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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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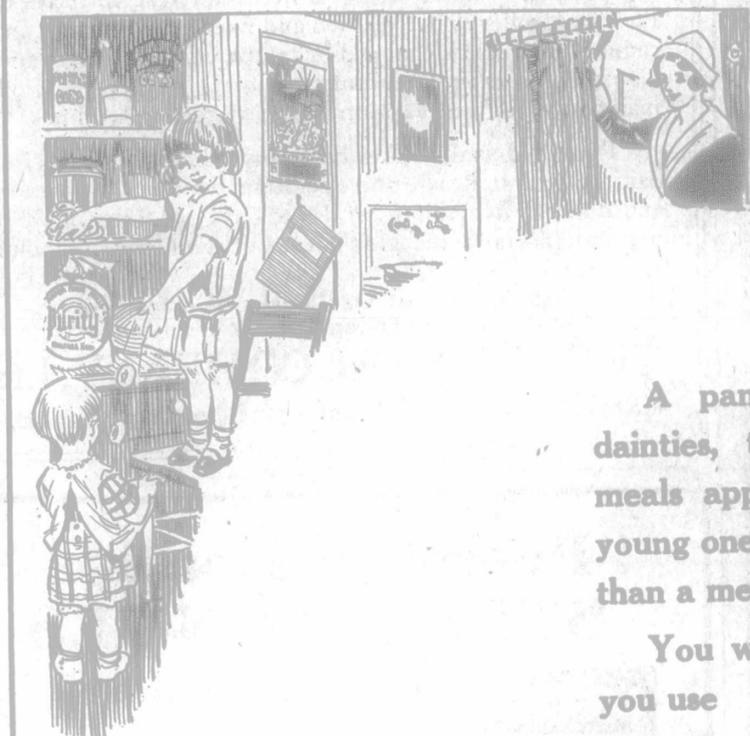
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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1920.

No. 1465

LV.



A healthy child will have a healthy appetite

A pantry filled with delicious dainties, to satisfy the between meals appetites of your growing young ones, is a better investment than a medicine chest.

You won't need medicine when you use

PURITY FLOUR

for all your baking

The first requirement of health is proper food, and in PURITY FLOUR, the perfectly milled product of the world's best wheat, we offer the nearest approach to food perfection.

Use the coupon to secure a copy of The Purity Flour Cook Book, containing 631 tried and tested recipes for all manner of dishes for all meals.

COUPON

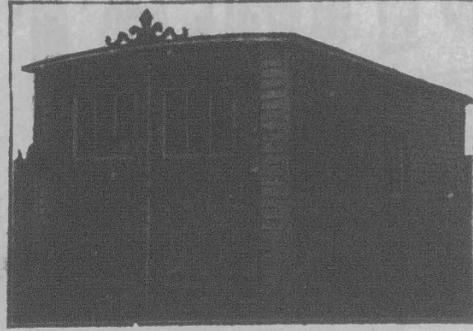
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Mills Co., Limited
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I enclose 20 cents for Purity
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Address.....

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

Have a separate building. Here is what you want.

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

You are sure to be pleased with it.

A. COATES & SONS
Builders Burlington, Ont.

Interprovincial Pressed Brick

COMBINES QUALITY AND DURABILITY
RED, BUFF AND FIRE-FLASHED COLORS

Increased Production Guarantees Prompt Shipment.

Write for Free Samples.

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"Goes Like Sixty"

This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

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

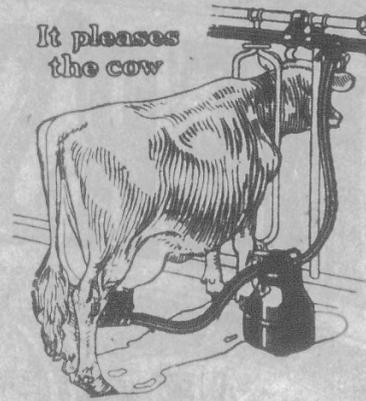
of Security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine. Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything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

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Kills Bugs, Flies, Fleas, Roaches

STAMMERING
or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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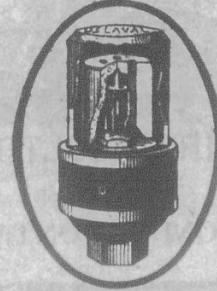
It pleases the cow



The DE LAVAL MILKER

Vacuum Controller

(The Vacuum Controller is not shown in the part of the Milker installation pictured here. It is placed in a convenient place in the installation.)



The safety and success of a milking machine are largely dependent on the uniformity of the vacuum, and the De Laval Vacuum Controller is so constructed that correct and constant vacuum is maintained at all times.

The Vacuum Controller is scientifically designed for its purpose and fully covered by pending patents. No adjusting is necessary; the correctness of each Controller is determined and fixed at the factory and it cannot be adjusted, changed or tampered with. The Vacuum Controller is entirely automatic and can be depended on to maintain a uniform vacuum in the system at all times.

The De Laval Milker has many other exclusive features distinct both in design and operation, which make it positive and uniform in action from day to day; and faster, more economical and more reliable than any other method of milking.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalogue, mentioning number of cows milked

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Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

"Premier Leader" STEEL RANGES



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

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

An exceptionally moderately-priced range of thoroughly reliable quality.

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Branches: Toronto & Winnipeg
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Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal-oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

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Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

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SAVE 50c

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We ship on approval to any station where there is an agent. We save you 50c to \$1.00 a roll on Ready Roofings of guaranteed quality, yourself to be the judge after inspecting the Roofing at our risk. Samples free by mail, also free catalogue with prices and full information. Send letter or post card, "Send me free samples and price of Ready Roofing and particulars of Free Delivery Offer."

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Factory Distributors,
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A Dollar, whether on Government paper or in gold, is of no value in itself but only as it represents the products of man's labor.

It is not the number of dollars a man owns that makes him rich but the amount of the necessities of life the dollars actually represent.

The value of the dollar therefore depends upon production which to-day is inadequate, so that we require many more dollars "to get along with."

We should have almost twice as much money for the same purposes as we did ten years ago and therefore we require twice as much life insurance as we held ten years ago to secure the same protection.

The Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

113

"Remember!"

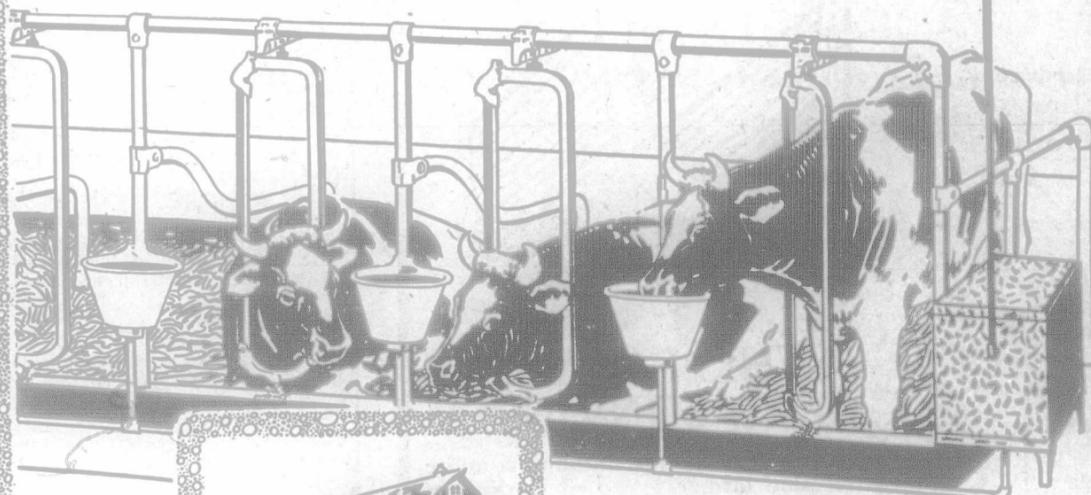
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will save two-thirds of the running cost of all other types of engines.

THE HOAG OIL ENGINE CO., LTD.
Brantford, Ont.

Please mention Advocate.

BT Water Bowls



No need to chop ice on trough or creek when you have Water Bowls.

Mr. L. K. Shaw, writing in "Farm and Dairy," December 18th, 1919, said:-

"The saving of time and labor is the greatest argument for a water system in the stables. Where the cows are turned out to water each day there is at least an hour wasted over the watering. In the worst winter days it was more than half a day's work to pail water the herd."

With a BT Water Bowl Outfit, you can forget the watering. It is done automatically. No

Water the Cows Automatically

worry; no work and no time wasted. The cost is so small and the extra returns so large that you should not delay putting in this great time and labor-saver. Put in Water Bowls this Fall.

Send in the coupon for complete particulars.

Please send your circular on BT Water Bowls.

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Nearest Station _____ Lot and Concession _____

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McClary's

*Make good stoves and
Cooking utensils.*

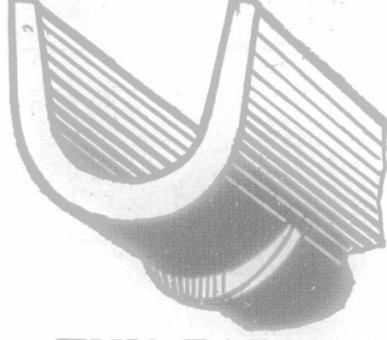
Liberty THE WASHER THAT REALLY AND TRULY DOES THE WORK—and does it well, too. Hand-rubbing is a thing of the past. No woman will submit to old-fashioned wash-day slavery any more. The LIBERTY WASHER does all that drudgery now. The Liberty washes delicate fabrics without injury; affords convenience for 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.



Washer **\$70**

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

*Actual size—
Note the
unusual
thickness*



THIS FARMER WAS CONVINCED

At the Toronto Exhibition, an interested farmer asked if Burlington Steel Fence Posts would stand the pressure of cattle. He was asked to make any tests he wished. He did—he was satisfied with the results. He was glad to find a post to meet the conditions he had in mind.

BURLINGTON STEEL FENCE POSTS are not weakened by holes. The wire is fastened with clips. A little pressure with the "Fastening Tool"—drop the clip over the wire—the job is done. No lost time or energy. No clinching or driving.

Made of high carbon steel, rust resisting, they will not bend, break nor burn. They will stand any test you may have in mind.

Buy them from your fence, hardware, implement dealer or direct from the factory. Immediate shipment

A new book just off the press tells all about them. *Its free. Write for it.*

BURLINGTON PRODUCTS LIMITED
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DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME

Subscribers! SIX MONTHS subscription FREE by sending us the name of a NEW SUBSCRIBER with \$1.50 to pay for his first year's subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

The Value of Exhibiting.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the Province of Ontario there are many eminently successful live stock breeders and grain, fruit and vegetable growers who profess to take no active part in the entry lists of their respective local fairs. This state of affairs is not due so much to any apparent lack of interest, but more to the prevalent idea that the exhibiting of produce, even if one is successful in a mercenary way, is a troublesome and unprofitable undertaking. The annual fair is established in the neighborhood for a definite purpose, and, by the non-exhibiting of your produce the entire value of such an institution is lost so far as you are concerned.

Though ideal crops are produced and typey live stock bred, your ability is not reflected on your business if no attempt is made to present the results of your efforts before the throng of prospective purchasers and dealers who regularly attend our annual fairs. Exhibiting at the local fair is a practical form of advertising amply justified by concrete results. The buying public learn at first hand the calibre of the product they are liable to obtain by dealing directly with the exhibitor. Old customers are reviewed and new customers are created. The better grade of buyer is reached, and business stimulated to such an extent as to fade the initial cost and trouble of exhibiting into oblivion.

Most producers derive a certain amount of professional pleasure in the excellence of their goods. By competing on an equal basis with like producers, a fairly accurate estimate of the degree of perfection of ability is obtained. This knowledge is invaluable as a guide to future efforts.

It has been well said that competition is the life of trade. By steady competition from year to year, not only is a good sportsmanlike and neighborly feeling built up amongst the exhibitors, but the immediate neighborhood invariably becomes renowned for the excellence of that particular product, with the result that industries highly advantageous to the community (such as the canning factory, creamery, etc.) are firmly established in that district.

The average local fair this year, despite it constituting one of the most productive years on record, has been repeatedly disappointing in many sections. The circus or the village jazz band may readily hold their sentimental value for us, but they are by no means to be considered as the main-spring of the fair. Get into the game! Exhibit the best produce, expand your business, increase your professional knowledge, double your profits and materially help to establish your district as a specialized agricultural centre.

R. D. STOTT.
York Co., Ont.

English Live Stock News.

Time was when Ashbourne (Derbyshire) Shire Horse Show was considered quite on a level with the London exhibition held in the spring, i. e., the latter was an event of national importance for "made" horses, and the Ashbourne exhibition one for the raw material, mainly colt and filly foals. Best of the colt foals on October 1 was W. E. Porter's bay by Champion's Goal Keeper, out of the winning brood mare, Milestone Flower 3rd. The leading filly foal was Flyvetton's Tasley Leonora, by a stallion tracing back to the Carbon line. Sir Arthur Nicholson won in two-year-old fillies with Leek Queen, and in yearling entire colts with Leek Fearless. R. L. Dodd's Kingsfield quality was the best yearling filly.

Until 1925 the English Royal Show has been booked, viz., 1921 at Derby; 1922 at Cambridge; 1923 at Newcastle on Tyne; 1924 at Leicester, and 1925 at Chester. There have been previous successful visits at all these places, and Newcastle is a sure find for a big gate.

ALBION.

"How is it, Sandy," asked a visitor of a Scotch coal merchant, "that you quote the lowest prices in town and make reductions to your friends and yet you can make money?"

"Weel, it's this way," explained Sandy, in an understone. "Ye see, I knock off two shillings a ton because a customer is a freen o' mine, and then I knock off two hundredweight a ton because I'm a freen o' his."

Think Before You Spend

Before you spend \$5.00 per month needlessly, remember that \$5.00 deposited each month in our Savings Department will in ten years amount to \$697.17.

Begin the regular savings habit to-day.

13B

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

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



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The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining Car Service

Sleeping Cars on night Trains and Parlor Cars on Principal Day Trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

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

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18 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
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Think Before You Spend

Before you spend 10 per month need-ly, remember that 10 deposited each month in our Savings Department will in ten years amount to 7.17.

Begin the regular savings habit to-day.

Sup Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve - - - 18,000,000
Assets - - - 230,000,000

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Invite your account. Special facilities for banking by 326 branches. General Office, Toronto.



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your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We re-ceive daily. We guarantee best market price.

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"Household Effects \$500⁰⁰"

A True Story
By R. L. Wood



RECENTLY a farmer died, leaving an estate valued at \$25,000. Of that sum, \$500 represented "household effects."

Before his death he frequently deplored the fact that his grown-up children had left home and gone to the city. His disappointment was not that he had lost money by their desertion, which had compelled him to leave part of his farm unworked for want of help. He was an affectionate father, who liked to have his children near him. He could not understand why they should want to drift away one by one.



Strangers may have wondered also until they read that item in the inventory of the estate—"Household effects, \$500."

Waiting for Better Days

For a generation that family had lived in a house with an irreducible minimum of furniture. When as a young fellow the farmer had taken his blushing bride home, he did not have a great deal of money to put into furniture. Both were content to wait for better days. But when better days came, and there was a modest sum available, it was spent on better accommodations and furnishings for the live stock. That was fine. That was humane. It was also good business.

One of the Best in Several Counties



In time the farm came to be one of the best equipped in several counties. The machinery was of the very latest and best description. The

live stock were glad and content to stay on the farm. But the young folks were not content to stay.

There were four sons and two daughters. A piece of furniture had been added to the house from time to time, generally the second-hand furniture store supplied the need. For years the family managed with just as little and as cheap furniture as could be made serve their turn. The stable and barn were comfortable, but inside the old farmstead there was neither comfort nor beauty.

\$6,000 at 6 Per Cent

An item in the inventory showed \$6,000 invested in securities paying 6 per cent. Part of that money invested in comfortable, artistic furniture would have transformed the farmhouse into a real home and would have paid the farmer infinitely better, both in cash and moral dividends.



The house furnished with suitable and moderately priced furniture, instead of its scattering of cheap odds and ends, would have attracted the children. Children naturally love the beautiful, and their natures crave for its presence. Some of the boys might have been inclined to remain on the farm and the mother might not have been left alone to carry on the dairying and other duties.

A Hard Chest Against the Wall



Bare walls and scantily covered floors, a hard chest against the wall in lieu of a couch, offer feeble counter-attractions to the lure of the luxurious city.

The children who deserted the farm probably did not blame the lack of home comforts for their desertion. They were not jealous of the cows and horses because of their more comfortable quarters. They carried away with them many happy memories of the old homestead.

But they went, and can you wonder when you read that illuminating item?—"Household effects, \$500."

"Better Furnished Homes Mean Greater Happiness"

Beautiful furniture transforms an ordinary, uninteresting house into a real home, in which it is a pleasure to live.

It brings an atmosphere of cheerfulness and brightness into every room. It delights the eye. It gives rest and comfort to the body. It brings contentment to the mind. It gladdens the heart. It makes home life more attractive. It makes people take more pride in their homes.

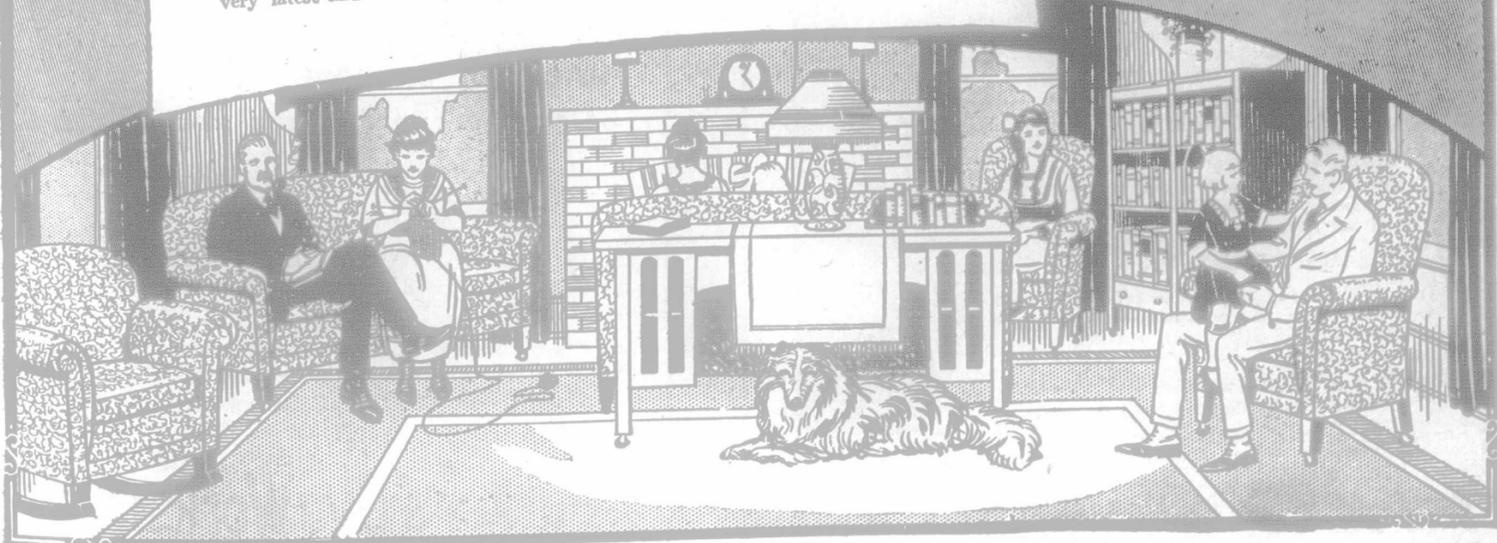
Nothing that you can buy will give your family more years of happiness and solid satisfaction than modern furniture.

And beautiful, well-made, Canadian furniture is obtainable in moderately-priced sets and individual pieces, as well as in the more elaborate and expensive suites.

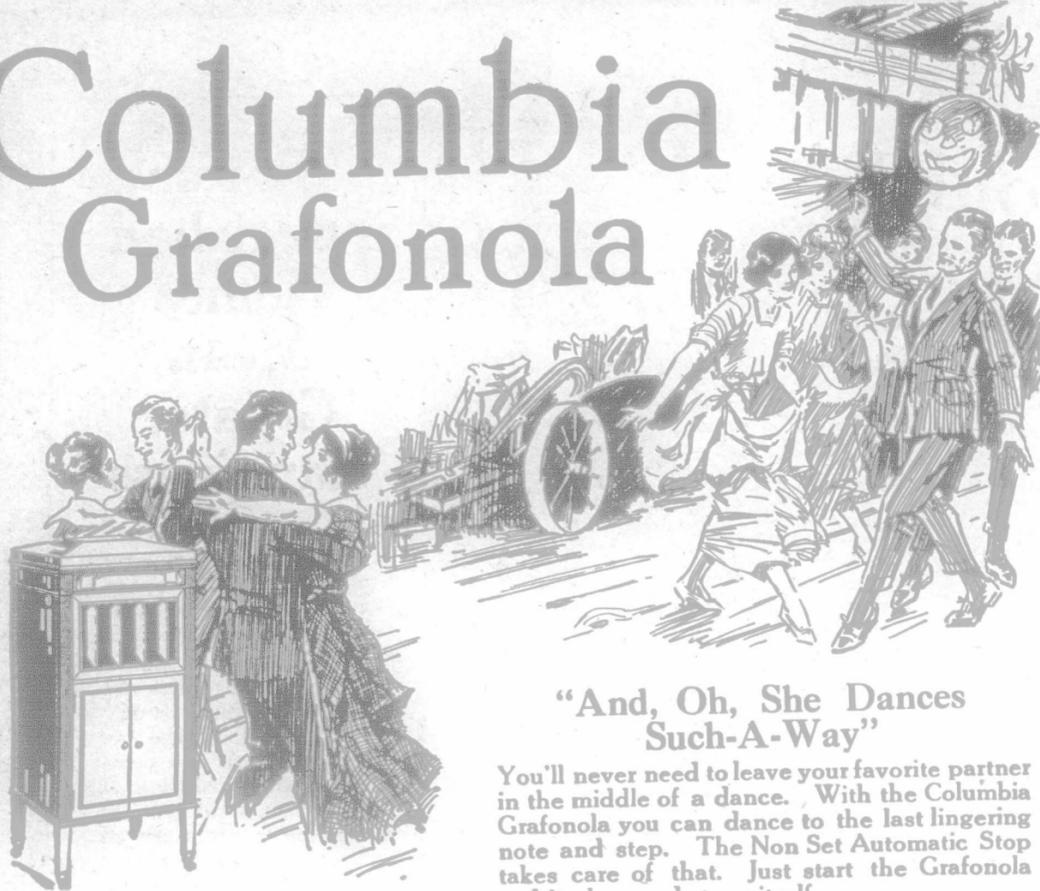
THE HOME FURNISHINGS BUREAU

Bank of Hamilton Bldg. Toronto, Canada

Note—The Home Furnishing Bureau does not sell furniture or goods of any kind. Its object is to promote a greater interest in the furnishing of Canadian homes. Your local dealer will be pleased to give you any information you desire about suitable furniture for your home.



Columbia Grafonola



"And, Oh, She Dances Such-A-Way"

You'll never need to leave your favorite partner in the middle of a dance. With the Columbia Grafonola you can dance to the last lingering note and step. The Non Set Automatic Stop takes care of that. Just start the Grafonola and it plays and stops itself.

A Columbia Grafonola, Equipped with Columbia Records is an All Year Round Delight

It is ready when company calls to give just that little festive note you want. Ready in the long cold evenings, the Sunday afternoons, to lend the inspiring effects of beautiful music—songs, hymns, instrumental—anything your fancy dictates.

Ask your Columbia dealer to play these:

The Love Nest, and Song of the Orient, Fox-Trots, Hickman's Orchestras.
A2955, \$1.00

Chili Bean, Song Fox-Trot, and Bells of Monterey, Fox-Trot, Paul Biese Trio.
A2952, \$1.00

Dear Old Pal of Mine, Charles Hackett, Tenor Solo.
79196 \$1.00

The Bells of Aberdovey, Bell Solo, Walter Whitlock, and The Ash Grove, Bell Solo, Walter Whitlock.
R4030, \$1.00



New Columbia Records out the 10th and 20th of each month.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., Toronto

165

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

Winter Fair GUELPH

Dec. 3-9, 1920

\$30,000 in prizes for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry and Judging Competition

Prize lists and entry forms may be secured from the secretary.

PRESIDENT:
John Gardhouse, Weston

SECRETARY:
J. E. RETTIE,
Parliament Buildings,
TORONTO, Ont.



America's
Pioneer
Dog
Remedies

BOOK ON
**DOG DISEASES,
And How to Feed**

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. Clay Glover Co.
Inc.
118 West 31st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

TWEED
SANITARY ODORLESS CLOSET

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

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

Write for fuller information.

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Ltd.
147 St. James Street
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Please mention Advocate

Turn Loafing Hens Into Laying Hens



ALL your hens should be laying if you are to get the biggest possible profits from the high-priced winter eggs. And you can get the profits. Turn the loafers—now eating up the profits—into producers, too. It's easy. Just give them

Pratts Poultry Regulator

quickly builds up vitality, sharpens appetite, insures sound digestion—puts the hens into the vigorous condition where they can't help but lay all the time. Prove it at our risk.

"Your Money Back if You Are Not Satisfied"

Use Pratts Roup Remedy to prevent as well as to overcome colds, catarrh, roup—destructive diseases common in bad weather. Just put the remedy in the drinking water. Easy—sure!

Made in our own factory in Toronto
Sold by dealers all over Canada

Expert Advice Free. We help solve your poultry problems. Write. Ask for FREE booklet—worth dollars to you.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited

323L Carlaw Ave., Toronto
Makers of Pratts Animal Regulator, Hog Tonic, Cow Remedy, Dip and Disinfectant and Veterinary Remedies.

Ad No. 2.



Have Your Cleaning Done by Experts

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

CLEANING AND DYEING IS PROPERLY DONE AT PARKER'S

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.

Parker's Dye Works Limited
Cleaners & Dyers
791 Yonge St., Toronto

FOUNDED 1866

SEVENTH ANNUAL
ARIO PROVINCIAL

Winter Fair
GUELPH

Oct. 3-9, 1920

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men and delicate
look as fresh and

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1920.

1466

LV.

EDITORIAL.

October has broken all records; may November be as lenient!

Do not leave the garden stuff in the ground until snow flies.

If leasing or buying a farm have every detail in writing; it may save trouble and ill-feeling at a later date.

It is ruinous to attempt to market in two months what it requires ten months to produce. Stretch out the marketing period whether it be with live stock or farm crops.

The Contagious Diseases Eradication Board, instituted to lead in the eradication of disease from Canada's live stock, has been rather quiet of late. Surely some enemy hath not discouraged it!

If interested in better roads use the split-log drag to put a crown to the road in front of your farm. Too many leave such work for the other fellow, and it is seldom done. Each one has a certain amount of community responsibility.

A little organization is a dangerous thing. Build up and strengthen the union of producers until the goal is attained. Read in this issue how the dairymen of New York State and surrounding territory built up an organization that is really worth while.

This is a good time of year to map out a program for improvement in the herds and flocks. By emphasizing good sires for a period of, say, ten years, remarkable progress can be made. Discard the inferior females and use the best sires obtainable.

One sign of the times which augurs well, is the disposition on the part of some universities to inject a little agriculture into the regular college courses. This, at least, is a recognition of the importance of agriculture in the social and industrial life of the nation.

When thinking of educating the boy, don't forget that the daughter might enjoy and profit by a course at some reputable institution. Domestic science, music, etc., all help to lead a life of usefulness and happiness, which, after all, are the only things worth striving for.

The Board of Commerce acted very graciously toward agriculture when they ruled that sugar be retained at 21 cents, and, as one of the reasons for the decision, expressed their desire to protect the sugar-beet producers. Such an expression from a governmental body sounds almost too good to be true.

The line fence has been the cause of marring the neighborly spirit in many communities. If there is any dispute with your nearest neighbor about repairing or rebuilding that piece of fence, by all means come to some amiable agreement even if you have to give a little. It is a thousand times better than a law-suit.

The fine weather of the past few weeks has tempted many to be dilatory about speeding the plow. One has no guarantee as to when Jack Frost will stop the plow, hence it is wise to make the best possible use of every fine day. Next year's crops depend, to a large extent, upon the quality and quantity of plowing done now.

Constables and the Fee System.

Considerable dissatisfaction, for which there is good reason, is developing throughout the country in regard to the administration of the law. There is a move on foot to do away with, or at least reconsider the payment of constables, magistrates, etc., according to the fee system. The opinion is expressed by many that it would be better to have these arms of the law remunerated on a straight salary basis. Protests are most numerous in regard to the work of constables who are remunerated according to the number of prosecutions they can instigate. This leads to numerous injustices, and does not effect any great improvement in the conduct of people generally. This is true particularly in regard to prosecutions for speeding in the country. Violations of the Act are reported in certain districts and the license numbers of the automobiles filed, in many cases, are incorrect; the owners of the automobiles in question never having passed over the road where the violation of the Act was reported to have taken place. Rather than leave their business or farm work in order to enter a defense, the case is allowed to go by default, a small fine is paid, the constable gets his fee, and nothing more is said or done about it. There are many instances of a similar nature that might be mentioned, but suffice it to say here that the present system is unsatisfactory in the extreme. It would appear that a great many appointments are unnecessary, and that fewer constables, magistrates, etc., could do the work effectively, and be remunerated in a more satisfactory manner.

The Eastern Canada Live Stock Union.

The best tribute that can be paid to the live stock industry of Eastern Canada is to recognize that it has remained stable and has progressed without the assistance of any one real live organization to protect and foster it. The Agricultural Press, the Departments of Agriculture and numerous local associations have striven manfully to stimulate and foster the live stock industry, but the breeders have never been able to get together en masse and build up an organization representative of the whole industry with the support and prestige of the whole industry behind it. A bold effort was made, that is true. A Canadian National Live Stock Council was born but it died young, while the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, which was a contemporary and supposed to be a leg of the big union, has lived on but never got beyond the stage of helpless infancy. There is big work to do in Eastern Canada, but the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union has not risen to the occasion, and is only usurping the field where a real live union should be active in the interests of the industry.

For more than a year we have felt that the Eastern Union, as organized, would not vindicate itself, but rather than place obstacles in its way before it had a thorough trial we have hesitated to comment unfavorably. Now that the winter season is approaching and the annual meetings will soon be held, the time seems opportune to awaken live stock men to the futility of the Eastern Union and impress upon them the necessity of bolstering up the only organization representative of the industry in its entirety, or adopting the only alternative—that is giving the Union a decent burial. It may not appear gracious on the part of "The Farmer's Advocate" to comment unfavorably regarding a live stock organization of this kind, but the need of reorganization is so apparent and the weakness of the Union so manifest that we would be remiss in our duties if we did not bring the matter to the attention of stockmen in Eastern Canada.

Situations are constantly developing which require the attention of a bold, energetic, representative organiza-

tion of live stock producers. The two chief functions of a union are to protect the industry and to stimulate enthusiasm among breeders and producers. To this end a more energetic policy must be mapped out and put into execution, but before anything will be accomplished producers generally must get behind the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union and help. So far they have practically disowned it, and assumed little responsibility. Delegates to the Union have been appointed at the breeders' meetings with little display of enthusiasm, and frequently only after all other business of any consequence was transacted. Perhaps the Eastern Union is not altogether blameless in this regard. No opportunity should be lost to go before meetings of stockmen everywhere and explain the aims and objects of the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union. It must be taken to the people in a forceful way and revealed to stockmen as an organization dedicated to the best interests of the live stock industry. Then it must do something to keep faith with producers.

The future of the Eastern Union will depend on the consideration given it at the next annual breeders' meetings, and the care exercised in choosing delegates. There are good men connected with the Union, but, unfortunately, they are not in positions where they can assert themselves without seeming to usurp the rights of others.

We are vitally interested in the success of the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, and we invite comment and suggestions regarding this matter from anyone interested in the live stock industry.

A Boost and New Use for the Silo.

Strange as it may seem, the silo may serve a very useful purpose in helping to combat the European Corn Borer, which threatens to infest the corn-growing areas of Ontario. No means as satisfactory as ensiling have been found to destroy the borer, which is in the larval stage during the autumn and winter. Crushing, burning, gassing and other methods have been under test, but they have all been found impracticable or inefficient. It is sure death for the larvae of the European Corn Borer when put into the silo, and as the majority of the larvae are found in the stalks during the fall of the year, a very large percentage of them are destroyed in this way. It then remains for growers to keep their fields clean of weeds and destroy the stubble, possibly by burning, before the larvae pupate and emerge as adults early the next summer. The silo may become the greatest factor of all in the suppression of this pest.

Demonstration Woodlots.

The move being made by the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario to establish demonstration woodlots throughout the Province, should be given serious consideration by the townships, as, we understand, they are asked to co-operate in this laudable enterprise. Old Ontario is becoming altogether too bare of trees and woodlots for the good of agriculture, and the fuel shortage is emphasizing the advisability of maintaining a small woodlot as a fuel insurance. Farmers are becoming almost as large users of coal as city dwellers, and the difficulty in securing coal is not likely to be lessened to any great extent during the coming years. Labor, transportation, and distributing costs will keep the price of coal at a high level, and, while it may be more satisfactory as a fuel, rural people will find the wood pile a very satisfactory substitute.

This move to establish demonstration forests and woodlots is two decades over-due. Our Provincial Governments have not been as enterprising as they ought in reforesting the waste lands in Old Ontario. Agriculture is being attempted on thousands of acres of land which should have been reforested long ago,

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),

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Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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or else allowed to grow up of its own accord. Lumber and fuel have become necessities of prime importance, and the protection afforded crops and property by wind-breaks and woodlots cannot be over-emphasized. As a protection and fuel insurance, reforestation should go on apace and, after all, no father can leave a better legacy to his son than a five or ten-acre woodlot well preserved on some corner of the farm.

Unlisted Securities.

By SANDY FRASER.

I had my niece Jennie staying with us for a couple o' weeks this fall. She's as full o' mischief as ever and naething pleases her better than to get some sort o' a catch on me whenever she can. It keeps me busy not tae be taken in wi' ony o' her foolish questions. I got even wi' her the ither night though. She says to me at the supper table: "What's the matter with you, Uncle Sandy?" says she, "you've hardly said a word to me for a week past. What makes ye so quiet?" "Oh naething," I replied, "except that I'm naturally sae polite that I hated tae interrupt ye." But it was her turn the next time. She asked me if I'd give her a dollar for the secret of how to mak' my trousers last. When I had handed over the dollar and told her tae come on wi' the information she says, "juist mak' yer coat an' vest first, Uncle Sandy."

Last Sunday night, after we had come hame frae church we got to talkin' aboot preachers an' sermons an' the likes o' that, when all at once Jennie says tae me: "Ye say I dinna give ye a chance to talk, Uncle Sandy. Now juist go ahead an' preach a sermon yersel' an' see how ye like it. It will teach ye not tae be criticizing the ministers. I'll promise not tae interrupt ye and I won't let Auntie gang tae sleep, sae let us hear what ye can do."

"Weel," says I, tryin' to get oot o' the scrape, "the hour is late, the audience is small and no' vera inspiring and, above all, I don't happen to have ony text handy. I guess ye'll have tae excuse me."

"Oh, don't let the text bother ye," returned Jennie. "I can get ye one in a minute. What's the matter wi' taking one oot o' the newspaper here," and she opened it up, turning tae the page that had all the market reports and the prices o' stocks an' bonds and investments and that sort o' thing.

"Here's a text for ye, or a subject or whatever ye like to call it," says Jennie. "At the head o' this first column. I dinna ken what it means but you've got tae preach a sermon from it onway. It's 'Unlisted Securities.' Read it for yersel'."

I looked at the paper and there, sure enough, was a lang string o' names an' figures, wi' Jennie's "text" at the top.

"Unlisted Securities," says I, "what under the sun dae ye expect me to mak' o' that?" "Oh, I dinna ken," replied Jennie, "that's what Auntie and I are waiting tae see."

"Weel then," I said, takin' a lang breath and beginnin' tae feel a wee bit warm under the collar, "ye've heard the subject and the first thing to dae is to divide it intae its different heads an' departments. But maybe ye had better juist dae that as we gae along; it will save time. What then are some o' the 'unlisted securities' that it would be the part o' wisdom for us tae invest in? What one will we place at the head o' the list? To my mind and way o' thinkin' the first and maist important 'security' we can have is a Good Inheritance. Gin we hae this one we'll no' find it half sae hard to acquire a lot o' the ither securities. It's something like askin' a man to be careful aboot pickin' oot his grandfather and grandmither when ye tell him to be sure o' a guid inheritance, but the majority o' us haven't much to complain aboot on that score. Oor slate was pretty clean when we got it. Gin we've done some queer scratchin' on it durin' the while we've been here it's no' the fault o' the auld folk."

"Anither 'security' that is worth thinkin' aboot is oor General Surroundings. I suppose a regular preacher would call it oor inviorment. Gin we've been born intae a guid country and amang decent people we hae that much tae be thankful for. We've come by something that we didn't have to pay for an' it's juist like findin' money. But in case oor inviorment isn't what it might be then it's up tae us to dae something; it's no' for me to say what. I might possibly be tellin' ony missionary wark ye undertook had better begin pretty near yer ain home. Like the cure I was readin' aboot lately for sleeping congregations. It was to wake up the preacher."

"Oor next 'security' might be a habit o' perseverance. It's one that will take ye onywhere and get ye onything within reason. And gin ye haven't got it ye're likely to stay stuck in the mud juist where ye were when yer auld friends and schoolmates saw ye last. I heard a wee story the ither day that will show ye how this 'perseverance' business works. A young city chap an' his wife, oot in Alberta, thought they'd buy a farm and go tae raising wheat. They put in the seed the first year, but for some reason they had no crop. The second year it was the same. The third year everything was gainin' fine till juist before harvest when a hail-storm came along and left them back at the starting place again. The fourth year the frost did the business and the young fellow made up his mind tae quit; what he should have done sooner, you'll say, maybe. But his wife was a better man than he was. She found him oot behind their shack one day, sittin' on the ground an' juist cryin'. She cheered him up an' got his backbone intae place again and they made up their minds to try it once mair. He went to clerking in a store and she went to teaching an' between them they earned enough money to buy the seed wheat for a fifth attempt. I see ye have guessed the rest. But I'll juist go on an' tell ye that one o' the finest farming lay-outs in Alberta to-day belongs to that young couple. They have everything they want and a little tae spare. Visitors tae that part o' the country mak' the trip oot tae the farm juist to see what a 'model farm' looks like and to find oot, maybe, the secret of getting money oot o' the soil."

"But I must hurry on as I see my time will soon be gone. A fourth 'security' is Honesty; Ye may go fast but ye'll no go far wi'oot it. I've seen men keep oot o' jail that didn't have it, but it kept them sae busy that it spoilt all the fun they might hae had. It doesna' pay to be crooked even in a horse-trade."

"And noo, not the least important among oor 'unlisted securities' comes the Willingness to Work. The worst failure I ever knew was that o' a man that had naething the matter wi' him but laziness. He had a fine body and a good mind but he never got right doon tae using either of them. The auld saying is, "if a man will not work neither shall he eat," and that means, in ither words, "he's no good, let him die." And this includes even the chap that thinks the size of his bank account is an excuse for loafing. In the nature o' things man has to work or go bad. So, gin we inherit a willingness to work we hae come by a pretty valuable 'security.'"

"What will we mention next?" We haven't spoken aboot a healthy body; the Lord kens it's pretty hard for us to dae much wi'oot it. Some have it wi' them when they come here, ither have to acquire it by lang years o' care an' self-denial, and there are others that hae to juist worry along tae the end o' their existence wi' a physical organism that's continually gainin' oot on strike and makin' trouble generally. Gin ye were tae ask me the surest way to come by this healthy body I'd put my answer in juist one word; and that word would be 'Moderation.' Eating an' drinkin', sleeping or working, playing or preaching, there's a happy medium somewhere aboot them all an' it's up tae us to be on the watch for it. When Nature placed man on this earth that was the watchword she gave him, 'Moderation.'"

"Alang wi' a healthy body should go an inquiren' mind. That's one mair pretty valuable security. A mind that kens the importance o' knowledge is pretty apt tae grow, and the means o' growth in this case is what ye might call a 'healthy curiosity.' And if ye have ever heard a small boy ask questions ye will understand Nature's plan for mind development. There's such a thing as being inquisitive, and I dinna think muckle o' the people on the party telephone lines that will aye be pullin' doon the receiver for every call but their ain. And there are ither unhealthy ways in which curiosity breaks oot, as we all ken. But when it is used in the way and to the degree intended the inquiren' mind is the guide tae progress an' achieve-

ment. It has brought us along as far as we've got and it's waiting to tak' us further."

"A Sense o' Humor is anither 'security' that is worth mair tae the one that has it than he imagines, sometimes. I've heard it said that a sense o' humor and common-sense were one an' the same thing but that's no' a'the-gither true. Ye can have common-sense wi'oot the sense o' humor but ye can't have the sense o' humor wi'oot having common-sense. Most o' oor troubles are mair or less o' a joke after we've left them on the road behind us: It tak's the chap wi' the sense o' humor tae see the point o' the joke when he's in the middle o' the trouble and when it's piling right on top o' him. And that's the chap that comes through it all wi' the least damage. It's a big help if ye can laugh when ye're crying, sometimes."

"A talent for Self-Control is anither 'security' that . . . "Oh, stop it," breaks in Jennie right here. "I'm gainin' back on my promise not tae interrupt ye, but Auntie has gone tae sleep in spite o' me and if ye'll juist stop I'll say I'll never bother ye again, aboot preaching or onything else. Twa sermons in one day is something ye've got tae come to by degrees. But I'll no' forget the 'Unlisted Securities,' Uncle Sandy. I guess they're juist aboot as important as the 'listed' ones. When I go back home I'll be takin' a look, noo an' again, at the 'financial news' in the papers, juist tae remind me o' the points in yer sermon, and there's no telling, but what it may work a reformation in my character, and yer preaching will not have been in vain."

"Amen," says I. "We will noo sing the three hundred and forty-second hymn and be dismissed."

Nature's Diary.

By A. BROOKER KLUGE, M. A.

At this season of the year, when the leaves have fallen from the trees and bushes, and the tall herbs have died down, we find many birds' nests the presence of which was unknown, or only guessed at, during the summer.

To notice the location, to study the wonderful architecture and to recognize the name of the builder of these cradles, is an interesting phase of natural history in late autumn. We can now collect and preserve these nests without in any way prejudicing the welfare of their makers, as with the exception of very few species, such as the hawks and the Phoebe, they are not used a second time.

One of the most beautiful specimens of bird architecture, and one of the nests most rarely found, is that of the Ruby-throat Hummingbird. This tiny nest is usually placed on the horizontal branch of a tree, frequently in an orchard, and is composed of gray lichens, lined with the softest of plant down.

If we come across a rather large nest, very loosely built of twigs, strips of bark and leaves, in a bush, it is likely to be that of either the Black-billed or Yellow-billed Cuckoo. If there are several large nests, loosely built of twigs, in adjoining trees, we have found the site of a colony of Mourning Doves.

A rather large nest, place on the horizontal bough of an isolated tree, and composed of fibrous vegetable material and sheep's wool compactly woven together is the domicile in which the Kingbird raised a brood of princes and princesses.

A nest of medium size, that is about three inches across, composed of bark fibre, rootlets and grass, finished on the outside with lichens, compact and firm round the rim, and flat in form, placed in a fork of a tree or saddled on a limb, at a height of from ten to twelve feet from the ground is that of the Wood Pewee.

In the fields we may come across a nest of fair size, built of grass and partially arched over—the domicile of the Meadow lark.

From its pensile character the nest of the Baltimore Oriole is usually easy to observe even when the leaves are on the trees, but with the falling of the leaves these wonderfully woven cradles become still more conspicuous.

A neat, strong nest, composed of miscellaneous materials felted together, lined with plant down, and placed in the upright fork of a tree at from twelve to twenty feet from the ground, is that of the American Goldfinch.

If a pair of Cedar Waxwings have spent the summer in the orchard we may expect to find, with the falling of the leaves, a large nest composed of twigs, bark, leaves and rootlets, and lined with fine grass, hair or wool.

A rather large nest, composed mainly of twigs, placed in the centre of a thorn tree is almost certainly that of the White-rumped Shrike.

If we come across a thin, light, pensile structure fastened by the rim to a horizontal fork, and composed of bark strips, wasp's paper, and fine grass felted together it is the nest of one of the Vireos. Of the two commonest breeding Vireos of Eastern Canada—the Red-eye and the Warbling—the latter usually builds at a greater height from the ground, but the nests of the two species are similar.

A nest in a bush, composed of a variety of soft elastic materials, including wool, hair, moss, bark fibre and plant down, all felted together and lined with hair, is most likely to be that of the Yellow Warbler.

The Chipping Sparrow is much given to making its nests in the vines growing up the side of the house, or about the verandah, and when the vines shed their leaves we are likely to discover the neat little nest, built of rootlets and fine grass and deeply lined with horse hair.

A nest on the ground in the woods, composed of twigs, leaves and moss, lined with fine grass and hair, roofed over, with an entrance at the side is the work of the Ovenbird.

THE HORSE.

Wounds and Their Results—IV.

LACERATED WOUNDS.

Lacerated wounds are usually also contused, hence may correctly be classed as "Lacerated Contused Wounds." The accident that lacerates generally also contuses, the parts being bruised, the skin and more or less of the deeper-seated structures are divided, lacerated and torn. The edges of such wounds, whether caused by dragging and tearing, or by contusing or bruising, are ragged and uneven. The parts are torn, rather than cut, and accompanied by much straining of the surrounding tissues. This dragging and bruising weakens the vitality of the parts, thus causing a loss of vitality, and the depression of the nervous system may prevent the manifestation of much pain until reaction has been established. There generally is less hemorrhage from a lacerated wound than from an incised one, because the vessels are irregularly dusted, torn or twisted.

Treatment.—All tissues that are bruised, lacerated or partially detached, so as to render union improbable, or perhaps impossible, should be removed. If bleeding be excessive it must be checked as in wounds of other classes. Even in a lacerated wound, if a large vessel be severed, the force of the stream of blood is sufficient to overcome the contraction of the ends of the severed vessel checking it, hence the usual means of checking hemorrhage must be adopted. All clotted blood, hair and other foreign matter must be removed, and the wound thoroughly washed with an antiseptic dressing, as a five-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. On account of the lacerated and torn condition of the skin, it is seldom that sutures are applicable. Coadaptation may be promoted by adhesive plasters or bandages. The patient should be given complete rest, the wound kept clean by repeatedly bathing with hot water and applying an antiseptic dressing. Constitutional treatment is the same as in any case where a horse accustomed to regular work and high feeding, is given a rest, namely, the administration of a laxative, and feeding lightly on laxative, easily-digested feed. If inflammation, swelling and suppuration be excessive, repeated and long-continued bathing with hot water should be given, and the patient given internal antiseptics, as 6 drams hyposulphite of soda 3 times daily until the inflammation and swelling subside.

WOUNDS OF THE ABDOMINAL WALLS.

On account of the structures which they involve, and the danger of protrusion of the intestines, especially when the wound be situated in the interior part of the abdominal walls, wounds of this nature require special attention.

If the wound be shallow, especially if caused by a puncture, but not penetrating through the whole thickness of the abdominal walls, there is a great tendency to the formation of abscesses. The pus, being unable to escape on account of the small opening, burrows between the muscles and the abdominal fascia, and small abscesses form in different places. Hence treatment must be directed towards providing free escape for pus and other discharges. In many cases it is necessary to enlarge the external opening, in order to provide free drainage. This must be carefully done, the operator being very careful to not cut deeper than the skin. The hair should be clipped off in order to prevent matting or a closing of the wound, and the wound then treated in the ordinary manner of treating punctured wounds. Deeper punctures, penetrating almost or completely through the walls, the lining of the cavity being divided or not, as the case may be, are liable to become enlarged by the pressure of the viscera, and cause death by protrusion of the intestines. Treatment must be directed towards avoiding this accident. The discharges must be allowed to escape, but the extension of the wound by pressure of the viscera from above must be prevented by a bandage enclosing the body, with an opening at the seat of puncture to allow escape of pus, etc. A web of canvas, or a common bed sheet, sown firmly around the abdomen, and means taken to prevent its displacement, gives support to the abdominal walls, and the wound can be kept clean and dressed with an antiseptic, through the opening noted.

If the wound be an incised one, it should be carefully stitched with the exception of an opening for drainage, before the support is applied. When the cavity has been penetrated or nearly so, there is great danger of peritonitis (inflammation of the lining membrane of the cavity) hence means should be adopted to prevent it if possible. Purgatives should not be given. If there be a tendency to constipation, the action of the bowels should be encouraged by the administration of a laxative of 1 to 1½ pints of raw linseed oil, according to size of the patient; and rectal injections of warm, soapy water should be given repeatedly. If pain be manifested, and the pulse become frequent and strong an anodyne,

as 1½ oz. tincture of opium in a pint of cold water may be given as a drench. If pain continue it is not wise to repeat the opium, as it tends to constipation but the tincture of belladonna in like doses or 1 oz. chloral hydrate in solution, may be given every two hours as the symptoms indicate. The application to the abdomen of cloths, wrung out of hot water, constantly for a few hours tends to give relief and lessen the danger. In some cases, where wounds have penetrated into the cavity, the wound in the skin heals, but that of the abdominal walls does not, hence a hernia or rupture of greater or less size remains. **WHIP.**

LIVE STOCK.

We understand that an average of \$3,700 was made at the recent Duthie Shorthorn sale.

Too much soft corn is not good for the hogs. Feed lightly at first and gradually increase the ration.

It is reported that as high as \$10.65 has been paid for little pigs in Oxford County. This was not for the pick of the pigs, but for the entire litter.

Is the ram in condition for the breeding season? A very thin or over-fat ram is seldom a satisfactory proposition. The ewes also should be gaining in flesh at time of breeding.

Many are wondering about the future of the hog market, but one thing is certain, if prices attain a high level, compared with feed prices, there will be many wishing they had more hogs on hand.

In conversation with A. McLean, who ships stock from Ailsa Craig, we were informed that many flocks are being considerably reduced in size, and some are being depleted. Conditions do not warrant sheepmen going out of business. It is the time to get rid of culls, but the top-notchers should be retained.



A Line-up of Clydesdale Mares at the C. N. E., 1920.

Fitting Steers for the Show Ring.

By JAS. MASSON.

In Canada we know the majority of the breeders of pure-bred stock, and of show animals, are the feeders and fitters of their own herds, and are entitled to a great deal of credit for their good judgment and skill. It will also be readily and cheerfully admitted that some of the most successful feeders and fitters are the hired herdsmen who persistently and faithfully do their duty and richly deserve recognition for the superior quality of their work.

In order that the herdsman be successful in prize winning the good judgment and advice of the owner must go hand in hand with that of the herdsman, for it must be acknowledged that good breeding and good feeding are inseparable in order to achieve the best results.

In the selection of show animals for the beef breeding classes, we must look as a rule to prize-winning blood to produce them. The herdsman should have fixed in his mind by training and experience, just what characteristics the judge is looking for in his first-prize animal or to the recognized type of the breed which he represents. He must consider character as well, that is masculine character and feminine character, and the peculiarities which belong to the different sex such as are to be seen in style, carriage, bone and head. It is a difficult matter to express in words just what is meant by "character." The judge of stock knows it. It figures largely with him. The herdsman also should recognize these things, or how is he to get the inspiration, the desire to fit and to show for the highest honors.

In the fitting of beef cattle for exhibition, the animal must show every indication that it is going to make good use of its feed, such as a short, broad head, a strong muzzle, and somewhat short, thick neck. It should have a deep, broad body, set upon short legs, with smooth straight top and under lines, the various parts blending smoothly into one another. As the quality of the skin and hair are sure indications of the quality of flesh, the skin should be of fair thickness, not heavy, very

mellow and soft to handle. The hair should be soft and fine, the undercoat like fur and abundant.

To rear a creditable show steer, for example, the work must begin at birth. The cow and calf are allowed to run together in a clean, roomy box stall. At the end of the third week make a steer of him. By the time he is four weeks old he will be eating a little hay at his mother's manger. Then tie the cow up, place the calf in the calf pen and give him a little well-cured clover or alfalfa hay and a handful of crushed oats. What he leaves should be taken away when reasonable time has been allowed. Always keep the feed box sweet and clean and he will soon learn to relish his feed. Allow him out three times a day to suck. When the dam's supply is insufficient for his development a nurse cow is provided. There is nothing that will take the place of the whole milk for the show calf or yearling. It produces the growth and thriftiness, the desirable handling qualities and bloom, so necessary to the finish of the yearling steer. At our fat stock fairs few steers find their way to the show-rings and carry off the highest awards, but what have been allowed this treatment.

With regard to the concentrates, it is well to use the grain grown on the farm as much as possible. If one has to buy wheat, bran is one of the best feeds to mix with such heavy feeds as cornmeal, peameal, oilcake, wheat or barley. These feeds if fed alone lie so heavily on the stomach that the digestive juices cannot act readily upon them, hence are liable to cause digestive troubles. The supply and prevailing prices usually make a difference in the combination of the meal ration. The following mixture may help as a safe guide. Take three parts of oats when ground and any of the following grains when ground into meal, wheat, barley, corn and peas, two parts; wheat, bran, one part, and one-half part oilcake. For feeding steers use from one-half to one pound per day for every 100 pounds live weight. About the rougher feeds, do not lose sight of these practical points—succulence, digestibility and palatability. Should one be fortunate enough in having a good supply of hay, silage and roots, try and regulate the feeding so that one may have a supply of each during the entire winter season. Never overfeed whether it is twice or three times per day. Always try to have them take their feed with a relish, just what they will clean up nicely. To make the feed more palatable, black molasses is a splendid appetizer. Dilute one pint with two gallons of water and dampen the feed. Stock foods as a condiment are not advisable. They are too expensive, and of no benefit to the healthy animal. A liberal system of feeding and furnishing a variety of feeds will give the desired results.

Should the animals at any time show symptoms of indigestion or impaction, stop feeding at once and keep the feed away until absolutely sure the digestive tract is nearly normal, or in a safe condition to again resume feeding. It is well to call a veterinarian.

Watch the hoofs, they are liable to grow too long, and the wall of the hoof turn under. Trimming is necessary that your animal may stand level and walk off with ease. Be also watchful for foul in the foot, it is very painful and would soon play havoc with a show animal. Poulitice and keep clean, then apply a little butter of antomy with a feather.

The training for the show-ring should commence while the calf is quite young; halter when turned out to the cow, lead out and in again, tie up when cleaning the stall and handle him there. Then commence leading him out; much patience and time is required at first but he is soon willing to yield to gentle treatment. Teach him to stand with his feet placed well under him, (not spread apart); this will help to show a good level back. By giving plenty of exercise on the halter and teaching to stand at ease it soon becomes an easy matter to get the animal to stand in the most desirable position. Exercise is very necessary for the animal being fitted for show. It not only keeps him right on his legs, but it also aids digestion and has a tendency to keep that evenness of fleshing which is so desirable.

As the time for the fair draws near the watchful herdsman is more careful than usual, lest anything should occur in the way of overfeeding or accident which might spoil his chances of making a successful showing. Wash the cattle at least twice before showing, using warm water and a good quality of soap, and then brush over with a very mild creolin solution. The horns, too, come in for their share of attention; first the fine rasp is used, after which scrape with glass; next use coarse and fine sand paper or emery cloth. After finishing the smoothing process with these, use a leather strap with powdered charcoal then the strap alone, and apply it diligently to obtain a perfectly smooth surface, and when this is obtained apply sweet oil with a woolen cloth as a final touch.

Write the secretary early for entry forms, fill them out plainly and return before the time limit, with your entry fee. Read over carefully the general rules and regulations of the show, giving special attention to those governing your own department and comply cheerfully to the same.

In fitting the car for shipment arrange for a bed overhead as it is best to stay with the stock both day and night. Tie along the side giving sufficient room for comfort, and no more; bed heavily. Carry as much feed as you can find room for if needful, as well as the working equipment. Feed rather sparingly while on the way and be on the grounds in time to allow for getting back to full rations before showing.

Upon arrival arrange with the railway for the same car for reloading. Report at the office of the Superintendent for location in the building. Get the cattle unloaded and made comfortable. As the fellows gather around to see your exhibit, make yourself genial

and obliging. Watch the more experienced herdsmen in fixing up their cattle. They can surely help you in this. In clipping or trimming each breed has its own particular style. The tails are usually clipped, leaving a full switch. Cattle with short hair, as seen at the fall fair, show to advantage when smooth. At the winter fairs the curling method has been a great favorite, but unless one is an artist at it, the desired results are not always obtained. These little trimmings of the last hour help greatly in giving a pleasing, attractive appearance, and a well rounded form.

The morning of the showing, change the feed a little, give variety if possible that they may eat with more relish. Add a pinch of salt. Before going into the ring give a final and careful grooming, wash any stained spots and comb out the tails. While in the ring show the animal. Do not allow the judge to take up all your attention. See that the strong points are prominent and the weaker ones covered up as much as possible. Go in with the idea that you are out to win. Remember you are holding the steer with which you expect to carry off the highest honors.

The crowd of interested but silent spectators surround the ring-side while the judge critically examines the various animals. Finally they are narrowed down to two, a little more consideration and the decision is made against you. The breeder and herdsman combined again carries off the honors. Yes, the best animal has won. The judge has said, for depth of flesh one was as good as the other; the winner a little firmer, a little smoother turned and showing a more even layer of flesh over the back rib.

It takes years of study based on practical experience and observation to learn the art of fitting and showing cattle. The showman's task is never finished. His ambition is for the highest award. So we will try the game again next year.

Just a word about the cattle when they get back home. The show herd of necessity is in much higher condition than they otherwise would be if they were not shown, therefore, it is advisable to let them down to some extent after the circuit has been completed. As it takes a long time to get the cattle into condition, be very careful in making changes in feeding and housing, do things gradually and with care.

[NOTE.—The above article is the third prize essay in the Herdsman Competition on Fitting and Showing Beef Cattle. It was written by Jas. Masson, herdsman at the O. A. C., Guelph. It contains a great deal of valuable information. The first and second prize essays appeared in these columns last week.—EDITOR.]

Breeding Ewes Bring High Prices in England.

The agricultural statistics of 1920 prove a decline in the sheep population of the British Isles. In England and Wales, particularly, have diminished flocks of sheep been noticeable this year. But there are signs that the farmer has awakened to the great risk and to the danger he is running of cutting down his sheep stocks. The trend of the September sales of sheep has made for abnormal prices, which have had to be paid by those agriculturists wishing to increase their numbers of breeding ewes. Never before in the history of British farming have such prices been paid for ewes—be they pedigree or non-pedigree. To-day cross-bred ewes are making up to £9 each and ewe lambs from £6 to £7 apiece, and the cost of founding a cross-bred flock runs into a considerable sum. If anything, the farmer getting back into sheep-raising is buying more pedigree ewes and rams to head the flock than he ever did. Gradually it is being realized by the farming community that pedigree stands for something more than mere paper, and we find the farmer cheerfully paying £8 15s. Od. for Therry Hill ewes, £10 for Hampshire Downs, £9 9s. Od. for Shropshire ewes, £6 15s. Od. to £7 5s. Od. for South-downs, and even £6 for Exmoor Horn sheep. Such prices as these prove that the number of breeding sheep in England and Wales has reached its lowest level, and that the efforts to raise the stocks back to the figures at least equal to those which prevailed prior to the war, will be a costly one to the farmer. ALBION.

Herefords Make a Good Average.

Mitchell Bros. had a very successful dispersion sale of Herefords, on October 12. Among the number were 19 cows, some of which had calves at foot, that sold for an average of \$322, the highest price being \$575. Ten males in fair condition averaged \$238.50, while an extra good nine-month's calf brought \$500. The cattle were not specially fitted for the sale, being but in good grass condition. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$300 and over, sent in by H. D. Smith, Secretary of the Hereford Breeders' Association:

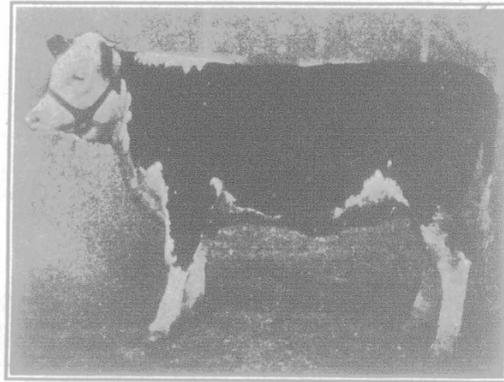
New Year's Gift, J. McKinnon, Chesley	500
Baily, A. Hunter, Holstein	400
Wipe, E. T. Howse, Iriss	575
Worm, W. Readhead, Milton	500
Mabel Ann, W. Readhead	500
Lelia, W. Readhead	500
Abstinent, J. J. Carter, Greenoch	400
May Andrew, G. Bennett, Wroxeter	310
Morine, Robt. Ashton, Gorrie	305
Billy Burke, Geo. Cruickshanks, Blenheim	300
Wail, D. S. McNaughton, Bluevale	300

Many of the cattle were sold to new breeders, and with a few exceptions remain within fifty miles of Gorrie.

The Flying Berkshire.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Ever since his advent in the live stock arena the Berkshire has been able to give a good account of himself under all sorts of conditions and competitions. His very latest achievement is in the field of aeronautics, a pair of them recently having taken a fly from London, England, to Paris, France, in an ordinary daily air mail-carrying machine. It is said that French aviators have often been in the habit of taking up with them in daring flight, a suckling pig as a mascot, but these British "Berks" are the first to figure as paying passengers. They are reported by the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, as arriving none the worse for their experience several hundred feet above the English Channel, although they put up a considerable squeal over the excessive rate of speed at which the operator ran the machine. However, being pure-bred and pedigreed stock they conducted themselves with



Barnette Donald.

First senior calf and reserve champion at London for O'Neil Bros., Denfield, Ont.

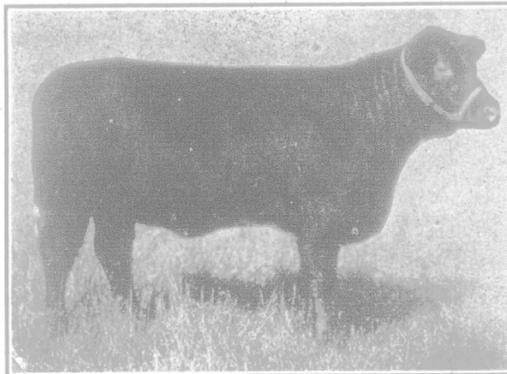
usual Berkshire dignity, and will no doubt, do themselves credit at their destination on a French breeding farm. A "pig on ice" or "when pigs could fly" used to be regarded as the paradox of absurdity, but that was before aeroplanes were dreamed of in the days of our forefathers. Now-a-days pigs are living in a grand and moving time.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ALPHA.

Angus Sale at London.

The Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association's semi-annual sale was held at the Western Fair Grounds, London, on Wednesday, October 20. The different breeders consigned some of their best animals, but the price obtained was not commensurate with the quality and breeding. The purchasers secured real bargains. Considering the record the Angus breed has made at fat stock shows, in slaughter tests, feed lot, etc., there should be a keener demand for breeding stock than was shown at the London sale, where the bidding was draggy throughout. The crowd was not large; the exceptionally fine weather undoubtedly retained many at their farm work.



Alice Undine.

Junior champion Shorthorn female at London for Percy De Kay, Elmira, Ont.

Among the offering was Elm Park Pride 21st, a two-year-old heifer consigned by Jas. Bowman. She was grand champion female at Toronto this year, and although she topped the sale at \$575.00, her breeding conformation and quality made her a bargain. Geo. McAllister, Guelph, was the purchaser. Pride of Sunny Acres 2nd, a Pride of Aberdeen, consigned by G. C. Channon, brought second highest money, going to the \$550 bid of J. Lowe, of Elora. She, too, is a two-year-old but safe in calf to the service of Idolmere 5th, a full brother to the noted show bull Idolmere. She is an attractive heifer that will, no doubt, be heard from at future shows. The highest-priced bull came from the same herd, and was purchased to head the herd of W. E. Dashmer, Fisherville. The price paid was \$425. The breeding is of the best and his ancestors have not only been show individuals but have produced showing toppers. The bulls averaged \$337, and the females \$250.80. Many of the females had growthy calves of show-ring calibre at foot and some were bred again. Among the consignors were G. C. Channon, Robt. McEwen, J. D. Larkin, Sir Edmund Walker, E. S.

McLean, Jas. Bowman, Lowe & Heibein, C. McDougall, A. McEwing, E. S. Peart and C. K. Jarvis. J. T. Keely, of Iowa, was in the box with Capt. T. E. Robson assisting in the ring. The following is a list of the animals sold, together with the names and address of the purchasers:

MALES.

Rosebud's Leroy, W. E. Dashmer, Fisherville	\$425
Tro Pride of Alloway, J. E. Smallman, London	360
Prescott of Larkin Farm, H. C. Soldan, Hensall	255

FEMALES.

Rosebud 18th, E. F. Coughlin, Crediton	205
Elm Park Rosebud 25th, E. A. Edwards, Watford	320
Alloway Rose, H. C. Soldan	140
Pride of Larkin Farm 19th, A. W. McEwing, Blyth	160
Victoria of Chapelton 2nd (imp.), A. Porter, St. Mary's	200
Blackbird K., J. S. McAlpine, Glencoe	145
Astor of Lorne 2nd, E. B. Goudie, Preston	160
Princess Iris of Fairbank, Col. Robert McEwen, London	310
Alice of Fairbank, Col. Robt. McEwen	475
Astor of Lorne 2nd, Wm. Blue, Muirkirk	325
Astor of Lorne 4th, E. F. Coughlin	150
Pride of Sunny Acres 2nd, Lowe & Heibein, Elora	550
Linda A. of Sunny Acres, E. A. Edwards	155
Elm Park Pride 21st, Geo. McAllister, Guelph	575
Elm Park Rosebud 31st, E. F. Coughlin	230
Elm Park Rosebud 10th, F. Schmidt, Kingwood	170
Marguerite, R. M. Campbell, Ridgetown	165
Burnside Maid 2nd, E. F. Klopp, Zurich	300
Lulu of Fairbank, J. W. Smyth, Chatham	180
Beverly's Triumphant, E. B. Goudie	205
May Blossom of Lorne, J. L. Tait, Glencoe	100
May Blossom of Lorne 2nd, R. M. Campbell	190
Blossom of St. Helen's, E. B. Goudie	200
Pleasant Rose 3rd, H. McCully, Northwood	210
Alloway Zurette, D. R. Thompson, Iona	230
Alloway Pridette 2nd, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto	180
Alloway Edward's Queen, J. Smallman	310
Beverly's Pride 2nd, Col. Robt. McEwen	310
Marguerite, E. F. Klopp	120
Violet of Maplewood, Sir Edmund Walker	215
Maplewood Alice, E. F. Klopp	290
Pink Lady 4th, R. M. Campbell	250
Lita B., F. Schmidt	275
Lela of Sunny Acres, C. McDougall, Guelph	230
Lucille of Sunny Acres, Jas. Bowman, Guelph	160
Pride of Larkin Farm 8th, J. L. Tait	490
Primrose of Larkin Farm 8th, H. C. Soldan	410
Balmedie Fergus Beauty, G. W. Schmidt, Chatham	240
Balmedie Pride 4th, G. E. Schmidt, Milverton	260
Lillian of Sunny Acres 2nd, H. Clifton, Kippen	300
Jaunty of Glencairn, C. A. Edwards	155
Bell Keepsake, F. Coughlin	290

Silage for Sheep Feed is Popular.

With the silo being built on many farms in this country where sheep are kept, the question of the suitability of silage as feed for this class of stock becomes one of great importance. In the State of Idaho farmers with large flocks have been feeding silage extensively and are satisfied that it is a desirable feed for sheep of all ages. Owners of large flocks who have not yet used it, are building silos and those who have thoroughly satisfied themselves of its many desirable qualities are building more.

It cuts down the cost of their feeding operations, keeps the sheep in better health, assists in preventing the sheep from going "stale" when feeding alfalfa or clover hay alone for a long time, and cause the ewes to produce more milk for their lambs.

Alfalfa and silage also make an excellent combination for wintering ewe lambs and when properly fed will lower their winter feed bill and bring them out in the spring strong, thrifty and ready for the range.

Many sheepmen object to feeding silage to bred ewes, even though they consider it a good feed for them because it is usually fed in racks and they believe that the ewes crowding about the racks injure one another internally, thus causing them to abort their lambs. One of Idaho's best-known sheep men who feeds about 1,000 tons of silage per year in racks to bred ewes states that he has never had any trouble along this line and would not give up silage as a part of the winter ration for his ewes.

Every sheep owner who has ever fed silage to his ewes after lambing is loud in its praise. It adds succulence to the ration at the time when such feed is most needed, and gives a strong stimulus to the milk flow. The additional milk flow makes the lambs grow much fatter and faster. A flock owner who has given silage a thorough trial with his flock of 6,400 ewes is planning to increase his silo capacity to 1,000 tons this year so that he may have sufficient to give his ewes all they want between the time they lamb and the time they go to the range.

Silage in itself is not a well-balanced feed and should never be fed as the sole roughage, either for fattening or wintering. It should be fed with a leguminous hay, such as alfalfa or clover. Under no circumstances should moldy silages be fed to sheep.

For fattening lambs, not over four pounds per head per day should be used, and the lambs should receive a liberal feed of alfalfa. Lambs to be wintered should have about two pounds of silage to every three of alfalfa or clover. It is not considered advisable to feed over two pounds of silage per head per day to bred ewes during the winter. Ewes with lambs at side may be fed as high as four pounds per head per day and all the legume hay they will eat.

THE FARM.

The Cost of Growing and Ensiling Corn.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I read with interest your article in the issue of October 14, giving the cost of growing and ensiling corn on Weldwood Farm.

I have been cost accounting for some time, and, with your permission, will give this year's figures re-silage. I keep a combination dairy and labor record, and keep count of all hours labor spent on each department of the farm. The rates I charge are: Man labor, 40 cents per hour; horse labor, 15 cents; and tractor, \$1.75 per hour. Instead of charging a straight rental, as you did at Weldwood, I kept track of all overhead expense: Depreciation and repairs on buildings, fences and machinery, taxes, insurance, two-thirds telephone, etc., plus 6 per cent. interest on investment, and my total comes to 9 1/2 per cent. This land is valued at about \$85 per acre, so rental would be \$8.21 per acre.

Your figure of \$4 per acre would not much more than pay the overhead expense without interest on investment. I had a 10 1/2-acre field of corn this year, part of which was planted with Leaming and the balance with White Cap Dent. Part of it had to be re-planted, thus slightly increasing the cost and, owing to being later, decreasing the tonnage per acre. The field was fall-plowed, and was well worked and planted about the 24th of May. It was cut on the 28th and 29th of September, with the tractor which was also used for filling the silo.

The silo which is 36 feet by 14 feet was exactly filled and nothing over.

paid on boards marketing cheese of an inferior type. Selling on the curb has been one of the strongest factors in weakening the usefulness of some of our cheese boards, while in other cases it is to be feared that cheese of an inferior kind has been marketed under false pretenses, and has been represented as coming from a district with a reputation for a high-quality product. The cheese board is a local organization, the size of the district it serves depending more or less upon geographical location and railway facilities.

We have attended meetings of several cheese boards, and in some cases have very much regretted the apparently unbusiness-like methods which marked the disposal of considerable quantities of such an important agricultural product as cheese. Naturally, therefore, it was with some measure of surprise and a great deal of pleasure that we noted the very business-like and clean-cut methods in vogue on the Picton Cheese Board, on the occasion of a recent attendance at one of these meetings. The outstanding impression we gathered from the character of this meeting was that there were certain rules and regulations of the Board which were being lived up to; and it is the fact that rules and regulations of other boards have not been lived up to as they should have been, that has tended to bring about the condition of abuse and misuse to which we have previously referred.

On the occasion of our visit to the Picton Board, there were 850 colored cheese offered to buyers, of whom there was not a full number present, but who were out in sufficient numbers to provide good competitive bidding. When the offerings of the day had been boarded the President of the board called for bids, and if, say, John Brown bid 25 cents, his name was recorded as well as his bid. Opportunity was then given for other buyers to come in at that bid. Probably a

fifty boxes of cheese at each sale, and if he refuses at one sale to accept the price offered, he must account for one hundred boxes at the next sale. Perhaps a reproduction of the rules and regulations followed by the Board will make clearer the method of operation. They are particularly valuable in this case, in as much as we are informed that they are strictly adhered to. The rules and regulations follow:

1. The name of the organization shall be The Picton Cheese Board of Trade.

2. The following persons shall be eligible for membership of the Picton Cheese Board of Trade:—

All salesmen of the several factories, or their representative, registering on this Board; all buyers who attend regularly for the purpose of buying cheese; and the managers of the several banks of the Town of Picton, or their representatives, on payment of the annual fee determined upon by the Board at its first or second meeting of the year. Members only shall be entitled to vote.

3. The officers shall consist of a president, a first and second vice-president, a secretary, or secretary-treasurer, an auditing committee of two, and a referee, marker and weigh-master.

4. The President shall preside at all the meetings and may require any person present at the Board of Trade to show evidence of membership, and have power to eject non-members for a breach of the rules of the Board.

5. The First and Second Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence. The Secretary shall keep the records of the Board, procure telegrams and other informations, and pay all moneys received to the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary, pay all necessary expenses upon the order of the President and Secretary, and otherwise, as the Board by vote shall direct. The referee to settle all disputes between buyer and seller, as regards the quality of cheese.

6. The officers shall be elected to hold office for one year and until their successors are elected, and shall constitute the executive committee to settle disputes and infractions of existing rules, between any members of this Board.

7. The Board shall be opened at two o'clock p.m., on Friday of each week.

All members, or their representatives shall, on each sale, register, or instruct the President to do so for them their factories and the number of cheese, so far as they can, that they intend offering for sale. In the absence of any salesman or his representative, the President shall sell the cheese which he has boarded for the absent member, at the highest price bid on the said cheese on that sales day. And any member getting within 1/16 of a cent of the highest bid on sales day, shall accept the bid he receives, or carry the cheese so boarded until the subsequent sales day; or, if the member does not receive on board day within 1/2 of a cent of the highest bid, or gets no bid at all, he shall be permitted to sell the cheese he has boarded, provided such cheese is to be shipped on the same day as those cheese which were sold on the above-mentioned sales day. All factories not boarding cheese for three consecutive weeks, shall be suspended. Any buyer making a bid to raise the price and followed by a second buyer still advancing the price, shall be permitted to take second place, if he so desires, although he has not called in that turn when the price was advanced.

8. All bids for cheese shall be made openly on the Board. The bids shall be marked opposite the buyer's name on the Board; 1/16 of a cent per pound advance shall be considered a proper bid. A bid for Board or balance of Board shall not take precedence over a selection bid for less than 200 boxes, except otherwise provided.

No buyer shall buy or offer to buy cheese off the Picton Board (except otherwise here provided) of any salesman representing any factory in the County of Prince Edward, or any factory outside the said county that has been registered on this Picton Board, on pain of suspension for four weeks.

9. After all the bids are made, and the bidders have made their selections, the President shall declare the bidding closed and cause the factories to be called, whereupon the salesmen of each factory selected shall accept or reject the offer.

10. All cheese, so far as regards quality, are subject to inspection at the factory, and if the quality be not satisfactory to buyer, he shall leave written or verbal notice at factory to that effect before cheese are removed from said factory. As regards weight, no fraction of a pound shall be considered—one-half pound even weight shall be allowed on all cheese at the point of shipment unless otherwise agreed upon; and no allowance shall be made for Green Cheese, and all inspection as to weights shall be made by an authorized weigh-master and on properly-inspected scales, at the point of shipment, but any salesman may ship his cheese subject to such weight inspection in Montreal, or at said point of shipment.

11. All cheese shall be paid for upon delivery in cash or its equivalent.

12. Any cheese boarded after selections have started to be made shall be opened to all buyers in the order of their bidding.

13. Non-compliance with the above rules shall subject the affected parties to suspension or expulsion at the option of the Executive.



Cutting a Good Crop of Corn on Weldwood Farm.

The expenses are as follows:	
Plowing, 22 hrs., tractor, at \$1.75.....	\$38.50
Seed corn, 4 1/2 bushels at \$3.25.....	13.75
Harrowing, rolling, 35 man hrs. at 40c.....	14.00
Planting, 70 tractor hrs at 15c.....	10.50
" " 15 tractor hrs. at \$1.75.....	26.25
Cultivating and hoeing, 94 man hrs. at 40c.....	37.60
" " 129 horse hrs. at 15c.....	19.35
Cutting corn, 10 1/2 tractor hrs. at \$1.75.....	18.30
Binder twine, 35 lbs. at 20c.....	7.00
Filling Silo, 125 hrs. at 40c.....	50.00
Filling Silo, 160 hrs. at 15c.....	24.00
Filling Silo, tractor, 36ft. at \$1.00.....	36.00
Rental, 10 1/2 acres at \$8.21 per acre.....	86.25
	\$381.50

This brings the cost to \$36.33 per acre or \$3.81 per ton, (the silo holds approximately 100 tons).

This is considerably higher than your figures, but as my yield was 9 1/2 tons, while yours was 13 1/2 tons per acre, my field is probably nearer the average yield.

I would like to see some other farmer's figures, or some criticisms of my own figures, so I can see how far off I am in my estimates.

Lambton Co., Ont. J. M. LAWRENCE.

THE DAIRY.

A Well-Regulated Cheese Board.

Earlier in the season some reference was made in these columns to the fact that time and misuse has brought about a condition in the cheese industry whereby such time-honored institutions as the local cheese boards have failed in some cases to fulfil their proper functions. The primary function of the cheese board is to dispose, by straight auction sale, of the weekly or semi-monthly make of cheese produced within a specified district. It is justly claimed that the cheese board possesses advantages in the sense that it is possible for a certain district to develop a reputation for cheese of the highest quality which will be reflected in the prices paid on that board, as compared with prices

half dozen would do so. When all were in who cared to bid at that price, the call was issued for an advance over the previous bid. Tom Jones might raise to 25 1/16, and others who cared to come in at this bid had the privilege of having their names recorded in the order in which they announced their willingness to pay this price. By a process of elimination, some of the buyers were forced out of the market. By the same process also, bidding was raised to the highest price at which any buyer cared to buy. When this stage was reached and no buyer had signified his willingness to raise the bid still higher, the man who first bid the highest price offered was allowed to call his factories. That is to say, he was allowed to select the two hundred cheese which he committed himself to purchase when he made his bid, from among the factories which, in his opinion, would have the best quality cheese, or for other reasons would make the most profitable purchase. As these factories were called out they were recorded on the blackboard, so that all present might take note of them, in the same manner that the bids had been recorded. When the first buyer was through calling, the man who next agreed to pay the same price was permitted to take his choice from the remaining cheese offered, and so on until the whole offering had been taken up, each man in turn, if there were sufficient cheese remaining, being compelled to call at least two hundred boxes. When this was completed the Board was called, and each individual salesman given an opportunity of accepting or rejecting the offer.

In a general sense this method of conducting the meeting of the Board is much the same as that common to a number of other boards we have visited, but there was a snap and a business-like air to the proceedings in this case that we have missed in other places. It is also important to note that the meeting of the Board opened on time, and that selling did not commence before or after the hour announced, but on the dot.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Picton Board that we noticed was the fact that close precautions were taken to eliminate street or curb selling. If a salesman refuses to accept within one-sixteenth of a cent of the highest bid on sales day, he must carry the cheese so boarded until the next board meeting; or, in other words, if a salesman is in the habit of offering

Feed is Popular.

Wilt on many farms in this apt, the question of the suitability of this class of stock becomes one of the State of Idaho farmers with silage extensively and desirable feed for sheep of all who have not yet used it, who have thoroughly satisfactory desirable qualities are

of their feeding operations, health, assists in preventing "e" when feeding alfalfa or lime, and cause the ewes to lambs.

ke an excellent combination and when properly fed will and bring them out in the ready for the range.

to feeding silage to bred sider it a good feed for them racks and they believe that the racks injure one another them to abort their lambs. sheep men who feeds about in racks to bred ewes states trouble along this line and a part of the winter ration

as ever fed silage to his ewes praise. It adds succulence in such feed is most needed, us to the milk flow. The the lambs grow much fatter r who has given silage a k of 6,400 ewes is planning to 1,000 tons this year so t to give his ewes all they lamb and the time they go

ell-balanced feed and should hage, either for fattening fed with a leguminous hay, Under no circumstances to sheep.

over four pounds per head d the lambs should receive mbs to be wintered should age to every three of alfalfa red advisable to feed over ead per day to bred ewes with lambs at side may be per head per day and all

United We Milk---Divided We Don't.

How the Dairymen's League, Inc., of New York State is Organized, and What It Has Accomplished.

THE present situation with regard to milk production has been of such a nature as to shake the business of every milk producer in Eastern Canada, and a large portion of the United States. To anyone who has attempted to study the situation carefully the need for efficient organization among producers has been brought home most strongly, and the purpose of this article is to describe an organization which we believe to be the strongest and most efficient milk producers' organization in America, namely, the Dairymen's League, Inc., of New York and adjoining States. This organization at the present time has a membership of 85,952 milk producers organized into 1,116 local branches, and owning 914,680 cows. The organization largely centres in the State of New York, where 64,956 members, affiliated with 797 branches of the League and owning 724,665 cows, are situated. In addition to the members residing in New York State, however, there are 15,838 members in the northern half of Pennsylvania; 3,106 members in the northern part of New Jersey; 1,038 members in the western portion of Vermont; and 835 and 179 members in the western sections of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively.

The Dairymen's League was organized to oppose and prevent monopoly in the production or sale of milk, to protect both consumers and producers against unlawful combinations, to promote legislation and board of health regulations beneficially affecting the interests of milk producers, to encourage competition in the sale of milk, and to act as selling agent for each member in marketing the product of the farm dairy. Buyers of milk formerly owned a large number of the country milk plants, and they were able to dictate the price of milk so arbitrarily that farmers were forced to accept the buyer's price or be deprived of a market. The situation was, previous to the organization of the League, so uneconomic that either producers had to organize or go out of the business in large numbers. In fact, in June, 1900, the number of cows two years or over kept for milk, in New York State, was 1,501,608. In April, 1910, the estimated number was only 1,343,000, while by January, 1916, this number had further decreased to 1,270,836. It may or may not be significant of the protective value of the Dairymen's League to dairymen of New York State that by February, 1918 the number of dairy cows, and heifers in the State had increased to 1,375,793. The story of the organization of the Dairymen's League, and its growth up to the present time, is most interesting. Up to a certain point it is a story of conditions in dairying in Ontario and Eastern Canada. Canadian dairymen are now facing conditions which will compel them, as similar conditions compelled New York State dairymen, to organize efficiently or leave the business in large numbers. The story of the League organization and its progress to date can well be told in the words of Fred. A. Hoar, who is an editor of the Dairymen's League News, and is especially charged with the duty of keeping before the consumer in the large market centres the beneficent influence of the League on the milk situation. We quote his remarks as they were given to us on the occasion of our recent visit to New York City, where the headquarters of the League are located, and where an editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" spent some time in an effort to gather together information that would be of value to the milk producers of Eastern Canada.

WHY ORGANIZATION WAS NECESSARY.

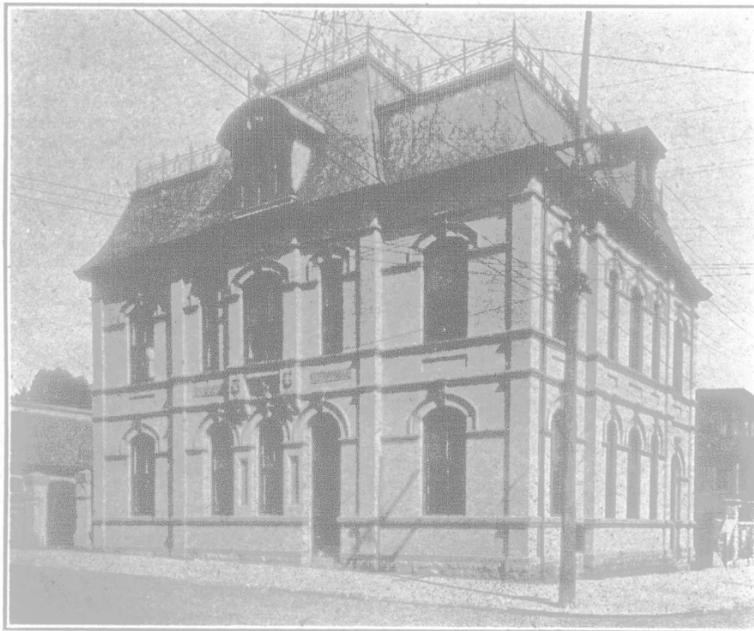
Up to the fall of 1916 the dairy farmer was dependent upon and subject to the business whims of the men to whom he sold his milk. For many years prior to that period; in fact, ever since milk had been shipped to the cities, the distributor and manufacturer fixed the price to the producer. No matter what it cost the farmer to produce milk, he had absolutely nothing whatever to say about his selling price. The farmer was obliged to accept the price the buyer posted at the country milk stations, or the milk was thrown back on his hands. In the light of all that has happened since October, 1916, it seems remarkable that such a one-sided system could exist in the marketing of an important food commodity. It did exist, however, because the dealers were then more or less unanimous in believing that the system was a good thing for the buyers of milk. The individual farmer resented the idea that he had nothing to say about the price of his finished product, but as an individual he was helpless.

About ten years before the breaking away from this obnoxious system, a few dairy farmers of vision planted the seed of rebellion against the existence of this manifestly unfair and economically unsound method by which the dealers permitted the farmers to market their product. They declared the farmer should stop being a slave. They insisted that as one of the two parties to a sale he was entitled to say what was a fair price, based on the costs of production, instead of being compelled to take what was offered him.

The fathers of the movement for the liberation of the dairy farmer included Albert Manning, John T. Gerow, F. H. Thomson, and others. After a great deal of preliminary work in various dairy sections, the Dairymen's League was launched formally on August 24, 1907, at Middletown, New York, through the efforts of the Granges of Orange, Ulster and Sullivan Counties, New York, and Sussex County, New Jersey, with 691 members owning 14,719 cows. The certificate of incorporation was filed in New Jersey on October 4, 1907.

The organization work was carried on for several years with much patience and persistence by a mere handful of men. By the middle of 1916 the League had a membership of about 13,000, and the men who were guiding the destinies of the organization decided that the League was then sufficiently strong to lock horns with the dealers and fight for independence. The executive committee was instructed to formulate plans whereby the farmers could establish a satisfactory price they should receive for their milk. In September the committee reported that the base price for October should be \$2.05 per 100 pounds for milk testing 3 per cent. butter-fat. This was equivalent to about one cent more than the dealers had signified their willingness to give.

For ten years prior to this date, farmers had been paid a monthly average price of \$1.60 for 100 pounds of milk, a base price averaging 3.4 cents a quart. For years thousands of farmers sold their milk below the cost of production. Because this was true, many



New Headquarters Building of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Brantford, Ontario.

voluntarily retired from the business of producing milk and confined themselves to other lines of farming, or went out of the business altogether. The state was dotted with abandoned dairy farms. Reports of State and Federal experts showed that the cow population of New York State was not keeping pace with the increase in population of the people. The situation was desperate and required a desperate remedy.

FIGHTING FOR COST OF PRODUCTION.

When the decision was reached in September that the time was ripe for a square deal, there were about 15,000 members in the organization out of a total of more than 100,000 dairy farmers in the state. The demand for a 'League price' was met by the dealers with a point-blank refusal to consider it. They insisted that the price was excessive, and also denied the right of the farmers to have any part in the making of a price. The League announced that unless its farmers received the League price, they would refrain from delivering their milk at the dealers' shipping stations. A 'strike' was declared on October 1, 1916. From the very outset a wonderful spirit of co-operation manifested itself among the farmers. Men who were not League members joined in the movement to remove the dealers' yoke from the farmers' necks. Milk was manufactured into butter and cheese in the country. Practically none of it was wasted. The New York

City daily supply of fluid milk was reduced to a minimum. Politicians took up the cry that the League was starving the babies in cities by not shipping in their milk. On the other hand, the thinking public was not long in appreciating the fact that the farmers had been forced into a position of fighting for the salvation of their own business.

The strike lasted two weeks, and most of the men who bore the burden of the fight then are still officers of the League to-day. The dealers spent vast sums of money trying to break the farmers' spirit and to disrupt the organization. In the end they were obliged to capitulate. They agreed to pay the League price, and from that moment the success of the League was assured. Farmers began to understand what organization meant to the individual farmer, and six weeks later the membership of the League had increased to 22,482 farmers, owning 336,940 cows.

Thereafter, for a long period, the League and its officers were subjected to all kinds of petty persecutions and prosecutions, all of which had their inspiration in official sources. Investigation followed investigation. The officers of the League were indicted in New York County for conspiracy in connection with an alleged violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act. Later, these indictments were quashed because the State Legislature amended the Anti-Trust Act so as to exempt agricultural groups from its operations. Everything possible was done by people, chiefly politicians, who did not understand, to inflame the public against the League, but as the months passed, there gradually came to be a better understanding on the part of the public as to the purposes and ideals of the League and the part the League played in the economic scheme of things.

During the greater part of the war period the Federal Food Administration fixed the price of milk for the producer as well as for the consumer. The price for December, 1919, was fixed at \$4.08 per 100 pounds, after which Federal regulation of milk ceased. The League reduced the price for January, 1919, to \$4.01 per 100 pounds, and the dealers refused to accept it. Then occurred the second 'break' between the League and the buyers of milk. Instead of paying the League price, the dealers reached far out beyond League territory for milk for New York City, and brought it in from the middle west and as far north as Canada. It cost them thousands of dollars in the long run, and after eighteen days they gave up the fight against the League as a bad and expensive job. All through the so-called 'boycott' by the dealers the League farmers stuck loyally together and again demonstrated the power of organization in fighting for the right. On February 1, 1919, following the disturbance in business relations, the membership of the League had increased to 80,339, owning 858,403 cows.

THE LEAGUE AS SELLING AGENT.

The price which the League receives for its milk is the result of an agreement between the League, as selling agent, and the dealers. The League is represented at all price negotiations by its executive committee. The dealers are represented by the conference committee of the New York Milk Dealers' Conference Board, an organization of all interests who buy milk from the farmers. As a general rule, the price has been agreed upon from month to month, although there have been exceptions by which the price was arranged for a longer period. In case the executive committee of the League is unable to come to an agreement with the dealers, the board of directors passes upon price terms.

Since April first last, the League price has been based on the cost of production, as figured out by the Warren Formula, although for the previous twelve months the price plan was based, in the main, upon the wholesale price of butter and cheese. From the very inception of the League, the officers and members of the Board of Directors believed that the solution of the milk question, as far as the producers and consumers are concerned, lay in the control of the country milk plants by the farmers themselves, and to this end they have bent all their energies.

Thus is the story of the League told by one who, for many years, was a disinterested spectator and daily newspaper man, and who finally became convinced that the principles for which the producers were fighting in a long struggle with the dealers, were correct. The accompanying table gives the Dairymen's League monthly

**DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE PRICE SCHEDULE
200-210 MILE ZONE.**

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January.....	1.84	2.10	3.49	3.97	3.69	
February.....	1.78	2.05	3.31	3.50	3.48	
March.....	1.66	2.00	3.19	3.27	3.36	
April.....	1.43	1.94	2.47	2.80	2.55	
May.....	1.31	1.89	2.43	3.06	2.55	
June.....	1.19	1.79	1.77	2.89	2.83	
July.....	1.37	1.99	2.21	3.01	2.95	
August.....	1.55	2.44	2.66	3.13	3.35	
September.....	1.62	2.44	2.86	3.21	3.65	
October.....	1.66	2.05	3.07	3.53	3.11	3.65
November.....	1.90	2.15	3.31	3.77	3.33	
December.....	1.90	2.15	3.07	4.02	3.68	

base price of three per cent. milk for the last five years, as established according to the schedule of freight rates applying in the territory lying from 200-210 miles out of New York City. From October, 1915, to October, 1917, the farmer received an additional three cents per hundred pounds of milk for each one-tenth of one per cent. butter-fat in excess of three per cent. in the milk. Beginning October, 1917, until the present time, this allowance has been raised to four cents for each one-tenth of one per cent. butter-fat in excess of three per cent. fat.

THE LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

The League is organized on the basis of the local branches, of which there are now 1,116. The branches are organized at the most convenient meeting place for the community, which is not necessarily the plant at which the milk is delivered. Each member has an individual contract with the Dairyman's League, by which he agrees to subscribe for one-tenth share of capital stock of the League for each cow owned or kept by himself, the par value of each share being \$2.50. He also agrees to consign for a term of years to the Dairyman's League all the milk produced upon his farm except such as is required for home, farm or local consumption, subject to thirty days' notice of cancellation in writing by either party before the expiration of any contract period. It is also stipulated that the producer will deliver his milk in a pure and unadulterated condition suitable for sale in New York or other markets to any shipping station or manufacturing plant designated by the League. If the League is unable to dispose of the milk during any portion of the contract period, the producer shall have the option of manufacturing milk at home or at a place provided by the local branch. The League agrees to dispose of the milk to the best advantage, and to remit the proceeds to the producer, less a commission of one cent for each hundred pounds sold. The League publishes what is known as the Dairyman's League News, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the interests of the League and the dairy industry. This publication goes to each member. The contract further calls for a payment of five dollars, the one to the other, provided either the League or the member shall fail to fulfil its or his part of the contract.

In addition to the local branch but not existing by virtue of the papers of incorporation or the by-laws of the League, there are in existence county organizations, which are variable in form from the election of a president only to the existence of a full-fledged county organization. These county organizations are established primarily for organization purposes, and to keep the board of directors in touch with local sentiment. It is customary to invite county presidents to meetings of the board of directors, where they are invited to express opinions but are not allowed to vote. There are county organizations in sixty-one out of the eighty-seven counties covered by the League.

The territory covered by the League is divided into twenty-four districts, the size of each district being based upon the number of cows in the district, and arranged in such a way that each of the twenty-four districts represents the milk production from an approximately equal number of cows, although his actual territory may vary from one to ten counties. The directors are elected at the annual stockholders' meeting, held in December of each year. At this meeting the expenses of one delegate from each local branch are paid by the League, and the votes cast are in the proportion of one vote per share, the branch delegates casting the proxies for members of the branch. Individual members who care to come to the annual meeting may vote their own stock, but must pay their own expenses unless appointed a delegate. It is further provided, at least by custom, that in order to secure a satisfactory selection of a directorate for each district, the delegates from each district are given the right to nominate their own director through the medium of a separate caucus. Each officer of the League, namely, the president, vice-president and treasurer, is elected by the board of directors and is paid a salary. The secretary is appointed by the executive, and is a member ex-officio of the executive committee. The directors get no salary, but are given a per diem allowance plus expenses.

HOW THE SALE OF MILK IS LOOKED AFTER.

The executive organization of the League has become very extensive, so much so that it has become necessary to pay some high salaries to the principal executive officers. There is a general counsel for the League, who happens to be the vice-president and who has two salaried assistants. There is also an editor of the Dairyman's League News, who is in charge of publicity and has two salaried assistants. There is a manager of the contract department, who supervises all contracts with dealers and members of the League, and who is at the same time office manager and purchases all office supplies. A separate "Organization" department has been created, with a manager in charge who has one salaried assistant and a staff of field men averaging about fifteen in number, and who are paid a per diem rate plus expenses. It has also been found necessary, in addition to the organization at head office, to have a certain number of branch offices. These have been established so far at Albany, Rochester and Buffalo. A manager is in charge of each, whose duty it is to supervise the sale of milk in that particular territory. This office is really a branch of the contract department, but for purposes of organization these branch offices work under the organization department also. There is a still further type of organization in certain cities where the business done by the League is not sufficient to maintain an office. In these cities, such as Utica and Kingston, N. Y., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., sales committees, consisting of about five members

with a chairman, have been appointed to look after special local matters and to arrange any necessary differentials.

LOCAL ADJUSTERS.

When it became necessary to use the production assessment basis of collecting revenue, and when it was decided that a rate equal to one cent per hundred pounds of milk would be necessary, many of the dealers, particularly those who were members of the New York Milk Dealers' Conference Board, refused to pay this assessment to the League on behalf of their patrons, without a specific authorization. It became necessary in these cases to secure from the several thousand producers concerned, individual authorizations for this purpose. Naturally, this entailed much extra work on the part of the League, the executive of which deemed it necessary to secure for this purpose a number of men who were called "local adjusters." Local adjusters are League members selected from among the patrons of each plant, and working directly under the supervision of the New York office. Their primary duty was to secure signed authorizations, as mentioned above, but they were also used to maintain membership, to secure new members, and to keep up League interest among the patrons of the local plants. They are paid at the rate of sixty cents per hour, in addition to expenses, and the cost of securing these authorizations, which meant from seventy-five cents to one dollar per month to the League, varied from ten to fifteen cents for each authorization secured by the local adjuster. Up to September 15 something over four hundred local adjusters had been appointed and had become an invaluable part of the organization, not only on account of the work they were primarily entrusted with, but because of their usefulness in adjusting purely local troubles, and in keeping the League informed as to local sentiment.

FORMAL CONTRACTS ALWAYS.

Thus it will be seen that the Dairyman's League, Inc., is the result of a strong, successful effort on the part of milk producers in New York and adjoining States to meet the efficient organization of dealers and manufacturers with an equally efficient organization of their own. The League is a selling agent for the milk producers, and as such conducts its business upon strictly business principles. As mentioned before, each member of the League signs a contract with the League which binds him for a certain specified time. Milk sold by the League to dealers is also sold under contract drawn up so as to fully protect the producer, and also so as to effect an equitable business arrangement for the dealer. What is called the Dairyman's League price for milk is a price which is set for one hundred pounds of milk, testing three per cent. butter-fat and classified when pasteurized as Grade B milk. Four cents per one hundred pounds is added for each one-tenth of one per cent. increase in butter-fat. The basic price normally refers to the price paid by the dealer at what is called the 200-210 mile zone for a can of forty quarts. Each contract carries with it a schedule setting forth the differentials in price on account of freight rates, and from this schedule the producer is able to calculate the price he is to receive by learning the freight rate per can on milk from his railroad station to the New York terminal. The prices quoted in the schedule are for New York City and markets not governed by special local prices. Prices for special grades of milk are provided for in the contract with the dealer.

The experience of the Dairyman's League and its thousands of members has shown quite clearly that an efficient organization of milk producers carries with it enormous advantages in the marketing of milk. The fact that nearly 86,000 milk producers, out of a total number ranging in the neighborhood of 130,000 in the territory covered by the League, have found it advisable to link up their businesses with other dairymen, is sufficient proof of the high esteem in which the League is held as a factor in co-operative marketing. As the League has been described here, however, it existed as more or less of a peace-time organization. Plans have been under way for some time to carry co-operative milk marketing still further, and another article will be needed to describe the work and the organization of what is now known as the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association, an organization which is devoted to the establishment and joint ownership by League members of co-operative dairy factories. This further article will appear in an early issue.

Dairying in Great Britain.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I never expected to live to see the day when grade cows would be worth as much as horses on the market. But we have arrived. October finds milk cows and cows in calf selling in England for unheard-of prices. Cows here, of course, have a longer grazing season and consequently less grain is fed. This makes "cheaper" milk, but as all dairy products are scarce the prices keep up and milk production is profitable. I pay 20 cents a quart for whole milk, delivered at my flat in Kensington.

It may interest your readers to learn something of prices obtained at the ordinary weekly sales held throughout the country. In an ordinary weekly market £106 was top price of the past seven days realized at Penrith by a cow in milk offered by Mr. W. Harrison, of Souby. Another milker made £89 here, and in-calf cows went at £67. So keen is the trade for heavy yielders that dairymen and dairy farmers are compelled to go round the farm stock sales to find pail-fillers. Here they encounter other keen bidders, and rising

prices are the outcome. At a farm sale in Aysgarth dairy cows made £105, and Mr. W. C. Martin's herd of non-pedigree cattle at Mow Court Farm, Dorchester, averaged £101. Some in-calf cows there sold at £140 down to £60. Mr. F. Brazier, in his farm sale at Aylesbury, sold 103 dairy cows at an average of £80 apiece all non-pedigree—the highest figure being £97, paid for a heavy milking big-framed cow which had won prizes at several Bucks shows.

Returning, however, to the sales in the usual weekly markets, Messrs. Coulthard received £84, Mr. J. Batty £85, and Mr. Hope (Wetheral) £83, for calved cows in Carlisle, where some heifers in milk fetched £60, and calved blue-grey cows touched £68. In Clitheroe also sold £83 made. At Kirkby Stephen Mr. J. T. Dargue (Wharton) sold three milkers for £81, £79-15-0 and £70. In Whitkirk a market record was established when Mr. T. Smith, Killinghall, disposed of a milch cow for £98, and others fetched £90 and £81-10-0. Over a score went at figures ranging between £60 and £75. Top price in Peterborough was £76-15-0; in Malton, Thirsk, Salisbury and Doncaster £70; in Leeds and Bedford £75; in Retford £79; in Lancaster £79-10-0; in Otley £84; in Grantham £72; and in Skipton £80.

What do you think of that? \$300 to \$500 averaging well over \$400 apiece throughout the country. These are pretty steep prices for grade cattle, but milk, butter and cheese are prime factors in the human food rations in Great Britain, and, next to bread itself, are the very last to be left out of the bill of fare when foods are rationed.

Notwithstanding the immense quantities of margarine used in this country, butter is still in great demand at \$1 a pound or better. Cream we never see, as it is all made into butter.

This has been a great season for grass. Constant rains and cool weather have given an abundance of good grazing and the milk flow has kept up wonderfully. The hay and "corn" crops have also been above the average, so there will be plenty of fodder and grain this winter.

We are putting up an Ontario exhibit at the Great National Dairy Show in London this month and the following have sent entries from the old Province: Stratton & Taylor, Guelph; John R. Almont, Silverdale; W. G. Medd, Exeter; Whyte Packing Co., Brockville; W. Newman, Lorneville; Can. Milk Products Co. Ltd., Toronto; Quinte Cheese & Butter Co., Rossmore; Mima Dairy Association, Atwood; Elma & Mornington, Atwood; Kinburn Cheese Factory, Kinburn; Drummond & Lanark, Lanark; Straffordville Cheese Factory, Straffordville. I shall send you a report of this Great Dairy Exhibition. Perhaps it is time there was a great annual Dairy Show held in Ontario, and perhaps it might move around in the great dairy centres. Dairy stock, Dairy products, Dairy Machinery, Dairy tests, Dairy goods and Dairy men and women should make a great show, and help to advertise and strengthen the bonds of this great Agricultural industry.
G. C. CREELMAN,
Agent-General for Ontario.

National Dairy Council Hold Executive Meeting.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Dairy Council of Canada was held on October 13, at Chicago, where many Canadian dairymen were attending the National Dairy Show. The chair was occupied by the President, E. H. Stonehouse, and others present were: Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; F. M. Logan, Regina; J. W. Berry, Langley Prairie, B. C.; John Bingham, Ottawa; Gustave Boyer, M. P., Rigaud, Que.; and D'Arcy Scott, Secretary-Treasurer and General Counsel. Matters of general importance were taken up and discussed, with special attention being paid to the finances of the Council. The Secretary read a lengthy report on the activities of the Council since the annual meeting in Winnipeg last February. He reported that from February 1 to October 1 the receipts from all sources amounted to \$10,652.18, of which \$2,777.85 had been contributed in fifty-cent payments by producers and \$2,210.07 by factories on a percentage basis. Oleomargarine came up for discussion, and it was decided to take the matter up with the Dominion Government, through the Honorable Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture. It was decided that the next annual meeting of the Council would be held at Toronto at the time of the Canadian National Exhibition next August.

The question of financing the Council was discussed, and considerable disappointment expressed that in spite of the excellent work the Council has done in saving large sums of money in transportation rates on milk and cream, and in other ways protecting and promoting dairy interests, so many producers, distributors and factories have so far failed to contribute anything to the funds of the Council. It was decided that the present method of raising revenue by a fifty-cent collection from each producer, through the concern to which he sells milk, and a percentage contribution from distributors and factories should be continued. Every effort will be made to secure sufficient funds to carry out the Council's program. The Council is particularly anxious to carry on an educational campaign throughout Canada in order to teach the public to appreciate that dairy products, even at present prices, are the cheapest and best foods in the world.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, D'Arcy Scott, gave a lengthy report on the activities of the Council since the meeting of the executive committee, held at Winnipeg in February

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accomplished.

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rt of the war period the on fixed the price of milk s for the consumer. The was fixed at \$4.08 per 100 regulation of milk ceased. rice for January, 1919, to e dealers refused to accept ond "break" between the ilk. Instead of paying the ched far out beyond League York City, and brought it d as far north as Canada. ollars in the long run, and p the fight against the sive job. All through the ealers the League farmers d again demonstrated the ghting for the right. On the disturbance in business the League had increased ws.

SELLING AGENT.

League receives for its milk at between the League, as rs. The League is repre- ons by its executive com- resented by the conference Milk Dealers' Conferenc- ll interests who buy milk eneral rule, the price has to month, although there ich the price was arranged e the executive committee ome to an agreement with irectors passes upon price

the League price has been tion, as figured out by the for the previous twelve ased, in the main, upon the d cheese. From the very e officers and members of ved that the solution of the producers and consumers are of the country milk plants and to this end they have

League told by one who, for rested spectator and daily finally became convinced the producers were fighting alers, were correct. The ac- dairymen's League monthly

PRICE SCHEDULE

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
1.84	2.10	3.49	3.97	3.69	
1.78	2.05	3.31	3.50	3.48	
1.66	2.00	3.19	3.27	3.36	
1.43	1.94	2.47	2.80	2.55	
1.31	1.89	2.43	3.06	2.83	
1.19	1.79	1.77	2.89	2.85	
1.37	1.99	2.21	3.01	2.95	
1.55	2.44	2.66	3.13	3.35	
1.62	2.44	2.86	3.21	3.65	
2.05	3.07	3.53	3.11	3.65	
2.15	3.31	3.77	3.33		
2.15	3.07	4.02	3.68		

last. In March the Council opposed the application of the railway companies before the Railway Commission to cancel commodity rates on cheese and make class rates apply. This would result in increasing cheese rates about twenty-five per cent. The Commission reserved decision, and the old rates remained in effect until the recent general increase in rates. It is considered unlikely that the commodity rates will be cancelled.

Owing to the efforts of the Council, the sales tax of one per cent. was not allowed to apply to dairy products. No dairy products whatever are affected by the Government's sales tax of one per cent.

During March last, the Council got a decision from the Railway Commission refusing the railway company's application to increase rates on milk in baggage cars; the decision proved useful also in staying any increase on milk rates in baggage cars when the recent forty per cent. increase in freight rates was granted. The railways, handle over two million cans of milk a year, and the decision saved shippers \$240,000 a year.

The Council will very soon have a hearing before the Railway Commission, where the Council have an application asking that ice cream be classified as second class, along with foods, and on the same day it will be argued that the express companies should make an allowance of ten cents for every can of ice cream shipped out, and of five cents for every empty which has to be carted by the shipper. At present the Council is opposing the application of the express companies for a general increase of forty per cent. in their rates, which would affect ice cream, cream, butter, cheese, and other dairy products.

The executive have been anxious to organize an educational branch and start a publicity campaign, but owing to the lack of funds have been unable to launch the same.

The Dairy Council has had a good deal to do of late in persuading the Board of Commerce not to interfere with the winter prices for milk, set in various communities. Readers of this paper have been kept fully revised regarding the negotiations and the outcome.

All legislation affecting the dairy industry has been reviewed by the National Dairy Council. Some protests have been lodged and, in other cases, recommendations have been made in the interests of the dairy industry. The officers are constantly opposing any measures which make it easier for oleomargarine to enter into unfair competition with butter in this country. The Council has joined with the millers of Canada in making representations to the Government, with the hope of having more milling carried on in Canada, and a greater supply of bran and shorts produced here for the feeding of cattle and hogs. These and other matters of vital concern to dairymen have the constant oversight of the Executive, whose efforts have been crowned with an usual measure of success.

The matter of finances is the greatest obstacle the Dairy Council has to face. The Secretary submitted a report showing that from the first of February last up to October 1, \$10,901.49 have been collected, and this includes \$249.31 which was the balance on hand on February 1. Included in this, also, is the Dominion Government grant of \$3,000. It will be remembered that the Honorable Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture when the Council was formed, promised to endeavor to get a \$5,000 grant to help organize the Council. At the last session of Parliament an effort was made to get the \$5,000 originally promised, but notwithstanding the splendid assistance of the Honorable Dr. Tolmie, the Council was only able to get a grant of \$3,000. Such an amount is not to be asked for again, because it was the decision of the Council when it was formed not to accept assistance from the Government other than the grant to assist in the organization of the Council. It was felt, however, that producers and all others connected with the industry should show their appreciation of the good work done by the Council by being more prompt and generous with their contributions.

HORTICULTURE.

Preventing Injury to Trees by Field Mice.

There have been seasons when a great many fruit trees were injured by field mice, and other winters when the damage was almost negligible. One can never tell whether the trees will be attacked or not, and it is always wise to practice preventive measures in order to insure immunity from injury. When a young fruit tree of five or six years' standing has been girdled, either completely or partially, by mice the value of the tree is greatly reduced. Of course, one can practice bridge grafting and keep the tree alive, but, while this operation has been recommended as the only means of saving the tree, the results are unsatisfactory to say the least. It is very seldom that one can get a good trunk by bridge grafting, and when a tree is completely girdled we believe the best thing to do is to remove it and put another in its place. However, steps should be taken to prevent any injury at all, and to this end we are reproducing information obtained by actual experiment at the Michigan Agricultural College.

Considerable experimentation has been carried on with certain materials which are poisons or repellants. In the majority of cases they are impracticable or ineffective. At the Michigan Agricultural College the following materials were used: 1, Concentrated commercial lime-sulphur; 2, concentrated commercial lime-sulphur with slacked lime to make a rather thick wash; 3, concentrated commercial lime-sulphur and lead

arsenate; 4, Sulfocide (a proprietary material); 5, whitewash; 6, whitewash and lead arsenate; 7, strong Bordeaux mixture.

The concentrated lime-sulphur was used at full strength; enough lead arsenate was used to make a strong poison. The mixture contained much more poison than was ever used for spraying purposes. The whitewash and other mixtures with which lime was used were made of about the same consistency as rather thick cream. The Bordeaux mixture was made by the 10-10-50 formula (wine measure), and then thickened with slaked lime.

The results with all these materials could be termed negative. The injury was very severe on every lot of trees, regardless of the material used, and the experimenters came to the conclusion that if stronger poison, or heavier and more frequent applications were resorted to, the practice would be more expensive, and still less effective than wire protectors. W. C. Dutton, who has compiled this information, recommends wire protectors and describes them in the following manner.



A Well Kept Young Orchard Intercropped With Small Fruit.

A very satisfactory protector can be made from quarter-inch square-mesh galvanized wire netting. Bands not less than eighteen inches in width should be placed around the tree trunk. They should lap enough to allow for considerable growth of the tree, and should be pressed firmly into the ground and close to the trunk. If they are not close to the tree, mice will sometimes work inside the protector. These protectors need very little attention after being placed around the trees, and do not need to be removed each spring unless grass and weeds are growing inside the protectors.

They will also prevent injury by rabbits, unless there is heavy snow which would cover the protectors and make it possible for the rabbits to work above them.

Many other forms of protectors are used with satisfactory results, but it is doubtful if any of them are so permanent and satisfactory as the one recommended. Tanned paper, wood veneer, or other material may be used, especially where wire netting is not available.



Clarke Young, Milliken, Ont., Winner of Second Prize in the Open Class in Sod at Hamilton, Last Week.

Mr. Young also won first honors for tractor plowing in the open class and carried off the sweepstake in the inter-provincial match at Macdonald College, Quebec, the week previous.

The Use of Fallen Leaves.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At this season the almost universal custom around towns and villages of burning fallen leaves suggests that better use might be made of them. What fertilizing material remains in the ashes is often entirely lost, being left where it is of little service. The leaves themselves contain valuable fertility and also humus, which many gardens cropped year after year greatly need, and often receive but little in the ordinary applications of manure. Remarkably good results have been reported by gardeners from plowing down liberal coatings of autumn leaves, and, as a rule, they have the advantage of being free from weed seeds. Their use in this way is not difficult, and there is certainly abundant material for a trial. Perhaps they are of most value when applied as an inexpensive and clean mulch to strawberry plots and other plants requiring covering in the winter. In case of the berries, the leaves should be stored and kept dry until time of application.

Where straw is not too plentiful, nothing better can be found as bedding for live stock than the autumn leaves now floating on the ground. AMATEUR.

POULTRY.

Get the Flock Into Paying Condition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the days of factory-made products, the egg is unique, because no person or thing can get ingredients together to form that delectable nourishment, save the hen. And now, when the price of eggs is soaring as the autumn days are upon us, it behooves the farmer to get the flock into paying conditions for the winter months. Begin by thoroughly cleaning and spraying with freshly-slaked lime, to every gallon of which has been added a half-pint of kerosene, the houses in which the poultry are to be carried over the winter months. Have these quarters warm, but not hot; also have them dry and well ventilated. Be sure and allow plenty of space for exercise, and have this space well lighted, because in

wet and stormy weather, as well as when the winter has set in, laying fowls must not be allowed out of doors.

A plan I think is good is to have the poultry house of a story and a half or two stories. In the upper chamber, which the fowls will reach by means of a gangway, place the roosts and nests for laying. Below, all of the floor space may be used for feeding and exercise.

Be sure and allow fresh water in plenty, and guard against the fowls defiling the water. Prevent them from roosting upon the drinking fountains by driving a row of nails around the edges. This allows the hens to drink through the spaces between the nails and keeps the fountains clean.

In culling the flock for winter egg production, do not choose hens over one year old. Keep only the best of these and of this season's pullets keep only the sturdiest of April and May hatchings. Choose only those also that have good feeding capacity. This may be determined by going around at night after the birds have gone to roost and feeling their crops. Keep the hens if practicable, in pens of two dozen. Choose for the male birds cockerels from a heavy laying mother. Do not allow male birds from last season to consort with this season's pullets. At present the birds will be moulting. Keep on light diet until it is noticed that the feathers have pretty well dropped. Then begin feeding rather more than well. Get the hens fat before the cold weather and winter egg production will be a surety.

In the winter quarters where the egg producers are to be kept, place a large box in the sun, filled with earth or wood ashes or sand. Here the fowls will dust their feathers and keep themselves free from vermin. Renew

whatever is put into this box every few days. Also have a box filled often with clean shell and grits. Allow plenty of vegetables such as mangels and potatoes as a substitute for the green stuff the hen consumes in summer. Feed plenty of grain as well as warm mash once a day, and there is no doubt that winter profit will be the result.

Halifax Co. N. S.

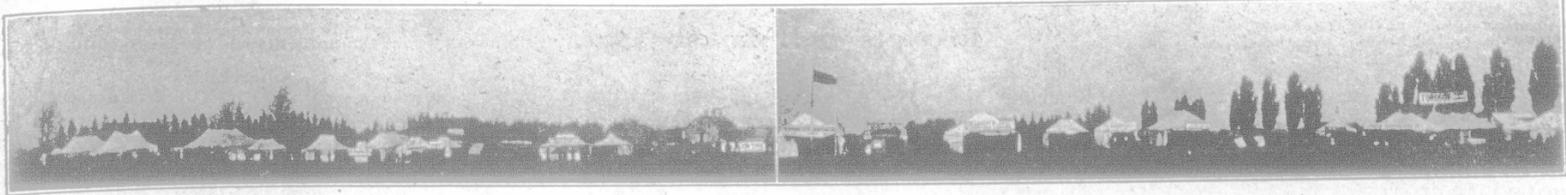
M. McL.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Timely Hint to Advertisers.

To-day is not an hour too soon for advertisers to consider the matter of reserving space in the 1920 Christmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Readers and advertisers all know what an excellent holiday number the publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have, in the past, produced, and sent as a Christmas gift to subscribers. The special issue will be even better this year and we are asking those who desire space in this Christmas Number to reserve it at once.

Hamilton the Scene of this Year's Plowing Match.



The farmers of Ontario have again had the opportunity of witnessing and taking part in one of the most important agricultural events of the year, the provincial plowing match. Every year these matches are held at some important centre in the Province, and opportunity is given for all who will to try their skill in this most necessary farm operation. Carried on under the Ontario Plowmen's Association, this event affords a meeting place for those successful plowmen who have won honors in the many local matches that are held over the Province, and gives them a chance to come together in competition and to uphold the reputation of their various districts; as well as to assist by skilful example in encouraging a more wide-spread interest in the primary operation in soil tillage. Older farmers especially, perhaps, are wont to judge of a man's ability as a farmer by the quality of his furrows, and by the appearance of the fields as they are left after the plow has done its work. There can be no doubt that the quotation "By their fruits ye shall know them" is applicable here; for although a man may not find it profitable to take the greatest of pains with his plowing, and may consider that there is no particular virtue in a straight furrow, he will, if he has the characteristic of neatness in him, delight in a well-plowed field, and will consider that he has failed in his duty as a husbandman if the plowing on his farm is done in a slipshod manner. Plowing is the fundamental art in soil treatment, and all of us can recall the time when, as boys, we looked with increased respect upon a neighbor whose soil was always well turned, whose furrows were straight and whose plowing was considered "good work" by the community. Such men were generally the thrifty farmers of the neighborhood; and thrift was a virtue ever to be prized by rural folk.

So it is that these plowing matches really have an important part to play in the development of farming skill. It is, indeed, a fine sight to see a man and team crawling steadily along a lengthy field, turning over the fertile soil in preparation for another abundant crop. How much more inspiring then to see twenty or thirty or forty such outfits, in competition with each other, creeping slowly toward the finish of the allotted portion of a well-chosen field; watching every portion of the furrow as it is turned by the moldboard; gauging to a nicety the width and depth of furrow that will allow of the best finish; or carefully adjusting the plow so that the soil will be turned solidly and thus exhibit in practice the experience of generations of farmers who have time and again proven the advisability of a firm seed-bed. Note the anxiety of the skilled plowman to see that no little portion of stubble or sod remains uncovered, or that no slightest variations in depth occur, which will develop into hollow spots in the finished work, and thus spoil not only the appearance but the effectiveness of his work by decreasing the chances of adequate surface drainage. See how carefully he "strikes out" the land; notice how minutely careful he is to have his scratch furrows exactly so—straight, even, equidistant and of the proper size. Take a look at that team and how steadily they go; how carefully they have been trained; and how thoughtful they are not to mar a perfect furrow by misplacing their feet. Plowmen, team and plow are working together in perfect unison, so that together they may place before admiring visitors a completed portion of the field that will be the shame of the careless and the envy of every brother farmer. There is truly something inspirational and wholesome in such a sight, and it is one which cannot help but gladden the heart of every man who reaps and sows on the bosom of Mother Nature, or who believes that "The dignity of our calling is its utility."

No wonder then that every year from twenty to thirty thousand people gather to see the best plowmen in the Province of Ontario exhibit their skill. No wonder that enterprising cities vie with each other yearly to see which one will be favored with the presence of the big provincial plowing match in their vicinity the following fall. Of course, big crowds mean increased trade for the city merchants; but a big plowing match means better agriculture, and better agriculture is the assurance of future prosperity for cities. This year the big plowing match was at Hamilton on the farm of the Ontario Hospital for the Insane. It was held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week under the very finest of weather conditions. The wonderful fall that we have been enjoying, and which the oldest folks among us say has never been equalled before, provided weather that was as warm and sunny as any that we have had this year; and the travel of thousands of cars constantly going to and fro raised clouds of dust that were fully the equal of those that normally accompany the weather of July and August. Perhaps this excellent weather was responsible for the only drawback to the plowing, namely, the hardness and the dryness of the soil. This made it practically impossible for the plowmen who were competing in the fancy high-cut classes to set up their furrows with as much finish and neatness as they would have liked—and as they could have done had the soil been in a different condition. Neverthe-

less, the plowing done was of an excellent character, and every competitor was worthy of the name of a good plowman. Naturally the judges were able to find fault with some of the work, and some of the competitors were not in the prize money at all. But that is what judges are for: to weigh the good and bad features of the work of each contestant, and to crowd some of the poorer ones toward the bottom, so that there will be room for the better ones nearer the top. Judges are human and sometimes they make mistakes, but in nearly every case substantial justice is done so that there is very little cause for complaint.

This report would not be complete unless a due amount of attention were paid to the tractor and farm machinery part of the annual plowing match. The farm implement firms regard the plowing match as a splendid opportunity of displaying the various kinds of machinery that they have manufactured to do the work of the farm and to save labor for the farmer. These exhibits form a most valuable part of the whole event, too, because they serve to bring together in one place the same kind of implement made by different firms; and farmers can compare them for their own satisfaction and, in some cases, see them actually on trial side by side. Demonstrations of this nature have distinct advantages over looking at an implement in a dealer's shop, and many of the implement firms take care to have their machinery actually in operation on the grounds of the plowing match, so that all who come may see them working under as nearly practical conditions as can be obtained.

Each year there is some new thing in the line of machinery for the farmer's use, and every good farmer finds it to his advantage to keep himself informed as to each new labor saver as it appears on the market, and is found economical for practical farm use. This year we saw a new type of ditcher shown at Hamilton. It is an English machine, which is said to dig a ditch two and a half feet deep and about seven inches wide at a very low cost. Unfortunately it was not possible to see this machine in actual operation, as it was not being practically demonstrated. Another new device was one for saving the re-filling of silos by means of a top which opened up to extend the walls of the silo until such time as the silage settles enough so that the top may be put back in place and made waterproof. There was a silo erected on the grounds that was actually being

strict selection. Some of the operators did splendid work, and work that was really surprising for the excellence of the finish and straightness of the furrows, as well as for the manner in which the soil was turned over. The second class in tractor plowing was open to all, and several past winners in the horse plowing classes were entered, and were able to do much better work because of their previous experience. One or two of the finishes especially were better than eighty per cent. of the horse plowing that is done on the farms, and the same could be said of the rest of the land. Below are given the awards of both the tractor and horse-plowing competitions, together with the value of the prizes won. It probably should be mentioned that \$1,600 was offered in prizes, most of which was furnished by the city of Hamilton and surrounding district by private subscription and donations of special prizes. The city of Hamilton also gave a splendid banquet to the Plowmen's Association on Friday evening in the Royal Connaught Hotel, at which the Hon. H. C. Nixon, the Hon. F. C. Biggs and the Hon. Geo. S. Henry spoke, and at which the prizes were distributed for part of the competitions.

AWARDS.—In sod (open): 1, A. E. Page, Niagara-on-the-Lake, (trophy \$50); 2, Clark Young, Milliken, (\$35); 3, F. Laidlaw, Jarvis, (\$30); 4, Stanley Tyndall, Richmond Hill, (\$15); 5, D. Porter, Ohswekin, (\$10); 6, John Captin, Ohswekin, (\$5). In sod, open to all who had not won a prize in First Class or a first in this class at a Provincial Plowing Match prior to 1920: 1, S. Parker, Smithville, (trophy \$25, cash \$10); 2, Leslie Keen, Jarvis, (cash \$25); 3, E. Green, Ohswekin, (\$20); 4, A. W. Douglas, Fruitland, (\$15); 5, John Green, Ohswekin, (\$10); 6, Wm. Vansickle, Cainsville, (\$5). Sod, (open to Indians only): 1, W. Johns, Deseronto, (trophy \$25, cash \$10); 2, H. Claus, Deseronto, (trophy \$15, cash \$5); 3, T. Brant, Deseronto, (\$15); 4, Joe Young, Christine, (\$10). Sod, (jointer plows no wheels or shoe): 1, P. Woods, Elmira, (trophy \$45); 2, N. G. McLeod, Galt, (trophy \$30); 3, Edward Dedman, New Dundee, (\$20); 4, A. General, Ohswekin, (\$10). Sod, (Indian boys under 18 years): 1, Grant General, Ohswekin, (watch \$20, cash \$5). Sod, jointer plows, (boys under 18 years): 1, J. Young, Smithville, (trophy \$20, cash \$5); 2, H. Styres, Ohswekin, (trophy \$16, cash \$4); 3, F. Gibson, Middleport, (cash \$15); 4, O. Tweedle, Vinemount, (\$10). Stubble, (open): 1,



A View of the Horse Plowing on the Second Day, with Part of the Crowd Looking On and the Tents in the Background.

filled with corn by one of the tractor companies to illustrate the work that its machine would do; while the same firm had a tractor running a thresher and blowing the straw into a tent from which it was baled up in convenient form. All told there were about sixteen or seventeen different makes of tractors exhibited on the grounds, and most of these could be seen plowing or discing in the fields or demonstrating near the line of machinery tents. It was possible to notice that the last couple of years has wrought considerable changes in the design and appearance of some makes of tractors. All of the changes that have been made are improvements that practical tests by farmers have shown to be necessary for economical use on the farm, and some firms have apparently found the tractors they previously handled so unsuited to farm conditions that they are no longer to be seen at the tractor demonstrations at all. Undoubtedly the tractor has arrived at the stage where it is firmly rooted in the agriculture of Ontario, and it is only necessary to know more about the economy of the farm tractor, and to make the improvements that in all probability will still be made during the next two or three years, before the farm tractor will have arrived at a more or less permanent level as a factor in the farm business. Hundreds of tractors are being sold each year, and while many are undoubtedly purchased unwisely, the majority have, we believe, proven themselves useful implements on the farm.

At Hamilton last week there were two tractor plowing competitions, in addition to the horse plowing competitions. One of these competitions was for those only who were solely engaged in farming. Here there were quite a large number of contestants, but only three prizes, so that the judges again had to make a

Martin Vansickle, Middleport, (trophy \$30); 2, D. J. Tran, Claremont, (trophy \$20); 3, C. Parker, Smithville, (\$15); 4, Jno. Ley, Orillia, (\$10). Stubble, (boys under 16, open to residents of Wentworth County only): 1, J. Moffatt, Carlsruhe, (trophy \$30); 2, Stanley Biggs, West Flamboro, (trophy \$25); 3, R. Biggs, West Flamboro, (cash \$15). Sod, (boys under 19, open to residents of Wentworth County only): 1, C. Robinson, Copetown, (trophy \$30); 2, K. Young, Smithville, (trophy \$25). Best team and equipment: 1, W. H. Munroe, Agincourt, (trophy \$20); 2, Wm. Vansickle, Cainsville, (trophy \$15); 3, S. Parker, Smithville, (\$10). Sweepstakes, (grand championships, best plowed land in sod): S. Parker, Smithville, (trophy \$100). Best plowed land in stubble: Martin Vansickle, Middleport, (trophy \$100). Tractor competition (open to all): 1, Clark Young, Milliken, (Fordson) (trophy \$40); 2, Bert Kennedy, Agincourt, (Fordson) (trophy \$30); 3, J. W. Kennedy, Agincourt, (Fordson) (trophy \$20). Tractor competition, open only to those solely engaged in farming: 1, L. A. Kennedy, Agincourt, (Fordson) (trophy \$40); 2, B. Brown, Ryckman's Corners, (Cletrac) (trophy \$30); 3, Jacob Lewis, Wilsonville, (Fordson) (trophy \$20).

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Class in Sod at

the inter-provincial match

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M. McL.

ULLETIN.

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Farmer's Advocate and
advertisers all know
number the publishers of
ve, in the past, produced
subscribers. The special
year and we are asking
s Christmas Number to

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Comment on week ending October 21.
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.)	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	5,337	9,335	5,865	\$13.00	\$12.25	\$13.00	799	969	937	\$19.00	\$18.00	\$20.00
Montreal (East End)	1,681	2,940	1,341	11.00	11.50	11.00	908	1,047	1,299	15.00	17.00	15.00
Winnipeg	2,048	2,594	2,198	11.00	11.50	11.00	1,306	1,251	1,480	15.00	17.00	15.00
Calgary	10,468	17,185	8,629	11.00	11.00	10.85	988	1,644	724	10.00	10.00	10.00
Edmonton	2,504	5,993	2,127	8.00	10.00	8.00	1,051	1,262	1,413	9.25	9.50	9.75
	812	2,268	897	8.00	9.75	8.00	350	381	177	10.00	8.00	9.25

	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.)	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	1919	Oct. 14
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	4,410	8,857	5,514	\$20.25	\$18.50	\$20.50	13,715	17,401	13,877	\$12.00	\$15.00	\$13.95
Montreal (East End)	1,890	2,398	1,864	19.50	17.80	20.00	7,570	7,934	5,772	12.50	13.00	14.00
Winnipeg	2,060	2,290	2,502	19.50	17.80	20.00	3,445	5,093	4,316	12.50	13.00	14.00
Calgary	1,678	3,066	1,802	19.00	19.00	19.50	2,326	2,714	2,729	10.50	13.00	10.50
Edmonton	452	439	202	20.75	18.25	23.00	1,903	1,327	2,086	11.00	12.00	11.25
	121	111	325	20.25	18.25	21.25	479	885	42	10.00	11.50	10.00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)
Although receipts of cattle for sale amounted to only six hundred and twenty-nine head, the market lacked in activity during the week, with prices about steady, except on the common grades. It is probable that had the runs been heavy, there would have been a general decline in prices, with particular attention in reductions in common grades. Choice cattle of good weights sold steady with prices of the previous week. Choice heavy steers moved from \$13 to \$14 and those of good grading topped \$12.50; cattle of this grading were very scarce. Choice handy-weight butcher cattle ranged from \$11.50 to \$12.50, and the medium and common kinds from \$6.50 up to \$10. Choice butcher cows were if anything a shade stronger, although no change in price was in evidence; prices ranged from \$6 to \$10 on butcher cows, and from \$4.25 to \$4.50 on the general run of canners. Choice bulls sold as high as \$10, and from \$5.50 to \$6.50 for common to medium. Milkers and springers were few in number; choice cows sold from \$100 to \$160, and choice springers from \$100 to \$165. While there were a number of inquiries for good quality feeders, the bids appeared to be below the market. Choice feeders sold from \$10 to \$11, and choice stockers from \$8 to \$9. The lack of activity in the stocker and feeder market was largely due to the fact that farmers are still busy on the land owing to the excellent condition of weather. As soon as the fall work is completed, the inquiry is expected to pick up. Only seven hundred and twenty-nine calves were offered, and these sold at about steady prices, although towards the end of the week there appeared to be a slightly weaker tone, especially for common and heavy calves. The demand is for choice veal, within a range of \$18 to \$19 per hundred. Medium calves sold from \$15 to \$17, common veal calves from \$10 to \$14, and grass calves from \$6.50 to \$8.

The runs of sheep amounted to seventy-six hundred and ninety-three head, and under this fairly liberal supply prices were slightly lower. Choice lambs sold as high as \$12 in the early part of the week, and toward the close, common and fair kinds were selling around \$11.50. Choice yearlings were quoted from \$8.50 to \$9.50, handy-weight sheep from \$6.50 to \$7.50, and heavy fat sheep and bucks from \$5 to \$6.

Forty-three hundred and thirty-nine hogs made up the offerings for the week. The market opened at \$20.25 for selects, fed and watered, and closed within the range of \$19.25 to \$19.75. While buyers endeavored to purchase at lower prices than ruled, they were unsuccessful.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 14, inclusive, were: 228,849 cattle, 68,592 calves, 236,529 hogs and 168,667 sheep; compared with 269,711 cattle, 56,419 calves, 292,793 hogs and 161,695 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

There was a slightly heavier run of cattle than usual on the Monday market. The packing plants were closed on account of the holiday, and prices on common cattle and bulls were cut about \$1 per hundred. While good butcher

TORONTO					MONTREAL				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	25								
STEERS good	319	\$11.00	\$10.00-\$11.50	\$13.00	41	\$10.75	\$10.50-\$11.00	\$12.50	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	28	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00					
STEERS good	570	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.75	56	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.00	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	296	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50	323	7.00	6.00-8.00	9.00	
HEIFERS good	659	10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00	17	9.00	8.75-9.50	10.00	
HEIFERS fair	344	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.50	85	7.25	7.00-8.00	8.50	
HEIFERS common	166	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	201	6.00	5.00-6.50	7.00	
COWS good	113	9.75	7.00-10.50	11.00	99	8.25	8.00-8.50	9.00	
COWS common	490	6.50	5.50-7.00	7.00	242	5.75	5.50-7.00	7.50	
BULLS good	24	8.50	8.00-9.00	10.00					
BULLS common	282	6.00	5.50-6.50	7.50	471	4.50	4.50	5.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	681	5.00	4.00-6.00	6.00	116	3.75	3.50-4.00	4.50	
OXEN					4				
CALVES veal	799	17.91	17.00-19.00	19.00	107	13.00	12.00-14.00	15.00	
CALVES grass					801	5.75	5.50-6.00	7.00	
STOCKERS good	1,055	8.50	8.00-9.00	10.00					
STOCKERS fair	215	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS good	70	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.50					
FEEDERS fair									
HOGS selects	4,252	20.25	19.25-20.25	20.25	1,692	19.50	19.50	19.50	
HOGS (fed and watered) heavies	3			19.25	9				
HOGS lights	27	18.25	17.25-18.25	18.25	136				
HOGS sows	127	16.25	14.25-17.25	17.25	52	15.50	15.50	15.50	
HOGS stags	1				1				
LAMBS good	6,947	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.00	4,693	11.75	11.50-12.00	12.50	
LAMBS common	453	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00	2,398	10.00	9.50-10.50	11.00	
SHEEP yearlings	102	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00					
SHEEP light	890	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	261	6.50	6.50	7.00	
SHEEP common	323	4.50	4.00-5.00	6.00	218	5.50	5.00-6.00	6.00	

Montreal hogs quoted on basis of weighed off cars.

cattle did not participate in this reduction, they were not in demand during the rest of the week. A pair of four-year-old steers weighing slightly less than twenty-four hundred pounds for the pair brought \$12.50, the highest price on the market. A straight load of steers, averaging ten hundred and fifteen pounds, bought to dress 50 per cent. or 51 per cent. were weighed up at \$11. Heavier steers of coarse quality brought \$10.50, and a load, made up of fairly good steers, a few good heifers, and three or four cows averaging in all ten hundred pounds per head, was sold at \$9 per hundred. The medium and common grades of butcher cattle were sold in many cases at prices that seemed to be real sacrifices, when compared with former sales. Strong meaty cows brought around \$6. Cows with some covering bordering on good quality brought \$7, or when weighed up with heifers of equal finish from \$7 to \$7.50. There was a larger percentage than usual of young light steers and heifers; these were most generally sold at \$6; in some cases at less. Bologna bulls moved at \$4.50. Only a few of the heaviest bulls reached a price of \$5.50. There was no great change in the prices paid for calves. A large percentage of the grass calves were weighed up from \$5.50 and \$6 per hundred.

There were eighty-seven hundred and sixty-eight lambs for sale on Monday.

Purchases made by American buyers prevented more serious reduction, although values were \$1 per hundred lower on Monday when good lambs were sold at \$12. On Tuesday some good lots went at \$11, and on Wednesday sales were made up to \$12.50. Any prices higher than this were made on account of contract.

Select hogs remained quite firm throughout the week at \$19.50. This price was paid by both packers and local butchers. Sows were \$4 lower than selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 14, inclusive, were: 32,683 cattle, 60,355 calves, 58,708 hogs, and 75,269 sheep; compared with 43,037 cattle, 65,746 calves, 67,076 hogs, and 73,301 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 14, inclusive, were: 35,871 cattle, 50,425 calves, 48,634 hogs and 50,241 sheep; compared with 47,814 cattle, 49,600 calves, 47,019 hogs, and 49,681 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Wool Market Report.

The wool market remains nominal. Canadian wools are moving slowly. The grading of Saskatchewan, Northern Alberta and British Columbia wools have just been completed, and some sales have been made from these con-

signments, which comprise some very choice lots of wool. Prices for Canadian grades run from 18 cents to 46 cents a pound depending on grade.

At the Sydney Sales which followed the Adelaide Sale, prices remained unchanged. Owing to drought the quality of the Australian offerings is not up to expectations, and very little good quality wool has been offered to date. Boston prices have not reacted to Australian levels of the first two sales, and good territory staple wools are held at \$1.25 to \$1.30 clean, the trade being firmly of the opinion that these prices will hold as a basis of price values between foreign and domestic clips. The mills are still buying short, and orders placed are for the most part to complete orders or to begin orders on spring goods. Most interest still centres on fine wools, and dealers are paying particular attention to the sale of small lots in the better grades. Carpet manufacturers continue to buy suitable wools for their purpose at low prices.

Cheese Markets.

At the meeting of the Cornwall Cheese Board, on Saturday, October 23, there were 1,526 boxes of cheese offered, 1,504 boxes of colored selling at 23 3/4c, and 22 boxes of white at 23 1/16c. At Montreal, on the same date, finest Easterns were

Markets.

Department of Agriculture, Live Stock, Markets Intelligence Division

Table with columns: Top Price Good Calves, Week Ending, Same Week, Week Ending. Rows for Oct. 21, 1919, and Oct. 14, 1920.

Table with columns: Top Price Good Lambs, Week Ending, Same Week, Week Ending. Rows for Oct. 21, 1919, and Oct. 14, 1920.

Table with columns: Price Range, Bulk Sales, Top Price. Rows for various price ranges.

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quoted at 23c. to 23 1/4c. On the New York market, whole milk flats, average run, sold at 23c., and whole-milk twins, average run, at 24c. to 26c.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs. Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$2.36 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.35 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.27 1/2; No. 4 northern, \$2.21 3/4; Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 73 1/4c.; No. 3 C. W., 67 1/4c.; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1/4c.; No. 1 feed, 66 1/4c.; No. 2 feed, 62 1/4c. Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C. W., \$1.20; No. 4 C. W., \$1.16; rejected, 85c.; feed, 85c.

The above in store, Fort William. Ontario Wheat.—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 2 winter, \$2.05 to \$2.15; No. 2 spring, \$2 to \$2.10. American Corn.—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.30. Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 67c. to 71c., according to freight outside. Barley.—Malting, \$1.12 to \$1.17, according to freights outside. Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment. Straight-run bulk, seaboard, \$9 to \$9.15. Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal. Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto, cash prices: First patents, \$12.40; second patents, \$11.90; first clears, \$11.30. Rye.—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.65, according to freights outside. Millfeed.—Car lots, delivered, Toronto, freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$40; shorts, per ton, \$45; feed flour, \$3.25.

Hides and Wool. Country Hides, delivered Toronto.—Beef hides, flat cured, 10c.; green hides, 8c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearing and spring lamb, 25c. to 50c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 30c. 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. Following the holiday, trade in poultry was slow and prices suffered a big decline. Dealers state that the warm weather was mostly responsible for the poor demand. Crate-fed chickens and large hens had the best call during the week. 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. The weakness of butter was the big feature of the week on the Toronto produce market. Most dealers stated that they were off the market and were not sending out quotations, while others were quoting 52c. to 54c. per lb. for choice creamery pound-prints at country points. Wholesale prices to the retail trade were: Choice creamery pound prints 58c. to 60c.; medium creamery, 56c. to 58c., and best dairy 49c. to 50c. per lb. Eggs were firm, No. 1's selling at 62c. to 64c., and selects at 69c. to 71c. per doz.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables. Receipts of fruits and vegetables were much smaller than those of the previous week, and trade was generally steady at unchanged quotations.

Apples were a slightly improved trade; that is to say, the enquiry was larger and sales more numerous but prices were no higher. Potatoes were steady, most dealers quoting \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag. A couple of dealers were asking \$1.75, but they are being sold retail at this figure.

Beets, carrots and parsnips were slow, but steady and unchanged. Grapes were a strong trade at 40c. to 50c. per 6-qt. basket. Chestnuts were received in fairly large quantities, dealers quoting 22c. to 24c. per pound to farmers. Apples.—20c. to 30c. per 6-qt., 30c. to

60c. per 11-qt. basket, \$1 to \$2 per bushel, \$3 to \$6 per bbl. B. C. apples \$4 per box. Crabapples—50c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket. Cranberries—\$14 to \$14.50 per bbl. Grapes.—Blue or green, 40c. to 50c. per 6-qt., 75c. to \$1 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-qt., \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket. Peaches—50c. to 75c. per 6 qts., 65c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket. Tomatoes—Outside-grown 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket; hothouse, 15c. to 20c. per lb.

Beets—\$1 to \$1.25 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 dozen. Cucumbers—90c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket. Gherkins—\$1 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket. Lettuce—Leaf, 30c. to 35c. per doz. Canadian head, 75c. to \$1.50 per doz. Onions—\$2 per 100-lb. sack; pickling yellow, 50c. per 11-qt.; white, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-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-qt.; red hot, 65c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket. Potatoes.—\$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag. Spinach—\$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. 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.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, October 25 Cattle.—Receipts, 4,937. The cattle market opened draggy. Good heavy cattle and choice butchers were about steady. Twenty-one steers, averaging 1,320 lbs., sold for \$13.60. One load of good heifers, averaging 855 lbs., sold for \$11.25. Canners were a quarter lower. Bulls were steady. Common grades of cattle were a slow sale. Real good feeders, weighing around 1,100 lbs., sold at \$10.25. Choice stockers sold steady. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; butcher steers, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.50; good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher heifers, choice, \$11 to \$12; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$9. Canners and cutters, \$3 to \$6. Butcher bulls, good, \$9.50 to \$10; common, \$5 to \$6. Feeder steers, good, \$10 to \$11; fair, \$9 to \$9.50. Stockers, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$8. Calves.—Receipts, 497. The calf trade was very slow and prices looked like \$1 to \$1.50 lower. Quotations: Choice, \$17 to \$18; medium, \$14 to \$16; common, \$8 to \$12. Milch cows: Choice, \$100 to \$160; springers, choice, \$125 to \$165. Sheep.—Receipts, 2,815. The lamb market was stronger by 50 to 75 cents. Sheep were steady to strong. Yearlings, \$8 to \$9; fat sheep, \$5 to \$7; lambs sold for \$11 to \$12.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,858. Fed and watered hogs sold at \$19.25. Quotations: Fed and watered basis, selects, \$19.25; lights, \$17.25; heavies, \$18.25; sows, \$14.25 to \$16.25. Montreal, October 25. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,345. The market was sluggish with good cattle lower. Top sales of fairly good butcher cattle were reported around \$9. Very light, common butcher cattle were about steady at \$6. Light and mediumweight bulls were up to \$4.50. Quotations: Butcher steers, medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$6 to \$7.75. Butcher heifers, medium, \$7. Canners, \$3 to \$3.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50. Butcher bulls, common, \$4 to \$5.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,107. Grass calves generally sold at \$5 to \$5.50, for common grades. Good veal was steady.

Sheep.—Receipts, 7,312. Lambs generally were poorer in quality, and the market was down and uneven at \$11 to \$12 for the best lots, according to quality. Quotations: Ewes, \$3 to \$6.50; lambs, good, \$11 to \$12; common, \$8 to \$10.

Hogs.—Receipts, 2,054. Selects were 50 cents lower. Quotations, off car weights: Selects, \$18.60 to \$19; sows, \$14.50 to \$15.

Buffalo, October 25. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,900. The market was a half lower on shipping steers, and 25 to 50 cents higher on butchering grades. Best Canadians were \$13.50; yearlings sold at \$15.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 16,000. Hogs were a quarter lower. A few sold for \$13.85; the bulk went at \$13.75. Pigs sold for \$13.25.

Sheep.—Receipts, 9,000. Lambs were a quarter to a half higher; tops went at \$13.50; handy ewes sold at \$6.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,900. Calves were slow and 50 cents lower. Tops mostly were \$15.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—A very bad situation prevailed in the cattle division of the trade last week at all of the American markets. To start with, with commodities generally dropping to lower levels and including not a few food products, the public is clamoring for cheaper meat prices, and the big killers, with the packing season on, are inclined to work cattle prices to a lower level, in order that the demand for dressed beef may be enlarged, as the policy of all American packers is that the larger the volume of business the better the results, and, with abnormally high cattle prices, the demand for beef has materially lessened. Another phase against the maintenance of high prices is that hides have taken a decided drop, and other big products have shown declines. These bearish features have contributed to a very weak market of late weeks, and the past week was about the worst of any previous week for some months, prices not only showing a substantial decline, but, even at the take-off, the market being in a very draggy and slow position all week. Prices were generally a half to a dollar and a half lower, and practically all classes of cattle were affected. Bulls sold a dollar lower. Stocker and feeder trade was weak. Only the very best milk cows and springers bringing satisfactory prices, these selling firm. Immediate prospects are not favorable for the trade. Offerings for the week totaled 4,975 head, as against 4,775 head for the previous week, and as compared with 7,650 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Canadian offerings figured pretty close to half of the week's run and the Dominion supplied the top steers at \$14.50. Quotations: Steers—Canadians—Best, \$13.50 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50. Butchering Steers—Yearlings, good to prime, \$15.50 to \$17; choice heavy, \$12.50 to \$13; 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, \$9.50 to \$10; good butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; light, common, \$5.50 to \$6; very fancy fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to good, \$7 to \$8; cutters, \$4.50 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. Bulls—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$8 to \$8.50; sausage, \$5.50 to \$6.50; light bulls, \$5 to \$5.50. Milkers and Springers—Best, \$85 to \$110; medium to good, \$75 to \$80; common, \$50 to \$65. Hogs.—Hog prices were given a hard jolt at all marketing points last week, a take-off of from \$2.50 to \$2.75 being noted at Buffalo within a period of five days. Monday the top was \$16.25, and while a few decks brought \$16.10, the bulk of the good hogs had to take \$16, with pigs landing at \$15.50. Friday good hogs sold a dollar lower, top being \$14.25, with bulk \$14, and pigs, which were off a quarter, landed mostly at \$13.50. Sheep and lambs.—The first half of

last week showed best lambs selling at \$12, with culls \$9 down, and the next two days the bulk went at \$12.50, with culls bringing up to \$9.50. Sheep were little changed all week. Best yearling wethers were quoted from \$7.50 to \$8.50, top wether sheep \$6 to \$6.50, best ewes brought from \$5 to \$5.75, few up to \$5.75, and cull sheep ranged from \$2 to \$3.50. The week's receipts totaled 21,500 head, as compared with 27,046 head for the week before and 22,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Calf market showed some declines last week. Monday tops sold at \$18.50, with culls bringing up to \$16, and before the week was out on Friday buyers got best veals down to \$16.50 and culls ranged downward from \$14. Weighty calves and grassy kinds were a drug on the market, few of the latter kinds selling above \$6. Receipts for the week were 4,000 head the week before there were 3,568 head and for the same week a year ago 3,150 head.

Montreal.

The market for horses continued quiet and no changes are reported in prices. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; light horses, \$175 to \$225; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$300 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The trade in dressed hogs was quiet due mainly to the continued mild weather which is at present prevailing. The tone of the market was consequently displaying an easier tone with abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock quoted at 29c. per lb.

Potatoes.—There is a good demand for good potatoes, with small offerings, and prices are, therefore, steady. Car lots of Quebec stock were quoted at \$1.40 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, while in a wholesale jobbing way the quotation was \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store. There is a fairly liberal supply of poor potatoes, but demand is small and very low prices have to be accepted in order to clear them.

Maple Products.—Business in maple products is slow, buyers having sufficient supplies on hand to meet their immediate requirements. Maple syrup was quoted at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon in wood, and \$2.10 to \$2.20 per tin of one gallon. Maple sugar was 26c. to 28c. per lb., according to quality.

Eggs.—A steady demand continued for the best grade of eggs for local consumption, and as supplies are none to large to meet requirements the undertone of the market was firm. Demand for undergrades was slow, and very little business was done. Quotations—Special grades, 75c. to 77c. per dozen; extras, 68c. to 69c.; firsts, 58 to 59c., and seconds, 50c. to 51c. per dozen.

Butter.—No improvement is reported in the demand for butter and the market was quiet, with the undertone easy. Quotations—Pasteurized creamery, 51 1/2c. to 52c. per lb.; finest creamery, 51c. to 51 1/2c., and fine creamery, 49 1/2c. to 50c. In a wholesale jobbing way finest creamery butter was selling at 56c. per lb., in solid packages, and at 57c. in 1-lb. blocks.

Cheese.—A better demand is reported for cheese for export account, and a fair amount of business is passing over the cable. At one of the country boards transactions have taken place at 22 1/2c. per lb. f.o.b., which is the lowest price so far accepted this season at any country board.

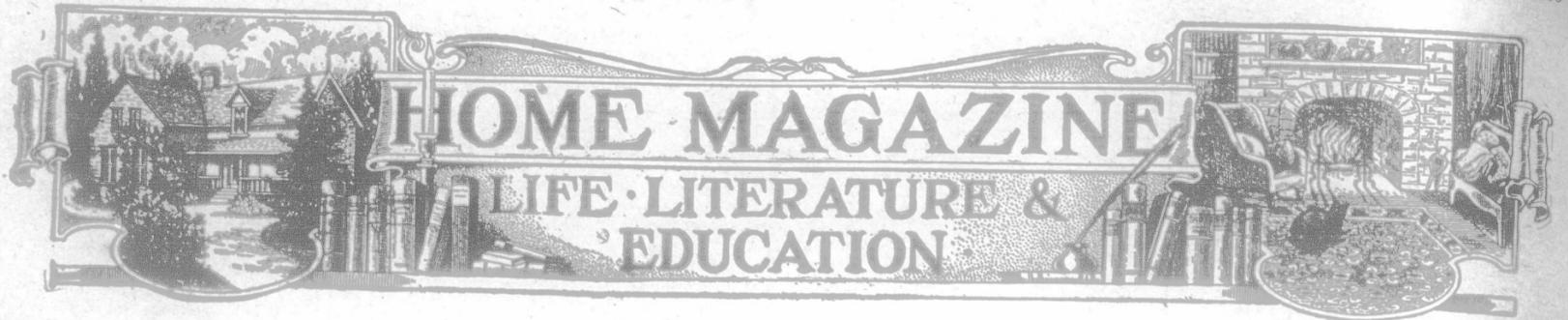
Grain.—A good demand continued for American corn for local account, and quite a large volume of business is being done, sales being reported of 75 to 100 cars for prompt and December-January shipment from Chicago. No. 2 yellow sold as low as \$1.10 per bushel, ex-track here, American funds. The market for oats is quiet with prices unchanged. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 96c.; No. 3 Canadian Western 88c.; No. 1 feed at 87c., and No. 2 feed at 84 1/2c. per bushel, ex-store. Car lots of Ontario No. 3 white, in transit were quoted at 89c.

Flour.—A steady business is reported in spring wheat grades of flour at firm prices. First patents were quoted at \$13; seconds at \$12.50, and strong bakers at \$12.30 per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track, less 10c. per barrel for spot cash.

Millfeed.—There is no change in the market for millfeed. Bran was quoted at \$40.25, and shorts at \$45.25 per ton, Continued on page 1878.

Markets.

g of the Cornwall Cheese... day, October 23, there... of cheese offered, 1,504... selling at 23 1/2c., and 22... 23 1/16c. At Montreal,... te, finest Easterns were



The Countryman and the Paper.

BY BERNARD GILBERT,

A bit of satire on the press shows the bewilderment of a Lincolnshire farmer—such as Tennyson so wonderfully depicted in the "Northern Farmer"—over the endless recurrence of the newspapers. It appears in a volume called "Back to the Land" (Blackwell):

From year to year the harvests come,
'Tis in the way of Nature so,
But what I hardly understand
Is 'ow them papers keeps a-go;
For week by week they carry on,
An' like the weeds, they've never done.

Yes! 'ivery blessed week they're full
Of news and tales and sich like trash,
Wi' talk o' things across the sea
An' 'ow to make a bit o' cash;
You'd think they'd run it dry—but, Lor',
Next week there's allus summat more!

Tho I'm a dab at diggin' drains,
It makes me sweat to hold a pen.
I 'spec them fellers milks their brains,
Their soil must be like Blankney Fen!
'Tis wondrous 'ow they till their rood;
I 'ope the pay is half as good!

Their fingers must be crooked all
An' p'r'aps 'tis ink they sweat o' nights;
I hear as 'ow they soon go bald,
And blind as bats, and 'orrid sights!
Thank God I niver write mysen:
We needs noa ink down Blankney Fen.

A Holiday Jaunt in Switzerland—II.

THE fashionable promenade in Loèche-Bains is the *Promenade des Anglais*, which starts from the Public Square as a broad, level pathway with a fringe of seats along the sides. After continuing in this proper and open-faced manner for some time it suddenly shrinks to half its size, changes its name and darts into the dim depths of the pine forest where it seems to lose itself and become an irresponsible, capricious mountain path full of romantic possibilities. After meandering in this uncertain way a long distance it emerges into the bright sunlight, changes its name again (like an American widow) and becomes a path with a purpose—The Way of the Ladders. Now it is rocky, full of twists and turns, and so narrow that pedestrians must go Indian file. It ends abruptly at the base of a high precipice to which are attached eight rickety old ladders, the rungs far apart and many of them missing. If one wishes to reach the village at the top of the precipice he must climb these ladders.

Could anything be more primitive? Very few visitors are cool-headed and sure-footed enough to attempt it, but the peasants go up and down them constantly, using them as a short-cut to Loèche, carrying on their backs all sorts of heavy loads and even live stock.

We climbed the first two ladders to a little cave from which one gets a fine view, but even at that height it was unpleasant to reflect on what might happen if one should get dizzy or make a misstep, as the slope of the mountain at that point is very steep and the river is down below.

There are charming walks and climbs around Loèche. Every day we went Columboing about making new discoveries.

One day, we chanced on the Magic Spring. We had noticed from afar off that a certain spot in the valley seemed to be a rallying point for numbers of people every day; especially in the late afternoon.

Cleopatra said she thought it was a Bolshevik hatchery. I leaned to the opinion it was preaching of some sort. As there seemed to be as many women as men interested we decided to investigate.

And what do you think we found?
What do you think those people were doing?

You never would guess, so I'll tell you: They were just simply bathing their feet in a stream.

But why that particular stream? Why not one of the others? The whole valley is tinkling with torrents.

Reason—The Magic Stream is a Pain-Chaser. It is very hot; it is mineral, and it has a marvellous effect on foot ailments of all kinds. Also, and this is a very important point, it is the only thing that I know of in Loèche, except Alpine air, that one does not have to pay for.

tramps stop there, peel off their shoes and stockings and plunge their tired feet into the healing water.

It is a most amusing sight, and the leggiest landscape I ever viewed. It would make a side-splitting farce for a movie show.

Here, for instance, is a florid, fat woman sitting on a jutting rock, with her skirts pulled up to her knees and her feet in a cascade. She is placidly kitting a pair of socks, quite regardless of her near neighbor—a tall, lean man with a patriarchal beard, who is just removing his shoes.

Here at a bend in the stream is a gay, giggly group of short-skirted young girls busily engaged in drying their feet with towels. (I may whisper right here that towels are not considered absolutely necessary for Magic Stream bathers—

water go their feet. And there they sit for half an hour, chatting, and smoking cigarettes. T'w'n up and away.

And here are two jolly girl climbers from the Gemmi resting their tired feet in a foaming cascade.

Of course, Cleopatra and I caught the contagion for foot-bathing, and having tried it once and found it most agreeable and refreshing, became regular habitués.

The first day we went there Cleopatra, who is somewhat of a swell and sometimes more stylish than sensible, wore a tan-colored woollen skirt and a rose-silk sweater. Having selected what she considered a nice, dry spot on which to sit during the operation, she elevated her parasol. Why did she put up her parasol? Well, she was a bit modest, and thought to conceal herself as much as possible while removing her dainty foot-gear. But parasols are unreliable protectors, and this one was displaced by a whiff of wind and whirled off down the field where it was rescued by one small boy and brought back by six. (I may state here in parenthesis, that the second day Cleopatra considered a parasol as quite an unnecessary accompaniment to the rite).

This episode and the publicity attending it made Cleopatra a bit nervous, and she hurriedly plunged her feet into the water—and immediately withdrew them with a howl of pain, "Mercy!" she gasped, "it's boiling hot."

It was only after ten minutes of preliminary dabbling that she was able to hide her cinderallas under the water. Then, when she had become accustomed to the heat, she opened her book and was soon lost to everything around her.

I selected a rock-seat farther down the stream, but found it most unsatisfactory, and finally abandoned it entirely and, following the example of many others, grabbed my skirts in each hand and stood up in mid-stream. In half an hour I reshod myself and called to Cleopatra that it was time to go. She looked up from her book in a dazed sort of way but came to life fast enough when she stood up and saw her skirt. She had been sitting on a spongy bank of grass-covered mud all the time and never knew it. Being an exorbitant person, her distress of mind when she saw the dark smudge on her new skirt was pitiable to behold.

She wondered how I could laugh. She never could go back to the hotel like that. Never! What could she do? she demanded. A kind-hearted peasant woman with no sense of humor offered to lend her the blue and white checked apron she was wearing, but this Cleopatra refused kindly but firmly.

The affair was finally arranged by transferring Cleopatra's rose sweater from her shoulders to her waist, tying it around by the sleeves and letting it dangle down carelessly over the mud-stain.

In this way we proceeded to the hotel and happily for Cleopatra's peace of mind, reached there without meeting any one she knew.

HELEN A. RUSSELL.

During the Last Days.

THE last days at the Rural Leadership Conference at Guelph were marked by final addresses from President Reynolds and Dr. Eric Clarke, a third lecture on stock judging, and an address by Mr. Morrison of the U. F. O.

President Reynolds' address—"The Problem of Housework"—will be held over so that it can be given *in toto* next week.

Classes for Defectives.

Dr. Clarke's last talk was about the special classes (of not more than 15 children each) that are now being established in the towns and cities, for



The Source of the Magic Stream.

The source of the Magic Stream is insignificant. It just bubbles boiling hot out of the mud and forms a pool around which visitors have improvised rough seats. Here at almost any hour of the day you may see people sitting, their legs bared to the knees, and their feet in the water.

From this pool flows a merry little brook which sings its way through the green meadows, now foaming in gay cascades, now swirling in little pools, now hurrying noisily down the hill and ending its heated career by merging into an icy stream from the glacier.

People frequent the Magic Stream at all hours, but the most popular time is the late afternoon. Then the banks are dotted with foot-bathers—people of all sorts and conditions—rich and poor, young and old, hotel guests and peasants. Pedestrians returning from mountain

they are a trouble to carry, and chance bathers do not have them—so sun and air take their place.)

Here is a Happy Family—father, mother and three small children, the youngest not able to stand alone. The two elder children are wading in and out of the stream, the father and mother are sitting side by side, feet immersed, and the baby is dangled frequently over the stream and delightedly dabbles its toes in the water.

Here come a group of fashionable hotel guests, two young men and two young women. They select a spot and proceed to make their preparations quite unabashed by the publicity and the non-bathing audience along the banks.

Here are four Alpinists from the Gemmi. Hot and dusty. Off come their bulky ruck-sacks. Off come their heavy hob-nailed shoes. Off come their thick, woollen stockings, and into the



Two Girl Climbers from the Gemmi Taking a Foot-bath in the Magic Stream.



feet. And there they sit, four, chatting and smoking. They're up and away. They are two jolly girl climbers, resting their tired feet in a shade.

Cleopatra and I caught the horse foot-bathing, and having found it most agreeable, became regular habitués. One day we went there Cleopatra, wearing a swell and somewhat stylish than sensible, wore a coolen skirt and a rose-silk vest, having selected what she considered a dry spot on which to sit. She elevated her parasol, and she did she put up her parasol a bit modest, and thought herself as much as possible of her dainty foot-gear. She was an unreliable protector, and was displaced by a whiff of wind off down the field where she was by one small boy and by six. (I may state here, that the second day I considered a parasol as quite an accompaniment to the

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HELEN A. RUSSELL.

The Last Days.

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For Defectives.

ast talk was about the es (of not more than ach) that are now being e towns and cities, for

feebly-minded children. Specially-trained teachers give special instruction to the poor little unfortunates, and two objects are gained: (1) The mental deficient is no longer a drag on the classes of the ordinary, normal children, and (2) The mental defectives themselves are instructed, very patiently, to the limit of their ability. They are much happier, too. As Dr. Clarke said, they feel they are beginning to "be somebody" now. They like to come to school. All this, however, may be passed over here because of the evident impossibility of having such teaching in the rural districts, where, as a rule, there are not more than one or two defectives in any section, and in most sections none at all. In some of the Western Provinces, Dr. Clarke said, inspectors are to be appointed to go through the rural schools and make a survey of the mental defectives. At present in Ontario there is no such provision, but members of the Canadian National Commission on Mental Defectives are willing to go anywhere and investigate, when requested. Surveys are now being made in Nova Scotia.

Resolutions. Community Church.

RESOLUTIONS introduced at this juncture dealt with (1) The establishment of a Chair of Rural Sociology at the O. A. C., Guelph, (moved by Rev. M. Foley). (2) The pledging of that "school" to do all in its power to secure prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, in this Province (moved by Rev. Mr. Honey). (3) The desirability of re-organizing the educational system of this Province so that the needs of rural life may be set in their proper perspective (moved by Rev. Mr. Segsworth). These resolutions were forwarded to the requisite channels of activity.

An interesting discussion on "A Community Church," was a feature of the last bright, sunshiny days. Someone read a definition, as follows: "A community church is one that is the local executive of the Kingdom of God, directing the religious, moral, recreational, educational and social activities of the community." That a community religious meeting-place is an immediate possibility was not evident from the attitude of the representatives present, but a greater unity between the churches already established found many advocates. As Rev. Mr. Peters said, "Denominational affiliations are not the problem we think it is. We should all work together for moral, social and other reforms. . . . We've got to learn, in the country, that the Kingdom of God is a larger idea than denominationalism." He thought it possible to have one working community club for all the churches.

Rev. Mr. Clare thought a better definition than the one given above would be, "The community church is one that endeavors to meet all the needs of the community." . . . Someone else remarked that the church has only one work to do—spiritual and evangelical; others thought it should touch every phase of human life. For instance, there is sometimes profanity on the football field, unfairness and fighting over the issues of the game; the church should exercise an influence and keep down nasty elements.

Rev. Mr. Wood then advanced a third definition: "The community church is the one that seeks to call into being and maintain the best ideals in the community, ethically, intellectually and economically," and finally Mr. Maclaren recommended everyone to read a little book, "The Community Church," by J. E. Jackson. He thought we should all read and think over the book, if we did not accept its ideas.

Judging Horses, Hogs, Sheep.

FOR his last lecture Prof. Toole had in the ring a draft horse, a "bacon" hog, and a sheep.

The Draft Horse.—During the last 4 or 5 years, said Prof. Toole, the horse business has been stagnant. At the present time there is only one kind that it pays to breed—the draft horse. It costs more to raise a good light horse, the colt is harder to raise and train. The lecturer liked the word "train" better than "break," as a rule there is too much "breaking" and too little "training." Then the average light horse does not command as high a price. . . . The heavy draft horse is still doing work in the cities; for short hauls he is more economical than a motor truck. Tractors are becoming

common on farms, but in this part of Canada it is only under special conditions that the tractor will put the horse out of business. A great many farmers use a tractor and horses too. Prof. Toole knew farms in the West where the farmers have discarded the tractor and come back to a 5-horse team.

The draft horse is here to stay, providing we can get the right type. At the present time we are emphasizing weight a little more strongly than in the past. When you go too strong for quality you are liable to get a horse that is too light. A heavy horse can haul heavy loads better than a smaller one, and without expending so much energy.

The two main things to be considered when judging a draft horse are weight and quality. Horses are classified as heavy, medium and light.

We should try to have the draft horse weigh at least over 1,600 lbs., provided we can keep the quality. The pure-bred black Percheron in the ring was 6 years old, and at 10 months weighed 1,850 lbs.

Head.—Fairly large, not too long. Wide between the eyes. Eyes full and placid. The size of the ear is a minor point, provided it is not long and coarse like that of a mule, nor yet too short. . . . The juncture of head and neck clean-cut, jaw also clean-cut. **Neck.**—Fair in length, with a nice arch.

Shoulders, etc.—There is plenty of depth where the neck joins the body. Also, the shoulder should be oblique or sloping rather than straight. The draft horse should be sloping in the pasterns.

Front Leg.—Long and heavily muscled to the knee. Knee, when viewed from the front, has plenty of width and depth, without a "tied-in" appearance below, the muscle being carried past the knee.

Bone flat and flinty. Pastern, or fetlock, clean, long, and sloping at an angle of 45 degrees (the rear pasterns a little more)

Foot.—Large and platter-shaped, with fair depth and plenty of width at heel. Frog, large and prominent—really cushioned, to take up the jar. Hoof dark (the dark hoof is sometimes thought to go with a stronger horse than a light one). Paring the frog, by the way, is a bad practice, as is also too much use of a hot shoe.

Body.—Heart-girth large, withers fairly prominent. Depth of body and spring of rib are important; the horse that is too light in the middle is not a good feeder. The draft horse should be short on top—from withers to hips—and long underneath, and should be well-muscled over the loin.

Croup or Rump.—Wide, long and level, just a big bunch of muscle.

Hind Leg.—Heavily muscled through thigh and gaskin (upper portion of leg).

Hock.—This is one of the most important points of any horse. It is the place to look for spavins, puffiness, etc. The hock should be strong, deep and angular. Look at it from the side and see the depth, and that there is no puffiness, also look from the front to see if there is any puffiness. The hock should be very clean and flat from the rear. To be sure that there is no spavin, back the horse up quickly; if there is a spavin he will jerk his leg up quickly. The pastern should be clean and sloping; if too straight it may knuckle. **Hind Foot.**—Not quite so round as front, but large, fairly round, and of same quality as front foot.

Action.—Stand and watch the horse come, go, and turn around. Stand behind or in front to see that he goes straight and true, hind leg at hocks carried well under, points of hocks fairly close together. The horse should have a bold, straight action.

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk, Percheron and Belgian are the draft horses.

(Concluded in next issue.)

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

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

Nephritis (Bright's Disease.)

"ANXIOUS One," York Co., Ont.—I am a girl 20 years of age. Have had Bright's Disease during the summer, and do not seem to be

able to get rid of it; although according to last reports there was just a trace of albumen, my limbs still swell. Sometimes swelling almost disappears, then comes back as bad as ever. My stomach was very weak, but has been steadily improving, though still some things do not agree. My doctor gave me permission to eat anything except heavy stuff, such as meat, potatoes, etc., but am afraid to eat fruit as I have heard it thins the blood. Would like if you could give me a few hints as to diet. Do you advise Dodd's Kidney Pills? Would also like to know if treatment from a chiropractor would be of benefit, and if tests for albumen can be made successfully at home."

Answer.—The most important thing for you to find out is—the cause of your nephritis (Bright's Disease). Recently I saw a patient who was practically cured by having his tonsils removed. Others are cured after abscessed teeth are pulled. So in your case I would suggest that you have an X-ray of your teeth, even though your teeth don't ache, nor are there any cavities. If the X-ray shows the presence of abscesses at the root of any of them, consult your dentist right away.

Then, tonsils—I used to think tonsils had to be enlarged and look "bad" before they should be removed. At the Mayo Clinic they teach that any tonsil may have pus in it and cause trouble, even though it looks quite normal. If the trouble is not in the teeth, I would say have your tonsils removed.

Pus in the gall-bladder or appendix may also be a cause. There is absorption of poison from some collection of pus somewhere in the body. The poison is carried by the blood to the kidneys and causes an irritation or inflammation there. The damaged kidney cells or filters cannot keep back the albumen of the blood, and so you get albumen in the urine. To get cured of nephritis (Bright's Disease) you must remove the cause, find out where the pus is and treat it. If you do that, there is no reason why you should not be cured of your nephritis.

The treatment of the nephritis itself is dietetic. Once the kidney cells (or filters) are damaged by poisons absorbed from teeth, tonsils, gall-bladder, appendix, etc., no treatment of any kind can restore them. There are millions of these little filters, and even though a few thousand are destroyed you can get along very well with what you have left if you can stop the destruction by poisons.

The kidney has its greatest task in excreting water, salt (sodium chloride) and proteins. If you drink more water or fluid (milk, soups, etc.) than the kidneys can get rid of, it accumulates in the body and we call it dropsy. If you are passing 3 pints of urine in 24 hours, don't drink more than 4 or 5 pints of water (including tea, broths, milk, etc.). Drink water according to the amount of urine you are passing. Excessive salt in the diet also favors dropsy, so we advise our patients to eat a little less salt than the rest of the family. Proteins include meat, fish, eggs, cheese, etc. Formerly it was taught that patients with Bright's Disease should not eat meat at all. This has been modified somewhat. You should not eat meat more than once a day, but you should eat some meat every day. Don't stop it altogether. Milk, 1 to 2 pints a day, plenty of bread and butter, vegetables and fruits are all good. You only have to watch and not take too much water, salt and proteins. Avoid meat soups, also excess of condiments (pepper, mustard, nutmeg, etc.).

Drugs.—There are no drugs known that will cure Bright's Disease. A lot of the drugs given to help the kidneys may harm them. If you are pale and anemic a generous diet plus iron (Blaud's Pill, 2 grains, after meals) will do you good. If your stomach sours, baking soda (¼ teaspoonful, 3 times a day) will give you a great deal of relief, and it is especially helpful when there is any kidney trouble.

Fruits do not "thin the blood." Fruits are the very thing you should eat. Dodd's Kidney Pills, according to "Patent & Proprietary Medicines," published by the American Medical Association, contain cascarrilla, jalap, hard soap, saltpeter, baking soda, hard paraffin (similar to parawax), turmeric (a coloring matter used in pickles) and wheat flour. The British Medical Association estimates the cost of the materials of 35 pills is 1d., or 2 cents. No, don't take Dodd's or anybody else's kidney pills. They may do you permanent harm.

I don't believe a chiropractor could do

you any permanent good, because he cannot remove the cause of your trouble by treating the spine. I wouldn't be satisfied until the teeth had been proven to have no abscesses, then tackle the tonsils next.

Don't test for albumen. Of course, you can learn to do the test at home very readily; I will tell you how if you insist on it. But, listen: you can have Bright's Disease without albumen; you can have albumen in your urine and still not have Bright's Disease. Your general health will tell you if you are cured or not. If you can go upstairs without getting short of breath, can eat and sleep, and have no headache or dropsy, you need not worry much about your nephritis.

I will be pleased to hear from you from time to time as to the progress of your case. If there are any details I haven't given you, write us.

Subnormal Temperature.

"HELEN," Peel Co., Ont. "What is the cause of a subnormal temperature? My friend's temperature is often below 97. Is it serious?"

Answer.—There is only one serious condition that causes a continuous subnormal temperature, and that is myxedema. If your friend has this disease she will become dull, listless, indifferent, face and hands will swell and the hair all fall out. (There are several women in this city who have the disease and wear wigs.) I hope soon to give you an article on this disease. All the women will be interested if they think they may develop this disease and lose their hair.

My advice to you is to throw away that thermometer. The milk thermometer has made me a snug bit of money. When some of my patients felt under the weather they would take their temperature, and if they had any fever they sent for the doctor. It was only very rarely that anything serious was wrong. I eventually persuaded my people to stop the habit of taking their temperature. So, in my opinion, you will have greater ease of mind if you throw away your thermometer. Your friend hasn't myxedema, otherwise your doctor would have told you so. It is possible she is underweight and nervous, and if so tell her to take 3 or 4 square meals a day, an extra slice of bread after each meal, a mile of oxygen every day, 8 to 10 hours in bed, a lively interest in flowers and chickens, and she will soon not know she has a subnormal temperature.

The Children's Poem.

Table Talk.

Said the Sugar, "Peter likes me,
I am always sure to please."
Said the Pepper, with a chuckle,
"I delight to make him sneeze."
Said the Mustard, "How I sting him,
Till the tear-drops fill his eye!"
Said the Vinegar, "He tastes me,
And his face is all awry!"
Said the milk, "He loves me truly,
In his coffee or his tea."
Said the Jam, "I rather fancy
That he thinks the most of me."
Said the Butter, "I'm a comfort
He could never do without."
Said the Bread, "My worth to Peter
Is a worth he cannot doubt."
Said the Toast—
But what the Toast said
It is past my power to say;
For the servant's brought the tea-tray,
And she's cleared them all away.

Instructions of King Cormac.

"O, Cormac, grandson of Conn," said Carberry, "what were your habits when you were a lad?"
"Not hard to tell," said Cormac:
"I was a listener in woods,
I was a gazer at stars,
I was blind where secrets were concerned,
I was weak towards the feeble,
I was strong towards the powerful,
I was not arrogant though I was wise,
I did not deride the old though I was young,
I was not boastful though I was a good fighter,
I would not speak about anyone in his absence,
I would not reproach, but I would praise,
I would not ask, but I would give."

The Fashions.

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

POSITIVELY NO PATTERNS WILL BE SUPPLIED EXCEPT THOSE ILLUSTRATED.

When ordering, please use this form:—
 Send the following pattern to:

Name.....
 Post Office.....
 County.....
 Province.....
 Number of Pattern.....
 Age (child or misses' pattern).....
 Measurement—Waist..... Bust.....
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

3402. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3389. A Simple Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 5½ yards of 40-inch

material. The width of the skirt at the foot is about 1½ yard. Price, 15 cents.

3401. A Dainty Frock.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 4½ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3400. An "Easy to Make" Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size will require 2¾ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3403. An Attractive Suit.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14-year size will require 4½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3385. A Pretty Dress.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 20-year size will require 5½ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1½ yard. Price, 15 cents.

3396. Child's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year-size will require 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3160. Ladies' House Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. For a medium size, 6 yards will be required of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards. Price, 15 cents.

3380-3377. A Stylish Costume.
 Waist 3380 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3377 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The skirt measures about 1½ yard at the foot. This dress for a medium size,

will require 7 yards of 27-inch material. TWO separate patterns 15c. FOR EACH pattern.

3391. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size will require 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3398. Ladies' Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size will require 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3393. Child's Dress.
 Cut in 5 sizes: 6 mos., 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. It will require 2½ yards of 27-inch material for a 2-year size. Price, 15 cents.

3369. Ladies' Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6¾ yards of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 1½ yards. Price, 15 cents.

3375. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 4¾ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3037. A Practical Model.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is about 2¼ yards. Price, 15 cents.

3386. Child's Play Garment.
 Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year size will require 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3392-3381. An Attractive Costume.
 Waist 3392 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3381 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inches waist measure. It measures 1¾ yard at the foot. To make this costume of one material for a medium size will require 10¾ yards of 36-inch material. TWO separate patterns 15 cents FOR EACH pattern.

3378. Boy's Suit.
 Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size will require 3½ yards of 27-inch material. Price 15 cents.

3374. Ladies' House Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3229. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 4 yards of 46 inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3397. Misses' Dress.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size will require 5½ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1¾ yard. Price, 15 cents.

3376. Girl's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 15 cents.

3168. An "Easy to Make" Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. For a medium size 5½ yards of 27-inch material, will be required. Price 15 cents.



3381. An Attractive Costume. 3392 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 inches waist measure. It measures 1 1/2 yards at the foot. To make this of one material for a medium size require 10 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. TWO separate patterns 15 CENTS FOR EACH pattern.

Boy's Suit. 5 sizes: 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. Size will require 3 1/2 yards of material. Price 15 cents.

Ladies' House Dress. 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size require 6 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Girl's Dress. 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size will require 4 yards of material. Price, 15 cents.

Misses' Dress. 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size will require 5 1/2 yards of material. The width of the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard. Price, 15 cents.

Girl's Dress. 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size will require 2 1/2 yards of material. Price 15 cents.

"Easy to Make" Apron. 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. For a medium size require 27-inch material, will require 1 1/2 yards. Price 15 cents.

3388. Girl's Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3394-3383. A Smart Costume. Waist 3394 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3383 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The waist will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt 3 yards of 44-inch material. It measures 1 1/2 yard at the foot with plaits drawn out. TWO separate patterns 15 cents FOR EACH pattern.

3390. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 15 cents.

3110. Apron and Cap. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 3 1/2 yards for the apron, and 1/2 yard for the cap, of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3395.—Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3387. A Smart Gown. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge with plaits extended 2 1/2 yards. Price, 15 cents.

3382. Girl's Blouse Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 5 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3399. Dress for Home or Business. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/4 yard. Price, 15 cents.

3100. Set of Infants Clothes. Cut in one size: It will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the petticoat and 2 yards of embroidery for the ruffle. The slippers require 3/8 yard of 18-inch material and the Barrie coat 3/8 yard of 27-inch material for band, and 1 yard 40 inches wide for skirt. Price, 15 cents.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Golden Vials.

Golden vials full of odours, which are the prayers of saints.—Rev. 5 : 8.

Another angel came and stood at the altar, having a golden censer; and there was given unto him much incense, that he should offer it with the prayers of all saints upon the golden altar which was before the throne.—Rev. 8 : 3.

The four and twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, offering to Him the golden vials full of fragrant odours, which are the prayers of saints. And the prayers of all saints were offered upon the golden altar which was before the throne, together with "much incense." The prayers—mingled with the smoke of the incense—ascended up before God out of the angel's hand. In these days of eager service, when men and women want to spend their lives profitably for the good of their fellows, the golden vials full of fragrance are too often pushed out of sight and forgotten. The four and twenty elders had harps and golden vials in their hands. "Every one of them" offered praises and prayers to Christ their Lord.

It is folly to try to do God's work in our own strength. A few days ago I attended one of the "union" prayer-meetings which are so commonly held nowadays. There I heard an eloquent appeal for men and women to consecrate their lives to God's service. The scarcity of men for the ministry was sadly commented upon. What could be done? Many suggestions were made; but the method prescribed by our Lord was not even mentioned. He told us to pray to the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest. The harvest is His, the laborers must be sent by Him. Our part is not to send but to "pray." Are we shirking our duty and disobeying that plain command?



The Changing Seasons

LAST month the sun ripened the crops; now comes the frost. In September, men strove against time to make the harvest safe; now, the toil is lighter as the days grow shorter. The green trees have shed their leaves and changes mark the season everywhere.

What better time than this for another change—one that will add materially to your comfort and convenience?

Let the discomforts of ordinary shaving give place to Gillette Safety Razor service and satisfaction—the three-minute every-morning shave that brightens the whole day.

Let strops and hones be eliminated. There is **NO STROPPING**—**NO HONING** with Gillette Blades. There are twelve double-edged blades with each set at \$5, and when one blade has been slightly dulled after giving good service, simply replace it.

Next time you are in town, ask your dealer to show you some Gillette sets.

Gillette Safety Razor



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KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

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That is a question each must answer individually and honestly. If we are not doing it, then it is time we began to polish our golden vials and fill them with the fragrance of unselfish prayer.

I am writing in the beautiful October sunshine, but my thoughts run on ahead to the dear season of All Saints. As the children meet together in play on the eve of All Saints—"Hallowe'en"—so should their elders gather together in spirit at this season of fellowship before the throne of God. Is it not glorious to remember that your prayers and mine need not go up alone, but may be offered with "much incense," mingled with the prayers of the High Priest and all saints, upon the golden altar which is before the throne!

We think of the Temple of God, where the golden altar of incense stood just before the inner Veil—the Veil which hid the glory of the Holy of Holies. The priest who offered incense there could

not see the secret glory, but the fragrance could pass within the Veil and enter the Presence of God.

The prayers of "all" saints go up together. A great multitude, which no man can number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, is worshipping before the throne, and before the Lamb.

For many years the loyal servants of Christ have shown little desire to get together. They have thrown more emphasis on the points of difference than on the strong and vital belief which linked them together. We have been sending up the prayers of all saints in little pillars of fire and smoke from four or five meeting-houses in each village. At last we are waking up to the self-evident fact that those who claim to be children of one Father must be brothers and sisters. We do not all think alike—brothers may differ in opinion and yet be one in brotherly affection. Unity of

fellowship may be real though there may be little uniformity in the outward manner of worship. I think the Book of Common Prayer is a priceless treasure, while you may think its words are cold and formal. To force uniformity of public worship on all Christians would be tyranny of the worst kind. It is to be hoped that the days of religious tyranny are over,—never to return.

But the desire for real unity is growing rapidly; and Christians everywhere are bringing their golden vials, full of prayers and pouring the fragrant odors on the golden altar before the mercy-seat. Their prayers are at last catching the spirit of Him who ever liveth to offer the "much incense" of prayer for His Church. We are learning to echo His great High Priestly prayer for His followers—"that they all may be one,"—so visibly one "that the world may believe" that He is the Lord's Anointed.—S. John 17 : 21-23. It is inspiring to think of that pre-

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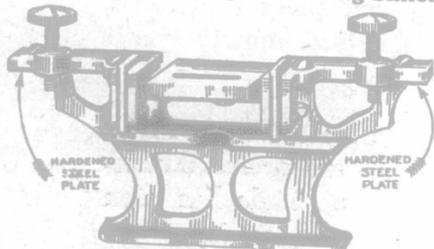
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McCORMICK'S

Jersey Cream **BISCUITS**
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This is the most successful combination saw jointer and gauge for filing the raker teeth. A setting Stake and Raker Gauge are included with each Saw Tool.



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liminary meeting of the proposed World Conference of Christians, which was held a few weeks ago in Geneva, where "eighty churches and forty nations were represented." We, in Canada, have a special interest in that great meeting, because the chairman was a Canadian. He was born and reared in the little village of Newcastle, only fifty miles from Toronto. The name of Bishop Brent is held in honor by Christians of many communions, and I want to quote to you some of his words about the Conference. He said:

"We have allowed ourselves to take for granted the necessity of Christian disunion, blind to the fact that oneness is the first, not the last, requirement for God's firm foothold among men. The tinkling ambitions of separation are shocking in the face of a shattered, bewildered world that is looking for leadership and finding none."

He declared that during the week of the Conference there were many differences of thought, yet never was there a word of harshness or self-will. The spirit of God was the strength of the pilgrims. He made us one in our fellowship. The Conference was a living body. Life touched life, nation touched nation, the spirit of the East held communion with the spirit of the West as perhaps never before. . . . The beauty of God filled His temple. We felt that we had been drawn within the pearly gates of the Apocalypse."

And yet there are despondent souls who talk as if the world were slowly, but surely smothering the bride of Christ. Why, in my young days, such a brotherly spirit between representatives of many

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Bathe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry gently and rub on Cuticura Ointment. This treatment is usually best on rising and retiring. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery the Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.

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

Shropshires—Ram and Ewe lambs by import—1 ram, also a few ewes.
E. E. LUTON - R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.
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differing Christian communions would have been unthinkable.

God is able to bring good out of evil, and the War—which to many people seemed a proof of the failure of Christianity—may in reality be used by the Head of the Church to draw His disciples nearer to Him, and, therefore, nearer to each other.

When the great time arrives which St. John saw in vision, and the prayers of "all" saints ascend together, in full accord with the never-failing intercession of the High Priest, there shall be "silence in heaven about the space of half an hour." The prayers of men are of such tremendous importance that even angels will hush their praises, and listen in tense silence, when the golden vials full of prayers—the prayers of "all" saints—are offered together upon the golden altar.

"All" saints! Some have passed through the Veil and others are still on this side; but all are one in the fellowship of the Great Name. They are not dead and they are not even far away. Only a Veil hangs between us and those we call "the departed." They are with Christ, — and He is here (invisibly but really) with us. Let us rejoice in the glad mystery of the Communion of Saints, knowing that our Living Lord holds us together.

"Saints departed even thus Hold communion still with us; Still with us, beyond the Veil Praising, pleading without fail. With them still our hearts we raise, Share their work and join their praise, Rendering worship, thanks, and love To the TRINITY above."

Perhaps you think that in such a great offering of prayer and praise your voice will not be heard or your silence will not be noticed. Yet even the hairs of your head are numbered. The love of the Bridegroom for His bride is so close and dear that He cares for the answering love of each of us. If our prayers express love and faith they are like very precious ointment in veils of gold. The Bible is a great Love-Story of God, telling us the amazing fact that He cares to win the love of every heart. The King greatly desires thy beauty—the beauty of purity, love and joy. If we fail in love to His other children we are disloyal to Him. If we do not join with them in fellowship and prayer here how shall we be able to praise God with them there. We are inclined to magnify our differences here,—but it would be a terrible thing if we were to be separated from the other servants of our Master in the Golden City.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook

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

Hallowe'en and Other Parties.

A request from "Enquirer," Frontenac Co., Ont., for some directions regarding "parlor entertainment," has come in good time for Hallowe'en, so we shall very be gay and giddy this week and devote all our space to that subject, which is so absorbing when one wants to give a party.

Hallowe'en parties first, and of course, they suggest fortune-telling, ghosts, magic mirrors, etc.

Here is a fortune-telling idea that may be the basis of a lot of fun, all the more so if you are good at making up rhymes and jingles. First cut pieces of pasteboard in the form of hand mirrors, one for each guest, and paste silver paper over. Now look over your old magazines and cut out pictures to be pasted on the mirrors—or, if you cannot find suitable pictures the rhymes alone will do. Here are a few, just as suggestions:

The girl who wants to travel a lot might have a ship pasted on her mirror, and below this rhyme, or something similar.

You yearn to travel o'er the tide
To roam o'er spaces vast and wide.
Your wish shall surely granted be

So you shall oft sail on the sea,
And on the sea you'll meet your fate—
To marry him don't hesitate,
For surely nothing could be finer
Than the captain of an ocean liner.

Another girl might find something similar to this on her mirror:

This mirror's face to you may show
The portrait of your handsome Joe,
So do not fail to play your part,
For soon he'll offer you his heart.

And all the more fun will be created if a picture somewhat suggesting "Joe" accompanies the rhyme.

A girl who is a very good cook—or the very opposite—might be treated to this:

The way into man's heart, they say,
Is through his appetite;
And in this oft and well-tried way
You'll prove the saying trite.
Your salads, cakes and flaky crust
Will soon attract attention
From one whom you can surely trust,
Whose name we will not mention.

If you can "make" up poetry, or have any friend who can do so, you can think up plenty of local hits that will bring forth shrieks of merriment, when read aloud to the company. If Poesy fails, then plain Prose will do, but it is not quite as effective.

To distribute the mirrors have one of the girls dressed as a witch (black cape, pointed hat, broom in hand) who hands them from a basket shrouded in black, or from a grinning pumpkin Jack-o'-lantern in which a lantern is placed when all the mirrors have been taken out. When all the guests are assembled each must read her fortune aloud.

Another method of telling fortunes is the following, which has the sanction of long usage in some parts of England.

A shallow box or pan has placed in it a set of letters of the alphabet, such as is used in playing the game of Letters. A number of blanks are put in the box also. The would-be seeker for knowledge of the future is blindfolded and puts his or her hand into the box, withdrawing only one slip at a time. The drawing should be repeated until three slips have been taken out. The letters are supposed to show the initials of one's future partner in life. If only blanks are drawn, then the seeker is doomed to single blessedness. One letter and two blanks are held to signify an engagement, but not a marriage.

For the Hallowe'en party a pretty idea is to cover the floor with corn husks, and put stacks of corn about. Set Jack-o'-lanterns here and there, and cover the lamp-shade with pumpkin-yellow crepe paper. Bright red apples may help in the decorative scheme.

If your party is large and you like "progressive" games you might like the following, which has been successfully tried. Have a table for every 4 guests, and set a 5-minute time limit for each progression. Upon each table is placed a card signifying the game that is to be played there, e. g.:

1. Peanut Jab.
2. Apple Antics.
3. Corn Contest.
4. Bean Botcher.
5. Pie Pictures.
6. Seed Scramble.

These may be added to indefinitely, by using one's own originality. The above are played as follows:

1. Peanut Jab.—Place a large granite dish containing several dozen peanuts in the center of the first table. Give each player a hat pin and a saucer in which to drop the nuts secured. The couple having the most have their card marked and move on.

2. Apple Antics. Have 4 apples on strings above the table. The first two who take a bite without touching the apple with their hands move on.

3. Corn Contest.—The game is to see which couple can come nearest to guessing the right number of kernels. Each may turn the cob over once, and the number guessed must be written down and shown to the master of ceremonies.

4. Bean Botcher.—A deep pan is in the center of the table, and a pile of beans with numbers inked on them is before each player, who, also, is supplied with two toothpicks. When the starting bell

all oft sail on the sea.
e sea you'll meet your fate—
him don't hesitate,
nothing could be finer
captain of an ocean liner.

girl might find something
this on her mirror:

or's face to you may show
it of your handsome Joe,
fail to play your part,
"ll offer you his heart.

the more fun will be created
somewhat suggesting "Joe"
the rhyme.

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opposite—might be treated to

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rings each tries to lift a bean between the
two toothpicks and place it in the pan.
The two who have the greatest number
proceed to the next table.

5. Pie Pictures.—This game consists
in drawing the picture of a pumpkin pie
while blind-folded. The two best artists
move on. The table may be labelled
"Black Cats," and cats drawn, if preferred.

6. Seed Scramble.—This game is
played in another room and is simply
a hunt for pumpkin seeds.

At the close of the contest a prize
and a "booby" prize may be given.

Two games suitable for any evening
(not Hallowe'en) are:

1. Eyes and Nose.—Cut in a round of
stout brown paper, 2 round holes and a
triangular one, corresponding with eyes
and nose. Pull two curtains together,
leaving an opening for the paper only,
pinning the curtains above and below.
Divide the company into 2 parties, one
of which goes behind and show eyes and
nose in turn, while the other party guesses
who each is. A record is kept of the
correct guesses, and prizes given, if liked.

2. "Oh, Really!"—The fun of this
game lies in the difficulty of keeping from
smiling, which one must not do, under
penalty of losing points for one's side.
Two sides are chosen and sit in 2 rows.
The first pair, one from each side, move to
the center where they sit facing each other.
In turn they make remarks to each other,
and the answer *must* begin with "Oh,
really!" else a point is lost. As soon as
either makes a blunder another pair have
to take the center place. When all have
finished points are added up and the
score announced.

For refreshments at a Hallowe'en
party you can't go far astray if you have
pumpkin pie, apples, nuts and popcorn
in addition to the usual sandwiches, etc.
It is nice to pop the corn at the party.
If the guests sit at tables for refresh-
ments, a pretty decoration is to put
strips of pumpkin-yellow crepe-paper
across, with a small jack-o-lantern, or
candles stuck in red apples in the center,
and cats or owls cut from black paper
scattered about on the crepe-paper.

Late Fall Cookery.

Baked Squash.—Cut half a small winter
squash into 4 pieces, scrape out the seeds
and stringy part, put in a pan, shell side
up, and bake in a hot oven about 40
minutes. Remove the pulp from the
shell; press through a ricer; season with
salt, pepper and butter; reheat and serve.

Creamed Salsify.—Cut off the tops of
salsify (vegetable oyster), scrape, cut in
bits and keep white by putting in cold
water with a tablespoon of vinegar in it
until ready to cook. Drain, cook in
boiling salted water about 25 minutes,
or until tender. Drain, cover with white
sauce and serve at once. If you prefer
cover with rich milk, add butter, pepper,
salt and cracker crumbs. A little dried
codfish—just a shred—added to vegetable
oyster when cooking gives it much more
of the oyster flavor.

Fried Green Tomatoes.—Cut the toma-
toes in thick slices, season with salt and
pepper. Dip first in flour, then in egg,
then in crumbs and fry in deep fat until
brown. Or season, dip in flour only, and
fry in butter.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Take 6 medium-
sized, firm, ripe tomatoes. Cut a thin
slice from the top of each and remove
the pulp. Rub the slices through a
sieve and add to pulp. Add 1 cup stale
bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tea-
spoon Worcestershire sauce or mushroom
catsup (if you have them), and 1 table-
spoon tomato catsup. Mix well, fill
the tomato shells, cover with crumbs
moistened with melted butter and bake
in a moderate oven half an hour.

Saving Geraniums Through the Winter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Throughout the country we find
farmers and their families trying all
summer to have a fine flower garden,
but it is nearly fall before the garden is
to its beauty and then all is ended with
frost.

Allow me to pass on to the readers of
"The Farmer's Advocate" some way of
making their flower garden more beautifl
during the summer months. Many farm-

ers' wives dread caring for so many plants
during the winter. During the past
three years I have had a splendid flower
garden. I procure several boxes about
six inches deep and three feet square.
In the fall I dig up all the geraniums in
good condition, and pack them in these
boxes standing upright. Carry them
down cellar or place them some place
where the temperature ranges about
40 degrees F. during the winter months.
In a short time the leaves will all fall off,
the stems all dry up and the plants appear
dead. But this is not the case. When
spring arrives the plants will burst out
into leaf if they are exposed to the light
and allow to rise to 50 degrees or 60
degrees F. If during the winter the
plants burst out into leaf these should
be cut off, so too much nourishment
will not be taken from the mother plant.
As soon as the weather warms up plant
the geraniums into their desired places.
The old geranium may be broken up
into many slips as these will come on as
well as the old plant. If geraniums are
treated this way they may be taken up
many years in succession. I am sure if
you try this method one year you will
always stay by it.

Northumberland Co. J. L. R.

Forcing Bulbs in the House.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

BULBS when properly forced make
splendid house plants and come into
bloom during two of the winter
months which most need the brightening
effects of their rich colors. "Bulbs" is a
general term which includes Narcissi,
Early Tulips and the more recent Darwin
Tulips noted for their elegance of form
and range of rich colors.

After the bulbs have been potted the
next essential is to induce an abundance
of root growth as quickly as possible.
The proper root development will deter-
mine the subsequent size, vigor and
lasting qualities of the flowers. Explicit
advice in this connection is, first, choose
as the storage place for the pots the
coolest, darkest and dampest part of the
cellar—or the vegetable storage room is
very suitable. Second, provide a con-
dition which approximates as nearly as
possible the condition they would have if
planted in the ground outside. One
thorough watering at the time of potting
may be sufficient, but in most cases it is
not, therefore water regularly as often as
the top soil shows signs of dryness. An-
other method is to plunge the pots into
damp sand and keep the sand moist.
Provided the place is not too cold, or
they are not kept exceptionally wet,
rooting will proceed satisfactorily, and
towards the end of December the roots
should begin to fill the pots. Third,
after two months or ten weeks has
elapsed bring the pots into a lighter place
and water even more regularly and fre-
quently. Allow them to make about
three inches of growth and the growth
to change to a good green color, then
bring some of the pots into the full light
and warmth. Very rapid and healthy
growth should soon result.

A few words of advice as to what not
to do. First, do not on any occasion
place the pots too near the furnace or near
the hot-air outlets; dry, warm air is
disastrous to healthy plant growth. It
dries out the soil and hardens the roots;
it stunts the foliage and shrivels up the
blossoms. Second, do not over-water
at any period; the soil should be kept
always moist but never soggy and cold,
and do not allow the pots to stand in pans
of water. Third, do not allow the plants
to experience too violent temperature
changes. At the time of rooting the
temperature may range from 33 to 45
degrees, and after the plants are brought
into the light it should range from 50 to
70 degrees. Higher temperatures during
the day, due to combined furnace and
sun heat, may not hurt the plants but
they are apt to be materially injured if
forced to experience several hours of dry,
high temperature during the evening
when they should enjoy the resting period
always provided for them under natural
conditions.

Flowers with little or no stem and
plants with a stunted growth are due to
improper forcing methods. Bulbs appreciate
the sunshine, and when in the
flowering stage also respond to and should
have abundance of water.

Better Bull Bulletin

No. 10

ONTARIO CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
TORONTO, CANADA

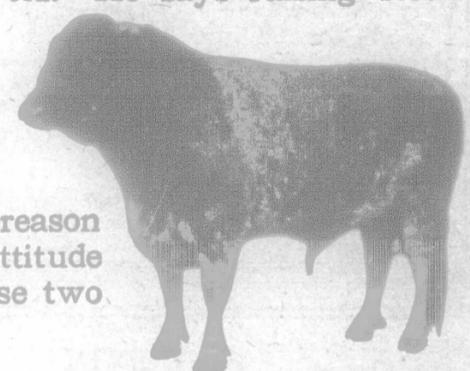
Why The Difference ?



The owner of the
bull above has a
hard time getting
the steers he raises
to weigh more than
900 lbs., at 2½ to 3
years old. He says
raising steers does

not pay and thinks he will go out of the
business.

The owner of the bull below has no diffi-
culty in getting the steers which he raises
up to a weight of 1050 to 1100 lbs. when
18 to 21 months old. He says raising steers
is the best pay-
ing part of his
farming opera-
tions and intends
to raise more.



Do you see the reason
for the different attitude
of these two
men?

Use Better Bulls

**THE
MOLSONS
BANK**

Incorporated 1855

Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000

Over 130 Branches

We invite a call from farmers seek-
ing a good banking connection giv-
ing courteous and efficient service.

Savings Departments
at all Branches

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your
openings. Fitted
with glass. Safe de-
livery guaranteed.

Write for Price List
(E). Cut down fuel
bills. Insure winter
comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

A Protest.

BY M. LOREO.

ISN'T everybody tired of hearing about
the high cost of everything? And
what is going to be done about it?
I was simply forced to go shopping for
the family last week. Things will wear
out and one must, I suppose, observe the
decencies of life as long as possible,
though how long the "middle way"
farmer's wife will be able to do it keeps
me guessing.

But to get back. I try my best never
to say that an article I want to buy is
too expensive. If I can't pay it I leave
it; but shopmen seem to expect to be
remonstrated with, and get off their little
piece even without provocation. And
everywhere it was the same, "This is
nothing to what it will be next year,"
we can't buy this to-day at what we are
selling it for," and so on ad infinitum.
This may all be true, I am not con-
tradicting it, but why is it true? Scarcity?
Certainly, that is to be expected, but
there are other causes.

I went to town on the train, and in
the same car there were nine "com-
mercial travellers," and they all got off
at the same station. The man who spoke
about it is an insurance agent, and he
knows practically everybody in this half
of the Province. The town we stopped at
was not large, and I would have thought—
in my ignorance—that nine "commercial"
could have taken all the orders needed
there in three months; but no, these will
be back again shortly, and these nine
were only one contingent of the com-
mercial army as my friend—he is my
friend in spite of being an agent—said
that "two days before six had entered the
town from the other direction."

And I wondered to myself why was
all this necessary? Why should part of
the population who spend such mighty
long hours to produce a living be com-
pelled to support such a number of non-

"Culture . . . is not baggage,
like diplomas and degrees, it is not things
seen and heard, miles travelled or books
read. These are the materials for culture;
they contribute to it only when they are
absorbed by the mind and as really lost
in it as water and lime, phosphates and
ammonia must be lost in the soil if they
are to enrich it and to increase its yield."
—Ida M. Tarbell.

FAIRFAX Herefords

3 Bulls 19 Females

JOHN HOOPER & SONS will sell their
entire herd, without reserve, on

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1920

This select offering includes our show herd and our noted sire, "Victor Fairfax," whose calves won so many honors for us in 1919, and brought our herd so quickly and so prominently to public notice. The whole herd is in fine condition and of show type. Several of the junior females we intended showing at Guelph Fair, and these now offer a rare opportunity to breeders wanting show stock.

Catalogues and further particulars are now ready for mailing. Address:

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

Sale at our farm on Nov. 10th—Pure-breds at 2 p.m.
Implements, etc., will be sold same day at 10 a.m.

A GOOD HERD OF DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

At Public Sale

Thursday, November 11th, 1920

HICKSON, ONTARIO

Sale at the farm, 1½ miles north Hickson Station, G.T.R.



A Very Promising Bunch of Shorthorn Calves.

In this herd (now being dispersed owing to proprietor's ill-health), are 18 cows, 4 bulls and 8 heifer calves, the latter sired by Dusty Wimple = 123594. These are all good dual-purpose cattle—the cows are good individuals, large, and with good udders—have always been hand milked. They represent such strains as Buckingham, Mayflower, Fairview, Cruickshank, Artifices, etc. Four cows will have calves at foot at time of sale.

Trains from both North and South will be met at Hickson, Ontario, or at Woodstock by telephoning M. P. Glaves at Woodstock Produce Co.

For further particulars write:

G. S. GLAVES, R. R. No. 6, Tavistock, Ont.

producers? As far as the most of us can see they serve no particular purpose, except to increase the cost of everything one buys. Isn't it about time something was done about it?

I was talking to a man one day who was agent for a farm article that sold for sixty dollars spot cash. Said he, "It costs just fourteen dollars to build that machine. It takes the rest of the price to sell it," and I knew he had chances of knowing the truth whereof he spoke. He was on the eve of going out of the agency—every agency—or probably he would not have spoken so frankly. Nobody can reasonably say that all that extra expense was necessary. Time and again I have written to advertisers in farm and other magazine for articles I wanted, and was invariably referred to their nearest agent. I have never yearned to deal with agents, but have been forced to. The human machine has been overworked too long, it simply must have the aid of other machinery.

The cost of paper has gone up certainly; but has advertising lost its power to such an extent that things cannot be sold without employing the services of a "silver-tongued agent"? Mail-order houses do not employ agents, but one does not often hear of a failure in their business.

I have no particular animosity to the tribe of agents, but I think they have gotten to be too expensive a luxury for folks to keep up. I would not be surprised if the day was not far off when a man will be ashamed to live on the "turn over" of other people's production. It should not be counted a credit to a man now. We have heard of late years the changes rung on "increased production;" but what is the use of the few trying to increase production while the army of non-producers is increasing year by year? I guess we "progress backward."

I lean not at all toward socialism; but I think the time has about come when men will not say to themselves—or others—"I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed, therefore I will buy something and sell it to someone for greater gain and thereby make a living."

Cider Apple Sauce is Delicious in any Season.

When the apple crop is abundant, and a large quantity of cider is obtainable, the housekeeper will find it to her advantage to put up a generous amount of boiled cider. Boiled cider greatly improves the flavor of mincemeat, and it can be used at any time of the year to make cider apple sauce.

Cider for boiling must be perfectly fresh and sweet. Put it in a large, open preserving kettle and boil until reduced one half. Skim frequently while boiling. Do not have the kettle more than two-thirds full. When the cider has boiled until it is fairly thick, put in bottles, cans, or stone jars which have been thoroughly boiled.

OLD-FASHIONED CIDER APPLE SAUCE.

Put eight quarts of pared, quartered and cored sweet apples in a large preserving kettle and cover with five quarts of boiled cider. Cook slowly until the apples are tender and clear. To prevent burning of the apples, place the kettle on an asbestos mat. It will require from two to three hours to cook the apples. If you find it necessary to stir the sauce be very careful to break the apples as little as possible. When the sauce is cooked put it in sterilized jars.

In the late spring, when apples have lost much of their flavor and acidity, an appetizing sauce can be made by stewing them with diluted boiled cider, using one cup of cider to three of water.

Cooking pears may be preserved in boiled cider the same as sweet apples. To make the sauce less sour, one pound of sugar is added to each quart of boiled cider.

The Scrap Bag.

Lamp Wicks.

When lamp wicks are too wide draw threads from the center instead of the sides and they will not ravel.

Repairing Stockings.

Children's stockings worn out at the top can be cut off below the knee and

finished with crocheting to make firm. Then knit or crochet new tops.

Cooking Liver.

In some places liver is one of the cheaper dishes, very tasty if cooked to perfection with a little bacon. While calves' liver is the best, lambs' liver is a very good substitute.

Left-over Vegetables and Cereals.

Left-over vegetables and bits of porridge, even in small quantities, should be saved for use in desserts, salads, and soups. Keep celery tops for flavoring and garnishing, and use the coarse outside stalks for a cooked dish; either boil them and cover with cream sauce, or cut them fine and use for a cream soup.

The Windrow

A device has been perfected by which electric bulbs may be cleaned by just pulling a cord.

In the American army, to prevent transmission of disease from germs on dishes that look perfectly clean, but have been carelessly washed, the following process is now used. It might well be followed in any household where there is contagious disease. The dishes are scraped off and then washed with hot, soapy water. Next they are rinsed with clear water, and then the trays containing them are placed in a vessel of hot water. The cover is put on and the dishes are boiled for 10 minutes. They are taken out and allowed to dry by their own heat, when they are perfectly clean, with a bright polish.

Since prohibition came into effect in the United States, says Dr. W. E. McLennan, in a report to the Commission of Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches, arrests have been cut down, not only for minor but also for serious crime, by from 25 to 75 per cent.; houses of correction and jails are being depopulated, and alcoholic wards in the hospitals are being closed for lack of patrons. One of the largest Life Insurance companies reports a marked decrease in the death benefit. A greatly increased consumption of soft drinks, milk and buttermilk, is recorded. Also more candy is sold, and more high-priced cigars. A great increase in the sale of sports goods is noted, besides a great increase in expenditures for better food, clothing and safe investments.

Current Events

Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the closing of the International Plowing Match at the Ontario Hospital Farm, Hamilton, Ont., on Oct. 22.

A find of gas and oil is reported from Lonsdale, fifteen miles from Belleville, Ont. An oil well giving 1,000 to 1,500 barrels a day has been struck near Fort Norman, also an immense strike of gas is reported from near Peace River Crossing.

The Dominion Government refused to stand behind the order of the Board of Commerce fixing the retail price of sugar at 21 cents and placing an embargo on sugar imports; the Premier declared the order permanently set aside. Subsequently the three members of the Board of Commerce resigned; the vacancies will not be filled.

As an outcome of the Dominion Child Welfare Conference held at Ottawa last week, a Canadian Council of Child Welfare was formed to work especially for the health and welfare in other respects of the Children of Canada.

On Thanksgiving Day a bust of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, mounted on a beautiful column, was unveiled at Iberville, Que.

Four U. S. army airplanes arrived at Mineola, N. Y., after completing a 9,000-mile round trip to Alaska.

At time of going to press conferences are taking place between Premier Lloyd George and the leaders of the striking

LONDON SALE NEWS

CONCERNING THE GREATEST ANNUAL CATTLE CLUB SALE IN ONTARIO

100 Breeding Shorthorns

75 Females---20 Cows with Calves; 25 Choice Young Bulls

A guaranteed offering of real Shorthorn quality drawn from many of Ontario's oldest herds, comprising the strongest lot of breeding cattle yet sold by this well-established Club.

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS

London, Ont., Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1920

In presenting this offering of 75 females and 25 young bulls for our fall sale, we feel that the average quality of the 100 lots measures considerably higher than that of any other offering we have so far been able to make.

The families are, in nearly every instance, either Scotch or Scotch-topped, and a great many of the individual animals have been winners in strong classes at this year's shows. This is particularly true of the younger things in the offering, and individual mention of the sires of a number of these may be well in order. A few of the better-known ones include Shenley Marquis, Gold Dust, Excelsior and Gainford Supreme (all sons of Gainford Marquis); Broadhooks, Ramsden, Sea Gem's Pride, Rosewood Chief, Royal Oak, Commander, Keir Emblem, etc. All these are bulls of renown, and these heifers got by them are, in every instance, just a little more worthy of appreciation than those yet forward in any former London sale. As regards the older matrons they are of the sort that are producing this kind. Many of them are selling with calves at foot, or well along in calf again to the service of some one of the above-mentioned sires, which means that the calves they are carrying or now have at foot will in time be equally as valuable as their heifer-sisters which make up part of this offering.

A resume of the pedigrees of the 25 young bulls in the offering show that they are of much the same breeding as are the open heifers, and among these will be found plenty of prospective herd sire material for even the stronger herds.

With but few exceptions the cattle will be selling in good condition, and their distribution will undoubtedly add strength to the herds into which they go.

We hope to be in a position to fill all requests for catalogues early, and would ask those receiving same to study the pedigrees carefully of what we believe to be as strong a lot of home-bred breeding Shorthorns as has ever been offered in a one-day public sale in Ontario.

In connection with the sale, the show, which was a feature of the 1919 fall sale, will again be carried out, all the sale cattle competing for cash premiums. The judging will begin at 10 a.m., and the sale commences immediately after the awards have been made.

Every accommodation is being prepared to make all comfortable, and lunch will be provided on the grounds.

The usual London guarantee will be given on every animal sold.

THE CONSIGNORS

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Wm. Waldie, Stratford. | E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown. | F. B. Gosnell, Rodney. |
| Kyle Bros., Drumbo. | H. C. Robson, Denfield. | G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk. |
| Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat. | Percy DeKay, Elmira. | F. W. Scott & Sons, Highgate |
| J. A. Watt, Elora. | Harry Smith, Hay. | T. Robson, London. |

THE FAMILIES.—Rosewoods, Minas, Miss Ramsdens, Missies, Lovelys, May Flowers, Clarets, Broadhooks, Mysies, Rosalie, Rosemarys, Crimson Flowers.

For catalogues address

The Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company

GEORGE ATTRIDGE, Manager of Sale.

MUIRKIRK, ONT.

Auctioneers: Robson, McCoig, and Laidlaw.

crocheting to make firm
crochet new tops.

Cooking Liver.
Livers are one of the cheaper
tasty if cooked to perfection
bacon. While calves' liver
lambs' liver is a very good

Vegetables and Cereals.
Vegetables and bits of por-
small quantities, should be
in desserts, salads, and
celery tops for flavoring
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over with cream sauce, or
and use for a cream soup.

Windrow

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

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED MALE COLLIE pups. Black and white trained collie dog heeler. A. B. Van Blaricom, Morganston, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—33 ACRES OF LAND, with fair buildings and half acre strawberries, two miles south of Lambeth, on Provincial Highway. Price \$3,300. Apply John Mungar, Lambeth, Ont.

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

WANTED AT ONCE—SINGLE MAN FOR farm, must be good milker and able to drive team. Three hundred dollars six months. State age, references. English preferred. Thorn Hill Farm Dairy, North Bay.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE married man to operate hundred-acre dairy farm (pure-bred Holsteins); beginning Jan. 1st. Good salary and interest in the business offered. Beautiful location and modern equipment. For particulars, write, giving age, experience, etc., to L. H. Newman, 114 Victoria St., Ottawa.

\$1,000 Cash Secures Fine 100-Acre Farm Near

Good neighbors and only 5 minutes' walk to R.R. station; 60 acres loam fields; big crops oats, hay, etc.; alfalfa grown nearby; 20-cow spring-watered pasture, home-use wood, 5-room house, maple shade, 12-cow barn, other buildings. Owner left alone, anxious quick sale, makes low price \$2,860, only \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details this and other farms in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and 33 States, page 94, Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalogue Farm Bargains. Copy free.

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



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at five cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 75 cents.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.50; African geese \$5. Mrs. C. E. Potter, Warkworth, Ont.

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

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

- Pen No. 1.—Park's Supreme Ringlets, imp., laying record 313 eggs in 1 year.
 - Pen No. 2.—Thompson's Imperial Ringlets, imp., record 312.
 - Pen No. 3.—Holderman's Aristocrats, imp., record 311.
 - Pen No. 4.—Riley's Delights, imp., record 309.
 - Pen No. 5.—Taylor's Regals, imp., record 308.
 - Pen No. 6.—Bryant's Standard, imp., record 307.
 - Pen No. 7.—O. A. C., Guelph, record 310.
 - Pen No. 8.—Guild's, record 283.
 - Pen No. 9.—Coldham's Canadian Ringlets, record 260.
 - Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.
 - Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.
 - Pen No. 12.—Jamson'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
\$1.00 each

for live pullets, 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. Use wire poultry netting for top of boxes if possible. Don't put over 25 birds in one box.

ALBERT LEWIS
666 Dundas St., West, Toronto, 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.

miners in Great Britain, and the outlook is regarded as more hopeful.

The British House of Commons has given an immense majority to the Government's Irish Policy.

Advices from Russia, says Mr. Colby, U. S. Secretary of State, say that Bolshevism in Russia is on the verge of a complete breakdown.

Gossip.

The London Shorthorn Offering.

From the line-up of entries now coming in for the London sale of Shorthorns it is certain that a more enviable lot of cattle has ever been catalogued for this sale, which has become one of the most successful annual sale events to be held by any pure-bred cattle club in Ontario. The management this year has been unusually successful in not only getting much of the best from the herds which are consigning, but have also induced several of the older breeders in Ontario who have not been in the habit of consigning to this sale to contribute this year, and their lots will without doubt strengthen the sale considerably. J. A. Watt, of Elora, makes his first appearance in the London sale with five head, four of which are females and three of these, as well as the bull, are got by sons of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.). While Mr. Watt's offering will be found to average up well throughout, probably the outstanding entry will be the Lavender-bred yearling heifer, Lavender Gem 3rd. But few better heifers of the age have gone through any sale ring, and her sire, Gainford Supreme, is not only a son of Gainford Marquis, but is also a grandson of the great Whitehall Sultan. The other year-old granddaughter of Gainford Marquis in this lot is a "Matchless," sired by Excelsior, while the two-year-old granddaughter of "Gainford" is sired by Gold Dust, the full-brother of the champion Gainford Perfection. The bull referred to is a yearling got by the first-prize winner, Shenley Marquis. Still another comparatively new consignment for London comes from the herd of George Amos & Sons, of Moffat, who are contributing seven head. Six of these are females, and the bull in the offering is a twelve-months Rosewood youngster got by the Marr-Clara (imp.) herd sire, Newton Grand Champion. This is one of the good young bulls in the sale, and his dam is an imported Collynie Rosewood cow bred by Duthie. Newton Grand Champion (imp.) not only comes in again as the sire to which the most of the females in this consignment are bred, but he is also the sire of Pleasant Valley Mysie, one of the best two-year-old heifers which will be selling, and a full sister to the winning junior heifer calf at Toronto this year. This heifer will have a calf at foot by sale time to the service of New Year's Gift, the junior sire in service at Pleasant Valley. Among others in the offering is an eight-year-old Missie cow by Scottish Pride (imp.); Fairy Rose, a four-year-old Fairy Queen cow by Lavender Pride. The eight-year-old Missie cow referred to will calve before sale time to the service of Newton Grand Champion. Percy DeKay, of Elmira, with six head, is another of the larger consignors, and his number is made up with four females and two bulls. The bulls are both grandsons of Escana Champion, the grand champion bull at Toronto last year, and the females include a roan Mina heifer, and three Shepherd Lovely heifers. With one exception these heifers are all granddaughters of Escana Champion, which bring in probably more descendants of the famous Right Sort (imp.) than will be found in any other one consignment. Kyle Bros., Drumbo, are down this year to four females, all of which are open heifers. Two of these are twenty-months heifers, both of which are sired by the noted sire and show bull, Sea Gem's Pride, and one is a full sister to the first prize junior heifer at the Chicago International last year. William Waldie, of Stratford, again has in several head which look as if they should again keep his average around the top, although in every case the entries are young. Three heifers from this consignment are 1919 calves, two are daughters of Hillhead Chief, while the third is a Lovely-bred heifer got by Clipper Sort. Of the two Hillhead Chief heifers the more outstanding is a November Campbell-Claret heifer, which

not only carries one of the strongest pedigrees of any heifer yet consigned to a Canadian sale-ring, but is also one of the most promising individuals. E. Brien & Sons, of Ridgetown, have four head, including one Mina and one Butterfly yearling heifer, a five year-old Missie show cow by Rosewood Sultan and a Roan September Mina bull by Sea Foam. T. E., H. C. & R. S. Robson, Denfield, the largest consignors for the day, will have in the neighborhood of twelve head, nearly all of which are females and all of excellent breeding. Several of the better heifers are got by Rosewood Chief, and the more notable families represented are Shepherd Rosemary's; Bruce Mayflower's; Jealousy's; Clara's, etc. Other consignors include; F. W. Scott & Son, Highgate, with four; F. B. Gosnell, Rodney, with two; and four head from the herd of G. A. Attridge, the sale manager, completes the offering. The latter consignment is made up of one bull and three females. The bull is a roan October calf carrying a choice Village Girl pedigree, and is sired by the good breeding bull, Royal Oak, while the females include the seven-year-old Crimson Flower cow got by Shepherd Rosemary; a twenty-months Strathallan heifer got by Trout Creek Wonder, and a twenty-four-months old Miss Ramsden heifer, which is one of the real features of the sale. All requests for catalogues should be addressed to Mr. Attridge, at Muirkirk, Ontario. The sale date is Tuesday, November 9.

The Hooper Hereford Sale.

Messrs. John Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's, have just decided to sell their entire herd, without reserve, of select Fairfax Herefords. This decision has been hastily made owing to John Hooper having to retire from active work. The sale will be held at their farm on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 2 p.m. Messrs. Hooper's herd is one of the very best known Canadian herds, and though not a large herd, this select offering will give Hereford breeders an excellent opportunity to pick up some choice show stock. The success of this herd at Ontario Exhibitions the last two years is too well known to be again referred to here, but we wish to assure those in need of a few show animals that the Hooper herd is in fine condition; in fact, has improved since the fall fairs, and being fitted for the Guelph Winter Fair, the young things especially look like winners in the best company. The breeding cows are in splendid condition, some with calves at foot; in fact the whole herd makes an offering that should please buyers. There are only three bulls in the sale, two good young herd-headers and their noted sire, "Victor Fairfax."

Percy DeKay, of Fairholme Stock Farm, writes that his entries to the London sale comprise two males and four females. The bulls are both thick, sappy grandsons of Escana Champion. One is a Kilblean Beauty and the other a Cruickshank Amaranth. The females include one roan Mina heifer of the type breeders are looking for; a roan Shepherd Lovely, granddaughter of Escana Champion; and two other Shepherd Lovelys that are yearlings, one of which is due to calve in December. These will be offered to the public at the London sale, November 9.

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Material for Wall.

How much material will it take to put a foundation under a house 25 by 30 feet, 16 feet of it to be 6 feet deep and the remainder 4 feet? What would it take for a floor for the cellar and also for a verandah 25 feet long and 10 feet wide?

Ans.—To do the entire job, it will require approximately 50 cubic yards of gravel, if the wall is made 1 foot thick

and the floor 6 inches thick. Mixing in the proportion of one to eight for the walls, and one to six for the verandah floor, it will require about 46 barrels of cement.

Markets

Continued from page 1869.

including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash. Pure barley-meal was selling at \$60 to \$64 a ton, including bags, according to quality, delivered to the trade. Standard grades of rolled oats were quoted at \$4.20 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered to the trade.

Baled Hay—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$32, and No. 3 timothy at \$30 to \$31 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—The market for hides and skins shows no improvement, and prices were unchanged. Steer and cow hides were 10c. per lb.; bull hides, 7c.; calf skins, 14c., and kips, 10c. per lb. Lamb skins were 40c. to 50c. each, and horse hides, \$3 to \$4 each.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Market compared with week ago, after very uneven daily market, prices are closing 25c. higher on fairly choice to best steers; top, \$18.10; 25c. to 50c. higher on grades, very uneven; 25c. to 75c. higher on medium steers, and steady to 25c. higher on common kinds. Thursday's erratic advance was practically lost in Friday's closing trading; top cows, heifers and bulls closing a shade higher; in-between kinds steady to 25c. lower; canners, 25c. to 40c. lower; calves, 75c. to \$1.25 lower; Westerns steady to 50c. higher; stockers and feeders steady to 25c. higher.

Hogs.—Best grades about steady; top, \$13.40; bulk light and butchers', \$12.90 to \$13.25; bulk packing sows, \$12.25 to \$12.50; pigs, 10c. to 25c. lower; bulk desirable kinds, \$12.75 to \$12.90.

Sheep.—Compared with week ago, fat lambs closing weak to 25c. lower; fat sheep steady; yearlings and feeders steady.

Sale Dates.

Nov. 3.—James Page, dispersion sale, Dutton, Ont.—Herefords.

Nov. 9.—Western Ont. Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 10.—Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.

Nov. 10, 1920.—John Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.; Herefords.

Nov. 24.—Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont.—Jerseys.

Nov. 11, 1920.—G. S. Glaves, Hickson, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Dec. 15.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 16.—Perth District Holstein Breeders, Stratford, Ont.

Dec. 16.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.

New Live Stock Advertisers in This Issue.

- George Miller, (Clydesdales).
- L. L. Martin, (Aberdeen-Angus).
- Thos. Pierce, (Shorthorns).
- Red Arrow Farms, (Red Polled Cattle).
- Brookwater Farm, (Duroc Jerseys).
- Michigan, U. S.

Information Supplied.—The precocious infant had just returned from his first day at school, registering intense ennui. The anxious family gathered around.

"Donald," asked his mother, "what did you learn to-day?"

"Nothing."

"What, nothing at all?"

"Nope; there was a woman there who wanted to know how to spell cat, so I told her. That's all."—*American Legion Weekly.*

"A burnt child dreads the fire," announced the teacher during the lesson in proverbs. "Now give me a sentence different in wording but meaning the same thing."

A grimy hand shot up from the back of the class.

"Please, teacher," came a small voice. "A washed child dreads the water."—*Blighty.*

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Markets

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Book Advertisers in This Issue.

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(Aberdeen-Angus).
Shorthorns).
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arm, (Duroc Jerseys).

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dreads the water."

The Royal Bank of Canada



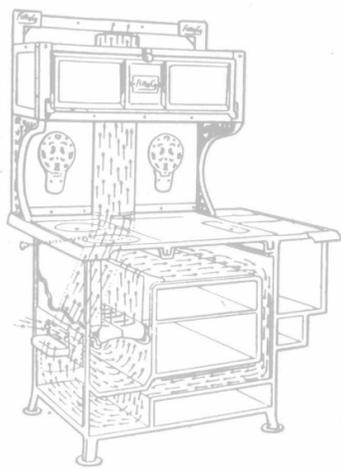
The Road from the Farm to the Bank should be well worn.

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank's employees are pledged to secrecy about the business of every customer.

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

The FireCo RANGE



Stop that awful waste of fuel by using a FireCo Range

- 50 per cent. Saving in Fuel.
- 50 per cent. Less Labor to Operate.
- 60 per cent. Less Ashes.
- 50 per cent. More Cooking Surface.

Write for further particulars to
The Hall Zryd Foundry Company Limited
Hespeler, Ontario

FREE!



Write for this amazing book NOW! A postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how big money is being made in training and re-selling wicked-tempered and "opery" horses. Look tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—the system that is guaranteed to break any horse of its bad habits forever. Learn right in your own home—in your spare time. Look is fully illustrated and helpful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any address. Mail postcard NOW!

L. OF HORSEMANSHIP Pleasant Hill, Ohio
4810a Main Street

Finding Hidden Leaks.

The ways of locating leaks in underground pipes are various. Enumerating some of them, H. E. Babbitt, of the University of Illinois, finds that they are commonly based on sound, which may be easily detected in case of a high pressure leak through a small aperture, or when the discharge is free instead of submerged in a pool. The aquaphone, detectophone, sonograph, sonoscope and geophone are some of the instruments that have been applied to tracing this sound. These devices all require direct contact with the pipe, a rod being driven to it and connected to a telephone receiver, sometimes with an electrical amplifier between the rod and the receiver. Another very sensitive sound locator, requiring no connection with the pipe, is shifted about on the ground until the sound in the telephone indicates the closest approach to its source. Water-hammer from a quick-closing valve is affected by a leak, and the so-called pulsograph is used as an indicator. A piston with a light cable attached is one of the leak-finding methods not associated with sound. The piston stops at the leak, and the location is shown by the length of cable. Coloring matter and chemicals reveal leaks in still another way.

Fortunes From Pigs.

In England they are telling stories of how farmers are making fortunes out of pedigreed pigs. The scrub pig is being pushed into the background and "pedigree" is coming to its own. A Gloucestershire tenant farmer, whose rent roll is £1,000, placed six Gloucester Old Spotted pigs in a cart and took them to a sale, made his year's rent (£1,000) and had £104 over for feeding them. Another smaller tenant farmer held a sale of G. O. S. pigs on his holding and with the proceeds has bought his farm. A village shoemaker in Gloucestershire bought one sow, and, being "pedigreed", got her into the Herd Book. From the money he has realized on her produce he has bought a small farm of ten acres, at £100 per acre. A village carpenter in Hampshire bought a pedigreed Hampshire sow for £17, and one of her offspring, a gilt, has been sold at public auction for £357. This lucky carpenter is Harry Coles, of Codford, and his gilt was bought by Col. E. C. Phillips, of Royston.

The founder of the Kelmscott herd of Dairy Shorthorns, the late R. W. Hobbs, left £51,245. Shire and Oxford Down sheep were his other specialties in pedigreed stock. ALBION.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Carbon Knock.
There is a slight knocking sound in my Ford car. It does not bother much on low speed, and is more noticeable when the engine is working hard. What is the cause and remedy? C. M.

Ans.—Apparently this is a carbon knock, and by having the carbon thoroughly cleaned from the piston, the knocking would disappear.

Prospects for November Live Stock Markets.

BY MARKET SURVEYOR.

The heaviest marketings of cattle in Ontario during the year occurred in the month of November 1919. Receipts dropped sharply during the second week, but rose abruptly throughout the third and fourth weeks, a combined total of about 30,000 cattle being offered. The largest percentage of the offerings during the month were made up of canners and other common grades. Heavy shipments were received on the Toronto market from Western Canada and Eastern Ontario. The American markets were in a weak condition and there was little stock going out on export during the forepart of the month, but local abattoirs operated freely and there was also an active stocker and feeder movement back to points in Ontario, this latter

Piano Playing Ability Means Added Popularity

How often have you wished and wished as you stood by and watched someone playing the Piano at a party, house dance or summer resort that you had taken the trouble to study piano music when younger.

Your boy or girl may some day be in the same position you are in to-day; wishing and wishing he or she had learned to play the piano. The

SHERLOCK-MANNING

- 20th Century Piano -
The Piano worthy of your Home

because of its purity of tone and its unusually strong construction, makes the ideal piano for any home. Why not order a Sherlock-Manning to-day and start "them" on the road to future happiness?

There is a Sherlock-Manning dealer in nearly every community. Write us direct for the name of the one nearest to you.



Sherlock-Manning Piano Company
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Made in Canada

Working Hard Since 1866

In the Interests of Canadian Farmers

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

invites the co-operation of its subscribers in extending its usefulness.

It is a rare thing for "The Farmer's Advocate" to employ professional canvassers to secure subscriptions, the publishers preferring to deal direct with subscribers, and to have as subscribers only those who, realizing the value of the paper, subscribe to it on its own merits, and not because some agent has a glib tongue.

This plan means that a great many people are never given a direct opportunity to subscribe through a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate."

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In return for each new subscription you send in with \$1.50, we will advance the date shown on your own label

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to pay for the following new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for one year. Please advance my subscription according to your advertisement.

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Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS OR OINTMENTS. Responsible to producers of Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Colt will stay tied with a Griffith Halter



He will learn no bad habits with this halter and it can be easily adjusted to take care of growth. We make halters for every horse. They are sold by better dealers everywhere.

Write for Halter Booklet.

Classic Colt

G. L. GRIFFITH & SONS Limited
STRATFORD, ONT.

HEAVES CURED



For a quarter of a century Capital Heaves Remedy has been saving horses and money for Farmers, Traders & Stockmen. It never fails to do the work, as proved by this letter.

New Town, N.B.
"My mare that I have been treating is like a new horse, she has improved so much. Please send me four more treatments; my neighbors want to try it."
F. M. CAMPBELL.

WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL
We will send a full week's treatment for 5c. to cover postage and packing.

VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE
750 Cooper Street - Ottawa



THE JOHNSON IDEAL HALTER

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

Clydesdales For Sale

Two entire colts rising two and three years old, first and second prize winners at the Winter Fair at Guelph. Also three foals, two fillies and one colt. One filly out of the same mare as Hillcrest Queen, Grand Champion at London last September. Apply to:

GEORGE MILLEN, Hillcrest Farm,
R. R. No. 1, Caledonia, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus Bull FOR SALE

Marigold Duke II 18962. Sired by Marigold's Duke, from Libby of Maple Lane. Born May 1st, 1918.

L. L. MARTIN, R.R. 1, Cavan, Ont.

SEEDS

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

TODD & COOK
Seed Merchants - Stouffville, Ont.

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

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

reaching the high point for the year during the middle of the month. During the first week good cattle sold on an active market, prices ranging from \$11 to \$13.50, but the common kinds were considerably lower in price and sold largely at bargains. During the second week the slump in the cheaper grades was arrested while good cattle moved steadily upward, increases ranging from 75 cents to \$1. The best cattle moved freely from \$12 to \$14. Demand for stocker cattle was active, at \$8 to \$10 for long-keep feeders and \$10.00 to \$11 for short-keeps. During the third week there were 14,000 cattle on the market, but these were handled fairly easily owing to the heavy demand from Buffalo and other American points; also country shipments in Ontario were fairly heavy. As a consequence of the active demand prices moved up 25 to 50 cents per hundred. An equally heavy movement of cattle was made during the last period, with most of the stock very inferior and Buffalo and Chicago markets weaker. Prices lost 50 cents per hundred, the heaviest cuts in the poorest classes. A liberal demand for stockers and feeders did much to relieve the oppression.

Prospects for November of the present year are for an improved inquiry for stocker and feeder cattle as prices during the middle part of the month of October seemed to have reached the basis where those with available feed will operate. The American market is not as strong during the same period of last year, prices having reached a new low level for this season on all classes except choice steers and baby beefs, due to the influence of the general economic situation which involved declines in grain and other commodities. However, the United States corn crop will be within the neighborhood of three and one-quarter billion bushels, while oats are reported to have reached a total of two hundred million bushels, and it is expected that prices will stage a recovery in the near future. The movement to United States points during the month of September accounted for twenty-three thousand head and by the end of October it is expected that the export movement will show further gains; that is, if the movement lives up to market history.

Extremely heavy receipts also marked the condition of the trading in sheep and lambs, there being 34,000 sold during the first two weeks of the month, at which time the high liquidation point of the year was reached. Despite the heavy volume of marketings prices were maintained at steady levels; toward the end of the month an upward trend amounting to 50 cents per hundred was made, choice lambs moving within the range of \$14 to \$14.25. There was a fair inquiry on export, and demand for a number of carloads of ewes in Ontario.

This year to date, the feature of the whole market situation has been the strong condition of the market for lambs in the face of extremely heavy offerings. There are also indications of an increase in the movement of ewes back to country points.

The feature of the market for hogs during November 1919, was the very light offerings throughout the month following the sharp upward movement of receipts during the latter part of October. There was a strong tone to the Buffalo market and under these influences selects sold on an active market at \$17 per hundred, fed and watered. During the second week there was an improved tone and an upward trend amounting to 50 cents per hundred. During the third week, however, buyers were determined to purchase at lowered costs, and quotations were reduced by \$1. On the fourth week, under the influence of lower American markets and receipts amounting to 11,000 head, prices were reduced a further 50 cents, selects selling at \$16.25. The conditions this year are different. There is no incentive to liquidate unfinished pigs by reason of any shortage in feed. Holdings of hogs are at the lowest point in a number of years and the feeling is that the present would be a good time to get back into hogs.

It is well to bear in mind that the most of our Canadian animal productions are at this time going chiefly on the home markets, and very little abroad, on account of the unsatisfactory trade conditions on foreign markets; prospects are, therefore, somewhat obscure.

SALES NOTES

Don't hold your sales notes until they mature. Any Branch of this Bank will advance you money on them. If you prefer, place your sales notes with us and we will collect them when due, and credit your account.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

180 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.
The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".
It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.
Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal, Established 1864.
With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 57 branches in Alberta and 11 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

CATTLE--HOGS--SHEEP

Bring Big Prices

When sold by Auction at the
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Classes for every breeder whether big or small.

Show will be held at Union Stock Yards.
December 9th and 10th, 1920

Write Secretary, Box 635, West Toronto, for all particulars.



Shortens Household Work

THIS is the range which has made the name "Corona" synonymous with comfortable cooking from coast to coast. It is a combination of years of building not ranges alone, but also a mechanical expression of what women need to shorten and brighten their hours of household work.

The Corona Range pictured here is a masterpiece in the art of range making and without a superior in the world. It is a guarantee that the householders of Canada can obtain a range to do the work they have to do conveniently, and economically. Its performance will give you satisfaction for a lifetime.

Built in two sizes, 9-19 and 9-21.

Write for free illustrated catalogue and we will tell you where you can see a "Corona".



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ORILLIA ONTARIO
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.B.

Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' 5th Annual Sale

AT ELGIN STREET STABLES

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

FAMILIES :

- Augusta Mayflower
- Mina Roan Lady
- Claret Gold Drop
- Nonpareil Clementina
- Stamford Miss Ramsden
- Lancaster Mysie
- Lustre Strathallan

SIXTY HEAD OF Shorthorns

SIRES:

- Nonpareil Ramsden
- Gainford Eclipse
- Harvester (imp.)
- Augusta Supreme
- Trout Creek Wonder
- Spring Valley
- Fortune (imp.)
- Proud Champion
- General Rosedale

Fifteen young bulls—many promising sires among them

Fifteen cows with calves at foot or safe in calf to first-class sires

Twenty-five Scotch heifers of the most popular families

For catalogue giving full particulars apply to

W. A. GALBRAITH, Manager, Iona Station, Ontario

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

Gossip.

John Miller, Claremont, Ont., writes: "The Shropshire ram lambs I am offering are an extra good lot, being short legged, well covered and in good condition. Many of them are from imported rams, and quite a number are from imported ewes. At the price I do not think it will pay any man with grade ewes to use a scrub ram."

The Farmer in Politics.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE": There exists an almost universal resentment, among the farmers of Canada, against the present economic system, and this feeling is fast creating a definite political division between the rural and urban elements of the population. Now, like all other human tendencies, this is not either wholly admirable or wholly deplorable. After all, when a fact exists it is useless to shut our eyes to it, never mind how unfortunate it may be, and there is not the least doubt that, in all normal periods, there must exist a continual strife between opposite economic groups, between producer and consumer, between seller and buyer. The wholly abnormal and unprecedented prosperity of Canada during the last thirty years has blinded us all to this fact. In a country where two men have never had to bid against each other for employment, and where land, the most precious of all human possessions, was to be had for the asking, that man was indeed unreasonable who could be seriously dissatisfied. Now, however, that we approach a time when this, like every other country, must face the inevitable struggle for existence, now that all the land that can be readily reached by our existing systems of transportation has passed into private possession, and that no more railways can possibly be built, until, at least, we have developed the country to the point where the present roads commence to pay their way from earnings, and not from the sale of lands, we must inevitably expect a definite division of opinion as between those who own the land and those who do not, and, equally, between those

Aberdeen - Angus

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

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep

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

Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

Sunny Acres

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Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

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

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm
Forest, Ontario

Alonzo Mathews
Manager

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

ROBERT DUFF & SON, Myrtle, Ont.

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 Castilla's. Herd headed by the Miss Ramsden sire, Royal Ramsden by Golden Edward. Dam by Royalist. Write or call.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, Seaforth, Ont.

Shorthorns

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

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

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

THOMAS PIERCE, Brussels P. O., Huron County

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

We have a few choice, well-bred, thick, deep, level, mellow, young bulls of breeding age for sale; also heifers in calf to a right good sire. Write for particulars.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS

DUNDALK, ONTARIO

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

CHARLES CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

who till the soil and those who buy the food thus produced.

This is natural, and in no way improper. In Canada, however, there exists a danger of this division, for very obvious reasons, taking a form that will make it a positive peril to our present system of society. As this feature is not generally appreciated, it is the purpose of this article to analyze it, to trace its causes, and to endeavor to find its antidote.

When white men first settled in North America, they found a limitless area of land, untouched by the plow, and literally, ownerless. The French Crown, following the system of land tenure in vogue in Europe, divided its American possessions amongst the favored of noble birth; the more democratic settlers from the British Isles, impressed with the unwisdom of duplicating in the new lands the evils they fled in the old, did little in the direction of a division of land. In the few cases where an attempt was made to create baronial estates, success was only attained where, as in the Southern Colonies, climatic conditions made it possible to employ slave labor, just as the imported relation of serf to seigneur in the French settlements made it possible to develop a very good imitation of feudalism. Among the English of the Northern Colonies, and equally among their descendants who created English-speaking Canada, the impossibility of legally binding the laborer to the soil, coupled with the ever-present fact of further millions of acres of virgin soil to the West, prevented any possibility of a development of agriculture except along the lines of individual, independent yeomanry.

In time, the division of the available lands of the older and more accessible portions of English-speaking Canada, reached the point where it was possible to attribute a definite value to an acre of land, apart from the labor of clearing it and placing it under cultivation. As immigration continued to bring new settlers into the country, and as these were mostly men of no means, those among them who lacked unlimited energy drifted into the employment of the earlier settlers, in preference to facing the hardships of pioneer adventures in search



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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus—Southdowns—Collies

Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maisemore as junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes, all of superior merit, priced to sell. No Collies at present.

ROBT. McEWEN, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

Red Polled Cattle

Dual-Purpose, milk, beef, hornlessness, uniform red color. The practical breed for the farmer. Less work, more profit. For bull calves, also Oxford Down ewes and rams, write to

RED ARROW FARMS
Canonto, Frontenac Co. Ontario

Hereford Bull FOR SALE

Thoroughbred, registered bull about 16 months old. Sire, Rex Ingleside; dam, Miss Brae. Well marked and a fine animal. Price right. Apply

W. T. GOODISON - Sarnia, Ontario

Herefords

Young bulls of serviceable age. Choice stock.

Elliot Farm, Newtonbrook, Ontario
Stop 36, Toronto & York Radial Ry.



SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

Young cows and heifers due this fall; choice heifer and bull calves. Can please you in quality and price. Special prices on Shropshires, both sexes.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Denfield, Ont., R. No. 2
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Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Live Stock.

Send for an illustrated catalogue and see what we can do for you. Whether you want show or breeding stock, buy direct from England and save money.

Locharbar 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.

Maple Leaf Shorthorns—Herd headers: Gloster Benedict 112498, by Master Ruby, and Ury of Myreton (imp.) 135503. One for sale. Also cows with calf heifers and young bulls. Shropshire sheep. J. BAKER, Hampton, Ont., Bowmanville Station.

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

W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

SHORTHORNS—LEICESTERS

Herd Sire: Bowling Duke Imp. Dual-purpose females, cows and heifers for sale; also ewes, one yearling ram and ram lambs from the Champion ram of 1917.

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

of land of their own, and there exist records of a distinct commencement of a movement in the direction of creating a class of land owners, of men who could depend on the contented labor of others to produce wealth on their land.

The inception of the movement toward Confederation set a sudden limit to this tendency; the resulting construction of the first transcontinental railway, by enabling men to reach the new land of promise in the West without undergoing the hardships of those who hewed Ontario out of the forests, and the ease with which the prairies could be won to the plow, combined to draw to the West all the elements of the population which would otherwise have furnished hired labor to complete the hardly commenced development of Eastern lands. Even this might not have been a final blow to the agriculture of the East, as it still remained possible for the Eastern farmer to rear sons to aid him, and as the size of Canadian farms is absolutely out of proportion to their population, the subdivision of lands that has made the oldest sections of Quebec into a garden, could easily have provided for the growing population; against this was the fact that each generation of a progressive community desires to start life on a better plane than the previous one, and the enormous amount of urban development naturally produced by the turning over of the hundreds of millions of borrowed dollars brought into the country by the boom in railway construction offered such opportunities of rapid profit to men of energy that it required either a great love of the land, or else a total lack of a desire for self-improvement, to keep the son on the farm that his sire or grand-sire had won from the primeval forest.

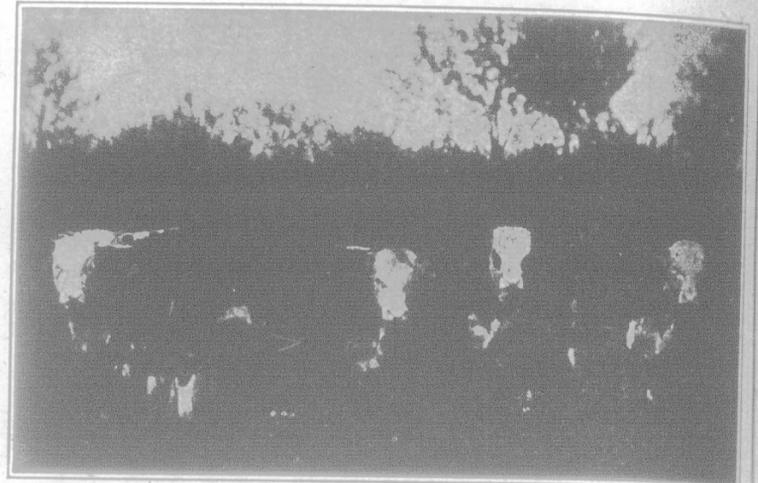
Thus, then, we approach the period that reached its culmination during the war, a period in which the mere possession of land, in all other communities considered the height of human ambition, was to a Canadian farmer merely the burden that broke his back; the time in which was stored up that resentment against things as they are that is now finding expression in the alliance between farmers and labor to oust the manufacturer and the banker from their control of the government of the country, and that, incredible as it may seem, seems likely to carry a community of land owners in the direction of radicalism, for the first time in human history.

It is unnecessary to look far for concrete examples of the need of change. A system of society that returns the farmer a bare fifty pounds of bacon for two hundred pounds of live hog, that makes it impossible for a father of a family to clothe his children comfortably except by growing enough wool to clothe a whole village, that chains a landowner to such labor that he cannot take time to shoot or fish upon his own land, that makes the relation between master and man such a matter of suspicion on the one hand and resentment on the other, that it is the exception to see the son follow the father in his employment, that makes it the rule that a man shall spend his life in scrimping and saving for the day when he shall sell his home to a stranger instead of passing it on to his son, such a system is so incredibly vicious that it needs no attack. Rather, let us look for the remedy.

It has become the custom for society to regard the farmer in Canada as primarily a laborer. This idea naturally arose from the fact that in earlier days, the value of the labor expended on the land was of more importance than the land itself. It was fostered by the fact that the constant demand for labor for the West, for the railways and for urban industry made it difficult, if not impossible, for the farmer to keep men at work; the Federal and Provincial Governments established departments intended to assist the farmer, but which, officered as they are of necessity by men born and raised on Canadian farms, were not likely to encourage new theories in economics, however liberal their ideas in purely technical matters; the natural Anglo-Saxon bent for mechanics, coupled with the wholly illusory modern theory that the use of machinery is in itself good, encouraged the farmer to forget his shortage of labor, and to regard one, or at the most, two men as the normal staff for two hundred acres of land; the cheapness with which Western grain could be obtained freed the landowner from the necessity of using his land for any more intensive purpose than the growing of

Spruce Farm Herefords

Proprietor—JAS. PAGE, WALLACETOWN



ABSOLUTE DISPERSION SALE

By CAPT. T. E. ROBSON and D. BLACK, Auctioneers,
at McNEIL & McNEIL FARM, one mile east of

Dutton, Ontario, Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, 1920

The entire breeding herd goes—36 head—with additional 12 head from McNeil farm—48 head. Including the herd bull, Brae Real 6th 19003; 5 imported females, 15 cows, some with calves at foot; 4 two-year-old heifers (bred), 7 open yearling heifers, 4 rugged heifer calves, 2 choice young bulls, 3 pure-bred steers.

McNeil & McNeil contribution: 2 cows bred, with calves by their side; 1 two-year-old heifer, 2 choice bull calves, 4 yearling bulls.

These cattle are all in first-class condition. This sale will disperse some of the most valuable Herefords ever offered in Ontario. An entire breeding plant, without reservation, at the head of which Brae Real 6th, selling, has proven a worthy sire. The cows will please the most exacting buyers, and should either be used for foundation material or join good herds. Their breeding is confined to the most fashionable families on the continent of America. The young bulls and heifers are all sons and daughters of Brae Real 6th, and will afford some attractive selections.

This event should be well attended.

JAMES PAGE, Wallacetown, Ont.
Auctioneers: T. E. Robson, London. D. Black, Dutton

Brookdale Hereford Farm

Young stuff for sale at all times. Visitors always welcome and met any time.

Telephone. W. READHEAD, Milton, Ontario

Glenburn Farms Shorthorns

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

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

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan—92009— one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

ROBERT MILLER - STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Imported and Canadian-bred

Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

Braeburn Scotch Shorthorns

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

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.

Aneidia Farm Shorthorns and Shropshires—We offer five ram lambs, one shearing and one 2-shear, from imp. and home-bred ewes. All by Imp. Buttar ram. Also three bulls of different ages, two pure Scotch, one Scotch-topped. All of high quality and priced to sell.

J. F. WERDEN & SON, R. R. 8, Picton, Ont.

Plaster Hill Herd Shorthorns DANADAS OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD ESTABLISHED 1859

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

Pleasant Valley Farms SCOTCH SHORTHORNS OF MERIT

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

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

Trapping.

PRELIMINARIES.

BY ROBT. G. HODGSON.

One of the first, and the most important thing of all to consider before beginning the taking of fur bearers, is whether or not they are prime. This may seem like an old subject with which to open a series of articles, but if amateur trappers, or rather novices, for most trappers are amateurs, in the true sense, understood the enormous actual losses the taking of unprime pelts in Canada means, they would not only consider such mention as this absolutely necessary, but would as well do everything in their power to eliminate these great losses, which would mean not only money in their pocket, but would as well contribute to the wealth of the country.

Aside from the matter of dollars and cents, there is the humane aspect which ought to receive the consideration of all sportsmen, and what trapper is there who does not wish to be considered a sportsman, as well as a trapper? When you take an unprime pelt you know of a certainty that that pelt can be used only for the lowest grade of fur garments; and that another pelt must be taken—a prime one this time—to meet the demand, resulting, of course, in the absolute loss of the first pelt.

Musk rats do not become prime until spring, and should not be taken until then. True, they are more valuable in the winter than in the fall, but even then are only partly prime. A muskrat hide that is fully prime is red and white on the flesh side—no blue or black streaks.

All other animals, generally termed as land or flesh-eating animals, become prime earlier in the season than do muskrats; and the exact time depends partly on the locality and partly on the weather. While no period can be named to be equally applicable to all places, it can

Island Bred Jerseys at Auction

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

Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1920

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest bull we have at present is a year-old youngster, sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. **FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg. Montreal, P.Q. Farm at Morin Heights. F. J. WATSON, Manager.**

Glenhurst Ayrshires—Headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague, No. 16163 Imp., conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. Males and females of all ages for sale.
James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall

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.

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 D. RAYMOND, Owner
Vandreuil, Que. Queen's Hotel, Montreal

MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, CLARKSON, ONT.

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

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

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

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.

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.

usually be safely taken that from the middle of November on, mink, fox, skunk, coon, etc., are prime. They are at their best during the coldest months, January usually, and in March. As the running season begins, the fur depreciates in value as the season advances. They should be taken never later than the first of April, excepting possibly in far northern districts.

The primeness of the weasel is governed by climatic conditions, and seldom are they prime until there is snow on the ground. It is scarcely necessary, I suppose, for me to say that they are worthless when they are only partly prime.

Now, should you be one of those fellows who traps too late or too early in the season, just because someone else does so, or because you cannot resist the temptation of the sport or the money; if, I repeat, you are one of those, for goodness sake turn over a new leaf and show by the fact of your taking only prime animals, and that other trappers do the same, that you are a sportsman as well as a trapper—one who is willing to co-operate with our government in keeping the laws respecting our game, and conserving our natural resources. This is the only way in which we can hope to produce revenue from our natural resources, running into millions of dollars annually.

Another point is that of the traps used. It is very necessary that the trapper use only those traps that are most efficient in taking and holding the animals—thus from a humanitarian standpoint as well as one that benefits the trapper financially. Traps that catch the animals and then allow them to escape, through faulty action or poor construction, are no good because they so often represent losses instead of profit. The traps I shall recommend in the coming articles will be found highly efficient. Wherever possible use such traps as "stop-thief," "kill-um," etc. as these traps kill the animals instantly and give them no chance to escape.

Preparatory to setting traps at the beginning of the season, it is a good idea to go over the line you intend trapping on, estimating the number of traps that will be required, where the best sets are,

HIGHLAND LAKE HOLSTEINS

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

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

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

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.

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

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

Summer Hill Holstein Females—We are at present crowded for room, and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.
D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-LB. DAMS

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

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

"Premier" Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.
H. H. BAILEY - Oak Park Farm - PARIS, ONT.

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 Abbeker Colantha, with world's record for 5 month's milk and butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

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.

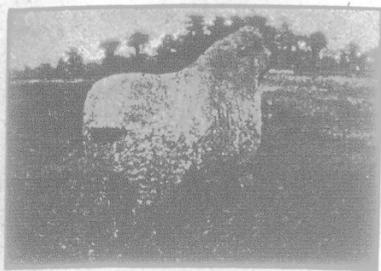
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SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

They Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.



We are now offering a number of ram and ewe lambs sired by Lord Milton at very reasonable prices, quality considered. This ram went to the Western Stock Ranches, Ltd., at \$500 immediately after the Chicago show. We also have shearing ewes and rams as well as a few two-shear rams. Can supply ram and ewes not related. We guarantee satisfaction. Follow our exhibit at the shows and get our prices.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

Blairgowrie Shropshires and Cotswolds

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

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Dorsets for Sale

We are offering choice lambs and shearlings, either sex, bred from Heart's Delight, imp. ram, and from prize-winning ewes at Toronto and Ottawa. Also two young Shorthorn bulls.

A. WATSON & SONS, Forest, Ontario

Leicester Ewes

Seventy-five head of good grade Leicester ewes for sale at reasonable prices. A good opportunity to purchase a few or number of an excellent breed.

M. G. RANSFORD, Clinton, Ontario

High-class Oxfords for Sale

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

W. T. TILT, R.R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario

Oxford Rams

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

John M. Ross, Embro, Ont.

Having sold my largest farm, I am offering for sale SEVENTY-FIVE PURE SHROPSHIRE at the following very low prices. Ram and Ewe Lambs and Yearling Rams from twelve to thirty dollars each. Yearling Ewes from twenty-five to thirty dollars. Ewes from five to seven years from ten to fifteen dollars, including Pedigrees.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnyside Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

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 imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

Dunnet Bros., Lythmore, R.R. 3, Hagersville

Registered Shropshire and Yorkshire

ram and ewe lambs; pairs not akin. September litters. I ship C. O. D.

NORMAN POOLE, Maplemead Farm, Perth, Ontario

Oxford Downs

We are offering a number of good strong well covered ram lambs.

JOS. MOUNTAIN
R. R. 5, St. Marys Ontario

make artificial dens, and distribute along the line, traps, stakes and sliding poles or wires, to be used when you begin operations.

Look over your traps and test by springing each one, to see if they are defective in any way. Examine the chains as well. As a rule, trap parts that are defective can be replaced, but it is much better to buy new traps. Under no circumstances use traps that are in poor working order. Traps cost only a few cents each, but furs are worth much more.

To kill any odor that may be on the traps and to give them a natural appearance hard to detect in any surrounding, and at the same time preventing rust, bury them, chains and all, for a couple of weeks in barnyard manure, or boil them in a pot of water, into which has been previously dumped and boiled a pail of walnut husks. For setting in snow, where the traps are needed to be as inconspicuous as possible, boil the traps in a paste made of lime and water, to the consistency of paint. After this treatment they should be hung up until wanted for use, in a place where they will be neither touched nor have a chance to get dirty again.

All the necessary outfit should now be assembled, and of this I might make special mention of the knife to be used. It is unnecessary to have an expensive knife or even a special knife; the main thing is that it should be of such material that it will take an edge and keep it. A sharp knife is the only kind to be used in skinning, for with it you cannot only do better work but make better time as well.

Animal baits or scents should be bought or made now. For the novice I would recommend that he buy a good scent, rather than attempt to make one, for often a good formula will secure good results when made by him, whereas good scent will increase his catch materially.

In trapping, work on a business scale as much as you possibly can. It does not pay to conduct any business in a slipshod manner; and trapping is a business reduced to an art or science by so much competition and the cunning of the animals.

Do not make the mistake of setting more traps than you can possibly attend to. One dozen traps well looked after and set will secure more fur than several dozen set and cared for in a hit-and-miss style. "More hurry less speed," is an old axiom that fits in well here.

Many trappers think that a locality some distance away would be much better than theirs, but usually they find, if they go there, it is not nearly so good.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Sick Ferret.

A ferret has a large lump on his jaw and is running water at the eyes. It seems rather difficult for him to breathe. What is the trouble? R. B.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate distemper. The throat should be poulticed. Maybe it will be necessary to lance.

Calf With Two Tails.

Where can I find a market for a calf with two tails? The calf is about four months old. J. A. F.

Ans.—We do not know that the butchers have any serious objection to buying a calf with two tails, provided it is in good flesh. Some might exhibit such a calf as a freak at some show and secure some revenue that way, but we do not know of anyone in the market for such at the present time.

Cow Fails to Breed.

Valuable cow had two calves but now fails to breed. The last calf was dropped in 1918, and there was a discharge for several months after. Cow comes in heat regularly. Can anything be done? I had the womb dilated. W. B. S.

Ans.—There is possibly some disease of the genital organs which might be successfully treated by a specialist in this line. This case is not an isolated one by any means. Many valuable animals become non-breeders through some genital trouble, which if taken in time and properly treated could be rectified. A veterinarian who understands the trouble might treat successfully for sterility.

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JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

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AT Maple Shade Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs and Fifty Imported Ewes.

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Phone Garfield, 3172-W. HENRY ARKELL, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ontario

Shropshires—I am offering a number of good yearling rams and extra good ram lambs from choice imp. stock; also a few ewes two to four years old. Priced to sell.

ALEX. GRAY, R.R. No. 2, Claremont, Ont. Phone 810, Markham.

Registered Lincolns—Two-year-old rams and ram lambs: ewes of all ages. Priced right.

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Warkworth Ontario

Oxfords—I have some choice ewe and ram lambs, sired by Taston Haigh 4 (Imp.) 11950; also some shearing and aged ewes.

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Young boars fit for service; both sexes, all ages, with good breeding.

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Boars ready for service. Gilts for Fall breeding.

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Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Michigan

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FEATHERSTON'S YORKSHIRES

If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trios not related.

J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS Dorsets and Oxfords

I have a choice lot of yearling and two-shear ewes in both breeds; also some good ram lambs that have been winning at the fairs. Prices reasonable.

STUART J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ontario (Formerly of Jas. Robertson & Sons)

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A choice lot of pure-bred Cotswold rams, 15 shearlings and 30 well-forwarded lambs fit for service. Prices moderate.

Donald Sutherland, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ont.

For Sale—Yorkshire boar, Lakeview Ore 3rd

67909, 19 mos. old; 2nd at Toronto and Ottawa, 1919; dam champion at Guelph, 1918; sire 1st at Toronto. Quiet, sure and sires large litters. Price right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. DAVIDSON, Meadowdale, Ont.

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JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario

Berkshires

Boars ready for service and bear pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.

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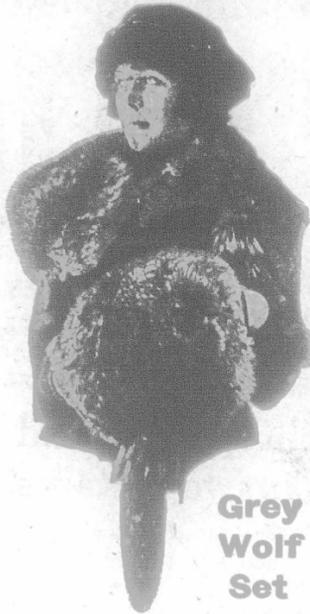
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Our School Department.

Judging Dairy Calves.

(Continued from last issue.)

Now, in regard to the general conformation of a dairy cow or calf, we would say, in brief, that this type of animal is usually wedge-shaped, and this particular conformation can be noticed when viewing the animal from three points of observation. The dairy cow is rather thin and narrow on top, and broadens out toward her underline. Viewed from the side, the dairy cow is deeper in the hind quarters than in front, and also viewed from in front the cow is somewhat thicker behind. Select a typical dairy cow and view her from these three directions, namely, from on top, from the side, and from the front. What is true of the cow is more or less true of the calf, and one must select the calf that he thinks will develop into the right kind of a cow.

Taking the dairy calf more in detail, and beginning with the head, one would expect to find it lean and rather long, as compared with the beef animal. However, the forehead should be wide, the eye full and bright, and the muzzle large. Unlike the beef animal, the neck should be slim and join an equally thin and bare shoulder, with the withers sharp, yet open. The body of the animal should be deep and thick through at the bottom, but the dairy calf should not be broad and thickly fleshed on top, such as we would look for in a beef calf. The heart girth is also an indication of vigor, and therefore the calf should not be lacking in constitution. The hips should be sharp and wide apart, and the hip bones rather prominent, although not as prominent in the dairy calf as in the mature animal, of course. The thigh ought to be in-curving and thin, instead of full and thick as in the beef animal. One must also look for some promise of udder development and milk veins, and the teats should be evenly placed. Select calves with soft, fine skin, silky hair, and bone of fine texture. Quality is quite as desirable in dairy calves as in other classes of live stock.

Dairy-bred calves of all breeds should have a long quarter, that is, long from hook to pin bones. This is a promise in heifers that they will eventually possess a large well-attached udder. Cows with short quarters seldom have the best udders.

Male and female dairy calves can be judged much according to the same standard, up to one year of age, when the sex characteristics have developed to some extent.

It is permissible for dairy calves to carry some flesh and display this characteristic a little more than aged cows. Dairy heifers will sometimes milk down to correct form when lactation commences, and one must look to the conformation, quality, and appearance to guide him when judging good calves.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR DAIRY CATTLE—Cow.

General Appearance:

- Form, inclined to be wedge shaped. 6
- Quality, hair fine, soft; skin, mellow loose, medium thickness; secretion yellow; bone clean, fine. 6
- Temperament, nervous, indicated by lean appearance when in milk 5

Head and Neck:

- Muzzle, clean cut; mouth large; nostrils large. 1
- Eyes, large, bright, full, mild. 1
- Face, lean, long, quiet expression. 1
- Forehead, broad. 1
- Ears, medium size, yellow inside, fine texture. 1
- Horns, fine texture, waxy. 1
- Neck, fine, medium length, throat clean, light dewlap. 1

Fore Quarters:

- Withers, lean, thin. 1
- Shoulders, light, oblique. 2
- Legs, straight, short; shank fine. 2

Body:

- Chest, deep, low, girth large with full fore flank. 10
- Barrel, ribs broad, long, wide apart; large stomach. 10
- Back, lean, straight, open jointed. 2
- Loin, broad. 2
- Navel, large. 2

Hind Quarters:

- Hips, far apart, level. 2
- Rump, long, wide. 2
- Pin Bones or Thurls, high wide apart. 1
- Tail, long, slim; fine hair in switch. 1
- Thighs, thin, long. 4
- Escutcheon, spreading over thighs, extending high and wide; large thigh ovals. 2
- Udder, long, attached high and full behind, extending far in front and full, flexible, quarters even and free from fleshiness. 20
- Teats, large evenly placed. 5
- Mammary veins, large, long, tortuous, branched with double extension; large and numerous milk wells. 5
- Legs, straight; shank fine. 2
- Total. 100

Storage of Fruits.

By DR. D. W. HAMILTON, IN "NATURE STUDY LESSONS."

The food of a squirrel consists of nuts, acorns, wheat, and other fruits and seeds. Because he can't find much food in winter, even if he were about, he makes a habit of laying up a winter store of provisions, and toward the end of autumn, when acorns and nuts are in prime, he becomes very busy in gathering these little treasures, which he hides in all sorts of nooks, crevices, and holes near the tree in which he lodges. The red squirrel must have a very good memory, for he always remembers the spots where he deposits his food; and even when the snow is thick upon the earth he goes straight to the store-house, scratches away the snow, and obtains his hidden treasures. During the last few weeks in autumn the squirrel pays daily visits to the nut trees and examines their fruits carefully. He detects every worm-eaten or bad fruit and selects only the soundest, which he takes to his hidden storehouse. Feeding abundantly on the rich products of a fruitful autumn, the squirrel becomes very fat before the commencement of the winter, and he then looks better than at any other time of the year, with his new fur, and bushy tail. Just as the squirrel has made preparation for his needs should he wake up in the winter, so the coming bareness of the fields in autumn tells us that we must lay away food for a winter supply. Before men learned to sow grains and wait for the harvest they used to store up nuts just as the squirrels do. In digging into the heaps near to where these men and women of long-ago lived, we find no grains, but great stores of hazelnuts and acorns, some still sticking to the sides of vessels in which they had been roasted for food. The striped squirrel or chipmunk lays away a large store of nuts in a hole in the ground and lives in his underground home all winter, where he is safe and warm and has plenty to eat. When the warm days of spring come he crawls out to take a look at the beautiful world. In summer and autumn a bear eats a great many berries and other fruits and becomes very fat. When the cold weather comes he goes to sleep in a hollow tree and lives on his fat during winter, coming out in spring, thin and hungry. A beaver lays away a great many twigs and pieces of bark and eats the bark during winter. We see, therefore, that many animals have learned to store away food for winter. Red squirrels always make their homes in trees. In summer they build as near the top of the tree as possible, but in winter they choose a hollow tree. Here, after eating a lot of nuts and becoming very fat and sleepy, they curl themselves up for a long winter's sleep. Sometimes they wake up on warm days and are seen running over the snow; but they have been careful to lay up a store of food near their winter home, not all in one place, but in several holes in their own or neighboring trees, and this is uncovered and eaten.

"And as soon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance, the first fruits of corn, wine and oil and honey, and of all the increase of the field; and the tithes of all things brought they in abundantly."

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partment.

ters:

apart, level..... 2

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es or Thurls, high wide..... 1

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W. HAMILTON, IN "NATURE STUDY LESSONS."

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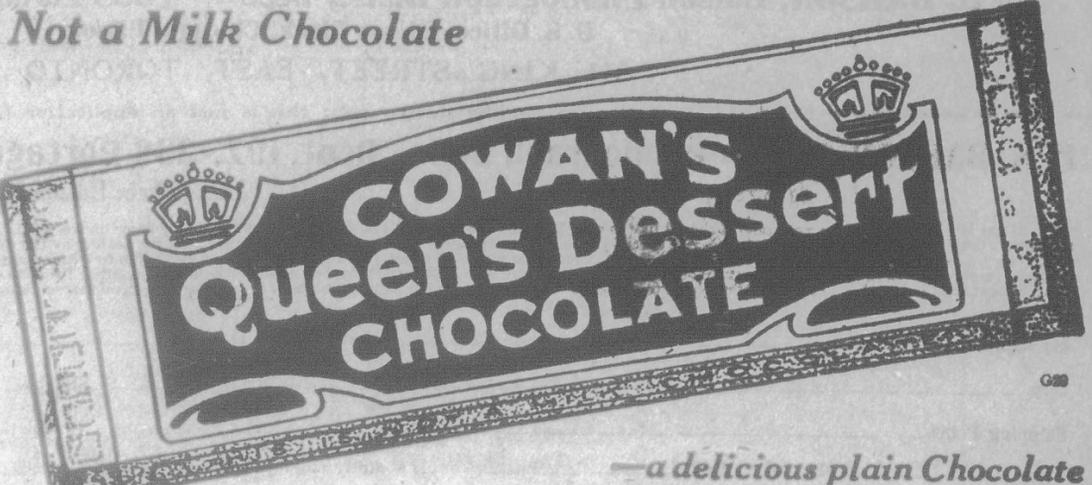
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