday, November 6, there were 1,278 boxes of colored and 22 boxes of white cheese offered, of which 1,041 boxes of colored were sold at 23½¢; 23 cents was bid for white, but there were no sales. At Belleville, on the same date, 900 boxes were offered, of which 200 colored sold at 22½¢ cents, and 260 white sold at 22¼¢ cents. The balance sold at 23 11/16 cents. On the New York market, whole milk flats, average run sold at 24c. to 25c.; current make, average run, sold at 24c. to 25c.; wins, average run, 24½¢ to 25c. Finest Easterns sold on the Montreal market for 22½¢ to 24c.
For Chicago Market see page 1955.

Top Price Good Calves

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
Nov. 4	1919	Oct. 28
\$18.50	\$18.50	\$18.50
16.00	17.00	15.00
16.00	17.00	15.00
8.00	10.00	10.00
8.50	8.00	8.25
8.00	6.50	8.00

Top Price Good Lambs

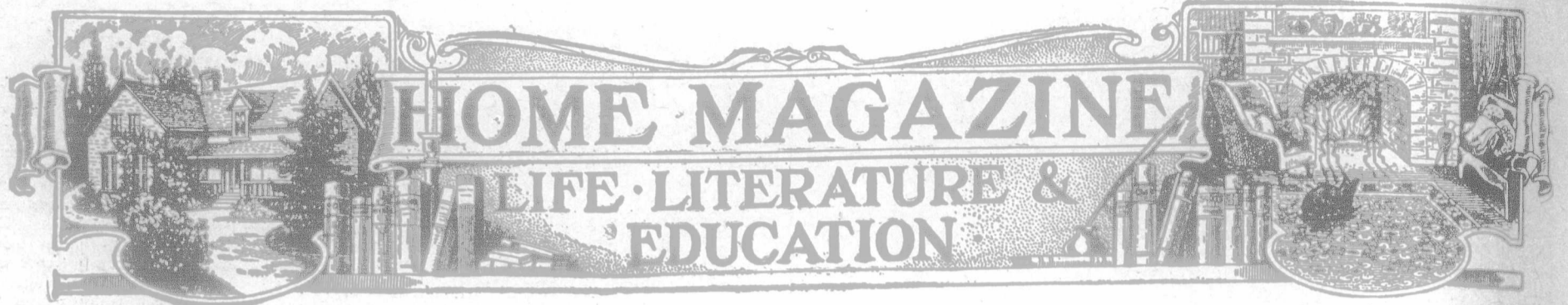
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
Nov. 4	1919	Oct. 28
\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.00
13.00	13.75	12.50
13.00	13.75	12.50
9.00	13.00	10.25
11.00	11.50	11.25
9.50	11.25	9.00

Price Range Bulk Sales top Price

9.00-10.00	10.00
9.00	10.00
5.75-8.50	8.75
9.00	10.00
7.00-8.50	8.50
5.75-6.50	6.50
7.50-8.00	8.00
5.00-7.00	7.00
4.50	5.00
3.00-4.00	4.50
7.50	7.50
12.00-15.00	16.00
5.50	6.00
17.50	18.00
13.50-14.00	15.50
13.00	13.00
11.00-11.50	11.50
6.00-6.50	7.00
4.00-5.50	6.00

Receipts were generally \$4 below
CHARLES—The total receipts
y 1 to October 28, inclusive,
cattle, 61,945 calves, 62,718
172 sheep; compared with
67,256 calves, 71,058 hogs
sheep, received during the
g period of 1919.
—The total receipts from
to October 28, inclusive,
cattle, 52,515 calves, 53,257
954 sheep; compared with
51,422 calves, 51,351 hogs
sheep, received during the
g period of 1919.

Market Report,
ent Government sales held
67,000 lbs. of wool were sold,
5% of the offerings. The
tially a carpet wool auction,
of the fact that the wools
ars old, 16½¢ cents, which
price paid, was considered
the quality of the wools.
arter blood wools are quoted
nts, while the finer grades of
higan fleeces are quoted as
cents. Half blood combing
50 cents to 52 cents and ½¢
g at 38c. to 40 cents.



The Joy of Being.

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

Whither my road is leading me
Perhaps I do not know;
But, oh, the path is fair to see,
And sweet the winds that blow!
In sun or storm, by day or night,
If skies are lowering or bright,
The highroad holds so much delight
I run with heart aglow.

The lanes may thorny be, and lead
To steps heart-breaking high;
The forests wild with bush and weed
My strength may mortify;
Yet, with resolve to do and dare,
I hold within my soul small care
For hazards spread o'er pathways where
The goals worth winning lie.

It is enough to live and plan,
To joy in earth and sea;
To do what things a mortal can
With spirit blithe and free;
To prove one's strength of soul, and will
To meet and overcome the ill,
And in the end to gain the thrill
Of manful mastery!

Among the Books

The Romance of Jeffery Farnol.

THIS week a serial story begins running in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." A few of our readers may have read it, a number more may have heard of it, but we are assured that it will be new to the great majority of our readers. Its name is "The Money Moon," and it was written by the famous English author, Jeffery Farnol.

Writing of the modern authors a short time ago, in "The Bookman," J. P. Collins remarked that "the majority of the younger novelists have come through the war rather badly." His opinion was that before the war writers had got into a habit of artificiality, and that when the great contest came, smiting everything "old and new", they were left somewhat adrift, only the few surviving who have "seen the world and found something to say."

Among these few the very first one he mentions is Jeffery Farnol, who, he says, is "a healthy example of the point at stake." Continuing, he outlines for us "the romance" of the life of Farnol, which, during its early years at least, ran in a similar channel to that of many writers who have achieved greatness, in that it followed that great teacher, the school of adversity.

As Mr. Collins remarks, "certain good fairies round Mr. Farnol's cradle were none the worse for seeming otherwise," and, besides, the budding author had the advantage of a father who could infect the household with his own love of books and a mother who was all affectionate encouragement.

Briefly the story is this: Farnol was born in Birmingham, in a home of culture, though in the midst of dingy surroundings. Evidently there was not much money, for the youth had to rough it—perhaps the best possible experience for one possessed of the gift of authorship. But, "he was luckier than some of us," says Collins, "for he got a chance of trying engineering; and luckier still, perhaps, that he soon left it behind. One of his few early successes was to scale a factory stack for a wagered florin, and those who know what 'Brum' could produce in the way of chimneys will see that here was a youngster nothing could daunt.

"On the other hand, no factory of brass or iron could hold a lad who was drawing audiences with story-telling when

he was not drawing caricatures. He tried iron work, carpentering, jewelry, the brush, and goodness knows what. At Westminster Art School he made a lifelong friend of Yoshio Markino, the Japanese artist; but he was shaping for deeper moorings still. He married the daughter of an American scene-painter, and went West with them to pursue his studies in comparative indigence, or what would have proved so, but for his father-in-law. Through him Farnol obtained a post in the scenic studios of the Astor Theatre, where he proceeded to paint miles of panorama as a background."

Looking on from outside, the very practical critic might have thought all these changing occupations a frittering-away of life, but they provided the patch-work from which books are made and in between whiles Farnol found time to write a tale. It was "The Broad Highway," nevertheless three American firms refused it, one with the expressed objection that it was "too English and too long." Then another backset met the story. An actor friend took the manuscript to Boston to try its luck there, promptly forgot all about it, and finally brought it back in the bottom of his trunk where it had lain for many months in oblivious peace.

However, as the biographer remarks, "even broad highways will sometimes turn." Farnol and his wife went back to London, where the wife, rescuing the much-travelled manuscript from perdition, sent it to an old friend of the family who was literary enough to recognize literature. This friend sent the story to Mr. Rymer, of Sampson Low, and thus "the firm that found 'Lorna Doone' had lit upon another gem of price."

The book was an immediate success in England. It was taken up by a Boston firm, and in a short time Farnol "was placing serial rights with 'McClures' at fabulous rates before the title was fixed or the scenario dry upon the paper. The hard, poverty-stricken days were over; Jeffery Farnol's name was becoming a household word, and an enthusiastic public was re-living, as it pored over his pages, the sun-lit chequered old days of adventure and romance.

"The Money Moon" is one of Farnol's lighter tales—for the policy of our Home Magazine department is to alternate a psychological story such as our last one—Poole's "His Family"—with one in lighter vein; so do we seek to please all tastes. Other books by Farnol are: "The Amateur Gentleman," "The Definite Object," "Beltane the Smith," "Our Admirable Betty," and the Jess important "The Honourable Mr. Tawnish," "The Chronicles of the Imp," and "The Geste of Duke Jocelyn."

It is rumored among the gossips, says "The Bookman," that Mr. Farnol is at work in a new vein which should suit him to perfection. Such a rumor is enough to set romance lovers on the *qui vive*, for so painstaking is Farnol, so vivid is his imagination, so sure his artistic touch, and so readily does he contrive to interest the reader in the common life of the common people among the green lanes of England, that any talk of a new venture which exactly "suits him" will be awaited with curiosity and expectation.

Your Health.

By "MEDICUS."

DURING the past week three sufferers (one in Durham Co., Ont., one in York Co., Ont., and the other in Oxford Co., Ont.) have written to the Health column giving symptoms that indicate Hyperchlorhydria or sour stomach. Briefly the symptoms are: Palpitation of the heart, headaches,

nervous symptoms, sleeplessness, and thinness as a result of dieting. The following article, which has been written especially for these sufferers, may be found useful to a great many people, for sour stomach is a very common ailment

Hyperchlorhydria (Sour Stomach.)

CAUSES: (1) Fast eating—The hurry of the twentieth century, the rush of work, the American quick-lunch counter. All have combined to make it easy for us to bolt our food, and because the stomach for many days, weeks and months shows no signs of resentment, we continue the practice, and, like all bad habits once formed, it is most difficult to avoid. "Chew every mouthful once for every tooth." If you have cut your wisdom teeth you should have 32 teeth, and that means 32 bites to every mouthful. Prove to yourself that you have cut your wisdom teeth by eating slowly.

(2) Improper mastication. Your teeth may need filling and it hurts to bite hard. Perhaps your teeth "don't hit and do miss," or your plate doesn't stay up when you eat taffy or laugh and you leave them out altogether. Or, it is possible your lower set never did fit; they tip when you bite and so you leave them in the "broken china teapot." Don't imitate the chickens (although they can teach you many useful things). Remember, your stomach is no gizzard. "Time spent at meat and mass is never lost," there's more truth than poetry in that.

Fletcher perhaps went too far when he advised us to "Fletcherize" even milk. In other words he wanted us to chew milk as you would bread; but he emphasized a very fundamental truth, that we as a nation eat too fast. Bellamy, in his book "Looking Backwards," pictures our descendants a few generations ahead, and they have no teeth because people in the past had not used them very much, so that eventually children never "cut a tooth." If you wanted boiled pork and cabbage you would ask for lozenge No. 9; toast and coffee, lozenge No. 40, and so on. How delightful for the housewife! No dishes to wash, no tables to set, no waiting meals for tardy husbands, etc., etc., but look at the fun they missed. Bellamy didn't expect us to reach that state for many centuries to come, but it looks as if we are going to disappoint him. One of the most common causes of pyorrhea is the fact that we don't use our teeth. We don't chew crusts or dry toast, etc. If you were to tie your arm in a sling for a year or two it would become useless. Nature just says if we don't use the things she gives us she will take them away, or destroy them,—a fairly logical arrangement.

(3) Excess of salt (sodium chloride) causes an excess of acid in the stomach (hydrogen chloride). Condiments, pepper, mustard, etc., irritate the stomach and stimulate an excessive secretion of acid.

(4) Nervous conditions. If the patient has had appendicitis, or gallstones, and not had an operation, he is very likely to suffer from hyperchlorhydria.

Treatment.—Remove the cause, bad habits of eating, improper mastication etc. A visit to the dentist will likely pay big dividends.

Diet.—Don't diet yourself too much. Certain foods will disagree at certain times and perhaps not at other times. If you stop eating this thing and that thing, you will soon be living on bread and water, and then finally water. The result will be you will lose weight, get thin and nervous, and then your troubles are made worse. You have heard of the dog chasing his tail. It works something like this: The thinner you get, the less you eat; the less you eat, the worse your

stomach gets; the worse your stomach gets, the thinner you get; the thinner you get, the less foods agree with your stomach, the less foods agree with you, the worse your stomach gets, etc., etc. So if possible put on 10 or 15 pounds in weight, and that means you will have to eat things that cause you some discomfort. Fried fat—e. g. fried potatoes, fried meat, fried eggs, hot buttered toast, etc., disagree because in the heating of fats free fatty acids are liberated and irritate the stomach. Fruits are not usually acceptable to the patient's stomach because of the presence of acids. You can overcome this in cooked fruits and vegetables by adding milk, which contains alkalies, e. g. apple sauce, baked apple and milk, tomato soup with milk. If you eat more salt than the rest of the folk it will help your stomach to cut it down, likewise pepper.

Drugs.—Go to the drug store and buy one ounce of Bismuth subcarbonate or subnitrate and one ounce of the oxide of magnesia. Take them home and mix thoroughly on a large paper, using an ordinary knife, and take a teaspoonful of the powder one half an hour to one hour after meals, or whenever the discomfort is greatest. If it purges you (the magnesia) reduce the dose. You will find that this powder will give you a great deal of relief and it is practically harmless. I prefer it to baking soda.

Stomach tube If your stomach is very bad, suggest to your doctor to use a stomach tube. That gives you wonderfully quick relief.

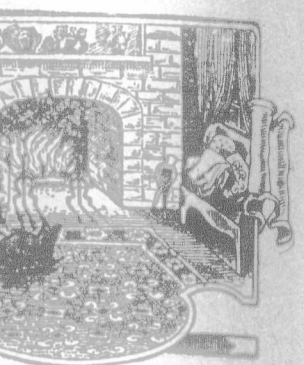
Western Ontario Women's Institutes in Session.

FULLY four hundred women crowded into The Auditorium, London, on the afternoon of October 26th. Passer-by looked, and wondered, and the enlightened remarked, "The Women's Institute."

—In Convention, of course, and a very live Convention it was, which wound up with a set of Resolutions vital enough, and far-reaching enough to make those who know nothing of the Women's Institute sit up and think about it. These Resolutions are not given in this paper this week, and for this reason. They are going down to the big Central meeting next week, with those from the Ottawa Convention, so that all can be incorporated into one strong set of Resolutions to be presented to the proper authorities. When the report of that meeting appears, as it will shortly, in these pages, the Resolutions will be printed in full.

To come back to the Western Convention. There never was—there never could be—a convention at which a better feeling prevailed from start to finish.—Not a word of carping criticism, not a single clash,—it was constructive from start to close. Even when "hydro" went off, and the delegates were obliged to sit in darkness for two or three hours, the proceedings went briskly on and not an hour was lost, although Mr. Putman did go about for some ten minutes with two bicycle lamps—like the old Greek fellow who set out with a lamp looking for "an honest man."—Mr. Putman declared he was looking for "an honest woman"; he must have his little joke. And now I must tell you another good one on him.—But no, that will come further on, in next week's story.

Just now we must get over the general features by mentioning the social events of the Convention. First of all, "the city" entertained the delegates to a banquet out in McCormick's big biscuit factory, where the banquet hall was decorated with witches on broomsticks, black cats and pumpkins (pictures,



of course,) in anticipation of the coming Hallowe'en. The Women's Canadian Club acted as hostesses, Mayor Little and others spoke, and everyone had a good time. Features of the entertainment there and at the evening session were music by the "Brunswick Harmony Boys," and folk-dances by Miss Manley's pupils at St. Angela's School, and the School of Musical Art. Nor must one forget Mr. Maclaren's community singing lessons at the evening session, and the exquisite solos rendered by Carman Learn.—Now to the working part of the program:

With the regretted exception of Mrs. Patterson, of Gadshill, who could not come because of illness at home, the speakers and presiding officers all were on hand. Those who presided over the session were: Mrs. Finch, Mapleton; Miss R. Thompson, Auburn; Mrs. G. A. McLevey, Rodney; Mrs. A. Clarke, Arner; Mr. Putnam; and Mrs. R. T. Phillips, Lucknow. Mrs. F. E. Leonard, President of the Women's Canadian Club, welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. N. Anderson replied to her address, stating that the Women's Institute has a membership larger than any other organization in America (39,000 in Ontario alone) and giving a brief outline of the broad scope of work. "A bit of good advice she gave was, 'If there seems to be anything wrong with you or your conditions, study the conditions, then do something to remove them.'"

Reports from the various districts showed, indeed, the scope of the work. Improvement of schools seemed to be a favorite activity, and delegates spoke of medical inspection, child clinics, hot lunches, school fairs, putting in sanitary drinking cups and fountains, etc. There was much talk of charitable work, help given to hospitals, sanatoriums, etc., and two or three reported donations to the Navy League and Soldiers' Re-establishment. In connection with general community work were reports of building community halls (Wilkesport, Colpo's Bay and other places), rest-rooms and reading-rooms (Thamesville, Tiverton and other places), prizes for fairs, etc. Mrs. Graham of Ripley, Bruce Co., gave a rather unusual report. In her district committees for Public Health and Child Welfare have been formed, and a program outlined. Copies, containing the clause: "We are to work for the establishing of Health Centres," have been sent to all the branches. "Work with your Township Council in this matter," Mrs. Graham advised "so Dr. Hill will know what you are doing." A delightful feeling of amity with the U. F. W. O. seems to exist in this district. On invitation Mrs. Graham attended one of the U. F. W. O. meetings. She suggested that the W. I. and U. F. W. O. use the same hall, and the idea was favorably received and acted upon.

It will be noted that, in this report of the London Convention, Miss Chapman's talk on "Labor-Saving Devices" has been omitted. That is because it was practically the same given at Ottawa and published (synopsis) in these pages last week in the report of the Eastern Ontario Convention. Mrs. Todd's address on the "Federated Institutes of Ontario," explaining fully the need for and duties of that body, is also passed over now, as she is to write an article on that subject for this paper in the early future.

How in the world do the women manage to get money enough to carry on so many enterprises? One thought, as the reports of the delegates continued. And then one heard of concerts, plays, booths at fall fairs, box socials, a "pancake" social, selling quilts and "junk", and all the other "ideas" women's fertile brains are capable of thinking out.

"The Deserted Village."

THE feature of the first evening was a lecture by President Reynolds of the O. A. C., on "The Deserted Village." If you will turn back to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for August 12th, you will find that talk given, practically word for word—for after the Rural Leadership Summer School at Guelph, where the lecture greatly impressed the members of the School, President Reynolds was good enough to let this paper have a copy for publication. Once or twice

only, during the course of the lecture at London, did he diverge from the copy as given in our pages. At one time he paused to comment on the recent Teachers' Convention at Owen Sound, (typical of most Teachers' Conventions) which he had attended recently. "Here was a body of people," he said, "not too well paid, devoting two days,—to advancing their own interests? to asking for shorter hours? better salaries?—Never a word. They were considering how they could give to the public better service."—Thus were some teachers talking unselfishly in a far northern county, held up as an example of public servants, in the metropolis of the counties of the South.

Community Schools and Churches.

MRS. Gray, of R. R. 4, Komoka, gave a little talk that must have inspired many delegates to "go home and do likewise." She told of organizing community clubs and the establishment of a community park, then came right down to "brass tacks", on the educational question. Two of the topics discussed in the clubs were consolidation and continuation classes. It was decided that continuation classes were the thing for the district. The W. I. and U. F. O. took up the matter and the outcome was that 7 school sections united and formed a continuation school section, getting the use of the town hall. There is now a two-roomed school that carries the pupils from the entrance to Normal Entrance and Matriculation. There are 30 in attendance; had it not been for the school not more than 10 would have had a higher education. There is to be a night school in the same building for the study of farm economics, bookkeeping, etc., for anyone who wants to attend. The students of the school, by the way, come on their wheels in summer, and have rented a barn to put their horses in winter.

An Educational Association has already been formed in West Middlesex, with a representative from each township, and this Association has asked the Women's Institute, U. F. O., and Community Clubs to take up the work and form resolutions to be sent to the Secretary and presented to the Minister of Education. Mrs. Gray thought there should be an agricultural course in all Continuation and High Schools; the District Representative might conduct it. "Community Churches," she thought a rather "dangerous" subject. In her vicinity the churches first united for a picnic and found they had a "wonderful time." After the Memorial Park was established—all working together—someone suggested "Why can't we have union in our churches?" and finally 6 churches united to hold services in the park on Sunday evening, with united choirs

and an orchestra. Now a community church is under consideration.

Universal Extension.

MISS Kate McIntosh, Director of Home Economics, (the first woman assistant to District Agricultural Representatives in Ontario) brought up this very important subject in her report for the Schools and Education Committee. In the elementary schools we get a fair foundation on which to build, but we need more. The University Extension movement seeks to bring University advantages right out into the country. "We want to build up such an educational system that the boys and girls will want to stay on the farm."

Miss McIntosh thought educational welfare would be forwarded by forming Home and School Councils—2 women from each section—and letting them act as a Home and School Committee of the W. I. Such a committee would be in a position to carry out many improvements in the schools, also to give consideration to consolidation when practicable.

Among the improvements suggested by the Committee on Schools and Education were: Better buildings, better salaries, consolidated schools, teachers' residences, the reorganization of local boards of trustees, adequate school-room equipment (including good seating and lighting, oiled floors, etc.) Medical Inspection and proper feeding, retaining capable teachers, games, a curriculum adapted to the needs of the home, farm and business world, that women be given place on school boards.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

DR. McKenzie Smith held her audience as usual, while she told the story of her work in establishing Medical Inspection of Schools and Child Welfare Clinics in various parts of Ontario. Just recently she has returned from a campaign in the Rainy River District, where she worked some time ago. She was delighted to find that results after the first campaign had been excellent, and that the people are anxious for the work to be extended. Of 21 schools inspected before, 95 per cent. of the children needing attention have been attended to; there is better lighting, seating and decoration in the schools, and quite a few drinking fountains have been installed. The decrease in malnutrition is very marked.

Dr. McKenzie Smith's stories about the children are always interesting, sometimes pathetic, often very amusing. One little lad who could only see 10 feet what he should have seen at 200 feet said, "I guess I'm pretty blind, ain't I?" and the tragedy was that she knew she could have saved his eyes if she had found him sooner. A little girl told her, "I've had a bath, got my hair washed,

my feet washed and a clean dress on—Goodness, I don't know how old I am!" And another proudly proclaimed "I chew crusts now."

Dr. McKenzie Smith urged very strongly the need of getting adenoids out. They disfigure the face and injure the health and mental brightness—even morals. One boy was so incorrigible it was thought he would have to be sent to Mimico, but when his bad tonsils and adenoids had been taken out and his teeth attended to he became a new boy. His teacher said, "He has studied more in the last 5 months than in 5 years before."

By having medical inspection and clinics in the schools the expense of examination is much less than if the children had to be taken to the city for treatment. The W. I. women make all arrangements and help with the work. If children's parents cannot pay for treatment it is given free. "In fact, we could not carry on the work were it not for your noble doctors."

Dr. Conroy is now putting on dental clinics, as health depends greatly on keeping teeth free from disease. Dr. Smith also urged that 4 school nurses be established in Middlesex for the schools outside of London, these nurses to make 3 or 4 visits each year, give a complete physical examination of the children, make lists of those needing attention, and visit the parents. Each nurse would need a car and a salary of \$1,200, or \$1,600 for salary and expenses. The Health Officer does not do the work of the school nurse; their work never overlaps.

The time has come, said the speaker, when women must take a great interest in the schools. Get women on the school boards, (they can vote there if they have property in their own name); the men haven't time to see to all the details. Do spend money on the schools. Provide drinking fountains, dull slate blackboards, cloak rooms, good ventilation, a warm lunch. In regard to Medical Inspection write to Dr. Waugh, Chief Inspector of Schools, Dept. of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

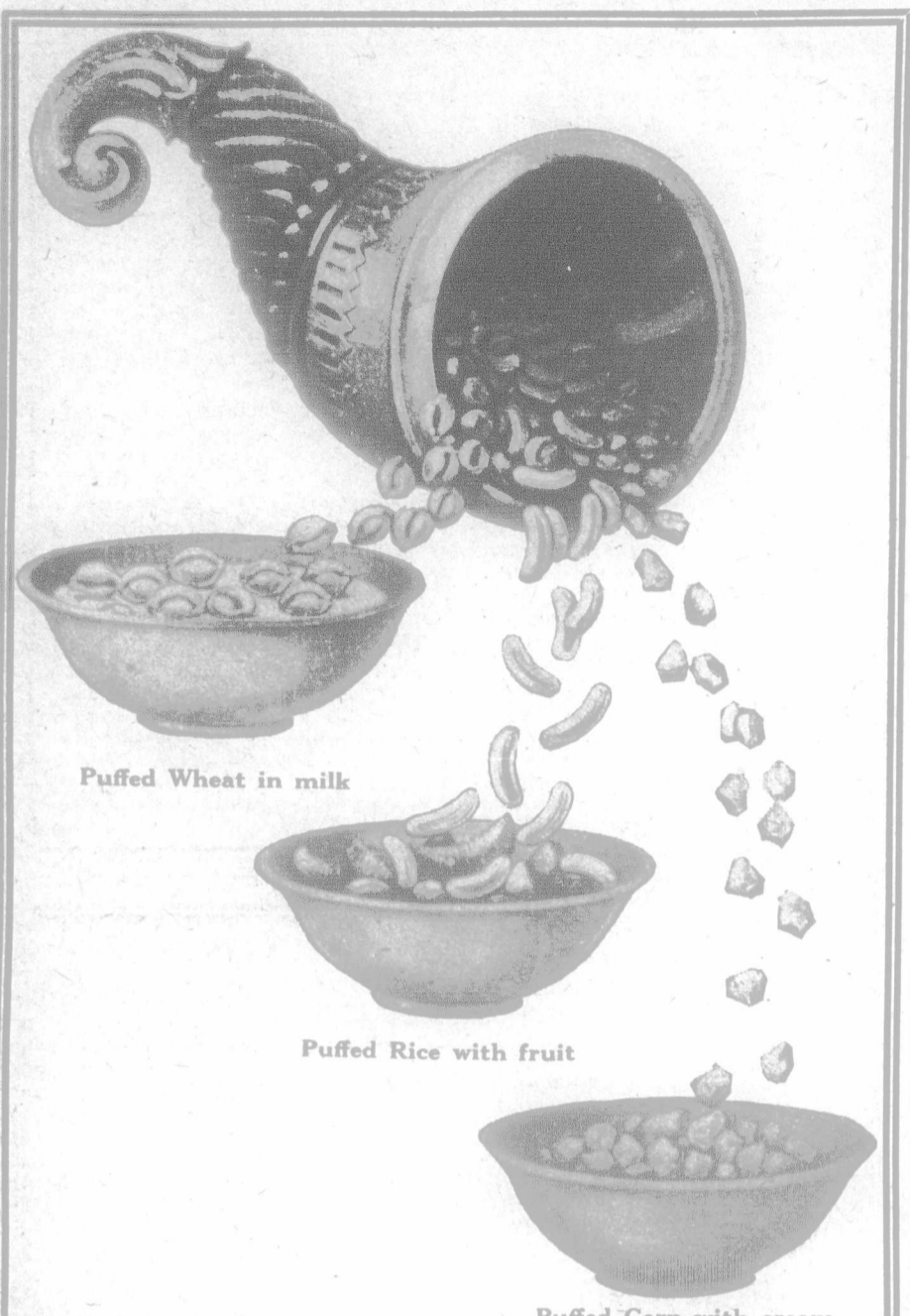
Dr. H. W. Hill.

DR. H. W. Hill, M.D., D.H.P., head of the Institute of Public Health, London, followed, calling for a show of hands from delegates from places that have medical inspection of schools. Only a few hands were raised. Dr. Hill outlined the plan adopted in Minnesota, (where he was last year) where County Public Health Associations have been formed, with the result that out there everyone now has a definite interest in child welfare and public health in general. A great many of these Associations secured and financed a demon-



Some Prominent Figures at the Western Ontario Women's Institutes Convention.

Back row: Miss Sutherland, Mr. Putnam, Mrs. Geo. Edwards. Front row: Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Macade, Miss Emily Gust, Mrs. Wm. Todd.



Puffed Wheat in milk

Puffed Rice with fruit

Puffed Corn with cream

Endless Delights from these Bubble Grains

Have these Bubble Grains ever ready—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice. Some like one best, some another. And each best fits some way of serving. You need them all.

Then let children revel in them, morning, noon and night. There is nothing better for them, nothing that they love so well.

100 million steam explosions

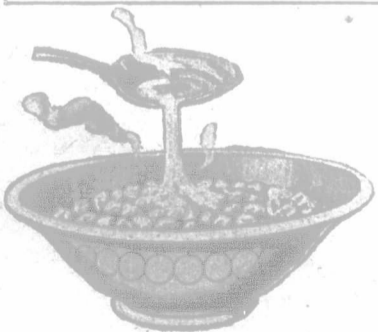
Each Puffed Grain has been created by a hundred million steam explosions. Every food cell has been blasted. Digestion of the whole grain is made easy and complete.

These are Prof. Anderson's inventions—the best-cooked cereals in existence. Serve them any hour.

Some folks treat Puff Grains as tidbits—as food confections for some extra dainty meal. But one is whole wheat, remember, and one whole rice. All are scientific grain foods. What better food can children get from morning until bedtime?

These are flimsy dainties, flaky and flavory, puffed to eight times normal size. Yet the supreme food for children is a dish of Puffed Wheat in milk.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice
Whole Grains—puffed to 8 times size



With melted butter—
for after-school confections



For your soups—
flimsy, toasted globules

Try this way

Try crisping some Puffed Grain and dousing with melted butter. Hungry children then eat them like confections—like peanuts or popcorn. Grains so flavory and nut-like, so easy to digest, are ideal between-meal foods.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

Peterborough, Canada
Saskatoon, Canada

3519

stration nurse; later permanent nurses were established.

Medical inspection is the first step in public health; sooner or later the nurse reaches all the parents in the county. The next step in Minnesota was to have clinics. The County Association notified the Minnesota Public Health Association, and a doctor and nurse were supplied at the time appointed. These did not treat; they only examined, then referred those needing attention to the local doctor. There were 6 kinds of clinics—prenatal; child welfare up to the age of 5; school age (nutritional) clinic; tuberculosis; dental; eye and ear.

When Dr. Hill left Minnesota these clinics were running at the rate of 60 a month, the cost from \$40 to \$60 each. The people did the local work and advertising; the central Health Association took charge of the records, and got a doctor and nurse from the locality. There were 44 doctors and dentists who had gone out on clinics.

In illustrating the need for medical inspection Dr. Hill said that his own boy at 8 years of age, had very deficient eyesight. Dr. Hill, until that time, did not know it, he had taken for granted, as most other people do, that his own child was all right.

In the United States, when the soldiers were being examined for the War, 30 per cent. were rejected as unfit, and another 30 per cent. were accepted just because of the exigency of the time. In England the percentage rejected was even greater. Everywhere the need exists for more attention to public health.

Dr. Hill said he had come to ask consideration of a plan, and that a committee be appointed to consider it in detail. The plan is that the Western Ontario University, College of Medicine and Dental Association co-operate with the Institutes to work for Medical Inspection, and against such plagues as tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Publicity and Immigration.

MISS Chapman, Convenor of the Publicity Committee, recommended more use of the press and of the moving-pictures which the Department is ready to put on. Write to Mr. Putnam for them.

Miss Sutherland, Convenor of the Committee on Immigration, recommended that pains be taken to make new comers to our land feel at home, especially the wives of soldiers. We should help the soldiers to get a start. The Department got a list of all soldiers on farms and sent it to the District Secretaries. Get their wives into the Institute; they have much to give us, especially in regard to home industries; thus we can exchange ideas. The Institutes Department is constantly in touch with the Colonization Department, the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and the Employment Bureau. In regard to the latter the Institute has been able to give much assistance, serving at once the employers who need help, the Bureau, and those who want employment.

The Institute in Canada, England and Scotland.

MR. Putnam, touching upon the marvellous spread of the Institute to other countries, remarked that its opportunities in Canada are better than ever, and advised the delegates to go home and try to make their own organization of greater value than ever before to the community.

Local talent should be used. Also the Government and other organizations are asking how to link up with the W. I. This is an age of organization. Practically all organizations bring some advantage to the individual members, but none includes the whole people as does the W. I. It has become to the community what the mother or sister is to the home.

Miss Emily Guest, who was one of those sent to Great Britain during the War on request of that country, to organize Women's Institutes there, gave a most interesting account of the work overseas, dealing particularly with Scotland. Funny stories alternated with stories of resolute and industrious work. At one moment the audience rocked with laughter over the scrub woman with the separation allowance, who said, "A pund a week, and no 'usband to feed! It's 'eving (heaven)".—(No, she wasn't Scotch), or still more over the story of the one who bought a can of "insec" powder" to

remind her she was married; at the next moment it (the audience) no, it didn't weep, it just listened with intense interest as Miss Guest told about how the great Production campaign was carried on in the British Isles—so that Britain and Britain's soldiers might be fed. Miss Guest was commanded to work for the Board of Agriculture. "You remember the blue garden prints you got out," she said, "That's where you came to the rescue. We copied your prints. Time meant production."

After training a W. I. down at the grand old College of Oxford—1,000 years old—she was sent up to Scotland, but—"It was Scotland's own good brain that organized. Scotland studied the splendid things you were doing here in Canada. She thought of England, Wales and Belgium. Belgium had sent a Commission here to Canada to study your methods, now it has 200 branches. These are your children."

Scotland organized very much on the plan of Ontario, which she thought best of all. Men and women both helped, and wonderful things were accomplished in production. The programs there were balanced in this wise: in each "something to hear, something to see, something to do."—something to think about (the address), something to do (a demonstration), something all could take part in (social half hour).

There were blouse parades, skirt parades, hat parades (made-overs). "The Eaton and Simpson mannikin parades were nothing to them." Prizes were given for "the best meal for 5d" or for a "one-pot dinner." Also there was community singing. In England several plays were composed and acted. "Now, can't you get an idea there?" said Miss Guest. "The only thing we in Canada have written in 20 years is that one verse of the Institute Ode. You can do as well as 'MacDonald's Farm' can't you?"

So the work went on. In closing Miss Guest said, "For the first time in history you have organized the home to co-operation with the Government,—partnership with the State. Women have dreamed of a time when *ex-perts* should be placed at the service of the homemakers. Have you thought that we are nearing that day?"

Dr. Annie Ross.

DR. Annie Ross gave a speech of doing. "When you delegates go home," she said, "people will ask what you are going to do. . . . Decide on activity of some sort. . . . Seems to me the great thing most people need is efficiency." Efficiency, she said, demands 5 things. (1) Health; (2) Physical training, the eye to observe, the hand to do; (3) Wise use of our freedom—of speech and of the ballot; (4) A critical discernment of beauty and excellence. (5) We must have some great enthusiasm, or devotion to a personality, to keep us to our best. "Let us ever pray 'Let our lives help those that touch us on our way'."

The story of Mrs. Watt's Institute School, since it was the first in Canada, merits a place by itself, and will be deferred until next issue.

The Officers for 1921.

President, Western Ontario Board of Directors: Mrs. George Edwards, Komoka, with power to select her own Secretary-Treasurer. Mrs. A. T. Edwards was added as an honorary member. Directors: Mrs. Jas. Patterson, Gads-hill; Mrs. W. T. Meade, R. R. 3, Blenheim. Convention Committee: The above and Mrs. R. T. Phillips, Lucknow; Mrs. L. W. Harkness, R. R. 2, Mandaumin; Mrs. D. D. Finch, Mapleton.

Frederick was sitting on the curb crying, when Billy came along and asked him what was the matter.

"Oh, I feel so bad 'cause Major's dead—my nice old Collie!" sobbed Frederick.

"Shucks!" said Billy. "My grandmother's been dead a week and you don't catch me crying."

Frederick gave his eyes and nose a swipe with his hand and, looking up at Billy, sobbed desparingly:

"Yes, but you didn't raise your grandmother from a pup."

Our New Serial Story.

"THE MONEY MOON."

BY JEFFERY FARNOL.

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

CHAPTER I.

WHICH BEING THE FIRST, IS VERY PROPERLY, THE SHORTEST CHAPTER IN THE BOOK.

WHEN Sylvia Marchmont went to Europe, George Bellew being, at the same time, desirous of testing his newest acquired yacht, followed her, and mutual friends in New York, Newport, and elsewhere, confidently awaited news of their engagement. Great, therefore, was their surprise when they learnt of her approaching marriage to the Duke of Ryde.

Bellew, being young and rich, had many friends, very naturally, who, while they sympathized with his loss, yet agreed among themselves, that, despite Bellew's millions, Sylvia had done vastly well for herself, seeing that a duke is always a duke—especially in America.

There were, also, divers ladies in New York, Newport, and elsewhere, and celebrated for their palatial homes, their jewels, and their daughters, who were anxious to know how Bellew would comport himself under his disappointment. Some leaned to the idea that he would immediately blow his brains out; others opined that he would promptly set off on another of his exploring expeditions, and get himself torn to pieces by lions and tigers, or devoured by alligators; while others again feared greatly that, in a fit of pique, he would marry some "young person" unknown, and therefore, of course, utterly unworthy.

How far these worthy ladies were right, or wrong in their surmises, they who take the trouble to turn the following pages, shall find out.

CHAPTER II.

HOW GEORGE BELLEW SOUGHT COUNSEL OF HIS VALET.

THE first intimation Bellew received of the futility of his hopes was the following letter which he received one morning as he sat at breakfast in his chambers in St. James Street, W.

MY DEAR GEORGE—I am writing to tell you that I like you so much that I am quite sure I could never marry you it would be too ridiculous. Liking, you see George, is not love, is it? Though, personally, I think all that sort of thing went out of fashion with our great-grandmother's hoops, and crinolines. So George, I have decided to marry the Duke of Ryde. The ceremony will take place in three weeks' time at St. George's, Hanover Square, and everyone will be there, of course. If you care to come too, so much the better. I won't say that I hope you will forget me, because I don't; but I am sure you will find someone to console you because you are such a dear, good fellow, and so ridiculously rich.

So good-bye, and best wishes,
Ever yours most sincerely,
SYLVIA.

Now under such circumstances, had Bellew sought oblivion and consolation from bottles, or gone headlong to the devil in any of other numerous ways that are more or less inviting, deluded people would have pitied him, and shaken grave heads over him; for it seems that disappointment (more especially in love) may condone many offences, and cover as many sins as Charity.

But Bellew, knowing nothing of that latter-day hysteria which wears the disguise, and calls itself "Temperament," and being only a rather ordinary young man, did nothing of the kind. Having lighted his pipe, and read the letter through again, he rang instead for Baxter, his valet.

Baxter was small, and slight, and dapper as to person, clean-shaven, alert of eye, and soft of movement,—in a word, Baxter was the cream of gentlemen's gentlemen, and the very acme of what a valet should be, from the very precise parting of his glossy hair, to the trim toes of his glossy boots. Baxter as has been said, was his valet, and had been his father's valet, before him, and

as to age, might have been thirty, or forty, or fifty, as he stood there beside the table, with one eye-brow raised a trifle higher than the other, waiting for Bellew to speak.

"Baxter."

"Sir?"

"Take a seat."

"Thank you sir." And Baxter sat down, not too near his master, nor too far off, but exactly at the right, and proper distance.

"Baxter, I wish to consult with you."

"As between Master and Servant, sir?"

"As between man and man, Baxter."

"Very good, Mr. George, sir!"

"I should like to hear your opinion, Baxter, as to what is the proper, and most accredited course to adopt when one has been—er—crossed in love?"

"Why sir," began Baxter, slightly wrinkling his smooth brow, "so far as I can call to mind, the courses usually adopted by despairing lovers, are, in number, four."

"Name them, Baxter."

"First, Mr. George, there is what I may term, the Course Retaliatory,—which is Marriage—"

"Marriage?"

"With—another party, sir,—on the principle that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out, and—er—pebbles on beaches, sir; you understand me, sir?"

"Perfectly, go on."

"Secondly, there is the Army, sir, I have known of a good many enlistments on account of blighted affections, Mr. George, sir; indeed, the Army is very popular."

"Ah?" said Bellew, settling the tobacco in his pipe with the aid of the salt-spoon, "Proceed, Baxter."

"Thirdly, Mr. George, there are those who are content to—merely disappear."

"Hum!" said Bellew.

"And lastly sir, though it is usually the first,—there is dissipation, Mr. George, Drink, sir,—the consolation of bottles, and—"

"Exactly!" nodded Bellew. "Now Baxter," he pursued, beginning to draw diagrams on the table-cloth with the salt-spoon, "knowing me as you do, what course should you advise me to adopt?"

"You mean, Mr. George,—speaking as between man and man of course,—you mean that you are in the unfortunate position of being—crossed in your affections, sir?"

"Also—heart-broken, Baxter."

"Certainly, sir!"

"Miss Marchmont marries the Duke of Ryde,—in three weeks, Baxter."

"Indeed, sir!"

"You were, I believe, aware of the fact that Miss Marchmont and I were as good as engaged?"

"I had—hem!—gathered as much, sir." "Then—confound it all, Baxter!—why aren't you surprised?"

"I am quite—over-come, sir!" said Baxter, stooping to recover the salt-spoon which had slipped to the floor.

"Consequently," pursued Bellew, "I am—er—broken-hearted, as I told you—"

"Certainly, sir."

"Crushed, despondent, and utterly hopeless, Baxter, and shall be, henceforth, pursued by the—er—Haunting Spectre of the Might Have Been."

"Very natural, sir, indeed!"

"I could have hoped, Baxter, that, having served me so long,—not to mention my father, you would have shown just a—er shade more feeling in the matter."

"And if you were to ask me,—as between man and man,—why I don't show more feeling, then, speaking as the old servant of your respected father, Master George, sir—I should beg most respectfully to say that regarding the lady in question, her conduct is not in the least surprising, Miss Marchmont being a beauty, and aware of the fact, Master George. Referring to your heart, sir, I am ready to swear that it is not even cracked. And now, sir—what clothes do you propose to wear this morning?"



Cocoa Wafers

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons milk
- 7 tablespoons flour
- 1/4 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 5 tablespoons pulverized sugar
- 2 tablespoons Cowan's Cocoa
- 1 tablespoon chopped nuts

Method:—Add the milk, drop by drop, to creamed sugar and butter, stirring constantly. Add slowly the flour mixed with cocoa. Brush pan with butter. Drop from end of spoon and sprinkle with nuts. Dust with cinnamon. Bake in a slow oven until brown.



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"And pray, why should you be so confident of regarding the—er—condition of my heart?"

"Because, sir,—speaking as your father's old servant, Master George, I make bold to say that I don't believe that you have ever been in love, or even know what love is, Master George, sir."

Bellew picked up the salt-spoon, balanced it very carefully upon his finger, and put it down again.

"Nevertheless," said he, shaking his head, "I can see for myself but the dreary perspective of a hopeless future, Baxter, blasted by the Haunting Spectre of the Might Have Been;—I'll trouble you to push the cigarettes a little nearer."

"And now, sir," said Baxter, as he rose to strike, and apply the necessary match, "what suit will you wear to-day?"

"Something in tweeds."

"Tweeds, sir! surely you forget your appointment with Lady Cecily Prynne, and her party? Lord Mount-clair had me on the telephone, last night—"

"Also a good, heavy walking-stick, Baxter, and a knap-sack."

"A knap-sack, sir?"

"I shall set out on a walking tour—in an hour's time."

"Certainly, sir—where to, sir?"

"I haven't the least idea, Baxter, but I'm going—in an hour. On the whole, of the four courses you describe for one whose life is blighted, whose heart,—I say whose heart, Baxter, is broken,—utterly smashed, and—er—shivered beyond repair, I prefer to disappear—in an hour, Baxter."

"Shall you drive the touring car, sir, or the new racer?"

"I shall walk, Baxter, alone—in an hour."

To be continued.

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.

Wintering Snapdragons.

For J. R. T., New Brunswick.

I have referred your letter to Mr. Frank Wood, one of the most prominent flower-growers in Western Ontario. He says wintering snapdragons (Antirrhinum) out of doors in Canada is very unsatisfactory, as they are only half hardy. The only thing to do is to take the roots up, plant them in pots or boxes and let them grow on in the windows of the house, or you may keep the roots in a cold, dark place in the cellar.

Keeping Moccasins Dry.

For "M. M.," Bruce Co., Ont.

Grease your moccasins well with melted tallow. It darkens the color but will keep the wet out.

Scum on Tomatoes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

For many years we had great difficulty in canning tomatoes. It seemed that no matter how much time we spent with them they would keep but a short period after being put into the gems.

Two years ago I discovered the secret that was causing my tomatoes to go bad every season.

Now every one who has any experience in canning tomatoes will know that a light red scum collects on the top of the dish as soon as they begin to boil. The secret of canning tomatoes lays in this instance. This scum should never be stirred through the tomatoes, but skimmed off as it collects, as this is what causes the tomatoes to ferment.

I have heard several women say they had great difficulty in canning tomatoes, and as soon as I heard this remark I at once know the reason and make it known to them as what is more discouraging than have a lot of canned goods spoil after so much time having been spent with it?

No doubt this will be of benefit to many readers. Even though it be too late for this season cut this piece out and save till next fall.

Northumberland Co., Ont. J. L. R.

Seasonable Cookery.

Southern Pumpkin Pie.—Take 1 cup cooked pumpkin, sugar to taste, ½ cup butter, 2 eggs, ginger and cinnamon. Because some pumpkins contain much more natural sugar than others, no set amount of sugar or spices can be relied upon. Mash the cooked pumpkin through a colander until it meets the required amount, then add the creamed butter and sugar, the beaten yolks of the eggs and lastly the spices (ground finely). Line pie pans with pastry and after it has hardened in the stove a few minutes fill with the pumpkin mixture. This should bake before the well-beaten and sweetened egg whites are spread over the top and allowed to brown.

Creamed Cauliflower With Cheese.—For a small cauliflower large enough to serve four people, make a cup of white sauce of two tablespoonfuls, each, of butter and flour, one-fourth a teaspoonful, each, of salt and pepper and one cup of rich milk. Separate the flowerets of the cooked cauliflower from the main stalk and set them in a baking dish suitable for the table; pour over the cream sauce, sprinkle half a cup of cracker crumbs mixed with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter over the whole and set into the oven to remain until the dish is hot throughout and the crumbs are browned.

When this is to be used as the substantial dish of the luncheon or supper, stir from one-fourth to one-half a cup of grated cheese through the sauce.

Grape Shortcake.—Sift together 1 qt. of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, and ½ teaspoon of salt. Rub in ½ cup of butter, and mix to a soft dough with sweet milk. Roll out into two thin cakes, spread one with butter, lay the other on top of it, and bake. When done, separate the layers, butter well, and spread with a thick layer of well-sweetened grape pulp. Pile the two cakes together and heap with whipped cream.

Mock Pork.—Mock pork requires squash, but the white, summer variety. Select a nicely shaped, large squash. Be sure not to get one that looks at all yellow, for if you do it will have to be peeled, which is undesirable, as squash is apt to fall to pieces in the cooking. Cut a circle with a sharp knife all round the squash, and remove, to enable you to scoop out the seeds; then fill with the following dressing: One pint of stale bread crumbs; one onion chopped fine; one-half teaspoonful of powdered sage; a teaspoonful of dry mustard; two ounces of butter cut into small pieces; half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper; mix thoroughly; moisten with two beaten eggs. After the squash is filled, replace the piece that was cut out, put into a baking pan, and cook for two hours. Use bacon or pork drippings to baste with. To make the gravy which should accompany it, fry a sliced onion golden brown in butter; add pepper and salt to taste, and half a pint of milk; stir constantly, cook until golden brown, and the consistency of thick cream. Put the baked squash on a hot platter; pile up a wall of apple sauce around it; mashed turnips and new potatoes are the nicest vegetables to serve with it.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Satisfying Vision.

Certain Greeks . . . came therefore to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him—saying, Sir, we would see Jesus.—S. John 12:20, 21.

"God loves to be longed for, He loves to be sought; For He sought us Himself with such longing and love, He died for desire of us, marvellous thought! And He yearns for us now to be with Him above."

It was only a few days before the first Good Friday, when those men who had come up to Jerusalem to keep the Passover made their humble appeal to St. Philip: "Sir, we would see Jesus." We are not told the end of the story. Philip consulted with his friend, Andrew, and the two apostles told their Master. His startling answer was the announcement

able Cookery.

Pumpkin Pie.—Take 1 cup pumpkin, sugar to taste, 1/2 cup eggs, ginger and cinnamon. The pumpkins contain much more sugar than others, no acet sugar or spices can be re-

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a few days before the first when those men who had Jerusalem to keep the Passover their humble appeal to St. we would see Jesus." told the end of the story, ed with his friend, Andrew, apostles told their Master, answer was the announce-

ment of His own glory—the glory which He compared to the death and resurrection of a corn of wheat. He said that one who was willing to lose his life should keep it unto life eternal, and solemnly declared that any man who chose His service must "follow" Him. And the Cross was even then planted right in His path, as He knew well.

Did those men, who desired to see Jesus gain their desire? Did He grant them the interview they asked for, or was their first view of Him the sight of His agonized face as He hung dying on the Cross? Did that sight cool their ardent desire? Did they go sorrowfully to their homes, feeling that the service of such a Master was far beyond them? Did they dare to "follow" Him to Calvary?

God knows the outcome, and perhaps we may learn the sequel of the story some day. It may be that some of those Greeks found courage to help Nicodemus and Joseph to bury the torn Body, hoping still that—like a corn of wheat which falls into the ground and dies—much fruit might spring from that death of outward shame and inner glory.

Yesterday I was in a crowded church listening to the impassioned words of an eloquent preacher. He was pleading with enthusiastic earnestness, pleading that his hearers should consecrate their lives unreservedly to the service of Christ. He wanted recruits for the mission field; but, of course, all his hearers were not free to offer themselves for that special work. Yet his appeal was to all, that they would consecrate themselves to God and follow Christ. They might follow His example in the humble Nazareth life, or they might be called to go up with Him to Jerusalem.

I looked at the earnest faces of the listeners, and thought of the millions of people who come to the churches every Sunday with the wistful hope that they may find Jesus there. In the midst of our divisions we are linked together by our common desire. Like those Greeks, we come to one of the Master's disciples and say: "Sir, we would see Jesus." If the satisfying vision is granted, we leave the "meeting-house" (the place where we have met our Lord) with renewed strength for daily burdens and wonderful gladness in our hearts.

Can any unbeliever understand the great miracle of the ages—the fact that, as century follows century, the cry goes up from millions of souls: "We would see Jesus!" They may be disappointed again and again, yet they know that no other vision can satisfy their longing desire. They may turn away and try to find lasting satisfaction in earthly pursuits,—and yet they still look wistfully at His disciples, as they catch now and then a light on their faces which proves that they have "been with Jesus." They may talk scornfully about "cant" and "hypocrisy"; but they know well that sham religion is not a proof that the real article is worthless. Judas was one of the apostles; but the fact that he was a traitor does not prove that St. John was disloyal to his Lord.

I write each week in the full assurance that the readers of "Hope's Quiet Hour" desire,—like those men in Jerusalem long ago,—to "see Jesus". You may not be quite prepared to boldly acknowledge Him as your Master, and yet you are restless and dissatisfied—unless you have come to Him Who can give rest to your souls and have placed your life at His disposal.

St. Luke tells us that when the Lord was crucified "all His acquaintance, and the women that followed Him from Galilee stood afar off, beholding these things." When two men (not apostles) were brave enough to prepare the broken Body for burial, those women followed after, and beheld the sepulchre; and then they prepared spices and ointments so that they might share in the sad service of mourners. Their courage grew stronger though at first they were afraid to show openly that they were disciples of the Crucified. Would He blame them severely, do you think? He made excuses for His cruel enemies—would He think hardly of His terrified friends? Crucifixion was a terrible death, and if they stood near Him, in open sympathy—as did some, who forgot their own danger in their thought of Him—they might be arrested by the authorities and share His fate. They loved Him, though they stood afar off in His hour of agony; and love can grow strong enough to cast out

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SAVAGE RIFLE, Model 1899, as illustrated, 250-3000—has a 22-inch tapered round barrel, take-down, checked, full pistol grip and forearm, checked trigger, corrugated steel shotgun butt plate, German silver bead front and sporting rear sight, weight about 7 lbs. The sight need not be raised for ranges up to 300 yards. Price\$79.00

TRAPS! We carry in stock the largest and best assortment of animal traps in Canada, 89 different numbers, among which are the Triple Clutch, Victor, New-house, Oneida Jump, High Grip and "Two Trigger."

PASTE ANIMAL BAIT will draw the animals to your traps, is handy to carry and economical. Flesh-eating animals cannot resist its alluring odor. It does not spoil nor deteriorate with age, and is not affected by rain or snow. Per tube.....\$1.00 6 Tubes for \$5.00

ACETYLENE BRILLIANT SHAROLIGHT The only lamp of its kind. Throws light 300 to 600 feet. Will not blow out. Fuel, carbide and water. Made of brass, rust proof. Leather head strap, fits any hat or cap. Removable burner, converts lamp to open flame for lighting tent, cabin or table. With Single Lens\$12.95 " Double Lens\$14.20

WE SELL NETS AND NETTING WRITE FOR PRICES

FREE—Hallam's Trapper's Guide—96 pages; tells how and where to trap—what bait and traps to use and is full of useful information.

John Hallam Limited 551 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO

FREE—Hallam's Raw Fur News and Price List with latest prices on raw furs and advance market information gladly mailed on request. Address in full as below:

There is BIG MONEY in Trapping


If you want highest prices, ship your RAW FURS to Hallam—no shipment too small—none too large. The number of Trappers who send their raw furs to us, is increasing by thousands every year and they continue shipping, because they find that Hallam's method of grading is fair—that Hallam pays highest prices—that their money is mailed promptly and no commissions charged.

fear. Even His choicest apostles slept in the garden, when their Master longed for their sympathy; and they forsook Him in cowardly fear when He was dragged off to die. Yet they returned to their allegiance, and went out boldly to establish His Church in the face of cruel opposition. History has proved that the Living Head of the Church can give life and power to those who trust in Him. He has quickened other weak souls, and He can give strength and courage to us, too. On the first Easter Day the message was sent to the disciples that their Master would reveal Himself to them in Galilee. "There shall ye see Him," was the encouraging promise. They could not stay in their great and holy city—where they might naturally expect to find the Messiah of their nation. They had to go back to the country—to despised Galilee. The word must have been full of wonderful comfort: "He goeth before you into Galilee: there shall ye see Him, as He said unto." If you come out of church on Sunday, feeling disappointed, because you have failed to find there a satisfying vision of Him your soul seeks, don't give up the search. Seek Him "in Galilee"—in the midst of your washing on Monday. Lift up your hearts as you kneel to

scrub His kitchen on Saturday, or while you are doing your daily "chores". With your eyes on His glory—the glory of forgiving love to cruel enemies—you can win some glory yourself. You can "keep sweet" when other people are very irritating. You can be quiet about it when your head is aching or you have spent a sleepless night. He endured the agony of crucifixion with no mention of His own pain, except the words, "I thirst." Even that one utterance of pain was spoken "that the scripture might be fulfilled." It may have been necessary also in order to convince us that His sufferings were real—some people have declared that He only "appeared" to suffer. No unnecessary expression of His own sufferings was spoken by Him Who was very quick to show sympathy with the troubles of other people. We are only too apt to turn our backs on His example. We make a fuss over our own difficulties and troubles (especially if they are very small and trifling) while the troubles of other people are quickly forgotten. We complain that our relations or neighbors are "very trying." Perhaps they think the same of us because we shut our eyes to their good points and think only of the little thorns which prick through our thin skins. Only the pure in heart can see God.

Only the truthful can recognize truth. If we have no likeness to our Lord in our souls we cannot see His glory. If we scorn His marvellous meekness, and call it "weakness," that only proves that we have no meekness ourselves. Some famous pictures in a gallery were looked at disdainfully by a man who was entirely ignorant of art; and he was told by one who understood something of their beauty that they were not on trial, but he was on trial. So it is with the Vision of the King in His beauty. His glory is not on trial; for a great multitude, which no man could possibly number, has witnessed to it during the last 1,900 years. If you are not able to see that glory it only proves that your spirit is blind. He is not on trial, but we are on trial. We want to "see Jesus," and He is ready to grant our request—if we are able to see Him. The windows of the soul must be washed clean. Only the pure in heart can see the Holy One; and only He can give us the purity we need. He can give it, if we really set our hearts on gaining it. Perhaps God and the angels, watching our eager pursuit of this world's goods, may say sadly: "To what purpose is this waste?" The years fly swiftly, and it may be that my time on earth is nearly at its close. I don't want to waste

**The Royal Bank
of Canada**



**The Farmer's Wife should
have a Bank Account.**

Sometimes the money received from the sale of her eggs and butter is not deposited in the bank and she gets no benefit from them.

The staff of this bank is trained to be especially courteous to ladies not familiar with banking ways.

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

SHAVINGS

We have on hand a few cars of baled shavings for immediate shipment.

The Boake Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Howland Ave. & C. P. R. Tracks
TORONTO - ONT.


Mail Contract

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

Chas. E. H. Fisher,
Post Office Inspector.

29th October, 1920.

**SAVE THE SURFACE
AND YOU SAVE ALL**

We have opened an exclusive paint and varnish warehouse at 398 Clarence Street, London, Ont., and will deal direct with the farmer, freight paid to your station. Send for color cards and prices.

Our Brand is "Elastica"

Scott Paint-Varnish Coy,
398 Clarence St., London, Ont.

POULTRY WANTED

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

C. A. MANN & CO.
Phone 1577 78 King St., London, Ont.

**White Blossom
Sweet Clover**

Unlimited quantity of first quality seed at \$16.00 per bushel. Orders with cash enclosed will be filled in the order received. Bags free.

JOHN GILSTORF,
Hill Crest Farm, Mount Forest, Ont.

the precious days of autumn. What business in life is really worth while?

"Her wise employ
Be mine, the silent woman at Thy knee
In the low room in little Bethany."
DORA FARNCOMB.

For The Sick And Needy.

The Q. H. P. is very full, for Thanksgiving offerings have been pouring in. "Country Woman" (who started the Quiet Hour Purse long ago) and Mrs. N. P., Kingsville, Ont., sent five dollars each. Mrs. J. E. B., London, Ont., and "Returned war horse," Brampton, Ont., sent a dollar each; T. L. M., Chatsworth, Ont., sent six dollars for "six little sisters" (one of the six was transplanted into the Garden of God last winter). "Puslinch Friend" sent three dollars. The original "Puslinch Friend" has also been called into God's secret Garden, but her daughter will not let her name be forgotten on earth. I have been away from home, so the money has accumulated; but I will do my best to relieve the congestion now—thank you for your generous gifts to those in need.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

I forgot to mention the papers for the "shut-in," which have also been piling up. They are greatly appreciated, and will soon go forth on a mission of good cheer.

HOPE.

Current Events

Sugar took another drop among wholesalers in Montreal last week.

Mr. Justice Latchford, at the Supreme Court sitting in St. Catharines, severely criticized harmful movies.

A "liberty drive" was launched by the New National Policy Political Association in Saskatchewan on Nov. 1st, to canvass the 150,000 electors for campaign contributions and promises for the support of the farmers' candidates in the Federal election.

**AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND
FARM MACHINERY.**

**How Tractors Displace
Horses on Corn Belt
Farms.**

It is necessary for a horse-operated farm to carry enough horses throughout the year to carry on the work during the spring rush. In the accompanying illustration, in the left-hand column, is shown the distribution of horse labor throughout the year on an ordinary Corn-Belt farm of 200 acres. It will be seen that the greatest amount of horse-labor comes late in April and consists mainly of plowing for corn and the various operations involved in getting the oats crop sown. The next three large 10-day periods, covering the month of May, are in the main devoted to the preparing of corn ground and corn planting. Corn cultivating is spread over the period from June 1 to August 1, and at no time does it approach in intensity the work required for preparation of the soil.

The work required on this farm during the heavy 10-day period in April amounted to 711 horse-hours. With two days out of the period for Sunday and inclement weather, there remained eight working days of 10 hours each. With nine horses, the number on this farm, each working every day, it would have been possible to put in a total of 720 horse-hours in the eight days. This would necessarily mean that no time be lost, as the margin is small. In the spring, during this rush period, it is usually the custom to put in a greater number of hours per day in the field than 10, so that no time be lost in getting the ground in shape for crops.

The month of May requires nearly as great an amount of horse labor for each 10-day period as is required in April, for there will be days when no field work can be done. During this 40-day stretch of heavy horse labor the nine horses on

Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, Special License Inspector, who shot Beverly Trumble, when trying to enter his hotel at Sandwick, declared he shot in self defence, as Trumble was about to shoot him.

Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate was elected President of the United States by a huge majority, the results being made known on his 55th birthday. Pres.-elect Harding is a newspaper man of Ohio, as also his opponent, Governor Cox. The campaign was waged chiefly on the League of Nations issue, Cox standing out-and-out for the League as existent, while Harding favored a different organization which he calls an "Association for the Promotion of Peace." It is stated that Root, Hoover and Wood will be in his Cabinet.

Dr. Chas. S. Dolley, an eminent American biologist and research chemist, believes he has found a new source of rubber in a plant introduced into the Bahama Islands by an old sea captain.

Scotland has voted "wet". Temperance workers will renew the campaign at the earliest possible date.

Holland's Parliament is considering a proposal to reduce the army of that country by about half.

France, Britain and Italy have signed a tripartite agreement, dividing Turkey into spheres of influence.

A press despatch from Sebastopol says that Wrangel, hard pressed by the Bolsheviks, is preparing to withdraw from the Crimea.

Knut Hamsun, a former street-car conductor in Chicago, has been awarded the Nobel Literature Prize for 1920. It amounts to \$40,000. To-day he is the greatest living writer in Scandinavia.

The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations will meet in Geneva, Switz., on Nov. 15th.

In North China 40,000,000 people are already starving because of the almost total failure of the crops, and appeals for help are being made to the world.

**POULTRY
AND
EGGS**



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

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

Superior Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels For Sale—From 12 best bred-to-day 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 300.
 - Pen No. 5.—Taylor's Regals, imp., record 308.
 - Pen No. 6.—Bryant's Standard, imp., record 307.
 - Pen No. 7.—O. A. C., Guelph, record 310.
 - Pen No. 8.—Guild's, record 283.
 - Pen No. 9.—Coldham's Canadian Ringlets, record 280.
 - Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.
 - Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.
 - Pen No. 12.—Jameson's, record 255 eggs.
- Price—First 6 pens \$9.00 each; remaining 6 pens \$5.00 each.
- It is a many times proven fact that the cockerel transmits the laying qualities to his pullets which he receives from his dam.
- A. H. CROZIER, Box 16, Meadowvale, Ont.

I WILL PAY YOU
20 Cents

a pound for live hens, cockerels, pullets, ducks and geese, any kind, any size. I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto. Ship in boxes made of any rough boards if you don't have crates. Have top and side of boxes ventilated. You can ship C. O. D. by writing. First crates loaned.

ALBERT LEWIS
666 Dundas, West :: Toronto, Ontario

WANTED TO BUY

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

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

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

DAIRYMAN (SINGLE) DESIRES RESPONSIBLE position. Good dry hand milker, who understands feeding and calf-rearing. State wages. Box 72, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

FARM FOR SALE—300 ACRES IN THE FER- TILE Eastern Townships; one-third heavily timbered; 3 miles from Lennoxville. Good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. Price \$21,000. Apply to F. M. Passow, Eustis, P.Q.

WANTED — RELIABLE, COMPETENT, practical farmer to manage and work a large well-equipped stock and grain farm, north of London. Half profit-sharing basis. State full particulars about self in first letter. Good references required. Answer, Box 74, Farmer's Advocate, London.

**\$2,000 Cash Secures
150-Acre Ontario Farm**

Great potato farm; last year's income, \$4,800, and estimated timber and wood when marketed will pay for place; 100 acres loam fields, clay subsoil, 2 tons hay per acre; 18-cow spring-watered pasture, big wood lot; also apples, pears, cherries; 2-story 8-room brick house, furnace, good water; 60-ft. basement barn, silo, water in barn, other good buildings; only 35 miles by good road Toronto; owner unable care, for property, makes low price \$8,350, only \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details this and other good farms Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and many States, page 92 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalogue, Farm Bargains, 33 States. Copy free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY
306 S. Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ontario

FOUNDED 1866



PURE-BRED COCKERELS... David H. McPherson, Ont.

STRAIN OF MAMMOTH... Geo. Neil, Tara, Ont.

Plymouth Rock Cockerels... record 300...

ark's Supreme Ringlets... record 307...

oldham's Canadian Ringlets... record 283...

ark's, record 258... meson's, record 255 eggs...

es proven fact that the cockerel... Box 16, Meadowdale, Ont.

LL PAY YOU... Cents

ens, cockerels, pullets, ducks... First crates loaned.

ERT LEWIS... Toronto, Ontario

will be inserted under this... for less than 75 cents.

NDINGS IN WESTERN CAN... P. R. Land Agent, Windsor

LE) DESIRES RESPON... State wages...

CH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE... Aurora, Ont.

300 ACRES IN THE FER... M. Passow, Eustis, P.O.

LIABLE, COMPETENT... State full par...

ecures... Farm

rm; last year's income... State full par...

ARM AGENCY... Toronto, Ontario

horses necessary to keep would then depend upon other factors, and it is found that the largest amount of horse labor absolutely required would be that demanded during the periods of June 11-20 and July 1-10.

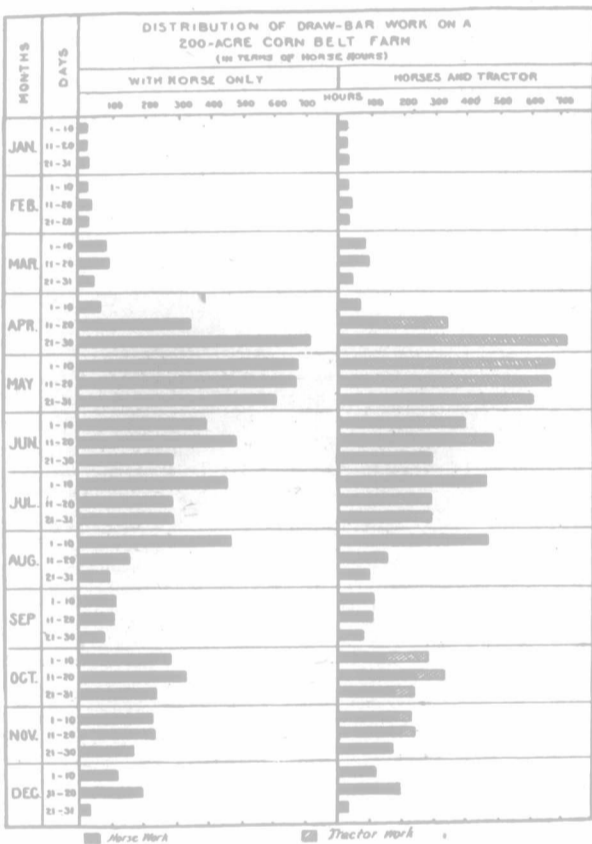
A still further indication of what the effect of the tractor on this farm would be is given by the following figures: The total number of days which the nine horses worked on this 200-acre farm in one year was 850, or an average per horse of 94 1/2 days per year...

Of the entire amount of tractive work done during the year, the tractor would do approximately 38 per cent. and the horses the remaining 62 per cent.

now the average number of horses on these farms were reduced by one, the number of day's work for the remaining horses would then be 90 1/2 per year, which would be near what it should be and still leave a margin of safety...

The drawbar work that the tractor is doing, expressed in terms of horse-days, amounts to but 172 3/4 days annually, which would indicate that many machines are falling far below the maximum amount of work a tractor can do...

The average share of the drawbar work that the tractor does on these farms is approximately 25 per cent., which leaves 75 per cent. for the horses to do as compared to 62 per cent. for the horses and 38 per cent. maximum for the tractor as estimated for the 200-acre farm above cited.



be understood that the work which the tractor is here represented as doing is the maximum amount that possibly could be done on the drawbar on this farm, and on few farms, if any, would the full amount here shown be done.

Attention is now directed to the results which have been obtained on the entire group of farms as compared with those shown for one farm in figure 7. It should be remembered that in the case of the one farm cited, the principal crops were corn, oats and hay...

Chicago. Cattle.—Compared with week ago, native steers unevenly 25c. to 75c. lower; she-stock, steady to 50c. lower; Bologna bulls, 25c. to 50c. higher; veal calves, \$1 higher; stockers and feeders and range cattle mostly steady.

Sale Dates Claimed. Nov. 11, 1920.—G. S. Graves, Hickson, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 18, 1920.—Jas. H. Morrison, Walton, Ont.—Shorthorns. Nov. 24.—Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont.—Jerseys. Dec. 3, 1920.—Russell-Watt & Marshall Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.

See Farmer's Advocate, November 18th, 1920, for particulars regarding our grand

Shorthorn OFFERING

- 48 Imported Females
12 Choicely-bred Canadian Females
7 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves
8 Bull Calves of Canadian Breeding

The imported cattle, personally selected in Great Britain and now offered at Sale, EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Toronto, Friday, December 3rd

By Hon. Duncan Marshall, T. A. Russell and J. A. Watt.

Write for catalogue to

T. A. RUSSELL
1209 King St. West TORONTO, ONT.
JONES, MILNE, ROBSON, Auctioneers

An Old and Reliable Friend

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE has fought for the best interests of Canadian farmers steadily and successfully.

Show Your Approval of Its Work by Sending in Your Neighbor's Subscription

For each New Subscription you send in accompanied by the sum of \$1.50, we will advance the date shown on your own label Six Months Free of Charge.

For Two New Subscriptions with the sum of \$3.00, we will credit you with One Year's Subscription Free.

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COUPON THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD. London, Ontario

Form with fields for Name of Sender, Name of New Subscriber, and Address, along with a section for Postal Note or Money Order.

Agricultural Implement Industry Vindicates Canada's "National Policy."

President of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Tells Tariff Commission What it Means to this Country
—Canadian Implements Invariably Bring Higher Prices Abroad than at Home—Average
Difference in Prices in Canada and United States Not Equal to Average Difference in Freight
Rates—Free Trade Possible if all Supplies and Machinery Come in Free.

To the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to hear evidence relating to the Canadian Customs Tariff.

Gentlemen:

While I am appearing before you to-day merely as a representative of the Massey-Harris Company and not of the agricultural implement industry as a whole, it would seem appropriate to refer, in opening, to the history of the industry in Canada.

The first implement companies began operation between 1840 and 1850, and a few of them have been in continuous operation since that date. It would be hard to conceive of any more natural line of manufacture for Canada than that of agricultural machinery. The development of agriculture and the making of agricultural implements have been very closely interwoven. Without the great advance in the design and manufacture of machines which has taken place during this period, agriculture on its present scale would have been quite impossible, and only the mechanical progress of the past forty years has made possible agriculture as it is now carried on in Western Canada. Canadians, in proportion to their numbers, have had a very large share, indeed, in designing and perfecting farm machinery, as your patent records will show.

In 1883 a tariff of 35 per cent. was placed upon farm implements, and, considering the then limited agricultural area of Canada, an extraordinary number of companies entered into the manufacture of implements. For example, between the years 1886 and 1890 there were nineteen different companies in Ontario making binders, while at the same time in the United States, there were only nine companies in this line. This was a case where a high tariff most certainly acted to the advantage of the consumer. The presence of so many companies caused a competition so bitter that most of them were in time driven out of business, prices—through the competition—being too low to permit of their making any money.

Comparatively few of the original companies survived, but the industry is still a very important one, having at the present time a capital investment of \$93,255,000 and employing, in all branches, 31,000 persons. (A list of firms is attached as Exhibit "A".) I venture to assert here that no industry in Canada has more thoroughly vindicated the "National Policy" or has brought more credit to the country.

Two political parties have placed "free agricultural implements" in their platform, and I come before you on the defensive, for reasons to be touched upon later. I submit that there is considerable public opinion, particularly among the farmers of Western Canada, in favor of free trade in farm implements, but I submit, and will endeavor to prove, that this opinion has been based upon false premises, due to a political and newspaper campaign over the past fifteen years or more, which has systematically misrepresented the position of the agricultural implement makers of this country. So persistent have been the false statements made that they have long ago been accepted by a large number of people as facts. We have not endeavored in the past, to any large extent, to meet the allegations sown broadcast, because, in the first place, they seem too grotesque to be accepted by any large number of people, and in the second place the agencies spreading them were too numerous for us to hope to offset the effect of their propa-

ganda. It is evident, however, that a very large number of people accept anything that is printed as having at least some basis of fact.

The most plausible of the charges which have been freely made are as follows:

First—It is said that Canadian implement companies sold their goods abroad at lower prices than at home.

Second—Totally misleading comparisons have been made between the price of implements in the United States and in Canada.

Third—Foreign and domestic drawbacks have been described as bonuses to Canadian implement firms.

Before dealing with these questions I wish to say that many politicians and many journals who have circulated these stories have had indisputable evidence placed in their hands as to the inaccuracy of their statements, but, I am sorry to say, they were unfair enough to prefer to make their point rather than let the truth be known. In this they take the position of a senator in the United States whom a friend of mine heard state at a political gathering of farmers that a large implement firm in the United States sold its machines at prices in Russia so far below the prices in the United States that farmers would make money to buy them there and pay the freight back. My friend, who was an implement man, who knew the facts and who knew the senator, saw him after the meeting and told him he was sorry to hear him make a statement so far from the truth, and gave him the facts of the matter. The senator simply said—"That's all right, old man. You know the implement business, and how to make the most of it. I know the political game. I told the farmers what will get votes—to hell with the truth."

Prices at Home and Abroad.

My company has exported machines to practically every grain-growing country in the world for well over thirty years, and we have never during that time sold machines in foreign countries at so low prices as at home.

Australia provides a fair basis of comparison with Canada in the matter of farm implement prices, because in that country—and in that country alone—we use the same system of distribution to the farmer direct through commission agents as in Canada. We submit herewith marked "Exhibit B" an Australian retail price list of 1913, and retail price list for Alberta and Ontario for the same year. (Exhibits "C" and "D".) These two Canadian price lists give the lowest and the highest prices.

We could give retail prices for the same year in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and also for Argentina, but, because of the different systems of distribution in these countries there are no printed lists in existence to substantiate the statement.

For years the implement makers of the United States were confronted with the charge that they sold more cheaply in foreign countries than at home. They finally appealed to their government to instruct their consular agents in various countries to report officially on the retail prices, in their different countries, of farm implements of United States manufacture, and Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Co. of America, issued a pamphlet on December 29th, 1911, summarizing the result of the government investigation and report. He says:

"The results of our Government's investigation of foreign prices were published in the Dairy Consular and Trade Reports. French prices in the issue of February 22nd, 1909, No. 3413; prices in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Russia and Siberia, March 31st, 1908, (No. 3420), and those in Great

Britain, April 8th, 1909, (No. 3450)." These reports show that, while the American farmer was buying the 6-foot self binder for about \$125.00, the same machine was sold in Great Britain at \$135.16; in France for \$173.70; in Germany for \$203.00; in Denmark for \$167.50; in Sweden for \$160.80; in south Russia for \$168.95; in north Russia for \$180.25, and in west Siberia for \$187.98. So also as to reapers, mowers and rakes. Furthermore, the wholesale price charged and received by the American manufacturer is greater on the exported machines."

We have no doubt your commission could secure copies of these consular reports and compare them with prices prevailing in Canada at that time. The result will be to prove amply the assertion we have made that prices at home were much lower than prices abroad. Moreover, if you could instruct Canadian trade commissioners in these countries to report on the pre-war retail prices of machinery, you would have an official confirmation of our statement that our prices abroad were in every case higher than our prices at home.

Information as to present prices shows that the difference has been tremendously increased since the war in favor of the Canadian price. For instance, a 6-ft. binder with carrier sells in England to-day for \$394.56; in France for \$940.80; in Argentina for \$460.00, and in Australia for \$316.33.

The action of the United States Government in investigating foreign prices and publishing them in their consular official reports put an effective stop to the campaign of falsehood in regard to this matter which, until a few years ago, was carried on in the United States just as strongly as it is still carried on here. One of the commonest statements in the Western Canadian papers during the past ten or fifteen years has been that machines were sold in Australia much cheaper than in Western Canada. The exhibits we have filed will show how far from the truth these statements were.

A Western Australia paper some years ago published a comparison of retail prices in Australia and in Western Canada, complaining bitterly of the disadvantage their farmers were under through the much higher prices they were forced to pay. At that time I checked up the figures given and found they were correct in both countries, this paper seeming to prefer facts to fiction.

Just one other proof—a statement which we will be glad to verify to your commission by our books, if you desire. In the last year before the war, in volume our business was: Home, 40 per cent.; foreign, 60 per cent. The source of our total profits for the year represented by the following percentages:

Home trade	28.1 per cent.
Foreign	68.3 per cent.
Investments	3.6 per cent.

We submit that no stronger proof could be given to support our statement that prices abroad were greater than at home.

During the war the British Government treated implements as munitions of war and furnished transport from Canada to England. For this they demand the right to control the retail prices at which implements thus transported should be sold to British farmers. In 1918, the last year of the war, this controlled price, fixed by the British Government, was as follows:

Five-foot binder, with transport truck, \$301.73. During that year the same implement sold to the farmers of Ontario for \$212.00; to the Manitoba farmer for \$220.50. The British controlled price for a 5-foot mower was \$107.07, as compared with a cost to the Ontario farmer of

\$81.00 and to the Manitoba farmer of \$84.00.

The French Government also controlled prices of implements and their price in 1918 (expressed in the Canadian equivalent to francs) for a 5-foot binder without transport truck was \$450.00 and for a 4½-foot mower with dropper attachment, \$200.00; for an 8-foot dump rake, \$100.00.

As stated above, prices in England and France are relatively much higher now than in 1918, but the exchange is now so high that although comparisons at present are greatly in our favor they are hardly fair.

Comparisons Between Canadian and United States Prices

The relative costs of implements to the grain growers in United States and Canada have been grossly misrepresented. The grain grower is interested only in the retail price. Nevertheless, nearly all the comparisons made in the past contrast the Minneapolis wholesale prices with Winnipeg wholesale prices. To realize the situation it is necessary to understand the difference between the Canadian and United States practice in the sale of machines. In Canada we sell every dollar's worth of our goods direct to the consumer through the medium of a commission agent. We fix the retail prices, which are uniform over large zones and vary simply to the extent of the difference in freight rate from one zone to another. Our goods are delivered free of charge at the customer's nearest station.

In the United States by far the largest percentage of the business is done through dealers who buy their goods from the manufacturers and who fix their own retail prices. Such prices vary in accordance with the dealer's judgment as to what is a fair margin for expense and profit, so that many different retail prices will be found in the same state. Secondly, their sales are made based, to quite a large extent, on the price at their distributing centres, the customer paying local freight.

We contend that a proper comparison must be based on retail prices and that retail prices of states such, for instance, as Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota and Illinois, thickly settled and contiguous to implement factories, should be compared with Ontario prices, whereas our Western province prices should be compared with points in Northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, California, Texas, etc.

Just prior to the outbreak of the war, Sir Thomas White, then Minister of Finance, sent a special customs official into Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, to enquire as to the prices, and this officer's report was quoted by Sir Thomas White in Parliament and is recorded in Hansard of April 30th, 1914, (No. 70, p. 3257).

We have figures of our own, procured by having sent an official of the company at two different periods over this ground to secure at first hand retail prices. Our figures are somewhat more favorable than those secured by the customs official who naturally, on such a mission, was inclined to quote rather the lowest than the average prices. However, we are quite content to rest our case upon the official figures given in his report and set out in the above-mentioned issue of Hansard.

On April 1st, 1914, the *Grain Growers' Guide*, of Winnipeg, published an article on comparative prices in Winnipeg and Minneapolis, the article, as usual, being highly misleading. One June 3rd, 1914, we wrote a letter (attached as Exhibit "E") to the Editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide*, pointing out the fallacy of their price comparisons, quoting at length the information secured, both as to prices by the government official and also as to comparative freight rates, and analyzing very carefully the difference in retail prices as disclosed by the customs officer in Fargo, Grand Forks, Valley City, Devil's Lake, Lansford, Minot, Gardena, Williston, Havre, Great Falls, Billings and corresponding points across the Canadian border.

Summed up, the analysis will show the price of an 8-foot binder at Fargo, taking account of the different equipment, was \$9.50 less than at Winnipeg, but the difference in freight alone accounts for half the difference in price, and if prices had

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Between Canadian and States Prices

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been given in Minnesota near the Canadian border the difference would have been considerably reduced. As between Valley City and Morden, taking the extra equipment into account, the difference was \$7.00, and the same difference applies as between Devil's Lake and Pilot Mound.

Comparing Minot and Lansford with Virden, Reston, Napinka and Melita, when the difference in equipment is taken into consideration, the farmers near these Canadian towns have an advantage over the farmers in the vicinity of Minot and Lansford of \$3.00 per binder. Therefore, the average cost to the farmer in all Southern and Central Manitoba is but very slightly more than to the farmers in Minnesota and Dakota to the south of them. Certainly the average difference is not equal to the average difference in the freight rate.

The price at Williston, North Dakota, compared with Regina, Weyburn or any other place within the large radius of Regina was \$7.00 higher than at Canadian points, or the amount of the full value of the extra equipment.

The price of the 8-foot binder at Havre and Billings, Montana, was \$22.00 greater than the price of an 8-foot binder at Maple Creek, directly north, \$29.00 greater, taking into account the extra equipment on the Canadian side.

From these figures it will be seen that the Saskatchewan farmer buys his binder cheaper than the farmer south of him in North Dakota or in Montana.

Comparing Great Falls, Montana, the furthest point west quoted by the government official with all of Alberta and taking into account the extra equipment with the Canadian binder, there is a difference in favor of the Canadian binder of \$27.00.

Drawbacks.

Our company are in receipt of certain drawbacks of duty in regard to goods for both export and home trade, and we are constantly attacked by a section of the press on the grounds that we are receiving bounty or that we are receiving free raw material. Both statements are wrong, but are calculated to arouse prejudice and are used for that purpose.

On our goods for export we receive a drawback of 99 per cent. of the amount of duty paid on materials which can be shown in the completed implement.

Much time is occupied in preparing necessary schedules, in proving shipment, etc., and usually at least 18 months pass after we have paid the duty to the Government before it comes back to us again, without interest. The loss of the interest and the expense of collection reduces the effective drawback to less than 90 per cent. Moreover, we do not get any drawback upon duty paid on materials for the plant or on machinery with which the goods are produced, or on the coal, coke, fuel oil, lubricating oil, belting, toolage and many other items of expense, so that duty does enter quite materially into the cost, even of our export materials.

This drawback was increased some thirty years ago from 90 to 99 per cent. to make it possible for us to manufacture our foreign goods in Canada and compete with United States makers. Prior to this adjustment our company had decided to manufacture its foreign goods in the United States, and has purchased a large tract of land near Tanawanda for that purpose. The drawback, therefore, is not a bounty, but simply a refund of part of the duty on the materials in order to put the Canadian manufacturer on a competitive basis abroad with the United States manufacturer.

The domestic drawback is different, and it was first introduced by the Hon. Mr. Fielding in 1907, when he reduced the duty on binders and mowers from 20 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent. On the valuations then existing for the importation of complete machines this meant a reduction in duty on the binder of about \$2.50 and on a mower of about 50 cents, and Mr. Fielding, to help the Canadian manufacturer, arranged a drawback of duty on a portion of the materials, namely, rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders for home consumption.

This action came as a surprise and was

announced a short time after we had issued our price list for that year. Recognizing that it would result in decreasing the cost of the binder, we decided to give the whole advantage of the drawback to our customers. At that time we were selling more than half our binders in Western Canada, and we decided to give the whole advantage to the West, and issued a supplementary list (Exhibit "F") reducing binders in the different sizes from \$2.00 to \$5.00. This has been the basis of our binder price ever since, and the Western farmer has had the full benefit of the domestic drawback.

The following is a quotation from the price list referred to: "This rebate will lessen the cost of the above machines quite materially, though not to the full extent of the reduction in duty. After careful consideration we have decided to grant to our customers the full advantage of this refund, and are applying the equivalent of the amount in the reduction of binder prices in the above provinces. These reductions are to apply to all sales of binders for use in 1907, and where orders or settlements have been taken at the list prices a readjustment must be made at the new price basis."

At this point I may say that it has always been our practice to transmit to the farmer every advantage which we received from the tariff regulations. In 1915, when the 7 1/2 per cent. war tax was placed upon importations, materials for binders and mowers, as well as the completed machines, were specifically exempt. We raised the prices of all other implements to cover the increased duties; we left binders and mowers unchanged.

The present Finance Minister, Sir Henry Drayton, in the last revision of the tariff where the tariff on practically all classes of implements was substantially reduced, extended the rebate system to apply to 30 per cent. of the duty on an additional line of implements, and also arranged for a special freight rate to the West, to help offset the reduction in duty on the complete machines. Again we recognized this effort to reduce the cost and issued our price list showing a reduction equivalent to the rebated duty and the reduction in freight. Unfortunately, the general trend of costs made it necessary for us a short time after to raise our prices, but the reduction in cost was a consideration in fixing our prices.

As an illustration of the kind of misrepresentation we have had to contend with for years over the drawback question, we file (Exhibit "G") two editorials from the Forest Free Press, and a copy of a letter (Exhibit "H") written by me to a member of parliament who asked for an explanation of one of the editorials.

The Tariff on Implements.

No other line of manufacture has been so frequently subject to revision of customs duties as agricultural implements, as the following facts will show:

In 1867 implements were free if imported by agricultural societies, with a 15% *ad valorem* duty when otherwise imported.

In 1879 duty was increased to 25 per cent.

In 1883 the duty was further increased to 35 per cent.

In 1894 reapers, binders, mowers, horse rakes, harrows, cultivators, drills and plows were reduced to 20 per cent.

In 1897 cream separators, which had formerly been subject to 20 per cent., were put on the free list, and grain grinders, pulpers, ensilage cutters and hay tedders were reduced to 25 per cent.; manure spreaders to 20 per cent.

In 1906 binders, reapers and mowers were reduced to 17 1/2 per cent.

In 1914 reapers, binders and mowers were reduced to 12 1/2 per cent.

In 1919 horse rakes, harrows, cultivators, drills and manure spreaders were reduced to 15 per cent., plows to 17 1/2 per cent., grain grinders, pulpers, ensilage cutters, hay loaders and hay tedders to 20 per cent.

From February 12th, 1915, until June 6th, 1919, all implements except binders, reapers and mowers were subject to the

war tax of 7 1/2 per cent. in addition to the regular tariff.

In the opening paragraph of this statement we indicated the tremendous stimulus which the early high duties on implements had given to the formation of implement companies in Canada. While none of these companies were permanently successful, except a few who entered the foreign trade, there has always been a very strong local competition in agricultural implements. From our knowledge of the trend of prices of implements in many countries we have no hesitation in saying that local competition is a much more important factor in establishing low prices than the customs tariff. Many countries with no duty whatever on agricultural implements prior to the war paid the highest prices for their implements, while countries like the United States and Canada, under a protective tariff, had the cheapest implements in the world. There is a striking example of this fact in Canada in the relative price of a cream separator, which since 1897 has been on the free list, and the mower, which has always been protected. To a large extent the farmers of Canada have imported their separators, whereas their mowers have been almost always made in Canada. In recent years there have been a number of companies manufacturing separators in Canada and these have had the effect of lowering prices considerably, yet to-day in Ontario a 500-pound separator—the standard size—sells for \$105.00 and a 5-foot mower for \$97.03. The separator costs considerably less to build than the mower, as we who make both know well, and as any intelligent farmer will readily concede after examining the two machines. Yet the separator sells for the greater price. Competition in mowers has been extremely keen all the years, and the margin of profit is very small, whereas competition in separators, being largely with the importers, is not so keen, and therefore enables us to secure a larger margin of profit. Had there been no local manufacture of separators we have no doubt they would to-day, as they did before local manufacturers came into the business, sell for double the price of a mower—in fact, when we began their manufacture they were selling for considerably more than double.

It is curious that, while our farmers are trying to drive implement makers out of Canada, the farmers of every country where there are no local manufacturers are anxious to have them. Australia has just revised its tariff on implements for the purpose of encouraging home manufacture. For many years there was no duty on binders, mowers, rakes and harrows. A special tax was applied during the war, and the new act, brought on a few months ago, provides for duties that amount in dollars on each implement, as follows:

Binders.....	\$90.00
Mowers.....	30.00
Hay dump rakes.....	17.25
Disc harrows.....	22.00
Grain and fertilizer drills.....	65.00

The purpose of this tariff is frankly admitted to be largely prohibitory for the encouragement of local manufacture. At the present time there are no makers in Australia of either mowers or binders, and it will be years before Australia can do without the importation of these machines; yet they apparently value local manufacture highly enough to pay these duties, which are far greater than any which have ever been applied to implements in Canada.

We readily admit that it costs more money to build implements in Canada under the protective system than it does in the United States, but our more direct and cheaper method of distribution, we maintain, has minimized the extra cost to the consumer very considerably, while at the same time we hold that there is no more efficient method of distribution anywhere in the world, or one that gives better or fuller service to the farmer. The cost of the tariff to the grain grower has been exaggerated to such an extent as to be regarded as a heavy burden upon agriculture, unnecessarily retarding progress. It is easy to show how absurd statements of this character are, particularly when they go to the length of saying,

as they have in recent years, that this tariff on the implements of production has actually reduced the acreage sown. We have prepared figures to show the relation of the duty on binders to an average acre of grain in Western Canada, supposing (which is not the case) that full advantage were taken of the duty in fixing prices.

By means of an investigation made through five of our Western branch houses, we find the average life of a binder in Western Canada to be 8 1/2 years, and the average number of acres cut yearly 175.

In 1915 the initial cost of a binder was \$170.00. Spare parts during its average life-time cost \$64.70. This gives a total of \$234.70, less the value of the discarded machine, say \$22.50, or a net cost of \$212.20.

In 1919 the first cost of the binder had risen to \$267.00, or a total cost, with the other items considered, of \$309.20, making the average cost of the binder in 1915 14 3-10 cents per acre per annum, and in 1919, 20 9-10 cents per acre, or about one cent per bushel for the average of wheat and coarse grains.

The duty on a binder in 1915 was \$17.50, which equals 1 1-10 cents per acre per annum. In 1919 the duty was \$25.00, 1 7-10 cents per acre.

Another calculation. The following table represents an ordinary equipment for an average 160-acre farm, and the duty represented (the same implements would, of course, handle a larger acreage):

Machine	Duty
Gang plow.....	\$11.10
Spike-tooth harrow.....	3.30
Scuffler.....	1.80
Disc harrow.....	6.00
Spring-tooth cultivator.....	9.60
Disc drill.....	16.95
Corn cultivator.....	13.05
Corn binder.....	25.00
Manure spreader.....	27.00
Mower.....	9.62
Horse rake.....	6.75
Binder.....	25.00
Wagon.....	20.60
	\$175.77

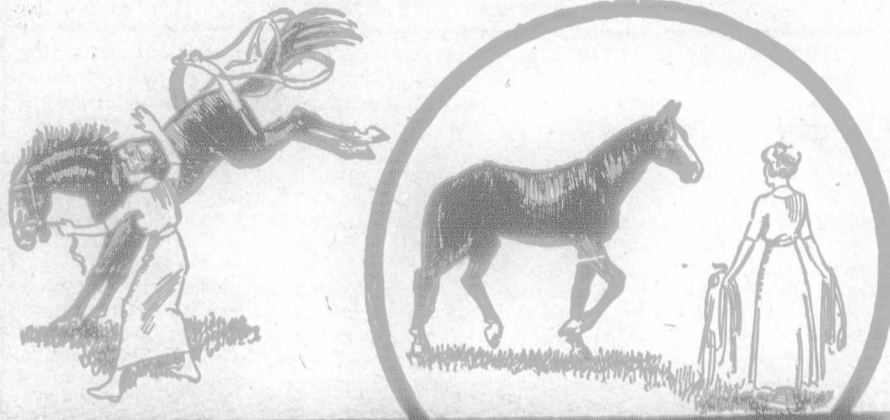
Implements at all properly cared for will last on the average in Canada, ten years, so that, allowing for manufacturers taking every dollar in duty that they can, we have an extra cost per year of \$17.50. Assuming an annual crop of 100 acres and an average yield of all kinds of grain of 17 1/2 bushels to the acre, this duty would add to the cost of producing the grain one cent a bushel. We maintain, for reasons given earlier in this statement, that there is no such extra cost but, assuming that there were, can it be seriously suggested that the extra cost of one cent per bushel has any influence upon the progress of Agriculture in Canada.

The Ohio State University recently conducted an investigation to show the average life of implements, housed and not housed, and have published the following results:

	Average Life	
	When Housed	When Not Housed
Cultivator.....	12 yrs.	7 yrs.
Corn planter.....	17 yrs.	7 yrs.
Binder.....	14 yrs.	7 yrs.
Disc harrow.....	15 yrs.	8 yrs.
Dump rake.....	16 yrs.	7 1/2 yrs.
Side delivery rake.....	12 yrs.	8 yrs.
Drill.....	14 yrs.	6 1/2 yrs.
Plow.....	14 yrs.	9 yrs.
Hay loader.....	15 yrs.	7 yrs.
Manure spreader.....	12 yrs.	6 yrs.
Mower.....	15 yrs.	9 yrs.
Wagon.....	22 yrs.	8 yrs.

These figures were obtained by a questionnaire sent to two hundred Iowa farmers, and represents the farmers' own estimate of the value of the care of implements. We cannot help suggesting that if the journals who have been so busy on the tariff question in the alleged interests of the grain growers, had applied the same energy to education in the care of

Continued on next page.



\$279 Profit in a Few Days

How a Woman Paid \$100 for a "Ferocious Brute" and in a Few Days Made it Worth \$379

An actual fact—this is Mrs. Louis McCutcheon of Kitchener, Ontario, bought a mare for \$100. The mare absolutely refused to work. Even to harness her was a day's work in itself. She kicked, bit, balked and shied at everything. No one on the farm could do anything with her. Then a neighbor told Mrs. McCutcheon the secret of his own mastery over horses—and how she too could learn it.

In a few days she had the mare eating out of her hand! In a few days this "ferocious brute" became a hard and willing worker. In a few days Mrs. McCutcheon turned \$100 into \$379. What was the secret? How did she do it?

The Secret of Horse Training

Mrs. McCutcheon, like more than 107,000 others, learned the secret of mastering horses from Prof. Jesse Beery's Course in Horse Breaking and Training. And thru learning Beery methods she was able to sell the mare for \$379 more than she paid for it.

It took Prof. Beery over 30 years to learn these secrets. They are now all disclosed in his home study course in horsemanship. No matter how mean, wicked-tempered or wild your horse may be he cannot resist the Beery methods. They are easy—certain—and humane. They guarantee lasting results. Bad traits are overcome for good and for all. Bad habits are broken forever.

Big Profits For You
You can make big money breaking and training green colts or "oracy" horses. Hundreds of our

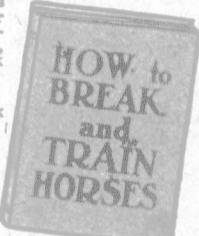
former students now make a business of buying up "outlaw" horses, training them, and selling them at large profits. Others make big money in their sparetime. All find it profitable. What they have done, you can do. Our free book tells you how.

Free Book
Our big illustrated book "How to Break and Train Horses", tells you how you can become master of any horse. Gives you several pointers on how you can make easy money. Full of interesting reading. Send for it today! Fill out coupon below. Or a post card will do. **WRITE NOW!**

THE BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
4311 Main Street Pleasant Hill, O.
Prof. JESSE BEERY,
4311 Main Street, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Dear Sir: Please send me free and postpaid your book, "How to Break and Train Horses."

Name _____
Street or R.F.D. _____
Post Office _____ State _____



Agricultural Implement Industry Vindicates Canada's "National Policy."

Continued from page 1957.

their implements, and their proper housing, they would have been doing their readers an immensely greater service than in agitating against a duty, which only amounts, at the outside, in a cost to the farmer of one cent a bushel for grain produced.

The Charge of Special Privilege

There is probably no more effective or more commonly used argument against the tariff than that of special privilege, or, in other words, the charge that the tariff is a class legislation, designed to make a few manufacturers wealthy at the expense of the general community. The protective tariff was first instituted under the term "National Policy," and when it ceases to be to the advantage of the people at large, the charge of "special privileges" will have some force.

It is not self-evident that there is no monetary privilege enjoyed by manufacturers generally under the tariff, as our manufacturers as a class make no more money than the manufacturers of the United States, although it is not too much to say that they equal the United States manufacturers in ability, courage and initiative. Speaking of the company I represent, I say most emphatically that any privilege the tariff has conferred upon us has not been in the direction of making money. The same capital, backed by the same men who have conducted the business since its infancy—70 years ago—would have made quite as much money had their efforts been devoted to building up this business in the United States. The tariff has conferred this privilege—that it has enabled those connected with the industry to invest their money and live their lives in Canada, a privilege greatly appreciated. So far as the Massey Harris Company is concerned, even today, placing no other consideration in the scales but that of money-making, we should be quite prepared to have the tariff taken off our implements if at the same time it were taken off everything that enters into the cost of producing them. In fact, considering how large our foreign trade is, in proportion to the whole, we honestly believe we could make more money under such a free trade condition than we are making at the present time.

On August 14th, 1917, following a very full discussion of the whole tariff situation and its effect upon our company, the following resolution was unanimously passed by our directors and placed upon the minutes of the board.

"A further discussion on the tariff situation followed, and the president submitted figures illustrating the effect of the tariff on our business, and, while the consensus of opinion was that, given free materials, machinery and all other articles entering into the manufacture of our goods and the operation of our plants, we would be as well off with free agricultural implements, it was not thought desirable to make a statement of any kind at present with regard to the position on account of the unsettled political situation, and the feeling that the effect of practically free trade on other Canadian manufacturing industries might be different from its effect on ourselves."

Our reasons for not giving publicity to our views were several. First, we had no desire to see the present situation change. The consideration of the matter was brought about by a desire to know what effect the free trade policy of the Grain Growers would have upon our business. The investigation satisfied us that, owing to our peculiar position in having a business about half domestic and half foreign, we could make as much money under the Grain Growers' proposal as at present. We were smarting then under the vicious attacks made upon us as a company in connection with the tariff, and we seriously considered whether we ought to declare our position. But, because we knew it would work a hardship upon the great bulk of the other 100 implement companies in the Dominion—most of whom

had no foreign trade—and a hardship also upon other manufacturers supplying us with materials, and, more particularly because of its possible effect upon the welfare of our own workmen, we decided not to make our conclusions public. We are doing so now not to suggest that we favor free trade in implements—we are absolutely opposed to it—but to show that our opposition to the policy is not actuated by selfish interests.

To sum up, we would express our belief that it is in the best interests of Canada that the tariff on implements should not be lowered further. Duties range at present from 12½ per cent. to 20 per cent. Under present circumstances they are not equal to a revenue tariff and are considerably below the duties designed to give protection to industries generally.

We urge the necessity of more stability in the customs tariff on implements than we have had in the past, for the following reasons: Some years ago a number of very fine branch factories of United States implement companies were established in Canada. If the tariff on implements had been more stable we should have had many more such branch factories erected in Canada during the past twelve or fifteen years. The factories which will supply implements for the needs of Western Canada ten or fifteen years hence have yet to be built, and the tariff policy on implements will determine whether such factories will be built in Canada or in the middle western states.

I am not suggesting that free trade would immediately drive our company out of Canada, but it must be perfectly clear to any thinking person that under free trade the requirements of Western Canada in implements would ultimately be supplied by factories in the middle western states, where they would be close to their raw materials and closer to their market than in Ontario, and we protest most vigorously, on behalf of our employees, against a policy which a few years hence may impose upon them the necessity either of giving up their occupation or being forced to migrate with the industry to the United States; and we submit that there is nothing extreme in the suggestion that this is not only possible but probable if implements are put on the free list.

We have shown in our statement that there is no justification for any discrimination against agricultural implement makers. They have already, in the interests of class legislation, been discriminated against in nearly every tariff revision, and it is time, in the interests of the industry, and of the farmers of Canada as well, that the customs tariff on implements should be allowed a period free from change.

We further sincerely believe that the Western farmers would not receive the advantage which some of them expect if the tariff were removed, as the Western provinces would naturally fall into the same position in regard to prices and general conditions as now exist in the more remote states of the republic, such as the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, California, Texas, etc.

In conclusion, may I express the conviction that the only sane course for this country to pursue is to produce, not only the fruit of the soil, but also the manufactured goods which it needs, and thus to conserve its wealth for itself. The wisdom of such a policy is surely more apparent than ever during these days when we have to cope with a serious situation in exchange, a depreciated currency and an adverse balance of trade.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THOS. FINDLEY.

NOTE.—Documents mentioned as exhibits were filed with the statement with the Tariff Commission in Winnipeg on September 14th, 1920.—Advertisement.

AUCTION SALE OF Thirty Head Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

The property of JAS. H. MORRISON, Walton, Ont., five miles south of Walton, six miles north of Seaforth.

Thursday, Nov. 18th, 1920, at one o'clock

Sixteen cows and heifers in calf, six with calves by side, eight heifers one year and up, six young bulls ready for service; all but one by the herd header, Cluny Sort, by Right Sort (imp.). Other bulls used have been sons or grandsons of Blood Royal (imp.), Royal Sailor (imp.), Indian Chief (imp.).

Catalogues on application.

JAMES H. MORRISON, Walton, Ontario

Exclusive Closet Door

WE'VE thought of everything! In every operation of cooking with a Corona you will find your work made smooth and easy by some wonderfully handy improvement. For instance—

See the wonderful closet door (exclusive). It opens and closes without obstructing in any way, either the closet or the space underneath the closet. Think of the comfort of this handy, easily closed door on a busy morning.



Handy Closet Door

Write for our free illustrated catalogue:—

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Western Distributing Houses: Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton. Eastern Distributing Houses: London, Ont.; Smiths Falls, Ont.; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.; Lounsbury Co., Ltd., New Castle, N.D.

Corona Steel Range



indicates Canada's

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wealth for itself. The
a policy is surely more
ever during these days
to cope with a serious
change, a depreciated
adverse balance of trade.

s truly,
THOS. FINDLEY.

nts mentioned as exhibits
the statement with the
ssion in Winnipeg on
a, 1920.—Advertisement.

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10 Adelaide East TORONTO

Matters of Canadian Citizenship.

Back to the People.

BY E. K. MARSHALL, M. A.

When the people really and more directly rule in Canada there should be less need of delayed legislation and less power committed into the hands of irresponsible law-makers. As a matter of fact much of our legislation has to do, directly or indirectly, with what is known as "the Big Interests," and not with what really concerns the welfare of the people generally. A great deal of the stress and strain put upon the commercial nerve and business fibre of our people is due to prejudiced law-making, or to ignorance of or gross disregard for the inevitable effect of legislation. Many men have enacted laws with other objects in view than the passing of the legislation and its effects upon trade.

It is a charge against nobody in particular to say this. Many good men, who were concerned in the transactions not only admit, but claim as their justification, that they were compelled to vote this in order to prevent that. They were obliged to make laws; that was their business at the capital.

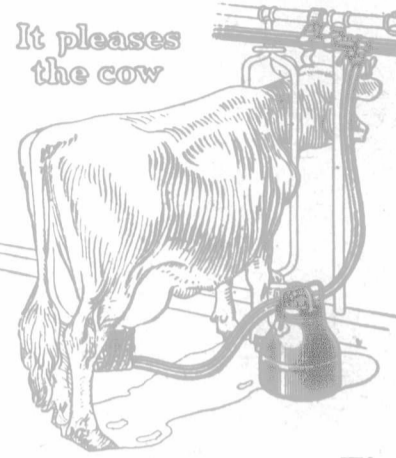
The way has been open for any crank or scoundrel to propose any law which would serve any temporary purpose of his own or the interests which he represented. If he could make a fortune or secure unusual privileges for interests with which he happened to be identified whilst the country's powers and resources were plundered, why, no matter; the people rarely seemed to care and everyone was out for himself! Schemes were pressed upon our parliaments, provincial and federal, which, if carried out, meant reckless disregard for the general public and careful attention to the interests of special concerns. At some future day it will seem almost incredible that the vast revenues, resources, rights and privileges of the public were in our time left exposed to the caprice, the whims, the treachery, of men who were elected to office with but little regard to their training and fitness for the management of public utilities. A business which would puzzle the wisest men and mayhap exhaust the resources of the most experienced, is committed to men who may have no experience at all, but who are not seized with the sense of responsibility to the people. And then we wonder what is the matter anyway with our railway situation, our domestic trade condition, our banking system or the tariff! Our own wonder is that we stumble along so well and contrive so well to maintain so high an average of prosperity, even if we are rapidly expending some of our rare capital resources.

It is also a wonder that under the old system so many legislators were able to maintain their integrity and keep true to their trust (and be re-elected). None but those who have passed through the experience can know what pressure for privilege is brought to bear on these public men. Whilst this does not excuse the evil legislation that has marked so much of our federal and provincial governments and relieve our representatives of their responsibilities to the future, it must be confessed that the electorate, too, has a grave responsibility in the matter. We will pray for the time when the people shall really rule in Canada, but let us also pray that the people shall be ready to rule when that time comes, more fully. The wonderful awakening of public sentiment in recent years is an earnest of the better time coming.

"Back to the people," then, may be the signal for us to leave the wilderness of exclusive legislation in which we have long wandered, and may be an invitation to make a new advance along the line of better civilization where social justice shall be more fully observed, and power and peace, freedom and trust, cease to be mere platitudes and become actualities.

"In the shade of the old apple tree
Where the snow and the rain blow so free,
It's no place to store
The binder and mower
And implements there that you see;
For the rust and the rot you'll agree,
Are worse than hard usage would be,
And the paint that they wore
Is a shade, nothing more—
Just the shade of the old apple tree."

It pleases the cow



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Sanitary Trap

(The Sanitary Trap is not shown in the part of the Milker installation pictured here. It is placed between the Pulp Pump and the first line of stanchions)

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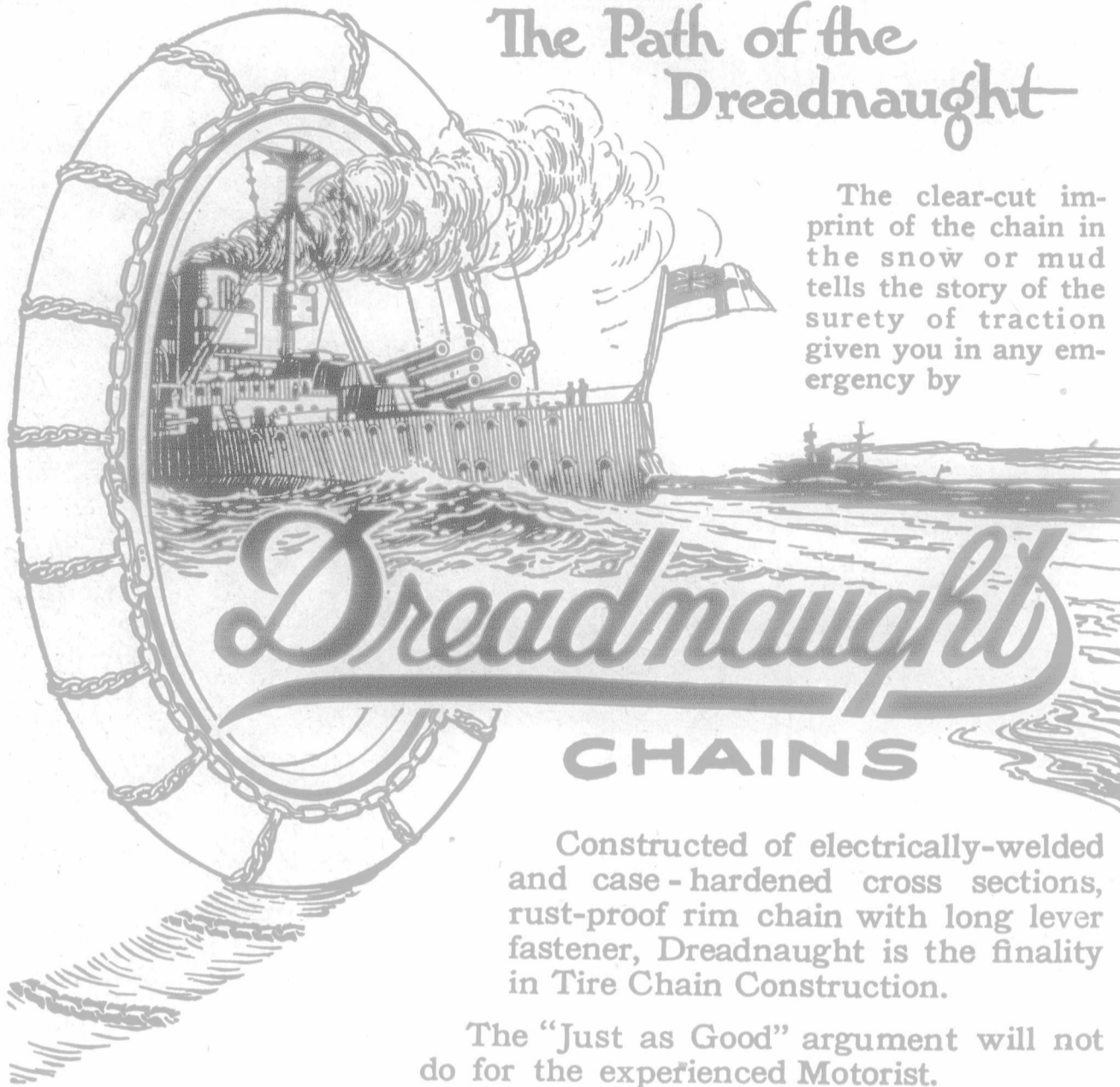
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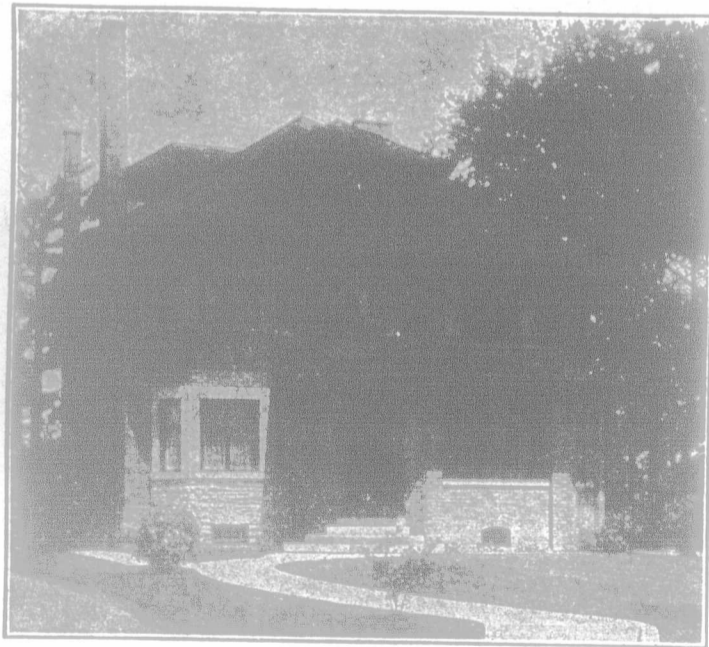
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The Mystery of Hairless Litters.

To the swine grower the phenomena of hairless litters is a mystery in so far as origin is concerned. He simply knows that sows normal in every way farrow litters that are quite abnormal in one, all, or a combination of the following: completely or partially hairless, with undeveloped hoofs; blind; very large, flabby and with abnormal development of the head and neck; very small, weak and undeveloped generally. Such pigs usually die in from a few hours to a few days after birth. Not all pigs in the litters are so affected, some being quite normal. The sow remains normal.

While the scientist has arrived at what is possibly the direct constitutional cause, the preliminary causes are also more or less a mystery.

A breeder may one year lose 90 per cent. of his pigs and the next year with the same breeding stock, feeds, quarters, water and management, obtain a normal increase. In certain years and localities that trouble seems to be almost of an epidemic, only to disappear entirely. Is it due to seasonal influence? Is it transmissible? Is it due to some poisonous element in the sow's ration which leaves her unharmed but which arrests or renders abnormal the later development of the pigs in utero?

It cannot be stated definitely that the cause is seasonal. Certainly there is no consistency in such a claim. The possibility of contagion is also most difficult to assume. It would, further, seem illogical that any actual poison to the foetus would leave the sow quite unharmed. Apparently the difficulty lies in some deficiency of the sow's ration—which is essential to the normal growth of the little pig. Apparently, too, this malady or abnormality is similar to the thyroid affections of calves and lambs.

Gilts are more predisposed to give hairless litters than are adults, possibly due to certain deficiencies in the ration being entirely absorbed by the dam. Further, the trouble is in practically every case confined to the winter-carried litter, and is very rarely seen in the summer or fall litter. Apparently certain deficiencies in the ration may be corrected by the sow in the summer from other sources, whereas she has not recourse during the winter unless supplied artificially.

Here is what is known at present:

1. That a ration for the pregnant sow highly proteid or nitrogenous predisposes to hairless litters, but that in many cases the correction of the balance and constituents of the ration apparently corrects the trouble. While there are plenty of cases to the contrary in Eastern Canada, the trouble is usually scattered widely, and in all likelihood due to malnutrition. Sows are frequently given insufficient exercise, too little vegetable matter, such as clover hay and roots, and little or no mineral matter, such as charcoal, ashes, earth, etc. They have depended largely on a more or less highly proteid ration—shorts, bran, elevator screenings, etc.

It has been proven conclusively that the activity of the Thyroid gland has a marked effect on the development of the young, further that the activity of this gland depends quantitatively on its iodine content. Exhaustive investigation has shown that in the sow this iodine content was much lower during the normal or usual months of pregnancy, than at any other time during the year. All of the above the hog-man may regard as fearful and wonderful. The fact remains that the introduction of iodine into the pregnant sow's ration may have the effect of causing a normal litter, where the contrary had been the case previously.

There is no way to treat the affected small pig. Prevention only is possible through the sow.

1. Feed a light grain ration, as required but balance it with plenty of clover hay in racks, and with pulped mangels or cooked turnips. Make mineral feeding a feature, charcoal, soft coal, wood ashes, ground rock phosphate, earth, sods, etc. The use of tankage, fish meal, bone meal, etc., is also recommended placed where the sows may help themselves from self-feeders or in the meal ration, 2 to 5 per cent. In many cases, as previously stated, particularly in Eastern Canada, such preventive practice for some reason, is effective. In Western Canada, however, where the phenomenon is regularly the cause of very serious losses, the

Mystery of Hairless Litters.

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scientist has arrived at what the direct constitutional cause, the primary causes are also more or less. may one year lose 90 per cent of pigs and the next year with breeding stock, feeds, quarters, management, obtain a normal certain years and localities seems to be almost of a mystery to disappear entirely. Is there a seasonal influence? Is it transmissible due to some poisonous matter in the sow's ration which leaves the litter but which arrests or renders the later development of the pig.

It is stated definitely that the abnormality is hereditary. Certainly there is no such a claim. The possibility of contagion is also most difficult to determine. It would, further, seem that any actual poison to the litter would leave the sow quite apparently the difficulty lies in the efficiency of the sow's ration—essential to the normal growth of the pig. Apparently, too, this abnormality is similar to the abnormalities of calves and lambs. It is more predisposed to give rise to more adults, possibly in deficiencies in the ration absorbed by the dam. The trouble is in practically every case to the winter-carried litter, rarely seen in the summer or apparently certain deficiencies may be corrected by the sow from other sources, whereas recourse during the winter is artificial.

It is known at present: that the ration for the pregnant sow should be nitrogenous predisposition litters, but that in many cases the balance and of the ration apparently trouble. While there are reports to the contrary in Eastern Canada the trouble is usually scattered in all likelihood due to Sows are frequently given exercise, too little vegetable matter as clover hay and roots, no mineral matter, such as phosphorus, earth, etc. They have been fed on a more or less highly concentrated ration, bran, elevator

It is proven conclusively that the Thyroid gland has a bearing on the development of the litter, that the activity of this gland quantitatively on its part. Exhaustive investigations show that in the sow this iodine is much lower during the last months of pregnancy, the time during the year. The hog-man may regard this as wonderful. The fact is the introduction of iodine into the sow's ration may have the effect of a normal litter, where it had been the case previously.

It is now known how to prevent the affected litter, and prevention only is possible. A light grain ration, as recommended, with plenty of phosphorus, and with pulped turnips. Make mineral matter, charcoal, soft coal, and round rock phosphate, earth, and use of tankage, fish meal, etc., is also recommended. The sows may help themselves by feeding in the meal. In many cases, as in the Eastern provinces, particularly in Eastern Ontario, preventive practice for some time. In Western Canada, the phenomenon is regarded as very serious losses, the

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

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Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding purposes or fitted for the show ring.

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Meadowdale Farm
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Shorthorns and Leicesters—Present offering: A number of 1 and 2-year-old heifers; also 1 and 2-shear rams and ewes and ram ewe lambs, which have been fitted for showing; all from imported stock.

W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

trial of a direct addition of iodine in the form of potassium iodine would be recommended. The minimum doses required to give results is not definitely known; however, the administration of 5-grain doses of potassium iodide daily during the pregnant period has proven almost a certain preventive. In fact, the use of this drug two or three times weekly is recommended where it is used during the complete gestation period. In practice, the best plan would be to have a druggist make up a solution of known strength or dilution. By the use of a small measuring glass a sufficient quantity of the solution to contain 5 grains of potassium iodide could be added and stirred into the slop or meal, depending upon the number of animals fed.—G. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa.


The 1920 International Live Stock Exposition.
In the travail of a great industry an event of supreme importance will develop at Chicago the first week of December. It is the twenty-first anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition, and will be staged this year on an unprecedented scale, both as concerns numbers and merit. North America at the conclusion of the European war was in possession of bovine and ovine seed stock of incalculable value, and the upstartdom of this national possession will be displayed at Chicago this year. In view of impending meat scarcity, the problem of replenishing the national larder is of more importance than ever at this juncture.

Live stock in common with other industries has passed through a period of deflation and readjustment. The new basis of production cost interest is reviving and will accentuate as the fact becomes apparent that within the next five years there will not be enough beef, pork or mutton produced in the United States to maintain pre-war consumption. Profit in live stock production hereafter will depend on quality. The function of the "International" is improvement of the herds and flocks of the country—a task to which the agrarian interest must now address itself vigorously. On this account the 1920 display possesses more than usual interest, concerning not only producers but consumers. As a spectacle of animal life this year's "International" will exceed in scope and magnificence all former efforts in the show-ring on this continent or Europe.

More closely associated than ever before are live stock and grain production problems; hence this year's corn show, made possible by a liberal donation from the Chicago Board of Trade, will be staged on a more extensive scale than last year. Corn makes live stock raising possible; without live stock "King Corn" would be minus a stout prop. Every up-to-date farmer should attend the 1920 International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, November 27 to December 4th.

Gossip.
The Canadian Year Book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, containing a list of all the official and semi-official butter and milk records made by Holsteins, together with a list of all record cows under their sires and under their dams, with the proven sons of such sires and dams, also the highest record cows in each division, is now ready for distribution, and may be had from the Secretary, W. A. Clemons, Brantford, for the small sum of \$2. To all interested in Holstein cattle this volume should be of inestimable value.

Volume 36 of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is off the press, and contains the pedigrees of bulls numbering from 126250 to 136000, and of cows numbering from 143360 to 156500, or an increase of 4,540 over 1918. At the last annual meeting of the Association, it was decided to print the Herd Book in two volumes next year, together with historical sketches, records, and photographs of prize winners. This will make the Herd Book serve not only the purpose of analyzing the pedigree but as a reference in other respects. This should make it a much more valuable book well deserving of a place in every Shorthorn breeder's library.



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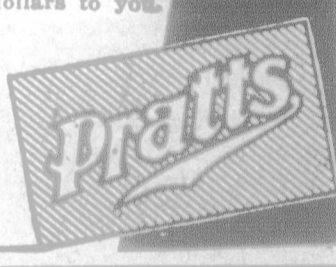
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ROBERT DUFF & SON, Myrtle, Ont.

BROOKDALE HEREFORD FARM
Herd headed by Real Ace by Fred Real. We offer some choice heifers bred to him also a few young bulls.

Telephone - **W. READHEAD,** - Milton, Ontario

Fairholm Scotch Shorthorns
Our herd is headed by a three-year-old son of the great "Avondale." We are offering his sons, and also have one son of Gainford Marquis (imp.), one son of Edgocot Broadhooks (imp.), and one by Secret Light. These calves are all ready for service and are show individuals. Can also spare a few bred heifers of Scotch breeding.

Visitors welcome at all times. **PERCY DeKAY (Elmira, C.P.R. and G.T.R.) Elmira, Ont.**
St. Jacob's, G.T.R.

English Milking Shorthorns—I am now offering a number of choice heifers from good milking dams and sired by Gipsy King. The half dozen young bulls we have now on hand are also of this breeding and good prospects for real sires. The dams of these bulls are all good milkers.

DAVID A. PUGH, Clarendon, Ont.

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Clementinas, Floras, Mysias, Matchless, Roan Princess and Clarets. Most of these heifers are bred to Gainford of Salem, a son of Gainford Marquis.

THOMAS PIERCE, Brussels P. O., Huron County

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS
Seven choice well bred, thick, deep mellow young bulls, from 14 to 22 months; also heifers in calf to Npnapariel Ramsden = 101081 =, a show bull, and a good one.

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CHARLES CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Pear Lawn Farm Offers Three Beautiful Black Percherons For Sale. One Stallion rising three, inspected and enrolled in Form 1; one Stallion rising two years; one Imp. mare rising three, a winner of six first prizes; one Hackney rising two years. These are A1 show horses. A choice lot of Shorthorn heifers in calf and calves at foot.

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

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to 6 months old. All from prizewinning stock.

Long-distance Phone. **A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle**

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

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Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12,112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. **ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.**


Pleasant Valley Farms SCOTCH SHORTHORNS OF MERIT
Herd headed by Imp. Newton Grand Champion and New Year's Gift—two of the greatest bulls of the breed. Our females comprise the best families obtainable. Young bulls of herd heading type. Also farmers bulls and females bred to above herd sires. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

Welland River Shorthorn Offering—We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, but would price within the next few weeks a half dozen or more young cows or heifers bred to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshank Lovely-bred son of Right Sort (imp.). The families are Kilblean Beauty, Missies, Rosemarys, Seaward, Rosebud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. Fifty head to select from.

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**UNION STOCK YARDS,
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Polled Shorthorn Sale Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 10 a.m. For catalog write J. H. Martz, Greenville, Ohio.
Hereford Sale Friday, Dec. 3rd, 1 p.m. For particulars write R. J. Kinser, 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City.
Aberdeen-Angus Sale Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1 p.m. For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Shorthorn Sale Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p.m. For catalog write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Clydesdale Sale Friday, Dec. 3rd, 10 a.m. For information write R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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Herd Bulls—Escana Right For'ard (Right Sort—Favorite Missie).
 Brownale Banner—Grand Champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1920.

Families—Nonpareil, Lancaster, Brawith Bud Jilt, Kinellar Rosebud.

Four Young Bulls for Sale—all winners, Toronto, 1920, at reasonable prices.

W. P. FRASER, Meadowvale, Ont.

Shorthorns

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans; also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ontario

Lochabar Stock Farm

Has for sale two PURE SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS and one Dual-Purpose Bull out of a 60-lb.-a-day cow. Right good ones, and priced to sell.

D. A. GRAHAM
 R. R. No. 4 Parkhill, Ont.

MARDELLA DUAL-PURPOSE

SHORTHORNS

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

Deadfalls and Snares.

BY ROBT. G. HODGSON.

Primitive methods of trapping are not only interesting, but are sometimes very valuable in securing animals where, for any reason, traps cannot be used. From this I do not wish the reader to assume that he should use any primitive method or contrivance in preference to our highly efficient steel traps; rather that we use them should we run out of traps, or as sometimes happens in bear trapping, the heavy traps cannot always be transported to the required place, and dead-falls must be substituted.

The simplest contrivance for the taking of any animal is undoubtedly the snare, and this can be used only for certain animals. It is much in use in the north for taking lynx, sometimes fox (where traps are scarce), and the rabbit to use as food or bait.

For lynx and fox use No. 20 brass or copper wire, about six strands of wire being twisted together so that it will slip easily. The noose of the snare should be about eight or ten inches in diameter. It is necessary to get rid of the bright shine and brassy odor, and the following Indian method will be found to be efficacious.

Take the bark of a hemlock tree and, peeling it right to the wood, chop it in small pieces. Put these pieces in a pot and cover with water and boil for an hour, then put in your snares and boil them until they are a nice brown color.

The method of snaring fox is to find their path, or a cattle or sheep path which they are sure to follow, and from an overhanging limb, or from each side of a "barricade" run up to each side of the path, suspend your snare, and if necessary to tie it to hold the noose apart, use strands of grass which are easily broken when Mr. Fox pokes his head through.

Another method, managed much in the same way, is to find logs crossing streams and set your snares here: The only disadvantage to this set is that stray dogs are prone to use logs as crossing places over streams quite as often as foxes; consequently if you find someone's dog in this set some morning you need not be surprised.

The method for lynx is sometimes similar to the path method for fox; that is, the snare is suspended in like manner in their trail. You will undoubtedly have much more success in taking lynx in snares than you will fox; lynx at their best are very stupid animals.

Another method for lynx is to build a pen about four feet long, three feet high and two feet wide, of sticks, etc., and roof it over with boughs, bark and other debris. Bait is placed in the back end of pen, and the south end is left open and the snare set at the entrance.

Figure 1 illustrates a snare set, this being the kind used chiefly for lynx. As will be noted, a small tree is felled across the animal's path, one end of the tree suspended with a crocheted stick, while the other is allowed to rest on the stump of the log. The set is then barricaded with sticks as shown.

Of the dead-falls, there are many kinds, all serving the same purpose, but varying with individual trappers. The type illustrated in Fig. 2 is a kind used chiefly in the northern parts of Canada, and is the best and simplest I ever ran across. A small pen is built against the trunk of the tree as shown. Guide sticks are used to guide the drop-log in its proper course, and the trigger, the most important part of the set is simply of two pieces, the end of the upright one being sharpened to fit into the groove cut into the lower one. Bait is placed on the end of the stick, and inclined inwards just as much as will be required to get the animal in reaching for the bait, to have the centre of its body directly under the drop-log. The small "log" in the bottom is to act as a platform for the trigger part and to form something solid, so that when the top log falls it will crush the animal.

There are many modifications and supposedly improvements on the dead-fall, but you will never run across one that is better in every way than the one described.

Where the trapper goes north or any place to make trapping a business, and where he has to carry or otherwise transport his luggage, he is not always able to take along as many traps as he could use to advantage. A roll of snare wire, which weighs about the same as one good fox or lynx trap, will make dozens of

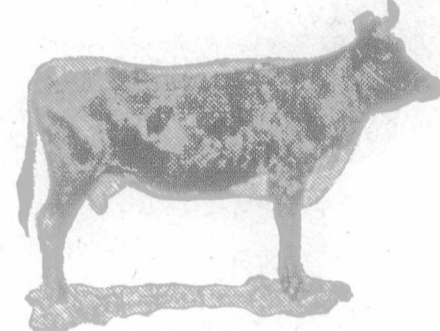
Better Bull Bulletin
 No. 12
ONTARIO CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
 TORONTO, CANADA

Why Use A Good Dairy Bull?

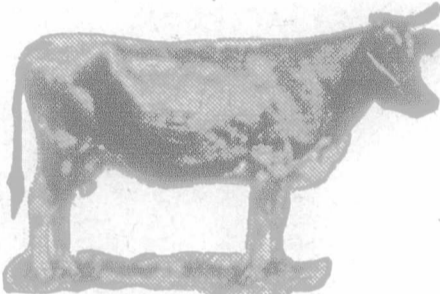
The Reason:

Results of a Good Dairy Bull:

Scrub Cow (No Blood)
 Average Production for One Year:
 3,874.6 lbs. Milk
 192.6 lbs. Butter-fat

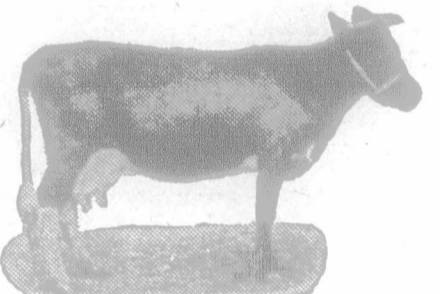


Dam of cow below.



Dam of cow below.

Fair Grade Cow (Half Blood)
 Average Production for One Year:
 6,955.5 lbs. Milk
 266.2 lbs. Butter-fat



Grand-daughter.

Good Grade Cow (Three-Quarter Blood)
 Average Production for One Year:
 12,804.2 lbs. Milk
 482.5 lbs. Butter-fat

Money Actually Made by a Good Bull—Increase of grand-daughter over dam: 8,929.6 lbs. milk, or 1,038 gallons at 30 cents, equals \$311.40.



Use Better Bulls

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—33239— Sire, Sittyton Sultan Dale—108651—. Prices reasonable.

GLENBURN FARMS 45 minutes from Toronto by rail or motor. **H. H. POWERS, Manager** **UNIONVILLE, ONT.**
 Col. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor

Imported and Canadian-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

We now have a number of eight and ten months old calves from imported cows, several of which are imported-in-dam. Write us also for bred heifers. We have a choice lot bred to one of the other of our three imported herd sires. Prices right and inspection invited.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (Burlington Station) **FREEMAN, ONT.**

Braeburn Scotch Shorthorns

150 Head **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 McINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario
 Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L.E.N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

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, heifer in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan—93002—, one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

ROBERT MILLER **STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

TWO BULLS

eleven and twelve months old, a Rosemary and a Wimple, a red and a roan, priced to sell. Also Lincoln Ewes. Could be bred before shipping.
J. T. GIBSON **Denfield, Ont.**

Pure Scotch Shorthorns—Special offering in bull calves and a few choice females. Our herd includes some of the best Scotch breeding in 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.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96385. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

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Blood)
on for One Year:
. Milk
. Butter-fat

(Half Blood)
on for One Year:
. Milk
. Butter-fat

(Three-Quarter Blood)
on for One Year:
. Milk
. Butter-fat

Shorthorns
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on Sultan Dale
IONVILLE, ONT.
DEACON, Proprietor

Shorthorns
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The majority are bred
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Scotland, Ontario
every hour.

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, come and see me, it is
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LE, ONTARIO

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best Scotch breeding in
s. Herd headed by the
Write or call.

R, Seaforth, Ont.

em's Pride 96385. We
ulls for sale, including
122760, and his full

, Drumbo, Ont.

snare with which the inexperienced snarer will have little difficulty in catching lynx, and, after a little practice, fox as well.

Regarding the use of the dead-fall: In some localities, and for certain animals, it is necessary to build pens in which to set your traps, to keep the snow from making them impossible for the animals to get into. It would require little extra work to convert these "pens" into dead-falls when making them for such animals as fisher, bear, lynx and certain others of the north country. One advantage the dead-fall has is that it is made of wood and has no reason to arouse the animal's suspicions.

Your steel traps will, of course, be your regular line, the snares and dead-falls being run as extras; and you will find no matter how many snares and dead-falls you may employ, you will still be able to use all your traps to advantage.

I do not recommend that the trapper go into the north taking few traps and intending to depend on dead-falls and snares to capture the animals. This should never be done, especially in the case of one inexperienced in making and using them. Anything requires experience if proficiency is to be acquired, and snaring is no exception; although after you get on to the "hang" of it you will certainly agree with me that it is simple.

Take all the traps you can tend or handily transport of a dependable kind, Newhouse as the best, and Jump or Victor for lighter weight but sure action; in addition to your traps take along a roll of snare wire and tools for making dead-falls. When you get out on the ground you can then experiment to your heart's content, and will doubtless find yourself mighty glad you brought the snares and can make and use the dead-falls.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Flaxseed

I have about 60 bushels of flaxseed that I purpose chopping and feeding to the stock, but I have been told that a cow will not eat flaxseed on account of it being oily and that I would do better by selling the flax and buying oil cake. Which is preferable for pigs and horses? Would it be advisable to feed flax straw, or what can be done with it?

M. N.

Ans.—Some claim that it is rather dangerous to feed flax in any large quantity, as unless treated it has more or less of a poisonous effect on some animals. Removing the oil from the flax decreases its value as a feed, if for fattening purposes. However, it might be as well to dispose of some of the flax seed and purchase oil cake for feeding calves and cows. A little flax put in a pot of boiled oats is certainly good for horses. It is doubtful if the stock would eat much of the flax straw, and we do not know whether the flax mill would be able to make it up into rough tow or not.

Unthrifty Colt and Pigs.

I have a colt three years of age that I am driving some. It is in very poor condition. I have it on pasture, and feed grain twice a day. Have noticed some worms. When it stands in the stable over night it stocks in the hind legs. Are the worms altogether the cause of this? If so, what is the remedy.

2. I have some pigs about three months old. They are shut in pen nights turned out through the day. They walk away and seem to get a kink in the back and drop down. What causes this? S. R. W.

Ans.—1. A colt affected with worms will be unthrifty. Mix 1½ ounces sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce of calomel. Make into twelve powders and give one night and morning in damp feed or as a drench. Follow with a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger.

2. We cannot definitely diagnose the trouble, but are inclined to think that it is due to high feeding and lack of exercise. However, if they are at all active they should get sufficient exercise during the day to do them. It would be advisable to have them examined by your local veterinarian.

Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

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

R. R. WHEATON :: THORNDALE, ONTARIO
 Long-distance phone and telegraph.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELLDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate LONDON, ONTARIO

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires.

G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns For Sale—One three-year-old herd sire imp. in dam; one good yearling bull, imp. in dam, his breeding and individuality is extra; one yearling bull, imp. sire and dam; two choice red 10-months bull calves. Also offer for sale number of good dual-purpose cows, 2-year-olds and heifer calves, and one yearling bull from extra milking dams.
 R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

ENGLISH DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns

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

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

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

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

A number of females, some with heifer calves by their side. Also Dorset Horned sheep.

VALMER BARTLETT - Canfield, Ontario



Free Trial First-Then Only \$100 Down

THESE wonderful new Edison Diamond Amberolas—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus Reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records sent to you on absolutely free trial. These records are included—your choice of either outfit. Entertain your family and friends with the latest song hits of the big cities, side-splitting minstrel shows, Grand Opera and Comic Vaudeville. Try it first and convince yourself of the superiority of Mr. Edison's great masterpiece.

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If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon below.) *Send no money*—just fill out the coupon below and send it to us at once. We will send either of these complete outfits immediately.

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Think of it—a \$1 payment and a few dollars a month to get this outfit of Mr. Edison's new Amberola. The finest and best that money can buy at much less than the price at which imitations are offered. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down, no C. O. D. You pay us nothing on the instrument or records unless you decide to keep the outfit.

Of course, we do not want to ship an outfit to a person who can not afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must be understood that you can afford to keep it). Yet, no one is under any obligations to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not just what you want for your home, return it at our expense; you, not we must judge what the Edison phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully and without question. **ACT NOW.**

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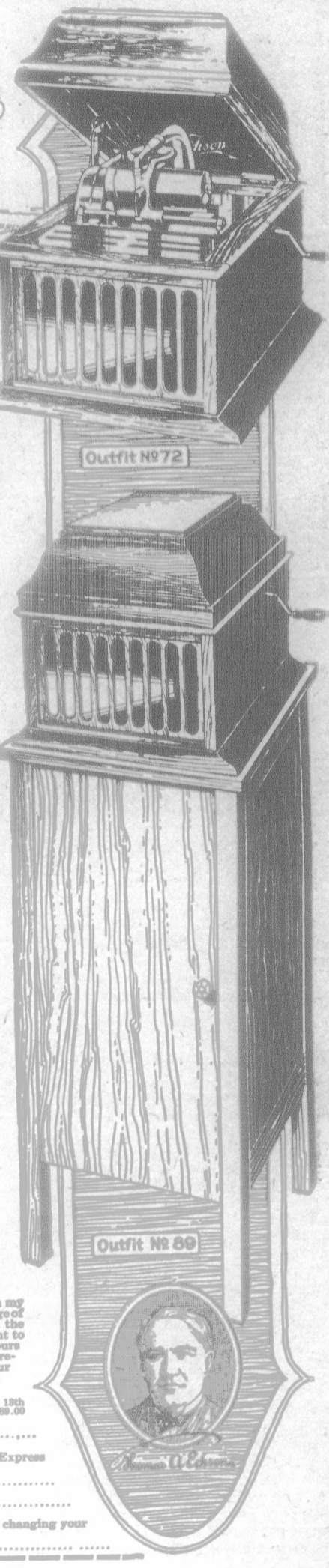
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Dear Mr. Babson:—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my home on free trial. Send me the outfit I have checked below. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price direct from you on your special terms. I agree merely to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small freight or express charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory, I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within forty-eight hours after the free trial or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make monthly payments thereafter (check the square below to the left of the outfit you wish to have us ship.) The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to any one under 21 years of age. If you are under 21 ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

Outfit No. 72 \$6.00 for 11 months and \$5.90 for the 12th month. Complete price with 12 records \$72.00 **Outfit No. 89** \$7.00 for 12 months and \$4.00 for the 13th month. Complete price with 12 records \$89.00

My name..... Address or R. F. D. No.....
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 Shipping Point..... Ship by..... Occupation.....
 Age..... Married or single..... If steadily employed at a salary please state.....
 How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity..... If there is any possibility of changing your address during the next year, what will be your next address.....



Manor Farm Holsteins

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ontario

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, 160.35 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 137.30 lbs. of milk for one day. He is a splendid individual, and is proving himself a great sire.

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

RAYMONDALE FARMS
Vandreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Junior is grandson of the noted May Echo Sylvia, by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

Silver Stream Holstein Herd Sires

WE BREED FOR YEARLY PRODUCTION

We have at present several choice young bulls, nearly all of which are sired by our own herd sire, King Lyons Colantha, whose six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter for 7 days. These youngsters are all from good yearly record dams and great individuals—probably as strong a lot as we have ever bred. Come and see, us also for females.

JACOB MOGK & SON TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited.

R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R., PORT PERRY ONT.

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

JOS. PEEL, Elmsdale Farm, Port Perry, Ont.

Sylvius Walker Raymondale is the sire of the majority of our young bulls now listed. If you see these calves you will appreciate them. Their dams are mostly daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Don't delay if you want a good bull at a right price. We are also offering females.

R. W. WALKER & SONS, Port Perry, Ont.

Quality HALEY & LEE, Springford, Ont. Production

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

Summer Hill Holstein Females—We are at present crowded for room, and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Fitting and Exhibiting the Herd.

BY J. T. SHIPLEY.

The herdsman must select the kind of a stock he is most adapted to. For instance, if a man is a lover of Shorthorn cattle, he must pick on a Shorthorn herd, or if Hereford's, he must choose a Hereford herd, etc., because a Hereford breeder could not see the same beauty in any other breed, neither could the Shorthorn or Polled Angus breeder see the same beauty in any other breed. One must be careful in selecting individuals for the herd. First one must select a good herd bull to head the herd. He must be of the best breeding that can be secured as this is one of the best of the herd. He should have good breed type, good bone, be low-set, round, and well proportioned in every way, size and quality considered first. The stock should all be of good quality. It is well to have nurse cows for the calves as fresh milk is most essential for the young calves and won't hurt the yearlings.

In showing cattle a poorly-fitted animal is a disgrace to both the herdsman and the show-ring. Some of the things needed for fitting are feed, water, cleanliness, kindness, regularity of feeding, and education. In feeding a herd of beef cattle for show purpose, one must begin early, say in March or a little before, according to the condition of the animals. One must have a good supply of whole-ensilage feed, a good ration of chopped feed, as oats and corn chop, equal parts, with linseed meal and molasses or so, or, and salt often. The molasses

or sugar should be mixed with water and sprinkled on the feed. I would begin by feeding about two quarts of chop, with a handful of linseed meal and a sprinkling of molasses. Silage and alfalfa hay are good too. In the morning, I would feed cut alfalfa and silage with chop mixed with it, then at noon alfalfa hay, and at night the same as in the morning, increasing with chop till at fair time about six quarts of chop per head is given, the younger stock in proportion. Feed all the animal will stand. When feeding at the fair sometimes the cattle get kind of picky over their feed. It is a good idea to have some roots for them at this stage, as they need something tasty to fill them up, especially before going into the show-ring. Care must be taken not to overfeed or sicken the animal at any time.

The water must be the best—clean, fresh and pure—and be in front of them so it is handy for them to drink at any time, as water is nearly as important as feed. Then in watering at the fair, you must have clean pails and fresh water given to them often. On the day of showing give very little, if any, water in the morning, but just before they go into the ring give plenty of water—enough to fill them out nice and round—which often fills out some vacancy. Care must be taken, however, not to give them too much and have them too full. Nothing adds to the appearance of a show animal as much as having it filled up just right.

Everything must be perfectly clean. Use the curry comb and brush. Don't wash your cattle any more than is neces-

HIGHLAND LAKE HOLSTEINS

BURNABY'S
BETTER
ULLS
OOST
BUSINESS

I have at present thirty-five young bulls, all under 13 months, and nearly all sired by May Echo Champion—full brother to May Echo Sylvia. Also have a few young calves by my junior herd sire whose two nearest dams 7 day milk records average higher than those of any other bull of the breed.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Take Electric Cars from North Toronto) Jefferson, Ontario

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination records for both milk and butter. Several are up to 700 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of butter for 7 days. If you are interested in a good calf, write or see them now—they can be purchased at considerably less than we will be pricing them next winter.

D. B. TRACY All Railways Bell 'Phone COBOURG, ONT.

Willowbank Holsteins

Nearly fifty head to choose from, only one animal on the farm over four years of age, and all except two have been born at Willowbank. Better come down to Fenwick Sta., where we will meet you. Have some highly-bred bulls ready for service.

C. V. ROBBINS, Wellandport, Ont.

Premier Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with 110 lbs. milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, PARIS, ONT.

Pickering Farms Jerseys

Whitby, Ontario

Meadowgrass 2nd was the greatest Jersey cow ever exhibited in Canada. She won first prize, 1909, over Island of Jersey; first prize, Toronto, as a two-year-old, 1909. She was four times grand champion female at the Canadian National Exhibition. Her son, Raleigh Meadowgrass, was twice grand champion bull at Toronto, and up to the time of his death last spring was the greatest show bull in the country. This country has never produced a greater bull. There are only an odd half dozen of his bulls left.

Write to the Farms for further information.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS Brampton, Ontario

All Bulls of Serviceable Age Sold

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King, for sale, from R.O.P. dams.

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

The Woodview Farm
Jerseys
London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

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

MORRISON'S R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

We are at present offering a number of bred two-year-old heifers bred from R.O.P. sires and dams. We also have several choice young bulls of the same sort—good individuals and ready for service.

JOHN MORRISON, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Holstein Bull Special, \$100

This is a February calf, a good individual and sired by a 32-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. We guarantee him right, and the first cheque for \$100 takes him—if you are interested, don't delay. We are in the market for a few bred heifers.

Cedar Brook Farms, Inglewood, Ontario

24,687 lbs. Milk—Butter 1,016 lbs.

Record of sire's dam. Write for extended pedigree and particulars of 1920 Holstein Bulls from him and R. O. P. cows.

R. HONEY & SONS Dartford, Ontario

have his eye on the herdsman and know just what he wants him to do, and he must stand right; in fact, he must be taught to do everything expected of him in the show-ring.

In attending a fair or a circuit of fairs one must first order and prepare the car. A good way to do is to build stalls in each end of the car for the older cattle and put the younger cattle in the centre, with a deck above for your feed and other necessities. You must have lots of bedding, straw or shavings in the car and it is well to take along a box or chest, to carry some of the smaller articles needed such as pails for feeding and watering, hammer and nails, castile soap and bluing, a small crowbar, curry comb and brushes, emery cloth, sand paper, horn polish, salt, forks, shovel, bull rings, brace and bit, cot and blankets, sheets for the cattle, show halters, rasps, hand-saw, and a box to mix feed in. Then with all this equipment one is ready to start for the fair. Sometimes when you have a long dis-

sary. Clean water and castile soap, with a little bluing in the last water brings the white color desired.

The feed and feed boxes should be clean, and the mangers kept clean. Never let the animal eat at the same feed the second time. The stables should be disinfected and the pails scalded. Use good bedding and lots of it. I am writing of stable-fed cattle, which are the best to my notion, as they do not fade with the sun, whereas cattle running out fade and do not have the same glossy appearance. Then, again, the flies are so thick it is best to stable feed. Putting sheets on the animals adds greatly to the cleanliness.

Handle the cattle as much as possible, always speaking kindly to them. Never use a whip, club, or profane language, especially if you have any nervous animals as kindness will subdue the fiercest brute.

Regularity is of great importance. The herdsman must feed by the clock, as it were, as near to nature's feeding as possible. Feed say at six o'clock in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. When cattle are outside they only feed three times a day. Above all, avoid irregularity in feeding. Then one must exercise the animals, if they are not out at nights, and this teaches them to lead well.

When exercising the cattle one can train them, which is very important, as a well-trained animal is often a winner. When leading stop the animal and make him pose and stand to your liking, about the same as in the show-ring. The animals must not be scared or shy. When in the show-ring the animal must

OLSTEINS
 All under 13 months, and full brother to May Echo any junior herd sire whose age higher than those of

fferson, Ontario
tein Sires
 I have a number of the good combination milk and 31 lbs. of but-see them now—they are next winter.

BOURG, ONT.
 from, only one animal on the farm all except two have been come down to Fenwick Sta.

S. Wellandport, Ont.
 Young bulls from dams with mother, 755.9 lbs. milk, with present herd sire, which is a

Farm, PARIS, ONT.
Jerseys
 and in Canada. She won a gold medal as a two-year-old, Canadian National Champion as twice grand champion of her death in her country. Her bull is left.

Formation.
RSEYS
 I now have for sale of all ages.

EMPIRE
 We now have for sale of all ages.

ntpton, Ontario
Age Sold
 for the \$6,000.00. I have at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearing rams and ewes of both breeds. Will price these sheep reasonable, and guarantee the best of both breeds.

SEY HERD
 Winner of first prize with five in 1916, and again first in five bull calves, ready for performance imported prize-rite. We work our show

RES
 from R.O.P. sires and dams and ready for service.

Special, \$100
 calf, a good individual 32-lb. son of Avondale. We guarantee him right. We for \$100 takes him—no delay. don't delay. market for a few bred

ns, Inglewood, Ontario
Butter 1,016 lbs.
 Write for extended pedigree of 1920 Holstein Bulls and R. O. P. cows.

Oxford Rams
 We offer choice ram lambs, shearing rams; also ewes any age. All bred on the farm.

John M. Ross, Embro, Ont.
FOR SALE
 A number of first-class two-year-old

Oxford Down Shearlings
 and Some Splendid Ram Lambs
 All from the best of imported stock. Apply to
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 92 King St. East Toronto, Ontario

Oxford Down Shearling
 and Ram lambs
 C. D. COLE,
 R.R. 1, Codrington, (Phone 15 on 22 Orland) Ont.

Leicester Sheep
 I three-shear ram, and ram lambs, ewes all ages and ewe lambs. Priced to sell. Shorthorns either sex.
 ALLAN B. MANN,
 "The Hawthornes," R.R. 4, Peterboro, Ont.

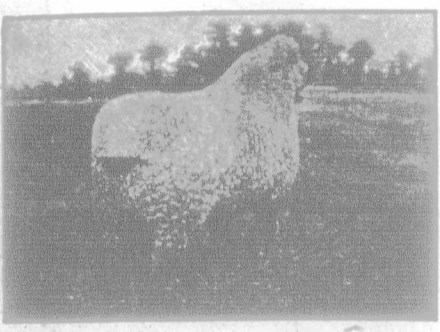
Shropshires and Shorthorns
 Choice ram and ewe lambs, sired by Imp. Berry ram. Also five Shorthorn bulls, and few females for sale. Grant Christie, Manchester, Ont.

Shropshire and Cotswolds
 I have at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearing rams and ewes of both breeds. Will price these sheep reasonable, and guarantee the best of both breeds.

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 H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

Blairstown Shropshires and Cotswolds
 I have at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearing rams and ewes of both breeds. Will price these sheep reasonable, and guarantee the best of both breeds.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

High-class Oxford for Sale
 Including shearing rams, ewes and ram lambs. Sired by "Heythrop 42" (Imp.), an extra choice ram imported by the McKerron Farms, Wis. These sheep are the low-down, blocky kind, and have ideal skins, fleeces, color and covering. Write for prices and descriptions.

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 We offer choice ram lambs, shearing rams; also ewes any age. All bred on the farm.

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Oxford Down Shearlings
 and Some Splendid Ram Lambs
 All from the best of imported stock. Apply to
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Leicester Sheep
 I three-shear ram, and ram lambs, ewes all ages and ewe lambs. Priced to sell. Shorthorns either sex.
 ALLAN B. MANN,
 "The Hawthornes," R.R. 4, Peterboro, Ont.

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

tance to travel it is well to carry water with you in the car. To water easily, attach a hose to the tank and go along from one pail to the other, in front of the cattle. When on the train an animal must not want for anything, as it adds greatly to its discomfort. When the trainmen give too heavy a shunt, call their attention to it, as I have seen one animal knocked over the top of another.

As soon as the car is put on the siding, lead the animals down the gang-way, over to the stable and secure stalls. In some places bedding is supplied, and in order to get plenty when the straw cart comes along one needs to take nearly double allowance in order to get enough. When the cattle are tied and bedded, they should be fed and watered so they can lie down and rest. Then in the morning, after feeding and watering, one must set to work to groom the cattle.

Keep the animals well filled, brush them down, wipe the horns off, and have them polished until you can nearly see yourself in them. With a brush and an oiled cloth keep every hair perfectly smooth; don't have a hair out of place. Have the red parts red and the white parts pure white, not a dirty yellow. Just before going out one can curl the hair if desirable. In doing this the hair is dampened and brushed down straight, then with a small round curry comb one starts just back of the ear and draws the comb downward in a wavy, zig-zag manner. Repeat along the neck and body, combing down over the body as far as possible. When the class is called, get out in the ring as soon as possible and have the animal placed. Have the front feet on a little higher ground, if possible, the head well up, and have the animal standing squarely on all four feet. Keep the animal as quiet as possible and when the judging is done take what you get like a man, as you know you have done your best. Of course, if you think the decision wrong, protest against such.

After arriving home one must let the cattle down in condition in much the same manner they were got ready for the show, by decreasing the feed a little at a time until they are in normal condition again.

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Working by Month.
 I hired for one month, starting October 4, and worked every day, Thanksgiving included; when will my month be in?
 S. S.

Ans.—Twenty-six work days is considered a month, and this would bring the month ending November 2. However it is oftentimes understood when hiring by the month that it is for the entire calendar month, thus the time would be up November 3.

Sickness of Farm Hand.
 I wish to know whether a man who is working by the year on a farm is compelled to put in sick time in the year for which he is employed? Sickness occurred outside of busy time. Can it be deducted from wages? (Sick two weeks.)
 Ontario. J. B.

Ans.—We think that both questions should be answered in the negative. We would point out, however, that where the illness of such an employee is long continued, or likely to be so, the employer may protect himself by discharging the employee on the ground of the latter's disability.

Unthrifty Horse.
 I have a three-year-old driver that I cannot get in shape, although she apparently feels all right. What treatment do you advise?
 A. S.

Ans.—It is possible that the teeth need attention. This should be done by a qualified veterinarian. If these are all right it is possible that the driver is affected with worms, which will keep it in thin condition. Treatment for this is to mix 1½ ounces of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce of calomel. Mix into twelve powders and give one night and morning in damp feed. Then give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. If a tonic is needed, give a teaspoonful of the following three times daily: Equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. It is impossible to state definitely what is the matter with the horse from the meagre symptoms given.

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 Keeps the closet clean
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 THE FULL STRENGTH
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Shropshire and Cotswold Rams
 Your choice of 50 large, well-wooled ram lambs for \$30. Recorded in your name and express paid to your station. Also a few good yearling and two-shear rams at a low price.
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Choice Oxfords and Shorthorns
 We offer choice, big ram lambs of show quality and ideal covering; also ewes any age. Write for prices before buying. Herd sire, Master Marquis =123326=, full brother to grand champion female at Toronto. Bulls and cows for sale.
GEO. D. FLETCHER Erin, R.R. No. 1
 L.-D. phone. Erin C.P.R.
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.
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 (Formerly of Jas. Robertson & Sons)

SHROPSHIRE RAMS
 I have several extra choice ram lambs still on hand, all of which are sired by an imported Bibby ram, also two shearlings of same breeding. Write me also for ewe lambs.
W. H. PUGH Myrtle Station, Ont.

Oxfords
 I have some choice ewe and ram lambs, sired by Taston Haigh 4 (Imp.) 11050; also some shearing and aged ewes.
DAVID D. BELL, Shakespeare, Ont.

Oxford Downs
 We are offering a number of good strong well covered ram lambs.
JOS. MOUNTAIN
 R. R. 5, St. Marys, Ontario

Oxford Down Sheep—Pioneer Flock
 Special offer of 30 bred yearling ewes; also a number of good shearing rams and a first-class lot of ram and ewe lambs by our imported Hobbs ram. Prices reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ontario
 Phone Garfield, 3172-W

COTSWOLDS
 Special offering: Ram lambs and ewes, all ages
 Write:
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Dunnet Bros.' Liecesters
 Three shearing ewe lambs; also some breeding ewes bred from mp. stock. Prices reasonable
Dunnet Bros., Lythmors, R.R. 3, Hagersville

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 My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highclass and Sally—the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
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 Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

Berkshires
 Boars ready for service and bear pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1918. 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.
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BROOKWATER DUROCS have made good in the feed lot and the show-ring in nearly all of the different climates of the Western Hemisphere.
 PRICES lower than other hogs of same class.
 GUARANTEE all animals to be breeders.
 The nearest large, high-class herd for Canadian buyers. Health certificates furnished.
 Write us for prices and pedigrees. Mail orders a specialty.
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TAUWA FARM
Big Type Chester Whites
 Won all Championships, save one, Toronto and London, 1919, and Toronto and Ottawa, 1920. Boars ready for service. Pigs ready to wean. Sired by our 1,005-lb. Champion boar.
JOHN G. ANNESSEY 11 Tilbury, Ontario

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 If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trios—not related.
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 Young pigs, both sexes, from large litters.
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 Choice young pigs, both sexes, sired by Oatwa Col-laway Edd (imported) No. 19831. Also a few gilts bred to same boar.
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 Young sows bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages.
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The Tamworth of To-day
 The Tamworth hog of to-day, if he is the correct type of Tamworth, is the greatest hog on earth. They carry the size and market early. Let me send you a bred sow, or two young sows and a young boar which are not akin. My prices are right, and they will be sent on approval. Write to-day.
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 Young boars fit for service, sows bred, pigs ready to wean; both sexes; all ages; with choice breeding.
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 Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains. Can supply pairs not akin.
G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Into a Crockery Teapot
Put a teaspoonful of the genuine

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for every TWO cups. Pour on freshly BOILING water and let it stand for five minutes. THE RESULT will be the most perfect flavoured tea you ever tasted.

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

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Black Manchurian Wolf Scarf is of medium quality, glossy, durable and hard wearing. Trimmed with paws, heads and tails and measures about 47 inches in length and about 7 inches wide. Lined with Poplin. M 375. Scarf, delivered to you **\$8.00**

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Our School Department.

Some Breeds of Poultry.

Everyone knows that there are several kinds of chickens, but not very many know just how the various kinds of chickens are classified, nor does everyone realize that the kinds of fowl are as numerous as they really are. There are, for instance, more than a dozen different classes of domestic fowls based upon the country in which the various breeds have their origin. These classes are then subdivided into breeds, such as the Wyandotte, Leghorn and Rhode Island Red, and all told there are nearly forty different breeds of standard fowl. But these breeds are again subdivided into varieties. The breed includes all birds of the same body shape and form. The different varieties of each breed are distinguished chiefly by variations in the color of the plumage, or the character of the comb. Sometimes the birds are classified according to type, in which case the classification mentioned above is disregarded entirely and all kinds of fowls are classified according to whether they are special meat producers, or egg producers, or whether they are a general-purpose sort.

In this article we want to discuss some of the breeds as they are classified in the standard classification as to origin, form and appearance, with special reference to what are known as the American, Asiatic and Mediterranean classes. The American class refers to breeds which have originated in America and which are principally of the dual-purpose sort. Most of the poultry kept on our farms is of the American breeds and they are by far the most popular general-purpose fowl. Of these breeds the Barred Plymouth Rock is undoubtedly the leader in popularity, but there are, in addition to the Barred Rock, other varieties such as White, Buff, Silver Pencilled, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks; all of which have the same body shape, which can be represented by an oval curve and differ only in appearance and to some extent in usefulness. The Barred Plymouth Rock is the result of crossing a male Dominique and a female Java, both American breeds, in order to develop the best possible utility breed. The Wyandotte is another American breed, with many varieties, such as Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver Pencilled, and Columbian Wyandottes. The most popular variety is the White Wyandotte, which is more blocky in type and longer in the feather than the Plymouth Rock. They also have rose combs and make good broilers and roasters. Wyandottes make good mothers and the birds are not quite so heavy as the Plymouth Rock, weighing about one pound less. Rhode Island Reds are of two varieties, single comb and rose comb. This breed is of more recent origin than the other two American breeds referred to. They were developed largely in Southern New England, probably in the State of Rhode Island and have become very popular in many sections of Canada and the United States. They are hardy, good winter layers and fair layers in summer, but during warm weather they are more inclined to broodiness than the other two breeds. The standard weights for Rhode Island Reds are the same as for Wyandottes. Other American breeds are Java, Dominique and Buckeye.

The Asiatic breeds include the Brahma, the Cochin and the Langshan. Each of these are divided into several varieties, according to color, and all are very large in size and used altogether for meat purposes. The Brahma is the largest, having originated in New England and often weighs from 12 to 13 pounds. The Cochin originated in England at about the same time, while the Langshan was also developed largely in England. All fowls of these heavy breeds are slow-growing, compact, heavy birds, noted for the quality and the quantity of their flesh.



A Winning Boy and a Winning Garden.

This is Lloyd Moore, Nilestown, Ont., who had a first prize garden and a first prize collection.

There are a great many varieties of the various breeds belonging to the Mediterranean class. Among these breeds are the Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Blue Andalusian and Ancona. There are eleven varieties of Leghorns and five varieties of Minorcas, these being determined upon color and the kind of comb. The most popular Mediterranean breed is the Leghorn, which is noted as the most economical egg producer, but a very poor sitter and a poor meat producer. This breed probably originated in Italy, from whence it was brought to the United States and Canada. The White Leghorn is the most popular. It is a very active, stylish bird that can be made very profitable. They are much smaller than the American breeds. All Mediterranean breeds lay white eggs. The Minorca probably came from Spain, by way of England, and is the largest of the Mediterranean or egg breeds. The skin of all Minorcas is white and most markets prefer a yellow-legged fowl, so that the Minorca is not very popular on this account. In size or weight it is about the same size as or slightly smaller than the Wyandotte. The Spanish or White-faced Black Spanish is not at all important, but is of much the same type as a Minorca. The Blue Andalusian is also supposed to be a native of Spain and is similar to the Leghorn in type, but is a little larger. They have single combs and white skin. The Ancona is one of the older Mediterranean breeds and is supposed to have originated in Italy. Although very similar to the Leghorn, it is not nearly so popular.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

This variety of Plymouth Rocks is the most popular general-purpose variety of fowl in North America.

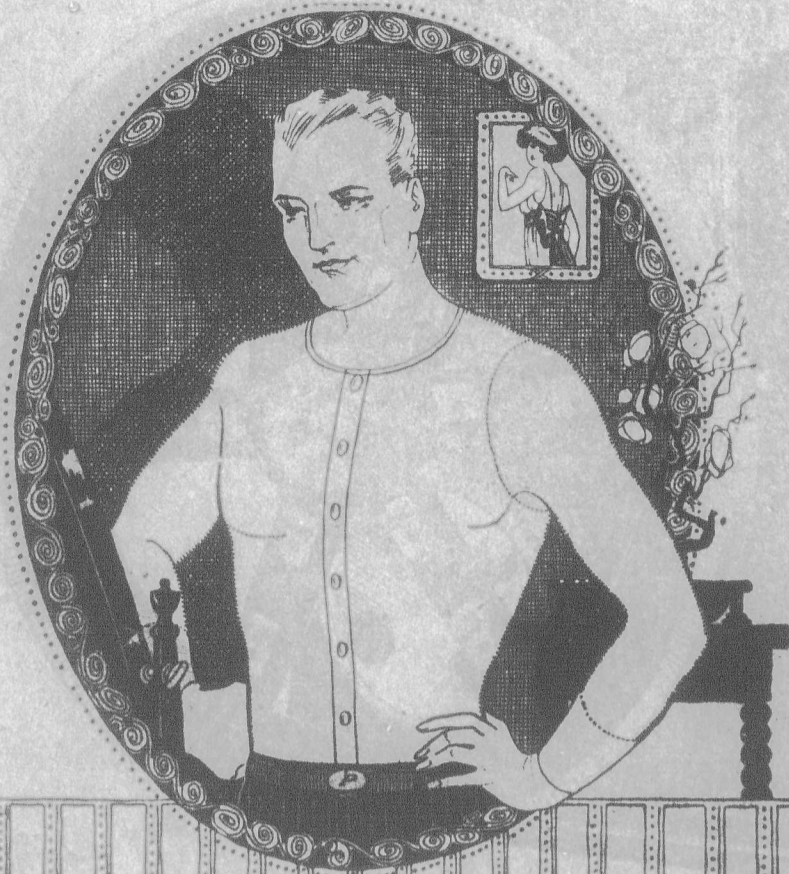
ment.

Breeds include the Brahma, and the Langshan. Each is divided into several varieties, color, and all are very large and altogether for meat purposes. The Brahma is the largest, having in New England and often to 13 pounds. The Cochin is England at about the same as the Langshan was also in England. All fowls of these breeds are slow-growing birds, noted for the quantity of their flesh.



Boy and a Winning Garden. e. Nilestown, Ont., who had a and a first prize collection.

great many varieties of breeds belonging to the class. Among these are the Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, and Ancona. There are also varieties of Leghorns and five other breeds, these being of various colors and the kind of eggs they produce. The Leghorn, which is noted as a good egg producer, but a poor meat producer, probably originated in Italy, and was brought to the United States. The White Leghorn is a very popular variety. It is a very active bird and can be made very fat. They are much smaller than the Mediterranean breeds. All Mediterranean breeds lay large eggs. The Minorca from Spain, by way of the largest of the Mediterranean breeds. The skin of all Mediterranean breeds is white and most marketable. They have single legs, so that they are very popular on this continent. Their weight is about the same as the Spanish or White Leghorn. The Blue Andalusian is a native of Spain and is a Leghorn in type, but has a different skin. They have single legs. The Ancona is a Mediterranean breed and is very similar to the Leghorn, but is larger.



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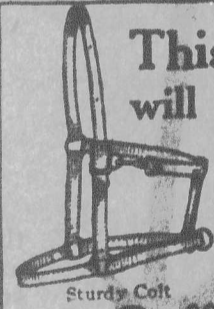


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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED Toronto



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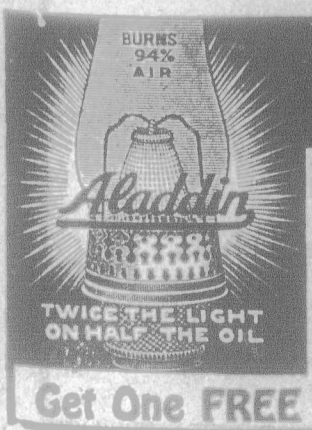
Tie your frisky, unbroken colt with this halter and he will be there when you return.

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; heats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 35 leading Universities show that the new ALADDIN BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed. \$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one more to be made. Yours FREE special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write today for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid. SEATTLE LAMP COMPANY, 223 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL. Largest Coal Oil Lamp House in the World.

Men With Rigs or Autos Make \$100 to \$300 Per Month

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 the first seven days." Christensen says: "I have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring, Ia., says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemering says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in.

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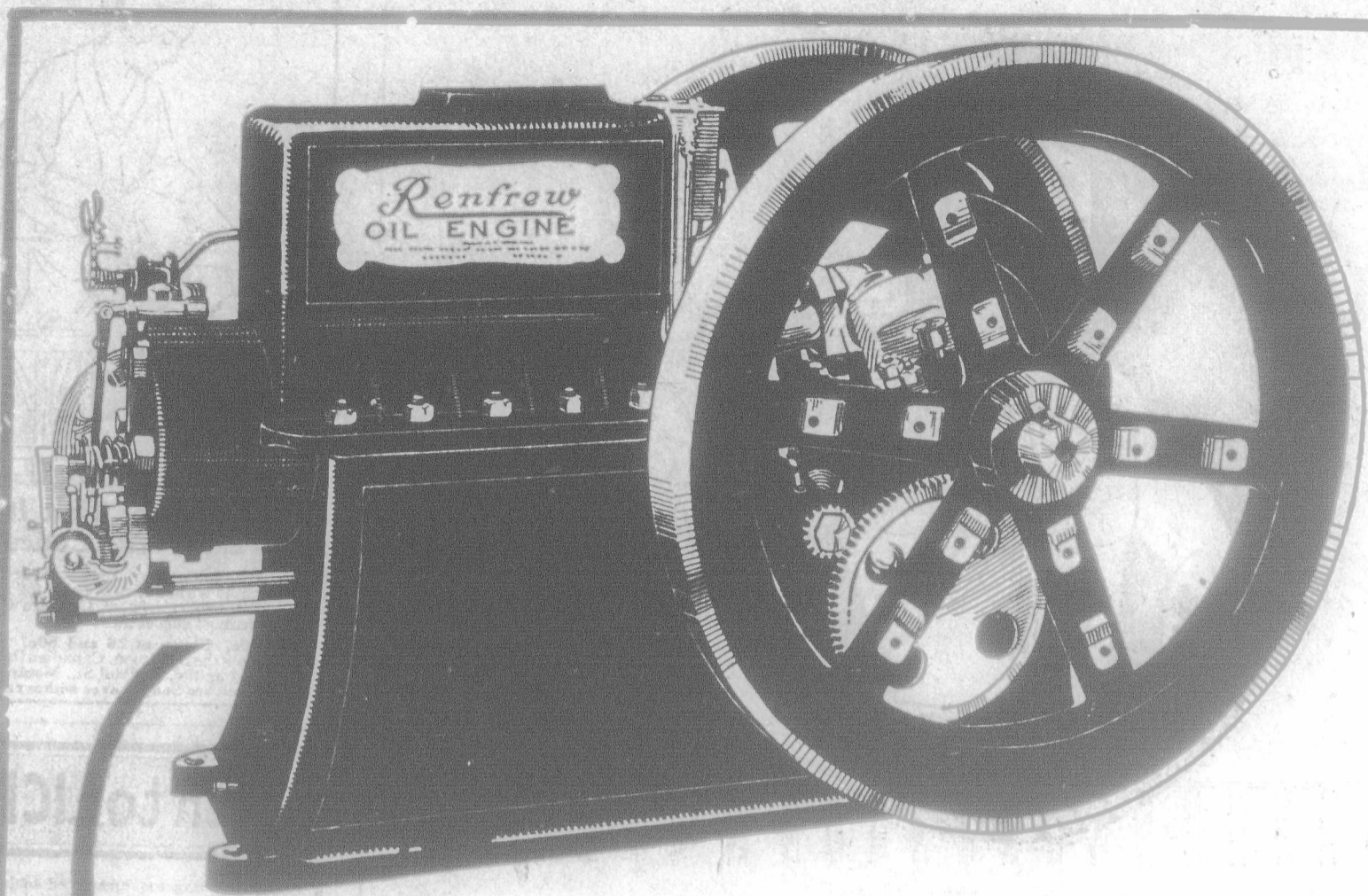
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It is simple to operate, starts easily in the coldest weather, uses very little oil as fuel, has no electric devices whatever, starts and runs on kerosene, naphtha, fuel oil, crude oil, etc., and WILL NOT run on

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