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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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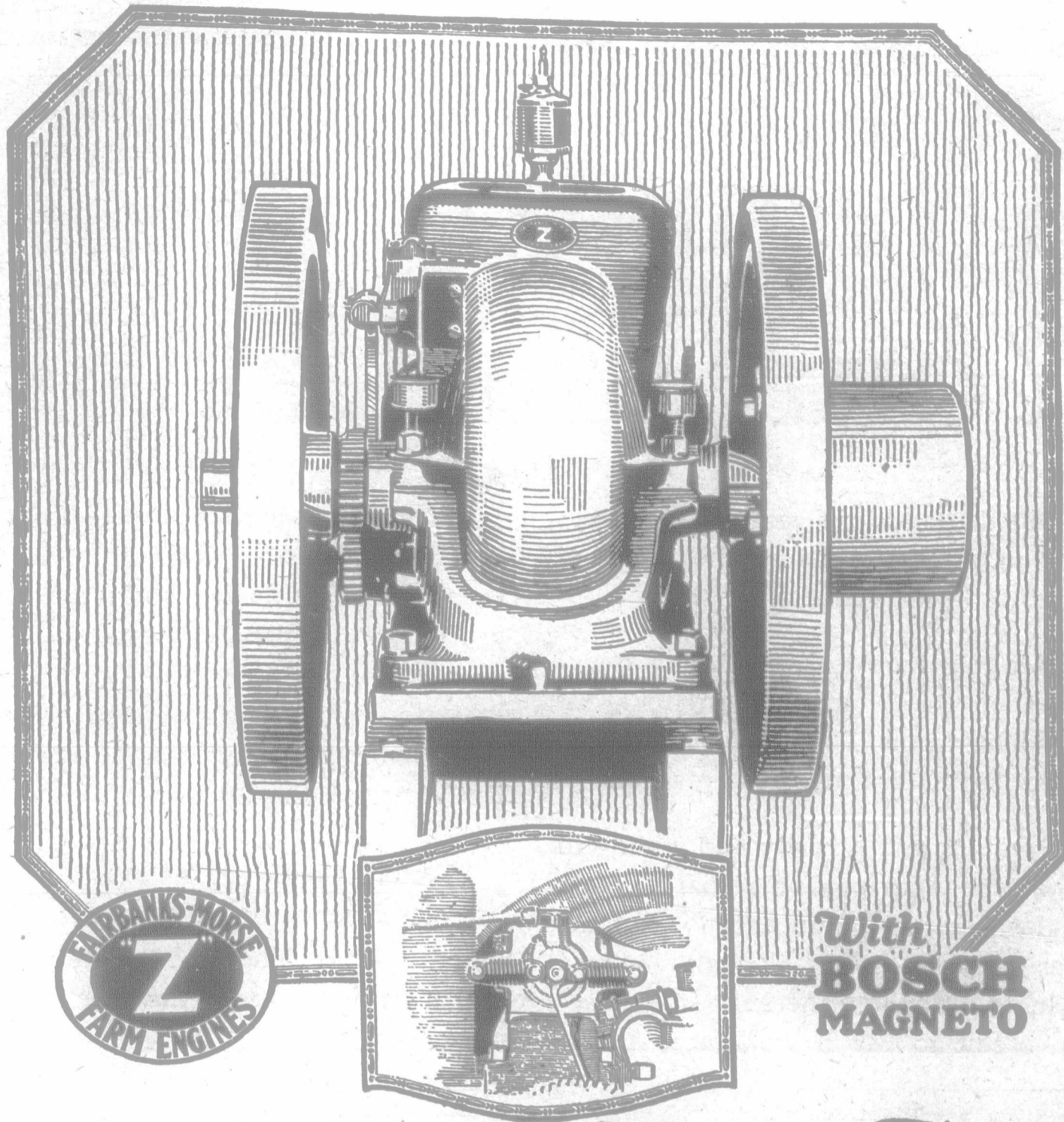
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Without the Mother Country's purchase of these surplus products of Canadian farms, Canadian agriculture would lose its best overseas market.

Great Britain is ready and willing to buy all the farm products that Canada can let her have, but Britain is temporarily unable to pay all cash for these products. Canada, therefore, must extend credit to her if we are to retain this necessary market.

Canada pays cash to the Canadian farmers for their produce and sells that produce to Great Britain on credit.

If Canada does not extend this credit to Great Britain other countries will be glad to do so.

During the War Canada's surplus

crops and farm products were financed by Victory Loans. The result was that every Canadian farmer had a market at good prices for his entire crop.

This year's crops and farm products must be financed in the same way—by the Victory Loan 1919.

Victory Bonds are, as every shrewd investor knows, an investment of the highest class. The interest rate is five and a half per cent., and the interest payments regular. The security is undoubted, and the bonds may be readily turned into cash at any time.

The Loan is vitally important to every farmer in all Canada. It is, therefore, to his interest not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1919, but to work among his neighbors to make absolutely certain the success of the Loan.

## BUY VICTORY BONDS And Assure Agricultural Prosperity

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in Co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada  
See Official Prospectus on Another Page.



## OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS



"The Bridge from War to Peace"—The Prince of Wales

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

# Victory Loan 1919

### \$300,000,000, 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1919, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

#### 5-year Bonds due November 1st, 1924

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as hereinafter provided, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold.

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

**Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest, Income Returned 5½% per Annum**

The proceeds of the Loan will be used to pay indebtedness incurred, and to meet expenditures to be made in connection with demobilization (including the authorized war service gratuity to our soldiers, land settlement loans, and other purposes connected with their re-establishment into civil life), for capital outlay upon ship-building, and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's industrial reconstruction programme, and for the establishment of any necessary credits for the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, timber and other products, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application;

20% February 10th, 1920;

20% December 9th, 1919;

20% January 9th, 1920;

31.21% March 9th, 1920.

The last payment of 31.21% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.21% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1920, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter, together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

#### Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions other than those paid in full on application must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter, together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid in full on or before November 15th, 1919, par without interest or 100%.

If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 9th, 1919, balance of 90% and interest (\$90.52 per \$100).

If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 9th, 1920, balance of 70% and interest (\$70.84 per \$100).

If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 10th, 1920, balance of 50% and interest (\$51.08 per \$100).

If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 9th, 1920, balance of 30% and interest (\$31.21 per \$100).

Payment of instalments or payment in full after November 15th, 1919, can be made only on an instalment due date.

#### Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denomination of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1920.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

#### Payment of Interest

A full half-year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1920.

#### Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their applications the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of subscriptions in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full. All receipts must be exchanged before 1st June, 1920.

#### Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

**Subscription Lists will close on or before November 15th, 1919**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, October 27th, 1919.

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

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## EDITORIAL.

Farmers "can stick"!

Don't become so engrossed in Ontario's politics that you forget to lift the roots and finish the fall plowing.

Ontario has spoken, and it now remains for the representatives elected to carry out the wishes of the people to the best of their ability.

Circumstances now indicate that Sir Adam Beck had broken with the Conservative Government, and his defeat was sought by powers high up.

Two party machines have been practically scrapped, but no doubt a strenuous effort will be made to prevent their addition to the political junk pile.

The men and women of Ontario have expressed themselves in favor of "Liberty;" not the Liberty League kind, but liberty from the intolerable grip of the liquor traffic.

The interest taken in the tractor section at the two recent plowing matches indicates that farmers are concerned not only in good plowing but, as well, in how to get it done.

While the political situation in Ontario is at present an intricate one it is none the less auspicious. One thing is sure, the masses will rule for a time, at least, while the plutocrat gets his bearings.

Another appeal to the people in the near future should not be considered or encouraged; they have made their choice, and a working understanding should be arrived at by the provincial parties so that the mandates of the people may be carried out.

The Federal Department of Agricultural and the Canadian packers have lost a great deal of time in making public the facts surrounding the drop in hog prices during the last two months. Both Government and packers have been in possession of information which had it been made public would have gone a long way to reassure producers.

Now that election is over let all parties combine to give us good legislation looking to the advancement of agriculture and the various industries in this Province. Ontario has a splendid future ahead, and the members of our Legislature will render the best service to the Province if they will forget politics and be sincere in their efforts to give us impartial laws and regulations.

It begins to look as though the National Dairy Council, organized at the Dominion Dairy Conference held at Ottawa, in November, 1918, is off to a fair start. There are a few worthy accomplishments already to the credit of the Council, and the dairymen throughout the length and breadth of Canada should rally to its support. The Secretary and General Council is D'Arcy Scott, Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

We recently witnessed the spectacle, at a large and important plowing match, of two judges in the most important class, placing their awards and, after making them public, going back and almost completely reversing them. The directors of plowing associations should use the utmost care in the selection of judges. Such men as above referred to are certainly not sufficiently qualified.

### Ontario's New Politics.

A greater political surprise was never sprung on the Province of Ontario than that of October 20, when a Government was unmistakably defeated, and yet no party gained a victory of ample proportions to place it in command. Prior to the election there were no accusations against the Hearst Government of sufficient seriousness to make its return doubtful, and practically everyone looked for Sir William Hearst to be returned to power, though with a considerably reduced following in the Legislature. Even the leading Liberal daily of the Province complained that the U. F. O. was unkindly favoring the Conservatives by splitting the Grit vote and making the road all the easier for the return of a large Tory representation. Under ordinary circumstances the Conservative Government would have been sustained on its administrative record, particularly as the Premier openly and unequivocally expressed himself as a prohibitionist, while his opponent, Hartley Dewar, was non-committal and did not appeal forcibly to a large element of the Liberal party.

Unprecedented circumstances contributed to the upheaval. The unrest among labor made it possible to elect their candidates, even where it meant the defeat of such an outstanding national figure as Sir Adam Beck, and unalloyed regret is broadly entertained that one who has done so much for public ownership should be thus rewarded.

On the other hand, the farmers of Ontario have acquired during the last five years a wholesome disregard for party traditions, and a lack of confidence in Governments generally. Strictly speaking, the issues on which the U. F. O. based their appeal for support were Dominion as well as Provincial, but the fire which has been smoldering in rural breasts for years broke forth, rendering ineffective the entire political machinery of the past and sweeping the Provincial Government from power. When the U. F. O. first suggested political action such a spontaneous and unanimous response was not predicted, we venture to say, by even the most optimistic, but the flickering flame of discontent in agriculture has been liberally replenished during the last five years with fuel in the form of incessant toil, meagre returns compared with those of other industries, labor difficulties, and a generous amount of undeserved abuse. A contributing factor to the earnestness and determination of the farmers' party was the Government's political error in so strongly opposing the farmer candidates in the Manitoulin and North Ontario by-elections. It was easy to see then what the ultimate outcome would be, and in the issue of November 7, 1918, we predicted a rural revolt against the action of a Government that would so energetically strive to keep farmers out of the Legislature. For this we were rebuked by Honorable Mr. Henry, then Minister of Agriculture, and after his open and unwise attacks on the U. F. O., it is one of the most peculiar anomalies of the election that he was returned while more deserving Cabinet Ministers were rejected.

A straight farmers' group do not find themselves such an important factor at Toronto altogether by their own choosing. Had party machines been so constructed in the past that bona-fide farmers could gain recognition in the preliminaries and the nominations, the out-and-out farmer candidate, in defiance of party, would not have become such a necessity.

Viewing the situation from every angle it cannot be denied that the masses have effectively spoken in their own behalf, and that in future Governments must be organized on broad, democratic lines, with a keen appreciation of the fact that Cabinet Ministers and representatives are but servants of the people whose will they must obey, and whose interests they must serve regardless of how it may affect the few. There is a hand writing on the wall which requires no inspiration to interpret. Those who run may read, and

other Governments in whom power is now vested should take heed.

What will happen at Queen's Park, Toronto, it is now difficult to prophesy. A coalition seems the only way to unravel the political skein which has become so badly snarled. With the unrest still unassuaged there is no great inducement for any party to form a Government at this time, particularly if they do not have a healthy working majority. It is not a propitious period during which to test the virtues and wisdom of a farmer Government, for any further increases in living costs, (which are not improbable before spring,) will ire urban folk, while a weakening of the market for farm products without a corresponding reduction all along the line will not meet with favor in rural districts. Practically all these circumstances are beyond the control of the Provincial Government, but a certain measure of blame in any case is likely to be bestowed upon it.

We are, no doubt, heading toward some form of group government, such as they have in England, but just at the present time the party holding the balance of power will be in a much happier position than the party which assumes responsibility. However, the people's representatives are duty-bound to serve the State to the best of their ability and cannot shun obligations imposed upon them by electors.

A number of by-elections are now a necessity in order to endow the prospective ministers with cabinet rank, and in the minds of many experienced politicians another general election within twelve months is not an improbability. However, we are living in a new era without precedent to guide or law to direct. Proportional representation, which is quite in keeping with the times, necessitates changes in the old order of things, but true democracy submits to change, and a happy solution may be found.

### A Rural Mistake.

A great many farmers are obliged to leave their farms comparatively early in life, on account of a breakdown in health. In some cases the husband is the victim of impaired constitution, but more often the wife and mother is unable to longer carry on and the farm is sold. While we fully understand the difficulties incident to managing and working the 100-acre farm, or a larger one, making ends meet, discharging the mortgage and saving up a little against the autumn of one's life, we are inclined to the view that farmers keep up the pace too long, which they set in their youth, and thereby shorten their days of usefulness and impair their health beyond restoration. The energetic young wife often renders valuable assistance while a start is being made by assisting in outdoor tasks, but as age creeps over her and the demands of the growing children tax her to the extreme, it becomes a human impossibility for any but the very strongest of mothers to serve in a dual capacity as outside helper and keeper of the home. The ambition and sacrificial spirit of rural women commands the highest respect of all, but too many fail to realize that age alters one's capabilities for toil and neglect to relinquish to their children and others the tasks which they willingly and happily performed in their youth. In too many cases they do not allow themselves to believe that the boys are now young men capable of waiting on themselves and taking the burdens off of mother's shoulders. The daughters, too, are not encouraged to save their mother as many steps as they should, and the result too often is illness and a premature breakdown.

During the recent political campaign a farmer who had previously sold his farm came early to a U. F. O. meeting and expressed surprise that his neighbors were late. He remarked, however, that it was the first evening in twenty-one years that he was not at home

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$3.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
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to assist with the milking, but his wife's health had broken down and the farm had to be sold. In his case children were growing up and capable of carrying on the work, but with the wife and mother incapacitated there was no way out.

Excessive hard work for husband and wife frequently leads to just such circumstances, and while the demands always seem urgent, both should first of all consider their health, which is of far more value than dollars, farms or live stock.

## The Victory Loan Drive.

The drive for the Victory Loan of 1919 is now in full swing, and the canvassers' appeal should be given every consideration. There is plenty of money in Canada at the present time, but if people endeavor to preserve it or bury it in a napkin the future prosperity of this country will be imperilled. It will reveal a short-sighted condition of the mind, if those with any earnings to spare fail to come forward with a reasonable subscription to the 1919 Victory Loan.

The reasons for this Loan have been well presented, but from an agricultural point of view only, one can focus on two essentials; first, to provide credits by the use of which our products can be marketed; and second, to construct ships that will carry this produce across the sea. It is the purpose, we understand, of the present administration to utilize most of the ships which the Government intends to construct in connection with the Canadian National Railways. The Canadian farmer who buys Victory Bonds helps to market his own product and to provide the vessels required for its transportation.

Above all, the public treasury requires funds to discharge its obligations to the Canadian banks that have advanced almost a quarter of a billion dollars; to meet other obligations which the Government must face, and only by everyone coming forward to the limit of his ability with a liberal subscription can we insure the stability of our industrial and agricultural industries and secure the foundation upon which the Dominion has been reared.

## The Inter-Provincial Plowing Match

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

A few notes taken while visiting Ottawa during the Tractor Exhibition and Plowing Contest recently held there, may be of some interest to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." Certainly the event itself was interesting to those who were present.

Being the first thing of the kind to take place in this part of the Province it will probably never be equalled in the future insofar as pleasure and education, for those attending, was concerned. Later demonstrations will be more or less of an old story unless, possibly, we take to plowing with aeroplanes. That would do away with the danger of getting mired in the soft ground, which seems to be one of the possibilities with the tractor, especially in the case of the heavier styles.

Right here I would like to say that the impression left with me, after seeing about thirty of these machines at work, is that the light tractors now being manufactured will give better satisfaction than those that are comparatively heavy. They can travel faster, go over wetter ground and seem to be able to draw three plows with the same ease as the others. The consumption of fuel shouldn't be any greater and, on the whole, the price is lower. We had an instance of what they can do during the first day of the demonstration. A large tractor, drawing two sets of disc harrows, began to find the recently-plowed soil too loose for it, and in a few minutes had lowered itself about a foot and a half into the ground by its efforts to proceed. It was finally necessary for the by-standers to lift the disc harrows clear of the land so that the tractor might back up and turn to one side far enough to get past the hole it had made. This was probably the chance one of the lighter tractors had been looking for. At any rate it was on the spot a few minutes later and drawing two sets of disc harrows, if anything, heavier than its competitors. And it proceeded to run right into the hole that the other had made, with the discs at the greatest angle to which they could be put. Without the least apparent difficulty it came up and out and soon overtook its rival.

This demonstration of the practical value of lightness of construction was, it seems to me, the outstanding lesson taught during the whole of this tractor exhibition. And I feel sure that the next few years will show an improvement in the construction of tractors in respect to reducing their size and weight.

One good effect of the "gasoline plow" will be, in the case of some farms, to rid them of stones. Any farmer intending to plow with a tractor will soon realize the advantage of removing any boulders or fairly large stones that may be on, or near, the surface of the ground. Attending to the tractor and a set of plows will keep the average man sufficiently amused without the necessity of further entertainment in the way of coming in contact with some submerged rock, especially if he be in the habit of travelling from three and a half to four miles an hour. A wooden pin in the draw-bar is provided for such emergencies as this, the pin being supposed to give way at the proper moment and so lessen the shock, but taking it on the whole it can hardly be said that heavy stones and the tractor plow will agree very well in the same field. But the cure for this difficulty is very apparent, and on the most farms can be applied with success.

If tractors come into favor as quickly as has the automobile there is something of a future ahead of the industry. About eight hundred cars were parked in one of the fields of the Experimental Farm the first day of the demonstration. The value of these would be over three-quarters of a million dollars, so it isn't hard to form an estimate of the ability of the farmers of Ontario and Quebec to get what they want, even though it may not be absolutely necessary. As far as that goes, though, the luxury of one generation is the necessity of the next. When a spade or the crooked branch of a tree was the best that could be had for turning over the soil one of the walking plows, that most of us use now, would have certainly been looked upon as a luxury.

And that reminds us that a number of good farmers that we saw recently still consider them a necessity. The Plowing Match that took place at the same time as the Tractor Demonstration was of almost as much interest to the majority of those present. And it was proved that all good plowmen did not belong to a past generation. Beautiful work was done by almost every contestant, and the teams that were drawing the plows were an exhibition in themselves. The only criticism to be made in this connection is that several of the plowmen did not finish their ridge of land with a single horse, in this way spoiling, to some extent, what would otherwise have been a perfect piece of workmanship.

It seems to be considered necessary, by most men, to plow a very narrow furrow to make a good appearance, and perhaps it is. But this is the weak point of plowing matches in general. A premium is put on appearance rather than what is of practical value. In this day of improved cultivators and disc harrows the narrow furrow that would break down easily under the ordinary drag harrow isn't so necessary. And it takes about twice the time to plow a field in that way, to say nothing of the greater liability of the land to become grassy if the season happens to be wet.

But a plowing match is a good sporting event, and as such it would do us no harm to attend them or take part in them oftener than we have had the opportunity of doing in the past number of years. There would be no question about it being "clean" sport, anyway, in spite of the mud we might get on our boots.

When an event of this kind is as well managed and carried through as was the contest and show at the

Experimental Farm at Ottawa this year, there can be no two opinions as to its value, from the recreation standpoint as well as from that of practical education.

## Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGE, M.A.

The only large mammal that has held its own against man is the Fox. In settled regions the Cougar, the Lynx, the Wildcat, the Wolverine, the Bear, the Wolf, and other large mammals have disappeared or have become extremely scarce, but the number of Foxes has not diminished but has, on the other hand, in many regions, increased. And this in spite of constant warfare waged against them by man. The reason is to be found partly in the combination of cunning and audacity which enters into the Fox's mental make-up and partly in the fact that man has eliminated the other large animals which previously were the enemies of the Fox. Also the Fox is not an animal of the dense forests but prefers partly-cleared land, and the area of such land has greatly increased with the advent of man.

All who have studied the Fox agree that the saying "As cunning as a Fox" has a great deal more truth in it than most sayings. The Foxes in North America in the time of the early settlers were comparatively easy to trap, and the same is true to-day of those of wild regions. But the Foxes of the cultivated districts have learned a great deal by experience, and have become so shrewd that they are no mean antagonist for the man to pit his wits against. They are very fond of chickens, but they seem to have learned that it is unsafe to visit any one coop two nights in succession, or indeed for some considerable period, and so are rarely caught in the traps set for them. They also seem to realize that it is not desirable to commit depredations in the immediate vicinity of their den, as it is stated on good authority that a barnyard near a den is never rifled. It is not at all unusual for a Fox when hunted to circle and follow in the tracks of the hunters, after having thrown the hounds off the scent. And the Fox has many ways of dealing with hounds. One way is to run in shallow water and thus break the scent. Another way is to cross a stream on ice just thick enough to bear a Fox but too thin to bear a hound—a trick which sometimes results in a drowned dog. Another trick is mentioned by Seton, who says: "There is a device that I have several times known the Fox to resort to when pressed by the hounds, that is, to run along the railway ahead of a train, and cross a high trestle bridge. On one occasion I knew of a hound being thrown from the trestle into the river beneath by the locomotive, minus his tail, but otherwise unhurt. I was told, however, that all were not so fortunate, as some hounds had been killed at the same place in a similar way." I have heard of Foxes making use of a barb-wire fence when pursued by hounds, crossing and re-crossing the strands which were wide enough apart to allow the Fox to leap through with ease, but which checked the dogs considerably. Geo. L. Fordyce, quoted by Seton, tells of a tame Fox which he kept on a chain and which used to catch chickens. He says: "I watched to see how it was done, and found that when food was given the Fox, it would, instead of eating it, place it almost as far from the opening of the den as its chain would reach. The Fox would then back down into its den and wait until the chickens came for the food, and when one got within the radius of the chain, it would have chicken for dinner instead of the food I had given it." It is well known among trappers that the Fox manages to spring traps without getting caught in them; it has been seen to do this by rolling over the trap so that the trap is sprung, but the jaws cannot get a grip on its back.

There is no doubt that Foxes pair, and there is much evidence that they do so for life. The male does his share in looking after the family by bringing food. The young are born in April, and are from four to nine in number. The newly-born cubs are clad in lead-colored fur. Their nursery is usually a den at the end of a burrow some fifteen feet long dug in the earth, but is occasionally in a hollow log or the base of a hollow tree. When the den is dug in the ground the earth from the excavation is as a rule removed by scattering it, and the den usually has two or three openings. As the young grow they come out of the den and play about its entrance, and at such times one of the parents is near-by and at their warning bark the young run back into the den. The young are full-grown by September.

At top speed the Fox can travel at the rate of about twenty-six miles an hour.

The Fox's tail—the "brush"—is of service to it in many ways. It is used as a wrap for the paws and nose, the only exposed parts, when the animal sleeps, and when they fight among themselves it is used as a foil to dash in the face of the adversary. Occasionally, however, the brush instead of being of use to its owner is a hindrance, as sometimes when going over wet snow it becomes heavy and "water-logged," and greatly retards the animal's progress. When in this condition the Fox has been known to turn and squeeze the water out with its feet.

The Fox's menu is quite an extended one, including many kinds of birds and small mammals, but its main food undoubtedly consists of mice. When food is found which is not needed for immediate consumption it is buried in the ground or snow.

The black, silver and cross Foxes are not separate species or varieties but are only color phases of the common Fox, and occur in the same litters with the red phase.



## THE HORSE.

### Friends of the Horse Becoming Active.

The horse still has influential friends even outside the pale of agriculture and they are co-operating in the United States to obtain justice for man's most faithful servant. Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America writes as follows in regard to this new movement:

"Manufacturers of horse-drawn implements, wagons, buggies, leather and harness manufacturers, hay and grain dealers, and all other interests identified in any way with the production and use of horses, have been aroused to action by the misrepresentations made by interests that are desirous of seeing the horse eliminated as a factor in production and transportation. The Associated Saddlery manufacturers raised a large sum and employed skilled investigators to carry out an extended survey of the present place of the horse in agriculture and commerce. This survey has been in progress for about ninety days. From eight to ten men have been employed on the work; original evidence has been sought in all cases; hearsay testimony has been entirely eliminated; one investigator has travelled forty thousand miles while gathering data, and the results promise the most comprehensive compilation of data ever gathered on this subject. Efforts are now being made by leaders in the various horse interests to bring about a general conference and the organization of a body which can carry out definite, well planned, truthful propaganda which will bring home to the public generally the desirability of using horses as much as possible in order that a low cost of production and transportation may be maintained."

Some action on the part of our horse breeder's associations, experiment stations and other interests inseparately linked up with the horse breeding industry, is long overdue. They have been sitting quietly by during the last ten years and watching the horse being gradually relegated to farm work and tasks in the industrial world where its place could not be filled. Even in field work other kinds of power is becoming popular, and increasing so, because the horse has no strong breed association or outstanding horseman at any publicly owned institution to champion the most noble of the animal kind and reveal the importance and value of the horse in the world of agriculture or commerce. The breed associations were organized primarily for the purpose of guarding the records and keeping the respective breeds pure; but the time has unquestionably arrived when they should outline a more comprehensive program and exert a greater influence over the horse breeding industry of this country.

### Ashbourne Shire Show.

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

That one-time most popular outdoor autumn exhibition, the Ashbourne Shire Horse Show, has been revived in England. There were 240 entries. The open class for brood mares had an entry of 15, at the head of which was the Pendley Stock Farms Pendley Duchess, a winner at the Royal, in London, and at other shows.

Three-year-old fillies were a small class, with a shapely, powerful filly at the head of them in Mr. Dannon's Knowland Princess Tandridge, which made a good show.

Two-year-old fillies were a stronger lot, the two classes numbering 10 each. J. T. Green's Wootton Beauty II, a brown by Champion's Clansman, brought off a double event, winning in both open and local classes. She is on big powerful lines, with great bone and excellent joints; she has fine feather and the best of feet. The Pendley Stock Farms were second with the good-looking Normanby Mona, third at the Royal.

Yearling fillies made a very strong class with nine entries. W. Howard Palmer's Stokes Coming Queen, by Tandridge Coming King, was a clever winner. She has come on a lot since she was second at the Royal, both in growth and in quality, and she is likely to be heard of again. Sir Arthur Nicholson's Leek Ruth, a bay by Champion's Clansman, with good limbs and fine character, was second.

Yearling colts were good if not numerous. It was a close thing between J. Richardson's Old Hough Finland Thing and Mr. Farnsworth's Cheersley Champion, but finally the former had it.

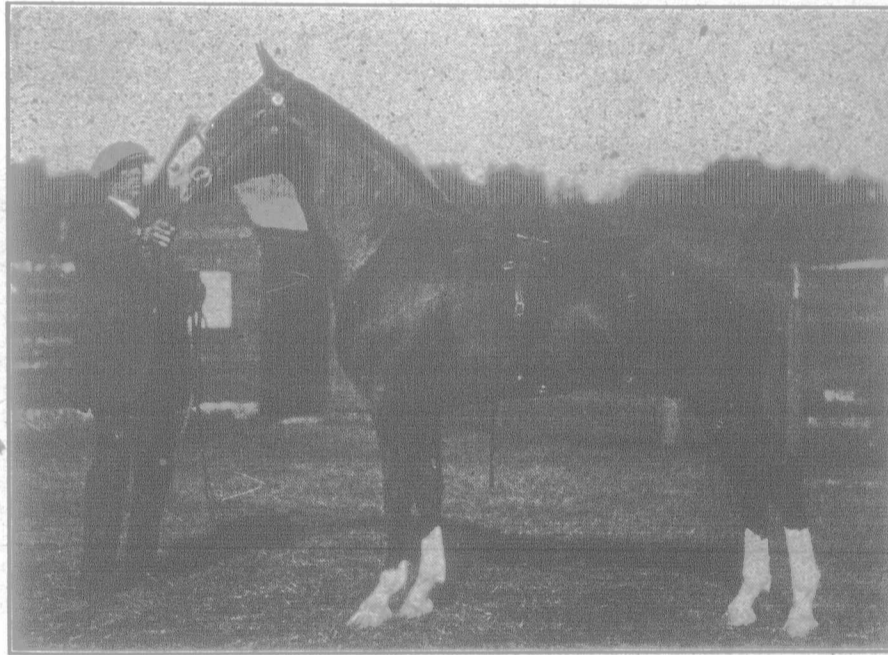
J. Cotton's Friars Mistress won in the local class for filly foals, and in the local class for colt foals Mr. Challinor's bay by Monk's Green Swell, was first.

In the open class for colt foals Mr. Farrow's bay by Tandridge Coming King was the winner, and in a very strong class of filly foals the Pendley Stock Farms won with Pendley Duchess 3rd, which has been to the fore at several important shows this season.

The mare challenge cup was won by Mr. Massey's Dolly Grey. The President's cup and the filly challenge cup went to Mr. Green's Wootton Beauty II. The President's foal cup, the Fitz Herbert Wright cup, and the foal challenge cup went to Mr. Cotton's Friars' Mistress.

### A Kindergarten Course For Foals.

As soon as the foal is weaned his preliminary education should be commenced. It is better to bring a foal up in the way it should go than to leave it until needed for actual work and then set about to "break" it. The young thing is more subject to the will of man than is the three or four-year-old horse and while the foal is young it has fewer pronounced ideas of its own. The horse ought to be reasonably matured before being set at hard work, but education in the advanced stage of his life is resented and he is more inclined to be stubborn or wilful in his disposition. It is, therefore, wise to handle the foal from the beginning with a view to training the animal for a life of service and usefulness. Pick up the feet occasionally, handled the legs and, on the whole, give the young thing the impression that you are his friend but master. When a halter is first used avoid a struggle, if possible, by leading him along some accustomed path such as to the watering trough and back. It is unwise to pull on the halter if the foal



Kirkburn Leader.

Champion Hackney stallion at the Royal Show, 1919.

refuses to lead. Nature seems to prompt the animal to hold back and any efforts to drag the young foal will be met with a greater determination to resist. A little coaxing or cajolery at first will prove more effective in the long run than will force. However, never allow the foal to get the impression that it has conquered. It must always understand that man is his master and in the majority of cases there is no reason for him thinking that man is not his friend.

## LIVE STOCK.

Keep the pigs on pasture as long as possible, but provide a dry sleeping place for them.

There is no time like the present to start into breeding pure-breeds, or at least using a pure-bred sire.

Have you made your entries to the Winter Live-Stock Shows? The greater the number of exhibitors the keener the competition, and the greater the interest.

Have the ewes gaining in flesh at the time they are bred; it will tend towards a higher percentage of lambs next spring. For early April lambs breed the ewes the first part of November.

If the flock is large it is not advisable to allow the ram to run with the ewes all the time. Better results will be obtained by keeping him in for a portion of the day and feeding a little grain.

Success in raising pigs or calves depends a good deal on the attention given the different individuals. Feed so as to promote health and thriftiness. Cleanliness of feeding utensils is very important.

The fall auctions of live stock are setting a high-price standard. In Nebraska 19 Shorthorn bulls recently made an average of \$575, and 104 females \$650. In North Dakota a herd averaged \$680.

International Fat Stock Show, Chicago, will be held November 29 to December 6. Ontario Provincial Winter Fair is December 5 to 11. These fairs are of great value to the breeder of good stock. Plan on attending.

Milking Shorthorns in England are making high records. Marian 4th, owned by R. L. Mond, gave 14,282 pounds in 365 days. R. W. Hobb's Melody 13th yielded 14,150 pounds in the full year. Five other cows gave over 12,000 pounds and 26 over 10,000, writes our English correspondent.

Our English correspondent writes that England and Wales have a live-stock improvement scheme by which the Government assists small farmers to secure the services of sound and pedigreed bulls, boars and stallions. There are now 350 boars, 721 bulls and 122 stallions out at service at very reasonable fees.

### Our Scottish Letter.

At the date of writing we are in the throes of a strike of railway workers. For nearly a week the transport arrangements of the whole island of Great Britain have been suspended. This is the close of the fifth working day during which the strike has lasted. Arrangements are proceeding which it is hoped may issue in a resumption of ordinary traffic, but so far there is no report of a settlement. It is not easy to see why the men have struck. It is alleged to be for a "principle," but what that principle may be is somewhat obscure. In any case, no change in the present remuneration of railway workmen of any grade could take place until after December 31, and with a solid three months in which to negotiate it is difficult to justify the action of the men. The paralysis of the transport arrangements of the Kingdom on Saturday last was well nigh complete. Even yet certain areas of the country are isolated, but the spirit of the people generally is admirable.

It is evident that the Government was well informed as to what was going on behind the scenes. It is not easy on any other theory to account for the effective character of the arrangements made for the distribution of milk and meat, and other perishable articles. So far there has been no actual want, but rationing, as strict as prevailed during the period of the submarine menace, has been promptly imposed. War experiences have made us familiar with that, and on the whole the various restrictions and inconveniences are being accepted in a spirit of good humor. The impression one gets is that the people generally are resolved to see this thing through. Most of those responsible for the carrying on of business were heartily sick of the perennial strikes to which industry was being subjected. In common parlance, we were "fed up" with threats and interruptions, and desired to be allowed to re-establish sound business conditions. These had been rudely upset by the war and much spade-work is called for. Hence the calm resolution with which the present paralysis has been faced. Everybody is striving to do his and her bit, and the resumption of negotiations between the Government and the Railwaymen's Union to-day, through the medium of the Transport Union leaders, seems to augur well for success. As it is the great Northern Shorthorn sales and the Lanark Clydesdale horse sales which should have been held next week have been postponed, the former to the week after next, and the latter to the week following that.

### HIGH PRICES FOR RAMS.

September has been a month of record-breaking amongst the breeders and buyers of rams. In almost every breed record prices have been made, and in respect of the three distinct Scottish breeds this is definitely so. A Blackface shearing ram has been sold for £450, a Border Leicester shearing ram for £600, and a Cheviot for £620. The upward movement began two years ago among the Blackfaces, when a shearing ram was sold for £300. Last year another shearing ram made £395. This year at Lanark the very first sheep sold made £300, another later on in the day made £240, a third made £310, and finally one made £400. It was scarcely expected that this could be improved upon, but two days later, at Perth, 20 of the big lot of 75 sold by Adam Archibald, Vershiels, Stow, made £450, the buyer being James Clark, Crossflatt, Muirkirk, one of the foremost breeders of the day, and a very extensive flock-master. A notable fact in connection with these high prices is the position taken by rams bred in the extreme north of Ireland. During the past thirty years several breeders in County Antrim have been breeding high-class Blackface sheep. They have purchased superior ewes and rams, particularly at the Lanark sales. On at least three occasions, twice at Perth and once at Lanark, shearing rams bred in County Antrim attracted special notice, and were purchased by breeders of eminence in Scotland. The £400 ram at Lanark this year was out of a ewe got by one of these Irish-bred rams, and the buyer of the £400 ram was A. J. Pilkington, Parkmore, in the extreme north of Ireland. The lesson to be derived from this experience is the value of breeding true to one type and ideal. Violent outcrosses are not safe. It is sounder policy to adhere to type and select the best. The £450 tup at Perth is from a flock which perhaps more frequently than any other in Scotland has produced sires which may be called epoch-making. Adam Archibald is the last survivor of a trio of brothers who excelled as flockmasters. The eldest, John Archibald, was regarded as perhaps the most widely-read of flockmasters in Scotland. The second, James Archibald,

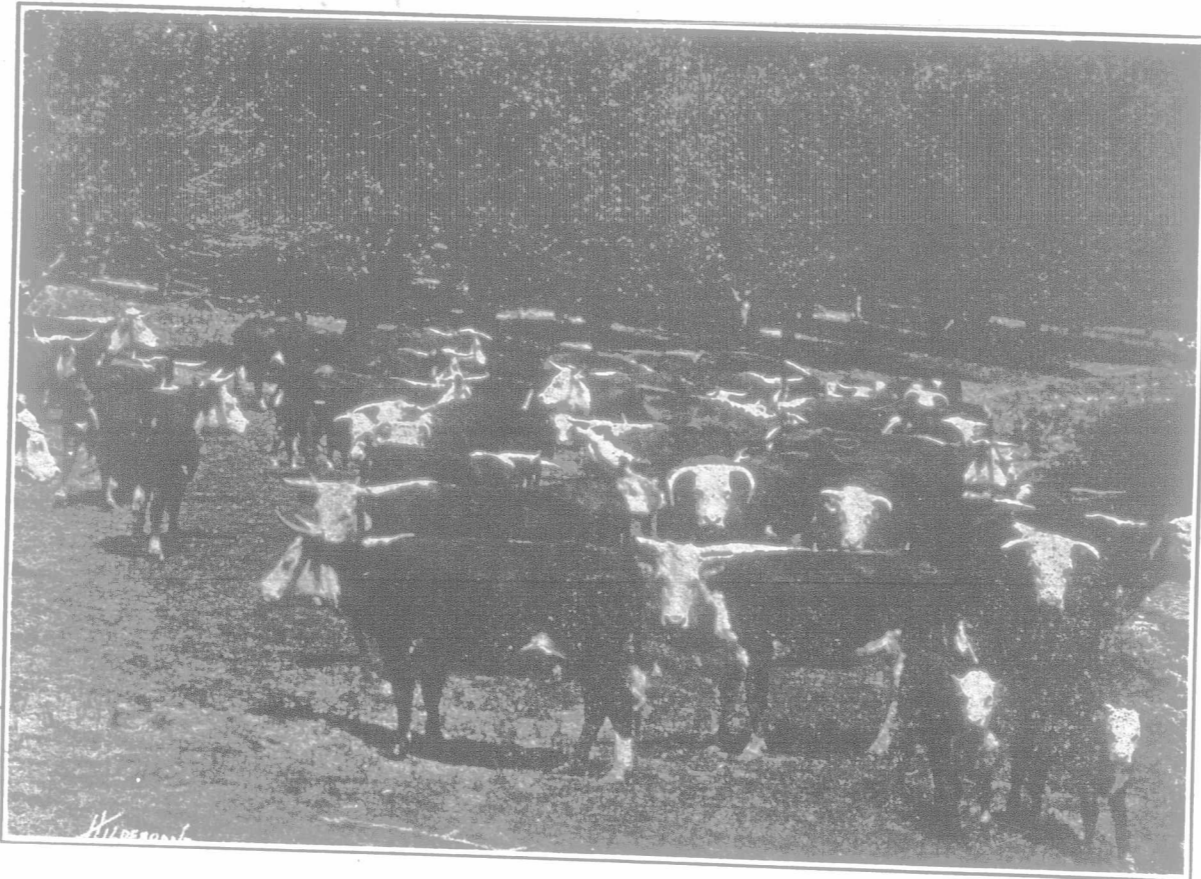
was a man of a singularly well-balanced mind, and sound judgment. He was in great request as an arbiter, and in judging sheep displayed a fine spirit of detachment from prejudice. Adam Archibald, who survives his brothers, is an expert in mating and handling sheep. No man has a better knowledge of the points of a Blackface ewe or ram. The grazings known as Overshiels are in the Lammerrivers, on the borders of Midlothian and the Merse, and many a splendid ram has been produced by the brothers Archibald from these hills.

The sale at which the £450 Blackface ram was disposed of was held on Thursday, September 18, and on the following day the great ram sales were held at Kelso, in the Border district. The day was wet and stormy to a degree. During a somewhat lengthened experience of these sales we never remember being out on a day of such persistent rainfall. The climatic conditions culminated in a thunderstorm, and some of the best sheep were being sold while the weather was at its worst. The Border Leicesters were outnumbered by the representatives of other breeds on sale; in particular, by the Oxford Downs, which have acquired a great vogue in Scotland for crossing purposes. Suffolk Downs were also in great demand, and a new flock of that breed, viz., that of I. P. Ross Taylor, at Mungos Wales, Duns, in the Merse, had the best average as well as the top price. These Down breeds are in great favor for crossing with what are called half-bred ewes, i. e., ewes got by a Border Leicester ram out of Cheviot ewes, or by a half-bred ram out of a half-bred ewe. It is somewhat singular that a breeder cannot go farther with this particular line of breeding without coming to grief. The sheep degenerate in the third generation. Lambs got by a Down ram out of half-bred ewes or ewes got by a Border Leicester ram out of half-bred ewes, are in great favor with butchers. It is this which gives the Border Leicester his pre-eminence. Like the Shorthorn among cattle, he is indispensable when an inferior breed or class is being graded up. The demand

But all Scottish averages were eclipsed at the Cheviot tup sale, held at Hawick, at the foot of the Cheviot Hills, on the 24th ult. There the most beautiful of all British breeds are seen at their best. Twenty or twenty-five years ago nearly all the Cheviot tups sold by auction were two-year-olds. Now fully one-half of them are sold as dimonts, a fine pastoral word used to describe a tup one year old. Sir Walter Scott has incorporated it in one of his best novels, giving the name Dandie Dimont to his typical Scottish shepherd. The dimonts at Hawick this year were a very beautiful lot, and Millknowe Victory, the breed champion at the H. and A. S., Edinburgh, made the record price of £620. He was bred by John Robson, Millknowe, Duns, and was bought by Wm. Hogg, Newlands, Gifford, and John Robson Jr., Lynegar, Watten, Caithness, in partnership. Millknowe Victory is a beauty. His points are almost ideally perfect, and his price places the Cheviots in the front of all Scots breeds. Mr. Robson had the extraordinary average of £111 17s. 4d. for fifteen dimonts. If the £620 sheep is taken out of the lot, Mr. Robson has still an average of £75 11s. 5d. for fourteen. At Lanark, Charles Cadzow, Borland, Dunsyre, had an average of £88 11s. 8d. for twelve Blackface shearlings. At Perth, Mr. Archibald had an average of £30 11s. 3d. for seventy-five, which, numbers considered, is out of sight the best average of the year.

The question which many thinking men are asking is, how long are such figures to be maintained? Everything is exceptionally high in price this year, and although the war is supposed to be ended, and the Central Powers of Europe are shattered, the cost of living is as high to-day in this country as it was at even the most critical periods of the war. The first thing that will bring down prices will be steady, persevering toil, leading to greatly enhanced production, and consequent increase of wealth. Such an old-fashioned remedy sees us to be sadly at a discount at present.

SCOTLAND YET.



A Contented Group of Herefords.

or Border Leicesters this year was very steady, and culminated in one bred by John Kinnaird, Newmans, Prestonkirk, being sold to W. R. Ross Milton, of Culoden, Inverness, for £600. The ram in question is a truly noble specimen. He stands squarely on his limbs, has a great, broad back, well-sprung ribs, and splendid gigots. It was generally agreed that he was the best ram of the breed in the field, and the bidding for him was very keen. In the end he was secured for a home-breeder, although one of the keenest bidders held an Australian commission. Another keen bidder was A. M. Montgomery, of Nether Hall, Castle Douglas, who in the beginning of the same week had made the highest price at the Castle Douglas sale. An interesting fact in connection with the sale of this £600 shearling may be mentioned. At the H. and A. S. Show at Edinburgh, in July, he was shown and unplaced. At the Kelso sales the ram which was placed first at the H. and A. S. Show made £15, the second made £110, the third £55, and this unplaced one at £600. Either the judges were much at fault, or the buyers at Kelso were seeing double. There is reason to fear that the defect was in the judges, not in the buyers. The £600 sheep was got by a ram called Daintless Knight, now owned by W. W. Hope, Plattsburgh, East Lothian. When a tup lamb he served ten ewes, and of the produce five were included in sixteen sold by Mr. Kinnaird at Kelso. The average price of the six was £39 11s. 5d. The best average of the six was £41 11s. 5d. for seven from the Newmill of Gifford, in the Borders. The third best average was £37, made by A. M. Montgomery, who sold seven at that figure. The highest price was £199, Blackface ewes, as a rule, were fetching higher prices and averages than the Border Leicesters.

Keep the Stock Thrifty.

As November draws near, with its chilly nights and bleak, north winds, the stockman commences to stable the animals. It is important that every comfort be given the breeding stuff and young things. It is surprising how quickly some of the animals commence to lose flesh if left in the open under unfavorable conditions. Yearlings and two-year-olds, running on good pasture with the shelter of a bush or the barnyard, can remain out until the snowflakes, without suffering any great harm. Nature provides them with a heavy coat of hair to protect them from the elements. It is different, however, with the cows and calves. If they are to do their best they must be cared for, and it is necessary to stable them at nights quite early in the fall. A little grain and a feed of hay will help keep them in condition.

When stabling the stock for the winter, great care must be exercised in the feeding. The stock are changing from green feed to a certain amount of dry roughage, from outdoor conditions to confinement in the stable, and the more gradually this change can be made the better the stock will do. To bring the animals in off the grass, tie them in stalls and commence feeding heavily on grain very often results in loss. The animals' stomachs are not accustomed to the heavy, heating ration. We have seen steers which have made good gains on rape stable, and weigh very little more after six or seven weeks' stable feeding than they did when brought in off the grass. The cause in some instances was traced directly to a too sudden change in the ration. Make the ration as succulent as possible with roots or silage, and

then gradually increase the dry feed and grain. It is better to feed no grain at all for the first week or ten days than to start in giving seven or eight pounds. Start with a handful or two of meal and work up to a full ration very gradually, if most economic and the maximum results are to be obtained.

As feed is scarce, it is well to go easy in the fall. Too many start feeding lavishly and then have to gradually diminish the ration as spring approaches, owing to the mows and bins becoming empty. Attention should be centred upon the breeding animals and calves. The yearling which has been properly raised can be wintered very nicely on silage or roots and cut straw, with possibly a little hay towards spring. These animals will grow and more than hold their own in flesh on silage and straw. The fattening stock, of course, must be fed grain in order to put on flesh. With the present price for all classes of feed, many will be loath to purchase concentrates, such as bran, oil cake or cotton seed. However, these feeds are an excellent addition to the home-grown concentrates to keep the animals in condition. They need not be fed heavily, as a handful or two of the oil cake or cotton seed, fed twice a day, will show results in the thriftiness of the young stock. If short of feed, it is better to dispose of the culls in the herd or flock, rather than to carry a large number through the winter on short rations. One is losing time if the ration is such that the animals fail in flesh when stabled. It takes a considerable time in the spring to start the poorly-fed animal gaining. Size up the feed supply and carefully look over the herd, and then make the winter plans accordingly.

Agriculture and a Railway Strike.

As I write we are in the seventh day of a national railway strike in England, Scotland and Wales. How well agriculture is coming out of a most damnable bit of business is the text of my article. At a moment's notice trains stopped, and all moving merchandise—everything—was left where it stood, on sidings, on main lines and side-tracks—everywhere. Perishable food was left to rot; cattle, sheep and pigs, and poultry too, were left without a bite of food, to starve and die. Thousands of heavy draft railway horses were left in their stables to "fend" for themselves. The railroads of Britain were left to rust, i. e., if the strikers had had their own way, and the people of the country were to starve so long as the railwaymen could by these means try and spring out of the Government something they took to be a grievance. But the strikers reckoned without several things. They did not know that our Food Control Department by the issue of a single code word would bring, hurrying up, thousands of petrol-driven motor lorries, thousands of volunteer drivers, soldiers and sailors, and others willing to fetch and carry food, to liberate the starving cattle, sheep and pigs from the rail tracks, to feed the railway horses, (going mad for water), and to take over the circulation and maintenance of the nation's food supplies. Like magic, Hyde Park, in London, was transformed into a gigantic dairy. All over the country centres for the receipt of food and milk from the country districts were formed. These same centres distributed the foodstuffs and agricultural products, and none of us have gone short, albeit we are once more on wartime rationing. But the children and the sick have got their milk. The towns near the ports are feeding on imported meats; the towns and cities inland are feeding off cattle, sheep and pigs which are being walked on the hoof to markets to be sold. Thus so far as "padding the hoof" goes, we have gone back to the middle of the eighteenth century when 40,000 Scottish cattle annually left their Northern homes and were walked to England, where they were fattened and sent along the roads in droves week by week to Smithfield Market, London.

But we are winning this domestic quarrel. Let me tell you what was done in London. Hyde Park was turned into a huge dairy from which the whole of the metropolitan area receives their dairy milk supplies. A huge and elaborate system of motor transport brings the milk from the farmers and it is dumped in the Park. A constant stream of motor lorries consisting largely of military and naval and flying corps lorries, and commandeered motor vehicles, numbering over 2,000, fetch the milk from the farms to the Park from whence it is distributed to the wholesalers, who pass it on to the retailers. About 15,000 churns of milk are collected daily and over 72,000 miles are covered every day by these lorries. They take back to the country all kinds of foodstuffs which are moved up from the docks by horse transport. All over the country there are 10,000 motor lorries working on the fetch and carry from the farm stunt. On October 1, over 153,000 gallons of milk were brought into London, and the public were getting seventy per cent. of their normal quantities.

Feeding the railway horses was a job for volunteers, and we have half the peage carrying fodder and wheeling it to the horses. Countesses and others are acting as stable lads and strappers. There are 2,000 railway horses in one company's depot in London, and 1,300 in another, while Birmingham has one lot of 600 head. All these poor things were left to starve, but they are in good keeping now, and, as I have said, John Bull is winning. The farmer likes the new motor transport which fetches his products off his doorstep. This development of transport is going to revolutionize British farming.

[Note.—The strike referred to in the preceding article was settled almost as precipitously as it was begun. It only continued a few days after our correspondent

ALBION.

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Railway Strike.

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ALBION. in the preceding article sly as it was begun. It after our correspondent

wrote th above but the article is a graphic description of what transpired during the critical period, while the strike lasted.—EDITOR.]

Diseases of Sheep.—Con.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—ANTHRAX.

Anthrax, also called splenic fever, wool sorter's disease, splenic apoplexy, malignant pustule, etc., is caused by a rod-shaped, square-headed microscopic bacillus which gains entrance to the circulation, generally through the digestive organs, the virus existing on the grass or fodder, usually that grown on low-lying land, but may enter through an abrasion, if the animal comes in direct contact with infected blood or other tissue.

While a person holding a post mortem on an animal that has died of this disease is very liable to become infected in the latter way, it is very seldom that animals do; the usual means of infection is the consumption of infected grass or fodder.

**Symptoms.**—The symptoms are very accurate. Well-marked loss of appetite and increase of temperature, oedematous swellings sometimes appear on the flanks, and the skin, in some cases, is covered with slight eruptions, but in many cases death occurs in a very short time after the first symptoms are noticeable, and before any marked swellings or eruptions are noticeable. After death, and sometimes before death, a dark, bloody, frothy mucous exudes from the nostrils, mouth or anus, or all of them. The blood is very dark. Diagnosis is confirmed by an examination of the blood by a microscopist, who can readily recognize the rod-like bacilli. The immediate cause of death is usually suffocation. The history of the disease in a given attack or locality is helpful in making a diagnosis, as where previous outbreaks have occurred, others may be expected. However, in any case, a clinical diagnosis confirmed by a bacteriological examination is the only definite one.

**Treatment.**—No curative agents have been discovered. When an outbreak has been determined or even suspected, the veterinarian in charge, or the owner or attendant, should at once notify the Health of Animals Dept., Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont., and a member of the Dominion staff of veterinary inspectors will be sent to take charge.

All dead animals should be burned. When the slightest suspicion of the presence of this disease exists, it is very unwise to hold a post mortem, as the danger is great, all animals showing symptoms should be confined, and those apparently not infected moved to non-infected pastures or fed on non-infected fodder until the inspector arrives and has had time to take the necessary means to confirm the suspicions or prove them false. In cases where it is not practicable to burn the carcass, they should be buried deeply and covered with a liberal supply of quick lime before covering with earth, as the bacilla has a tendency to work to the surface and infect the herbage the following year.

MALIGNANT OEDEMA.

This is a wound infection, the wound becoming infected when in contact with ground or herbage in which the virus or bacilli of the disease exists. It often follows castration. The germ somewhat resembles that of anthrax, but has rounded ends.

**Symptoms.**—The patient is usually found dead. Others may show slight symptoms indicating that something is not right. The temperature is high and diarrhoea is usually present. Swellings which by passing the hand over with slight pressure causes a crepitating sound like passing the hand over paper, appear on the body; the respirations are frequent and labored. A bacteriological examination is necessary to confirm diagnosis. The disease is usually noticeable in sheep kept in the barnyard and in low, damp quarters. No successful treatment has been discovered. Prevention consists in moving the flock to non-infected quarters. As it is a quarantinable disease, the officials at Ottawa should be immediately notified.

BLACKLEG.

Blackleg, black quarter, quarter ill, symptomae anthrax, or gongrenous erythema, is also caused by a virus that exists in the ground or herbage usually grown on low-lying land, but not infrequently on high land.

**Symptoms.**—As in other diseases of this nature, the patient is often found dead, in other cases he is seen to have difficulty in walking; the abdomen bloated, a frothy discharge issuing from the mouth, and the temperature increased. There is generally a swelling on one or more legs, which emits a crepitating sound when lightly pressed.

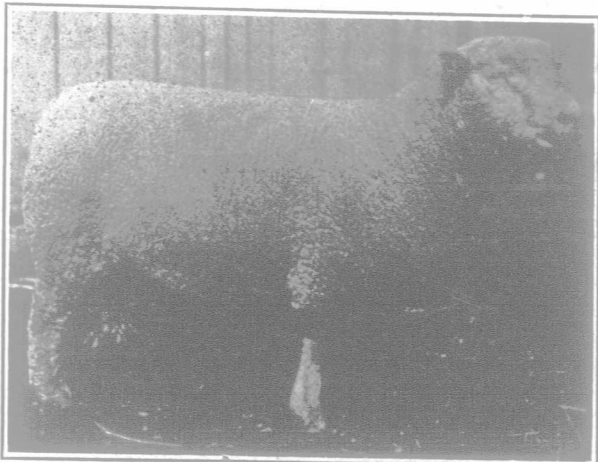
**Treatment.**—No curative treatment has been discovered. Preventive treatment consists in keeping the

flock off infected pasture or fodder or immunizing by the use of anti-blackleg preparations, which with instructions and the necessary instruments, can be procured from manufacturing chemists or the Health of Animals Department, Ottawa.

WHIP.

The Medicine Chest.

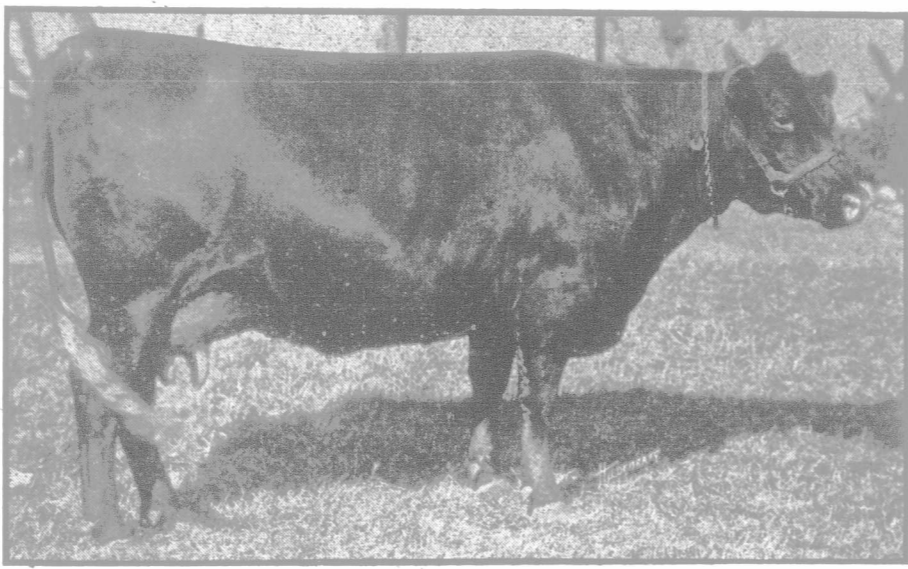
When the stock are in winter quarters and on dry feed the ailments to which they are subject are more numerous than when they are living a natural life in the open and subsisting on nature's diet. The feeder who can make the winter ration as near like the summer ration as possible, is the one who has greatest success and the least illness in the herd or flock. It is important that every stockman have a working knowledge regarding symptoms of the minor ailments and the treatment of simple ailments and accidents. It is essential that he be able to detect illness in its first stages, so



Champion Southdown Ram.

Champion at Toronto for C. Stobbs, Leamington.

as to prevent serious complications. If the trouble is taken in time the mortality on the average farm will be light, but where the stockman is not quick to detect symptoms a disease may reach a stage where it needs skilful attention before the feeder is aware that anything serious is wrong. A careful study of a good veterinary book, and being careful to note any change in the appearance of the animals, will soon acquaint the intelligent stockman with the symptoms of the various diseases. It is well to have on hand a quantity of the various medicines or drugs necessary in treating animals. These should be kept in a chest or closet, and it is advisable to have it padlocked so that children or meddlesome people cannot have access to it. While many of the drugs used are comparatively harmless in reasonable doses, practically all are harmful if taken in too large a quantity. The bottles and packages should be plainly labelled with the common name of the drug, so as to avoid mistakes. As many of the drugs are much alike, it is very unsafe to depend on appearance when picking out the medicine wanted. Besides the medicines, the chest should contain a glass graduated



Jean Du Luth Millie.

Winning Red Polled cow on Western Fair circuit. She has a record of 519.9 pounds of fat. Owned by Jean Du Luth Farm, Minn.

to measure out drams or ounces, a drenching bottle, syringe, injection pump, trocar and canula, veterinarian's suture needles and curvatures, silk and hemp sutures, factory cotton, teat syphon, and a cattle probang and gag. In regard to the medicines such material as Epsom salts, aloes, ginger, gentian, nux vomica, hypsulphite of soda, bicarbonate of soda, nitrate of potassium, iodide of potassium, cantharides, biniodide of mercury, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel, vaseline, catechu, boric acid, prepared chalk, sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, raw linseed oil, fluid of belladonna, oil of turpentine, tincture of opium, sweet spirits of nitre, liquid ammonia fortier, coal-tar antiseptics, carbolic acid, butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh might well be included in the list of drugs

to keep on hand. Some of the above are used externally and some internally. As stated above, care must be exercised in using some of the drugs. A careful diagnosis must first be made and the medicine given according to the symptoms. If in doubt as to the medicine to give, it is always advisable to call in a veterinarian. However, in many cases the stockman could successfully treat the animal, or if he has the medicine on hand he may be able to delay the progress of the disease should the veterinarian be delayed. Being quick to detect trouble and to apply simple remedies are qualifications which every stockman should endeavor to cultivate.

THE FARM.

Terms of the 1919 Victory Loan.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, has made known the terms governing the 1919 Victory Loan which is now being floated.

The prospectus will ask for a minimum amount of \$300,000,000, with the right to accept all or any part of subscriptions in excess of that sum.

As in previous years subscribers will be given a choice of maturity, five-year bonds due November 1, 1924, or 15-year bonds, due November 1, 1934. The securities will carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, payable May 1 and November 1, and the issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5½ per cent. per annum. Purchasers may pay in full on application or in five installments, as follows: Ten per cent. on application; 20 per cent. December 9, 1919; 20 per cent. January 9, 1920; 20 per cent., February 10, 1920; 31.21 per cent., March 9, 1920. The last payment of 31.21 per cent. covers 30 per cent. balance of principal, and 1.21 per cent., representing accrued interest of 5½ per cent. from November 1 to due dates of the respective installments.

As a full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1, 1920, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. If payment is made at the time of application the price will be 100 flat. After the initial payment subscribers have the privilege of paying in full on any due date thereafter, with accrued interest computed at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

Arrangements have again been made with the banks for the purchase of bonds by small subscribers on the installment card system, spreading the payments over ten months. Up to their capacity the banks will also accept bonds from small investors for safe-keeping, without charge, for a period of one year.

As in 1918, bearer bonds will be available through the banks for delivery at the time of application to subscribers making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or both as to principal and interest, in authorized denominations will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as soon as the required registration can be made. Bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid directly to the owner by Government cheque, will not be issued in denominations lower than \$500. The subscription lists which are now open will close on or before November 15, 1919.

As previously intimated by the Minister of Finance, the bonds of the new issue will not carry the tax-exempt privilege which was attached to the issues made during the war. This means that in computing his Dominion income tax the holder of the new securities who is subject to the tax will be required to include the interest as part of his taxable income.

In making the announcement Sir Henry Drayton said: "This is not my loan, it is not the Government's loan; it is the loan of the people of Canada, backed by all the resources of Canada. It is to be spent to discharge our war commitments and provide national working capital. The security is undoubted, the interest return exceptionally attractive. I confidently appeal to the Canadian people for the same full measure of support that has been given to the previous flotations, which have heralded to the world Canada's capacity and standing."

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Peel County Calf Club Show and Sale.

On Tuesday, October 14, fifty-five choice dairy heifers, rising three years of age, were disposed of at Brampton, Ontario, on the occasion of the Peel County Dairy Calf Club show and sale. This event was one of the few sales resulting from the formation of boys' and girls' clubs in the Province of Ontario. Some little time ago we reported a Shorthorn Calf Club sale at Oakville, in Halton County, at which very good prices were realized for the various consignments. At the Peel County sale there were nine pure-bred Holsteins, eleven pure-bred Jerseys, three grade Jerseys, twenty-five grade Holsteins and eight grade Ayrshires offered. According to the announcement of the sale, this Club, which was first organized in the autumn of 1918, by the late J. W. Stark, in co-operation with the Executive of the Peel County Milk and Cream Producers' Association, is the pioneer calf club of Canada. The animals

offered for sale were distributed at the time of organization to the boy and girl members of the club on a twelve-months' note. Since that time the girls and boys have fed, milked and cared for their heifers constantly, at the same time studying the feeding and management of dairy cattle. To assist them in this they have kept records of feed and production, and of the weight of milk and the test of the butter-fat.

The weather was very good indeed on the day the sale took place, and members came from widely different parts of the County with the animals which were being offered for sale. The highest figure of the sale was paid for a Jersey, owned by Mary E. Steen, which went at \$235. Another Jersey went at \$200.

Beginning at 10.30 in the forenoon, and before the sale took place, all of the animals were judged in three classes; one for Jerseys, another for Holsteins and a third for Ayrshires, with a championship prize of \$10 open to the winners of the three previous classes. Each class was open to grades as well as pure-breds, and the awards were made on the following basis: records of feed and milk production, 25 per cent.; condition of the animal, 50 per cent.; training and showing, 25 per cent. According to J. A. Carroll, Agricultural Representative for Peel County, there was strong competition in each class, and the winners had every reason to feel proud of their achievements. Eleven very fine Jersey heifers were led out in the Jersey class, and all of the judging was watched with great interest, but the climax came when the winners in each class were led out for the championship. Quite a number were expecting that the first-prize Jersey would be given the championship, but it was finally awarded to the first-prize Holstein, which had previously won several prizes, including championship at the Brampton fall fair. The following are the winners in the three classes. Unfortunately, we are unable to give the addresses of these boys and girls, all of whom, of course, are members of the Peel County Dairy Calf Club.

HOLSTEINS: 1, Oliver McClure (\$10 and championship); 2, Geo. Wilkinson (\$8); 3, Charles Pallett (\$6);

very nice individuals, and one of them from a 100-lb. dam, were very thin when purchased and, largely because they remained unthrifty all summer, they did not make very good records. We certainly agree with Mr. Croskery that the large majority of the members are to be congratulated on the interest they have taken in the Club and in the work of keeping records of milk and feed. We think that this has been a very successful Club, and that it has afforded exceptional opportunities for the boys and girls of Grenville County to get really high-class Holstein heifers at very moderate prices. It is pretty hard to estimate the influence that will be exerted by the eleven heifers that went into grade herds, because while we do not know these heifers nor the persons who now own them, we feel pretty confident that they will show up much better than most of the grade cows which were owned previously. The following are the figures and some comments made by Mr. Croskery in forwarding them to us:

Heifer No.	Price \$	Best 1 day lbs. milk	Best 7 days lbs. milk	Best 30 days lbs. milk	Best 60 days lbs. milk
1	175	42	287	1,160	2,196
2	205	44	280	1,200	2,300
3	150	30.5	199	775.7	1,439.2
4	150	30.8	178.4	723.8	1,357.4
5	180	40	266	1,071	2,049.2
6	250	62.5	385	1,591	3,138
7	150	41	276	1,133	1,996
8	190	41.2	276	1,071	2,131.2
9	220	34	228.5	897.7	1,793.7
10	210	34	239	876	1,474
11	185	42	282.5	1,149.6	2,157
12	170	32	248	1,048	2,049
13	150	37	248	1,048	2,049
14	190	47.5	323.7	1,357.2	2,569.5



Bringing in the Last of the Season's Crops.

4, Ronald Lawrence (\$4); 5, Arthur Clarkson (\$2); 6, Neil Little (\$1). JERSEYS: 1, Willie Dolson (\$10); 2, Sarah Sharpe (\$8); 3, Mary E. Steen (\$6); 4, Marian Monkman (\$4); 5, Helen Forster (\$2). AYRSHIRES: 1, Irene Giles (\$7); 2, Eldred Johnston (\$5); 3, Albert Wiley (\$3).

### Successful Calf Club in Grenville County.

Last spring a Boys' and Girls' Calf Club was established in Grenville County, and Holsteins were chosen as the breed to which members would all devote their attention. W. M. Croskery, Agricultural Representative, has kindly forwarded us some very interesting information with regard to these heifers that were purchased for the boys and girls, and the amount of milk they have given since that time. He tells us that all these heifers, with the exception of four, freshened at two years of age or very shortly afterwards. The other four were nearly three when they freshened. The figures showing the amount of milk given for one day, seven days, thirty days and sixty days have been taken from record sheets sent in and signed by the member of the club and his or her parents, except in one case. It is interesting also to note that the price which was paid for each heifer is also given. This price is the price that was paid by the member of the Club, and, of course, they were not charged any more than was the price. Mr. Croskery says that the majority of the heifers were in poor flesh when bought and, therefore, not able to do their best work.

Of the fourteen heifers distributed, eleven went into grade herds and the remaining three, as given, these were very nice individuals, and one of them from a 100-lb. dam, were very thin when purchased and, largely because they remained unthrifty all summer, they did not make very good records. We certainly agree with Mr. Croskery that the large majority of the members are to be congratulated on the interest they have taken in the Club and in the work of keeping records of milk and feed. We think that this has been a very successful Club, and that it has afforded exceptional opportunities for the boys and girls of Grenville County to get really high-class Holstein heifers at very moderate prices. It is pretty hard to estimate the influence that will be exerted by the eleven heifers that went into grade herds, because while we do not know these heifers nor the persons who now own them, we feel pretty confident that they will show up much better than most of the grade cows which were owned previously. The following are the figures and some comments made by Mr. Croskery in forwarding them to us:

"It can be seen that of the fourteen heifers distributed all have at one time in their lactation period given over 30 lbs. a day, eight have given over 40 lbs. a day, and one particularly fine heifer has given as high as 62.5 lbs. a day. This heifer is the only one of the fourteen in official Record of Performance work, and is making a very creditable showing. She freshened a few days before she was two years of age.

"It is also worthy of mention that there was a fifteenth heifer which was so thin and looked so wretched on distribution day, due to a two-days' trip on the train and to the fact that she had freshened en route, that the boy who drew her number was not allowed to take her by his parent. Consequently, Principal Bell of the Kemptville Agricultural School offered to take her. He showed her bull calf at the Central Canada Exhibition, where it won first in a strong class, among which was the reserve champion at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. He has since refused \$200 for this calf."

### AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

#### The Horse-Power of an Engine.

The horse-power of an engine is known under two different names, or, perhaps we should say that there are two different kinds of horse-power given to engines. One is called the indicated horse-power, while the other is the brake horse-power. The indicated horse-power of a steam engine is the mechanical work done within

a certain length of time by the steam acting on the piston. Of course, some of this work goes to run the engine itself, overcoming friction and the drag of moving parts. As a result of this, the indicated horse-power does not give the real horse-power at the pulley. This is called the brake horse-power, which, as we have already said, is the amount of power which can be transformed into work at the pulley within a given time.

To understand what is really meant by the horse-power of an engine one must know what is meant by such terms as work, energy, and power. For instance, if we drop a ten-pound iron weight from the top of a 20-foot ladder a certain amount of work has been done because a force equal to the weight of the iron dropping from the height of 20 feet, with the aid of gravity, has been exercised, and the exercise of a force of this kind through any distance is called work. We might also say that the amount of the work done is the product of the force in pounds and the distance in feet. Thus we understand the reason why the term "foot pound" is used. In the illustration used an amount of work equal to 200 foot pounds would have been done because we dropped a 10-pound weight for 20 feet.

Energy is the ability to do work. Thus we speak of 200 foot pounds of energy in connection with the illustration mentioned above, because, while the weight was held at the top of the 20-foot ladder it had the capacity, or the ability to perform 200 foot pounds of work. This its energy value could be expressed also in foot pounds, and we might have said that it possessed 200 foot pounds of energy.

Power is the rate at which work is accomplished. If an engine, for instance, can do 33,000 foot pounds of work in one minute, it is entitled to be rated as a one horse-power engine, because the ability to lift 33,000 foot pounds in one minute has been chosen as the amount of work which will equal one horsepower. Power, however, has to do with time. A Shetland pony might easily do 33,000 foot pounds of work if it were given time enough, but it hardly has the strength equal to one horse-power, or the ability to lift over sixteen tons one foot in the air and do it in one minute. A two-horse-power engine, therefore, is an engine that will either do 33,000 foot pounds of work in half a minute or 66,000 foot pounds of work in one minute.

The indicated horse-power of an engine is measured by an instrument known as an indicator. With this instrument there is a cylinder through which steam is admitted from the engine cylinder, and this steam forces the piston against a coiled spring at the back of the indicator cylinder. This spring has been experimented with beforehand so that it is possible to tell how much pressure has been exerted upon the piston by the extent to which the spring is compressed. Usually the piston in the indicator is equal to only one square inch, so that the pressure which is indicated by the compressed spring really indicates the steam pressure per square inch. Naturally, therefore, if we multiply this pressure per square inch by the area in square inches of the engine cylinder we find the total steam pressure of the engine. It is possible to arrange a pencil which will, as the piston is driven back, and so on, draw a diagram, the area of which is proportional to the product of the average pressure on the piston during the stroke, and the length of the stroke. Therefore, knowing the number of strokes per minute made by the piston of an engine, and having shown by the indicator and the diagram the pressure per stroke, or the amount of work done per stroke, it is a simple matter to calculate the capacity of the engine in foot pounds per minute. This capacity, then, divided by 33,000, gives us the indicated horse-power of the engine.

The break horse-power of an engine is determined by the use of what is known as the pony brake. This consists of a band which can be tightened around the engine pulley, creating friction and requiring a steady force to overcome this friction. Because the force is acting on the rim of the pulley, it acts in one revolution through a distance equal to the circumference of the pulley, and in this connection we must remember that work is force exercised through a distance. The product of the length of the circumference and the force of friction will give the work done in one revolution, so that if we multiply this amount by the number of revolutions per minute, and then divide the result by 33,000, we have arrived at the brake horse-power of the engine. The force of friction is very difficult to measure, but it is done by the use of weights and a long lever. In practical engine operations the belt, of course, is what causes the friction.

Gasoline and other engines, except steam engines for farm use, are usually rated at their tested rate of horse-power, but the commercial power rating of steam engines is ordinarily only one-half or one-third of what they will actually do under test. Usually a steam engine of a certain rating will accomplish as much work as a gasoline engine of twice the rating. Boiler horse-power is an altogether different thing, and is defined as equivalent to the evaporation of 34½ pounds of water per hour from water at 212 degrees Fahrenheit to steam at the same temperature and at the pressure of the atmosphere. Under ordinary conditions, with farm engines, one boiler horse-power will furnish sufficient steam to operate an engine of about one half horse-power capacity.

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# THE DAIRY.

## Future of Dairy Farming.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There seems to be what might be called a spirit of unrest abroad in at least some of our dairy sections in the Province. For, in not a few cases, farmers who have for several years maintained large dairy herds, are contemplating their disposal this fall or early winter. The writer, having had occasion to work in the heart of a well recognized dairy section during the past season, has been able to gather first hand information in this respect, and the same, I believe, is true of other sections of the Province.

This is a condition which, for several reasons, is to be regretted, and yet from the farmer's standpoint, seems more or less justifiable. In conversation with the producers themselves, one learns that, with the present dearth of farm help, and the experience in price fixing by commissions, etc., there is some reason for the apparent unrest. True it is, labor is almost at a premium, and although to many the present prices of dairy products seem sky-high, yet to the farmer they appear low enough indeed. In all justice to the consumers, however, it should be added that those who have their own help on the farm and have faith in the industry, admit that it yields a reasonable profit.

From this it can be seen that in order even to maintain the present level of production, the conditions now obtaining will necessarily improve. And one of these, as has been mentioned, is that of labor. If there is any branch of farming involving considerable labor, it is surely dairying, so that where man-labor is scarce we must take the next choice, machinery. Much as has been said against the milking machine, it must be admitted that it is here to stay, and will be more widely used as its real value is recognized. Only the other day, the writer observed one in operation on a large dairy farm—and that is where the mechanical milker is a real asset—and the question of its efficiency was

sources, especially adopted as she is for dairy farming, and the production of a high-class product, should not gain and maintain a permanent foothold in the export trade.

To do this, however, it behooves the dairy interests, and the country generally, to not only improve conditions for those already in the industry, but also to encourage prospective farmers to pursue this branch of agriculture. If Canada is to advance commercially and hold her place in the world's markets, the present conditions of dairy farming must receive attention, in order that the future of the industry may be guarded and an amicable relationship between producer and consumer established.

Wellington Co., Ont. W. J. L.

## Successful Ayrshire Sale at Ormstown.

One of the best-managed sales that has been held for some time was pulled off at Ormstown, Que., on Thursday, October 16, when a dispersion sale of high-class Ayrshires, consigned by the Lakeside Stock Farm and the Ravensdale Stock Farm, took place. The sale was a good one throughout, being held in the big arena at the Ormstown fair ground, which is an ideal spot for a sale. The crowd was quite satisfactory, although very few breeders were present from the Province of Ontario, and selling began at eleven A.M., finishing at three P.M. with half an hour's intermission. All told there were fifty-five animals sold, forty-seven of which sold for \$100 or over, averaging \$270.31. Of the fifty-five animals sold, George H. Montgomery, of the Lakeside Stock Farm, consigned thirty-two head, thirty of which sold for a total of \$8,425, or an average of \$280.82. Four bulls in this lot averaged \$306.25, while twenty-six females averaged \$277.11. W. F. Kay, Proprietor of Ravensdale Stock Farm, consigned twenty-three head, seventeen of which sold for a total of \$4,280, or an average of \$251.17. Two males sold for \$100 each, and fifteen females totalled \$4,080, or an average of \$272. The high price of the sale was received for Auchinbay Sir Andrew, sold to L. J. Tarte,

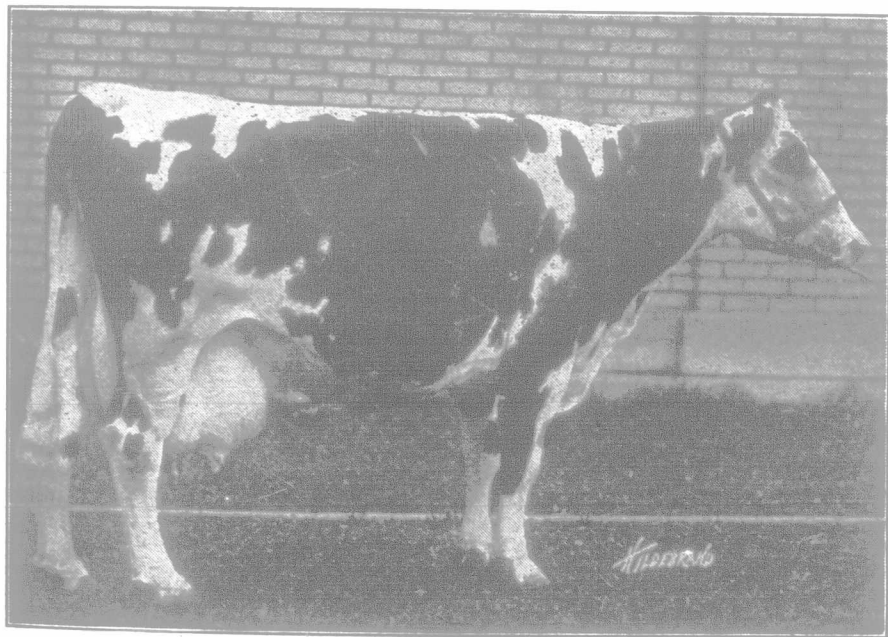
Lakeside Clarissa, Walter Rogers, Ormstown.....	155
Lakeside Ruby, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	225
Lakeside Circe 2nd, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	240
Lakeside Snowdrop, B. J. Taylor, Ayer's Cliff.....	160
Lady of Riverside, L. J. Tarte.....	350
Lakeside Lady Bee, Wm. H. Miller Co., Campbellton, N. B.....	360
Lakeside Buntie, Peter Dickinson, Ormstown.....	190
Lakeside Fairy, A. A. Bruce, Huntingdon.....	160
Lakeside Charmer, A. S. McQuat.....	175
Lakeside Cygnet, E. A. Fish & Son, Ayer's Cliff.....	275
Lakeside Duchess 2nd, Jno. W. Logan, Howick.....	125

### Consigned by W. F. Kay:

MALES.	
Ravensdale Perfect Piece, Jas. Simington, Phillipsburg.....	100
Ravensdale Sir Andrew, G. F. Hyde, Huntingdon.....	100

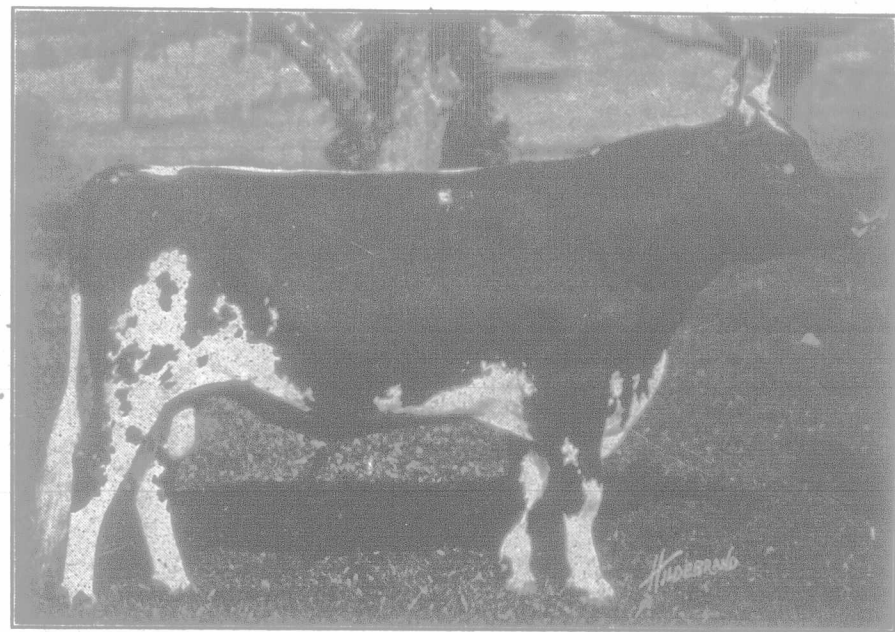
FEMALES.	
Ravensdale Pleasure, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	335
Ravensdale Lovely Rose, L. J. Tarte.....	440
Ravensdale Lady Rose, R. R. Ness.....	240
Morton Mains Glamourie, Wm. Hunter.....	425
Jessie of Ravensdale, Jas. Simington.....	300
Ravensdale Alice, Hector Gordon, Howick.....	350
Jolly Girl of Ravensdale, Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon.....	325
Ravensdale Peggy, Frank Burne.....	220
Ravensdale Majorie, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	255
Ravensdale Grace, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	270
Ravensdale Blue Rose, J. C. Coulter, Huntingdon.....	180
Ravensdale Betty, Wm. Hunter.....	180
Ravensdale Jess, Stewart Cleland, Hemmingford.....	105
Old Homestead Mollie, Donald McIntosh, Dewittville.....	130
Venus of Ravensdale, L. J. Tarte.....	325

What seems to us as a feasible and, under present circumstance, an adequate plan for securing the necessary financial support, has been decided upon by the



Minerva Beets.

Senior and grand champion Holstein cow at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1919. Owned by R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.



Admiral Beatty of Wendover.

Junior and grand champion Ayrshire bull at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1919. First prize senior yearling. Owned by Wendover Farms, Bernardsville, N. J.

beyond doubt. Of course, it should be remembered that it does not pay in the case of a small herd, but where there are twenty cows or more, the milking machine is surely the solution to the labor problem.

Then, there is the question of prices. So far as one can judge, the farmers practically accept whatever price is offered, whether it be a fair one or not. With the dairy farmers organized it seems to the writer that this matter should not be so one-sided. Were the farmers to join hands in a Dominion-wide organization, and "stand pat" as it were, there could not be so much dissatisfaction in the matter of prices. While the farmers do not wish to incur the wrath of their city cousins, nor give them the impression of acting as profiteers, they are quite justified in asking fair returns for their products.

On the other hand, the consumer has a right to demand a high quality product for a "high" price. In too many instances, milk is being sent to the cities, which is scarcely fit for consumption because of adulteration, or the presence of dirt, etc. Above all forms of food, milk is one of the most susceptible to stable odors, disease germs, etc., and every care should be taken to avoid these, for in so doing the farmer aids not only in protecting the health of the public, but also in preserving the reputation of the industry. This, I believe, is an important factor in so far as it affects the future welfare of the dairy interests generally.

So much for consideration from the local standpoint. But we should consider also the question of export. Owing to the large decrease in European production during the war, the British markets are again open for competition in dairy products. Herein lies Canada's opportunity. True it is, some of the European countries, especially Denmark, will be in the commercial field to capture this trade later on. And while it is admitted that Denmark has a good dairy reputation, there is no reason why Canada, with her vast agricultural re-

Montreal, for \$725. This bull was imported in June, 1917, capturing the grand championship at Ormstown Show in the same year. He has been used as the herd bull at the Lakeside Stock Farm with splendid effect. The top price for females was secured for Morton Mains Greenside, sold to the same buyer for \$625. She is a ten-year-old cow, also with an enviable show record, having been grand champion female in 1916 at Valleyfield, Three Rivers, Quebec and Sherbrooke. She also carries a two-year-old record of 6,604.5 lbs. milk and 302 lbs. of fat. She was due to calve at the time of sale. The following is a list of individual sales over \$100 from those contributed by each consignor.

### Consigned by Geo. H. Montgomery:

MALES.	
Auchinbay Sir Andrew, L. J. Tarte, Montreal.....	\$725
Lakeside Netherhall Sir Andrew, St. Sulpice Seminary, Montreal.....	150
Lakeside Sir David, Geo. Petrie, Howick.....	150
Lakeside Duke of Ayr, Miss Ogilvie, Montreal.....	200

FEMALES.	
Morton Mains Greenside, L. J. Tarte.....	625
Lakeside Greenside, Frank Burne, Charlesburg.....	150
Beulah of Lakeside, St. Marie Seminary, Montreal.....	225
Netherhall Kate 22nd, Macdonald College, Que.....	515
Lakeside Kate, Peter Cairns, Brantford.....	480
Lakeside Kate 22nd, Peter Cairns.....	200
Lakeside Daisy, R. R. Ness, Howick.....	400
Lakeside Violet, R. R. Ness.....	160
Lakeside Pansy, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	135
Lakeside Rosebud, Hector Gordon, Howick.....	430
Lakeside Lovely Rose, A. S. McQuat, St. Andrews.....	155
Lakeside Butterfly, Hector Gordon.....	630
Lakeside Diana, Wm. Hunter, Freeman.....	200
Lakeside Susan, A. S. McQuat.....	280
Lakeside Empress, St. Sulpice Seminary.....	205

National Dairy Council which met in Ottawa last week. Patrons of cheese and butter factories and shippers to condenseries and city distributors are to be asked to contribute only 25 cents yearly, in June, while manufacturers and distributors will contribute on a basis of one cent per hundred pounds of fat or one-third cent per 1,000 pounds milk. This should be a satisfactory basis for a considerable time, and producers should be willing to pay their small share which the individual will not feel.

# THE APIARY.

## Feeding Bees.

BY HY. W. SANDERS.

The function of food in the higher animals is twofold, the repairing of the wastes and damage of the tissues, and the furnishing of the fuel needed in the maintenance of bodily heat and muscular action. When we consider the honey bee however, we are dealing with an organism utterly different from the higher animals, in which all growth is made in the larval or grub stage, and in which the perfect insect is incapable of repairing its bodily wear and tear, and whose body "waxeth old as doth a garment," till with frayed wings and shiny body the indefatigable worker of the summer days flies forth on her last errand, that of saving her sisters the labor of carrying out her body. (It is an established fact that bees do in this way fly off to die away from the hive, thus ending a life devoted to their communal necessities by a last, and to us a wonderfully unselfish care for the common welfare.) The muscular energy developed in the body of the

bee is given by the combustion of the saccharine element in honey, and the growth of the larvæ, ("brood") whereby in a few days they double and treble in size, is produced by digestion of the mixed pollen and honey which is fed to the babies of the hive by the next oldest of its daughters. So that we have two perfectly distinctive foods used by the bees for two entirely separate purposes, and in consequence the life of the hive is far more under our control than the mixed-up processes that go on within the stomachs of other domestic animals.

The pollen from the flowers is gathered with the utmost diligence by the bees from the time they first begin to make daily flights to the willows and poplars in spring till the last flowers of fall are cut away by the frost, and in general the bee-keeper has no occasion to interfere with the process. Pollen is only needed during the season of active brood-raising, and brood is only raised when the flowers are in blossom, so that there is usually plenty to be had whenever needed. If there should happen to be a dearth in early spring, (the only time such a thing is likely to happen), the deficiency can be met in two ways. First, by placing in the hives any combs on hand that are stored with pollen which may have come from queenless colonies, colonies that have died in winter, or colonies that have been united. Second, is the feeding of rye flour, pea flour, or other cereal substitutes in shallow vessels.

Seeing that we have no body-building to take care of when considering the other side of the food question, we are not in the least concerned with the normal relation between proteins, carbohydrates, and fats which are so important in balancing other rations. Instead, we have but two factors in the case, fuel value, and ash. The normal food of the adult bee is well-ripened honey, a substance which unites a very high heat-value with a very small ash content, and which, therefore, is eminently suitable for providing the concentrated energy called for by the life of the honey bee. It is not too much to compare it with the gasoline that forms the fuel of an airplane and gives a great power with a light weight and small volume. The honey bee is the airplane and to compare it with ordinary animals is like comparing an airplane and a locomotive.

During the summer when flowers are yielding honey, or rather the nectar of which honey is made, there will be no lack of abundance of food in the hive. Only in the early part of the season is special attention necessary, for the demands of the heavy brood raising sometimes bring colonies very near to want before the heavy flow commences. There are times when an emergency arises calling for the hurried feeding of sugar to avert disaster. Once, however, the season begins in earnest all anxiety may be allayed till fall, for even if they do not gather a surplus for their proprietor, they will almost certainly get enough to take care of all present needs and put some away for winter into the bargain. In anything like a good season they may also gather a surplus or crop of from 50 to 150 pounds per colony.

The character of this summer feeding is not important because the bees can fly every day, and whilst on the wing are able to discharge their faeces; but once the season has drawn to an end the character and quantity of the food in the combs becomes of great importance, because the bees cannot get rid of the accumulation except on the wing, and perish of dysentery if more than the minimum of ash is left after the food is consumed. Bees are cold-blooded, and the extraordinary heat of the cluster in winter is maintained by bodily exertions, which in turn transform the fuel in the food into heat. A small cluster has a proportionately larger surface to radiate heat, than a larger one, and the bees of the poorer hive have, therefore, double work to do. This explains why weak colonies die so much more easily than powerful ones, and the puzzling cases we meet with in spring where small bodies of bees have eaten much more honey than large ones is a proof of the same fact. Poor honey, unripe honey with a large percentage of water in it, boiled honey and granulated honey are all usually fatal to bees, because they will not meet the necessities of the case, which may be stated thus: a fuel with hardly any ash and a minimum of water. Bees are careful to fully ripen all honey before they seal it, and so well-sealed honey in the combs is the safest and best food to leave. Colonies that are light in stores may be given combs from others, and every hive should contain at least 40 pounds of honey when packed for winter or carried into the bee cellar. If the honey trade is so brisk as to demand every available pound of honey, then sugar may be fed as a substitute. It is well to make sure that sugar can be obtained though, before relying on its use. Granulated sugar, made into a thick syrup by dissolving it in half the volume of boiling water, may be fed in any of the approved feeders, or a good home-made one can be made by punching a few nail-holes in the cover of a honey pail. Fill with syrup and turn upside down over the bees inside a super. This should be done as early in the fall as possible to give the bees a chance to dissolve out the water and thicken the feed down to a proper consistency. Indeed, well-ripened sugar-syrup, for strictly winter use is said to be a little superior to honey, for it has less ash, and consequently the danger of dysentery is much lessened.

By the time this appears in print, however, it will be pretty well too late for syrup feeding, and the bee-keeper who is caught with colonies that are in want and that have not enough to carry them through winter, will be wondering what to do to save them. The best advice for such a one is to buy well-filled combs from some more fortunate friend and slide them into the hives. Failing this, there is still another method, and that is to give them candy according to this recipe: Add water to sugar and boil slowly till the water has

evaporated. Stir constantly to avoid burning, and remember that if it is the least bit burned it is useless; for burned candy is death to bees. To know when it is done, dip your finger into cold water and then into the syrup. If what adheres is brittle to the teeth, then it is boiled enough. Pour into shallow pans slightly greased and break up when cold. Lay slabs of this over the frames inside the hive. We have been through most of the adventures of the novice with syrup and candy in all degrees, and our best advice on feeding bees is comprised in one word—don't. Of course, you may have to, but do not get caught next time, and be sure that the natural stores if abundant in quantity will serve every need. A little feed in late fall, even where not strictly necessary, is done in our apiary, but with the intention of putting off the consumption of the winter's stores till the last moment rather than for any other reason, and the chances are that the bees would be alive in spring anyway. But it is never lost, and even if only one or two colonies are saved it pays, so we do a little fall feeding by way of life insurance. Except for this we believe that it is far better left alone.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Cellar Storage of Vegetables.

Cellar storage of vegetables for home use on the farm during the winter can be satisfactorily adapted to cover most of the common and important crops used in any quantity. Such vegetables as beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, potatoes and turnips may be satisfactorily stored alongside each other, while pumpkins, squash and onions may also be stored satisfactorily, although under somewhat different conditions.

Very often potatoes and other vegetables are merely thrown in piles in a corner of a common cellar during the winter, and but little attention is paid to providing conditions which will keep the vegetables from deteriorating very early in the winter. The most satisfactory method for storing vegetables in a cellar under the house is to partition off a room of sufficient size in one corner of the cellar so that this room will have, if possible, two outside walls and be as far away from the furnace, if there is one installed, as possible. In order to get the temperature properly regulated there should be at least one window in this room which can be opened and closed so that ventilation can be provided. The dead air in the vegetable cellar hastens the development of decay, and also tends to bring about the accumulation of moisture on the roof and walls. This excessive moisture results in dripping which is very objectionable.

Along with the ventilation, or a supply of fresh air, must be considered the matter of the circulation of air, and for this reason, when storing roots or tubers, such as potatoes, beets, carrots and parsnips, bins with slatted sides and a slatted floor are best, because they allow the air to circulate throughout the stored material and prevent sweating or overheating. It is also necessary when storing this class of vegetables that they be put into storage in good condition; that is to say, they must be mature and the less injury they show from digging or handling the better. It is sometimes a good idea if there is a considerable quantity to be stored to pile them temporarily in the field, covering only slightly until the cool weather comes in the late fall. One must be careful, however, not to allow them to freeze. Such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, onions, squash and pumpkins will keep better if stored in racks, also slatted to allow of air circulation. Needless to say, some considerable care should be given to securing as nearly as possible the proper temperature for these vegetables. Under practical conditions one cannot, of course, afford to go to a great deal of trouble and expense on account of the comparatively few vegetables that are stored for table use, but it is usually possible to store such crops as pumpkins and squash in a little drier place than is given for potatoes and the root crops.

If it is of some assistance in getting results from storing if the vegetables can be harvested when the ground is comparatively dry, and if after harvesting they can be allowed to remain outside for some time until the surface moisture has evaporated. The tops should be removed from beets, turnips, carrots and parsnips, except for about an inch, which will prevent bleeding and drying out. A certain amount of grading will also be found beneficial, the poorer, bruised and imperfect ones being sorted out for immediate use so that they will not aid in spreading decay among the others.

The floor of the cellar storage should preferably be of earth, but a great many cellar floors are now cemented, and in such cases a layer of sand, two or three inches deep, and sprinkled with water from time to time will be found an advantage. In a great many cases it would hardly be possible to build racks or slatted bins for the purpose of storing table vegetables, and in such cases comparatively small, handy boxes can be secured at very little cost which will be quite suitable. The boxes used for certain vegetables can be shallower than for others, and when it comes time to clean the cellar in the spring, or to sort over some of the vegetables, the boxes will be found very convenient because they can be moved from place to place. We give herewith a few brief remarks with regard to the storage of the commoner vegetables:

Beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, winter radish, salsify and Swede turnips may all be stored at a temperature that is only a few degrees above freezing. From 34 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit it is quite satisfactory for all of these crops. Beets will stand a little frost, but they

should not be allowed to freeze very much before harvesting. For table use, also, the leaves should be twisted off rather than cut, and they will keep better if mixed with sand. Cabbage requires a good circulation of fresh air, and for this reason should not be piled deeply. If only a few are kept it may be possible to hang them by the roots to the ceiling. Should they freeze by any chance they should be thawed out very slowly. Cauliflower heads heat very quickly if stored in piles. The leaves should be kept on the heads and the latter spread out, if possible, on shelves so that the heads do not touch each other. Carrots and parsnips, like beets, keep better if mixed with sand that is kept just moist enough to prevent the vegetables from drying out. Carrots particularly should be in a dark, cool place. Celery is very difficult to store, but it can be kept with fair success if the leaves and outside roots are trimmed off and the heads stored upright in slightly dampened sand. Onions need plenty of air circulation, and for this reason it is best to store them in rather thin layers on shelves. If stored too close to other vegetables they are likely to taint them, and if they should freeze they should be kept frozen as long as possible, because freezing and thawing is likely to cause rot. They should be dried well before storing and all immature ones or thick necks sorted out. Good ventilation is an advantage to potatoes, which may be piled in bulk, preferably in bins that do not touch the outside wall. Sunlight on stored potatoes is a disadvantage and unsound tubers easily spread decay. Turnips, likewise, may be piled in bulk, particularly if the atmosphere is not too moist. Pumpkin and squash require a somewhat higher temperature, say from 40 to 45 degrees. The storage should be dry and the pumpkins and squash should be sound, with the stem or stalk end left on. Winter radish can be stored in the same way as pumpkins, but they should not be permitted to dry too much. Salsify and parsnips are stored alike.

## POULTRY.

### Cleanliness for Profit.

Serious loss from disease is always possible with all classes of live stock. Poultry is by no means exempt from such a condition since various kinds of disease, and several different parasites, prey upon poultry to a considerable extent and often with serious results. Healthfulness is, as everyone knows, necessary to economical production, and in order to secure healthfulness the environment in which the poultry is kept is quite as important as the feed. One of the most important factors in securing a satisfactory environment for poultry is sanitary surroundings. Every kind of live stock thrives better, produces more heavily and is more profitable where cleanliness is the rule, than where the surroundings are unclean and unsanitary. Some people apparently succeed, of course, without observing all the rules which might be laid down in regard to keeping the poultry house clean and the birds in a healthy condition, but it is rather a noticeable fact that no one can continue to do this for any great length of time. Cleanliness applies not only to the poultry house but to the yard in which the poultry is allowed to run and the feed which is fed, as well of course as to the birds themselves.

In order to provide a clean house for the birds it is necessary that the droppings be removed with sufficient frequency. Under ordinary conditions this will be about once every week. It is a good plan to use some kind of an absorbent, and if this is done the dropping board should be cleaned whenever the droppings show a tendency to become wet, or if the absorbent is not fresh enough to absorb the moisture quickly. Careful use of an absorbent and frequent cleaning will go a long way towards eliminating the objectionable odor. The floor of the house should be kept covered with clean, fresh, scratching material. This should be kept dry and not too fine. If it should become damp, or filled with droppings which do not dry, a change of material is necessary.

At least twice a year under ordinary conditions the house itself should be cleaned thoroughly. Where some special attempt is being made to rid the flock of some parasite or disease, it may be necessary to clean oftener. At cleaning time all movable fixtures should be taken from their places and either washed or scrubbed with an old broom. These fixtures then, should, if at all possible, be placed in the sun to dry, because the sun is an excellent exterminator of injurious germ life. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned out, which would include taking down, of course, all cotton curtains and beating them to remove dust and admit of free ventilation, it should be very thoroughly sprayed with a disinfectant solution, such as some of the coal-tar products, or crude carbolic acid. It is good practice before disinfecting the house to be sure that all nesting material has been removed and to apply a coat of whitewash. This makes the pen look much fresher and lighter. The whitewashing can easily be applied at the same time as the disinfectant solution, if about ten or fifteen per cent. of the latter is added to the whitewash mixture. The whitewash mixture is made by slacking fresh stone lime and adding sufficient water to make a creamy mixture, which is occasionally known as cream of lime. The idea in whitewashing and disinfecting should be to cover every part of the pen, and to force some of the disinfectant and whitewash into all the cracks and crevices. After whitewashing the interior of the building, the nests and all movable fixtures should be dipped, preferably in the whitewash and disinfectant, rather than sprayed. Following this the fixtures can

be replaced nesting machine will reason possible largely a

Dirty section will to another should be sometimes yard, and location of too dirty a

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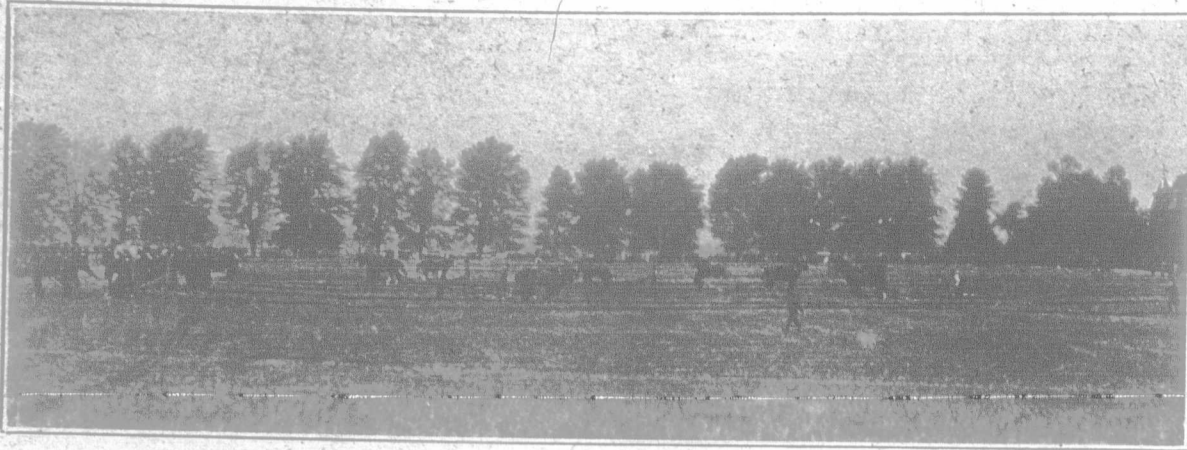
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Hundre match for interest t so much machinery and while quota of t the plowin was made work in so proclaimed remember possibility not how o was the common wide cutt

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The Competitors in Sod Plowing.

what under a handicap owing to the fact that they were using strange horses. The expense of transporting their own teams was too great; consequently they depended upon the farmers in the vicinity of Chatham to supply them with horses. And just here we might say that the farmers were very liberal indeed; not only did they supply twenty-four teams, but they opened their homes to the plowmen. One can readily understand that using a strange team was a handicap indeed. In the classes for jointer plows and plain plows the work was more quickly done than in the open class in sod. Here, too, great pains were taken to make the furrows straight and even. There was no raise in the contour of the soil where the ridge was broken in, and the furrows were finished very nicely. In finishing the ridge but a half-width furrow is cut. This leaves about three inches on the one side of the dead furrow, which catches the earth that crumbles and rolls down the furrow in the spring and prevents water from damming back in the furrow. The class for boys, residents of Essex, Kent and Lambton, had only two competitors. This was a surprise to many, as it was thought that the liberal prizes offered by the Dominion Sugar Company for this class would have brought out a large number of the young men from those Counties. As it was, the two competitors were both Indians from Thamesville, and they showed that they knew how to handle a plow. The following is a list of the awards in the various classes:

First class, in sod, open to all—A. E. Paye, Niagara-on-the-Lake; C. Young, Milliken; Charles Clubine, Wilbridge; W. Clark, Agincourt.

Second class, open to all who have never previously won prizes—Frank Laidlaw and Leslie Keene of Jarvis.

Third class, open to Indians—John Young, Muncey; J. Noah, Thamesville; E. Hill, Muncey; A. Antré, Muncey.

Sixth class, jointer plows in sod, no wheels or shoe—N. McLeod, Galt; W. Grenzeback, Woodstock; E. Dedman, New Dundee; A. Genuel, Ohsweken.

Seventh class, jointer plows in sod, boys under 18—Oscar Lerch, Preston.

Eighth class, plain plows in sod, no cut allowed—R. White, Galt.

Ninth class, for plowman in stubble, open to all—Norman Vansyckle, Middleport; John Weir, Agincourt; L. G. Weldrick, Maple.

Eleventh class, two-furrow, riding or walking, not less than three horses—L. Vincent, Agincourt; Art Eaton, Chatham; Tim and H. Doufort, Chatham.

Twelfth class, in stubble, open to Kent county plowmen—William Renwick, Tilbury; Wm. McNeil, Chatham; Jas. Lewthwaite, Blenheim.

Thirteenth class, best team and equipment—Art Eaton, Chatham; A. E. Paye, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Clark Young, Milliken.

Fourteenth class, plowmen over sixty years of age, in sod—Enoch Snake, Thamesville, an Indian.

Dominion Sugar Company special for boys under 18 years—Harry Lascelle, Thamesville; David Lewis, Thamesville.

Grand championship—A. E. Paye, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

On the farm adjoining where the plowing competition was held there was great activity. A village of tents had been erected where manufacturers of the different makes of tractors, farm machinery, oils, and various accessories, displayed their wares. The ladies' organization of the vicinity also had large tents to supply meals to the many visitors. Radiating out from the

tents in all directions were tractors of different sizes, capable of supplying power varying from eight to twenty-eight horsepower. In fields adjoining this canvas village the different makes of tractors, to the number of about thirty, were demonstrating all day Wednesday their power on the plow. A certain acreage was staked off for each machine, and it was necessary for the man at the wheel to break in his ridge and to finish it. This is not altogether an easy matter with a two or three-furrow plow, but most of the men on the tractors were on to their job, and handled their machines very deftly indeed. No tractor manufacturer had reason to go around with a "better than thou" attitude, as the work of all machines was very creditable. Not only was the plowing straight, but the furrows were cut at a uniform depth. This practical demonstration of the great number of tractors on one farm gave the thousands of farmers present an excellent opportunity of studying each different make. There is more mechanism about some machines than others, but all appear to be easily handled and guided. Practically all the tractors supplied power at the belt. This was shown by some of them being hitched to threshing machines which were on the grounds. That the tractors are suitable for soil cultivation was plainly shown by the way they drew



Wm. Hostrawser, N. A. Malcolm, W. G. Rennie, Malton, Malton, Agincourt. Judges at the Plowing Match.

of the plowmen was a ten-year-old-boy, who handled his machine like a veteran. In this competition the winner was J. B. Cooperwaithe, of Agincourt, with a Case tractor. Bert Kennedy, of Agincourt, was second with a Fordson, and H. Pace, of Guelph, came in third with a Gilson. There was practically no difficulty with the mechanism of the different tractors on the field. The class of work depended a good deal on the capability of the man behind the wheel. Not only must the man understand his tractor, but he must also know what constitutes good plowing and know how to properly adjust the plow. It is in the adjusting of the plow that a good many fall down.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd, the plowmen and their friends were banquetted by the Dominion Sugar Company of Chatham. A bounteous repast was enjoyed by the three hundred men present, after which, with J. Lockie Wilson, Secretary of the Plowmen's Association, as toastmaster, a splendid program was given. A number of prominent men of the Sugar Company and of the City of Chatham gave timely addresses, emphasizing the dependence of the manufacturer and the city people on the farmer. An orchestra and an



The Village of Tents.

the double disks over the freshly-plowed ground. The tractor certainly enables the farmer to do his plowing and cultivating more speedily than is possible with a team.

On Thursday, the 23rd, the crowd was not so large as on the previous day, but yet there were several thousand people who followed the work of the tractors. The chief interest centred around the tractor competition in plowing, open only to those solely engaged in farming. In this class there were twenty-eight competitors and each one did commendable work. They all started at eleven o'clock and there was a time limit placed on the acreage they had to plow. It was a great sight to see so many machines of different shapes and sizes going fore and back the field drawing two or three-furrow plows. The majority of the operators drew as straight a furrow across the field when striking out as the average farmer does with his team, and this straightness was maintained throughout the ridge. Some were not so successful as others in getting a good finish, but a few cleaned out the furrow very well, in fact, better than one usually sees when driving through the country. One

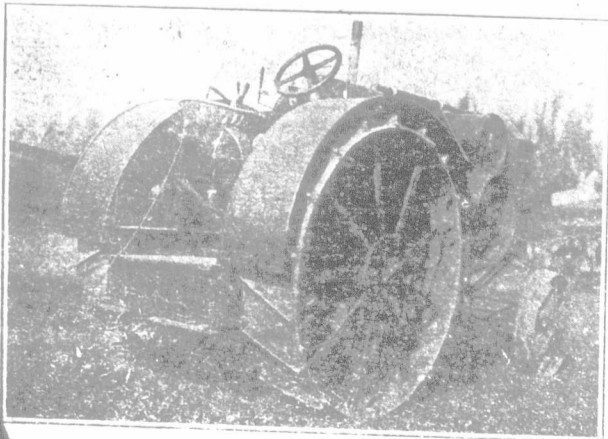
entertainer enlivened the evening with music, song and story. The plowmen expressed their appreciation of their secretary by presenting him with a well-filled purse. Plowing matches should be encouraged. They promote interest in good plowing which in turn leads to better farming resulting in increased crops.

**A District Hard Hit.**

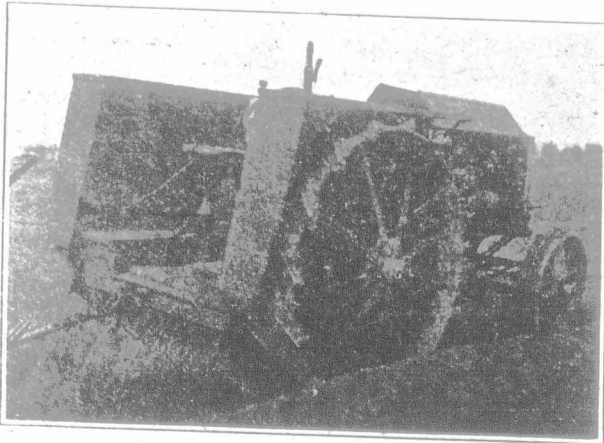
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I am a reader of your paper and have been for a good number of years, and I can truthfully say there isn't a more welcome visitor to my home than "The Farmer's Advocate"—it is good reading from A to Z, particularly the editorials, which are fair, fearless and forceful, and I notice they are quoted more than the editorials of any other farming periodical in Canada.

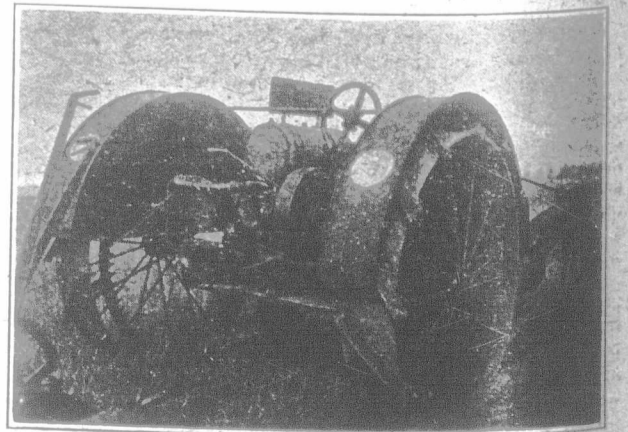
Your enterprise in having your own correspondent in the Press Gallery at Ottawa is appreciated by at least one of your readers. Your stand on the H. C. L. its cause, symptoms and treatment, is to be commended.



Sawyer-Massey.



Beaver.



Happy Farmer.



# Tractors Seen at the Inter-provincial Plowing Match.



Malcolm, W. C. Rennie, Malton, Agincourt. Plowing Match.

...year-old-boy, who handled his in this competition the winner of Agincourt, with a Case of Agincourt, was second with Guelph, came in third with tically no difficulty with the t tractors on the field. The good deal on the capability el. Not only must the man at he must also know what and know how to properly e adjusting of the plow that

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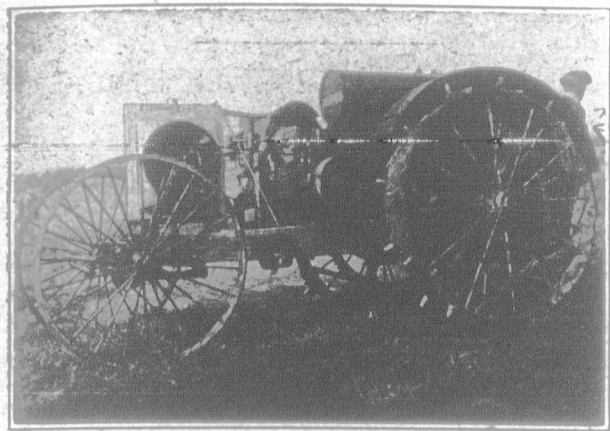


...ning with music, song and ssed their appreciation of im with a well-filled purse. ncouraged. They promote ch in turn leads to better d crops.

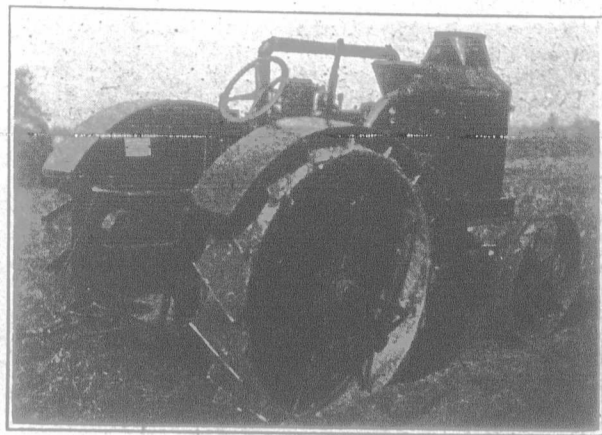
**Hard Hit.**  
"OCATE":  
...r and have been for a good truthfully say there isn't home than "The Farmer's g from A to Z, particularly air, fearless and forceful, more than the editorials of n Canada.  
...your own correspondent awa' is appreciated by at our stand on the H. C. L. ment, is to be commended.



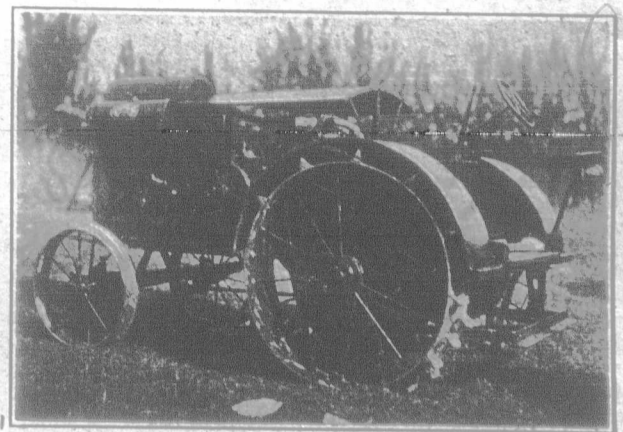
...rmer.



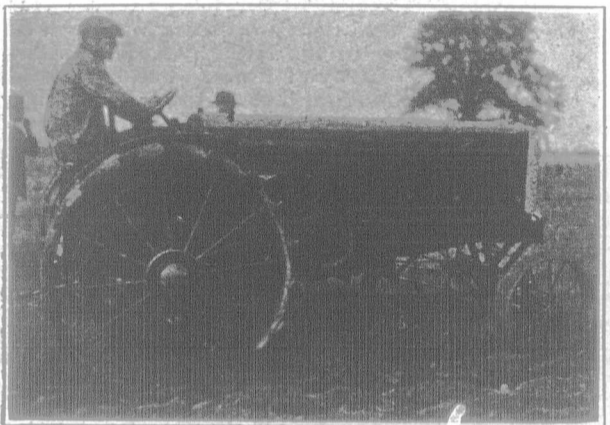
Huber.



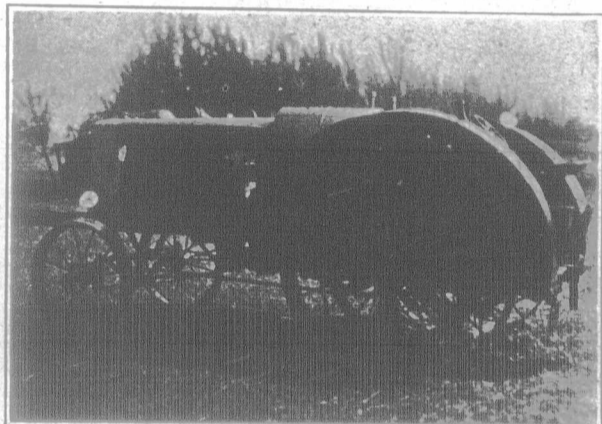
Oil Pull.



All Work.



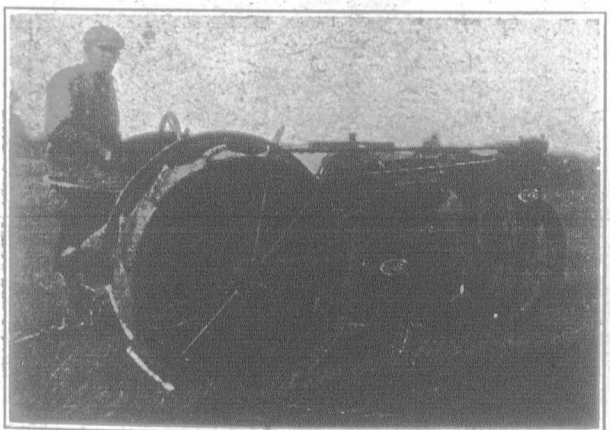
Macdonald.



Hieder.



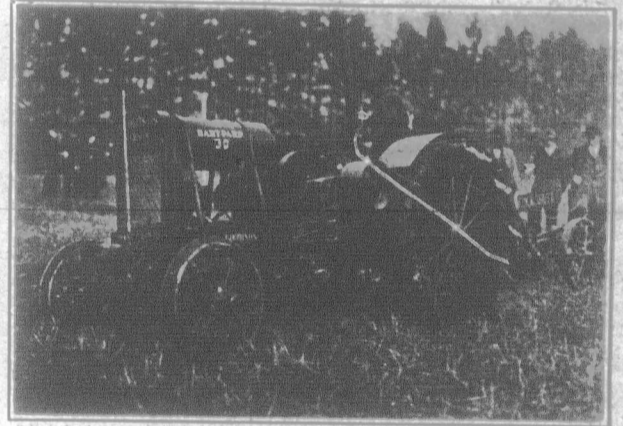
Case.



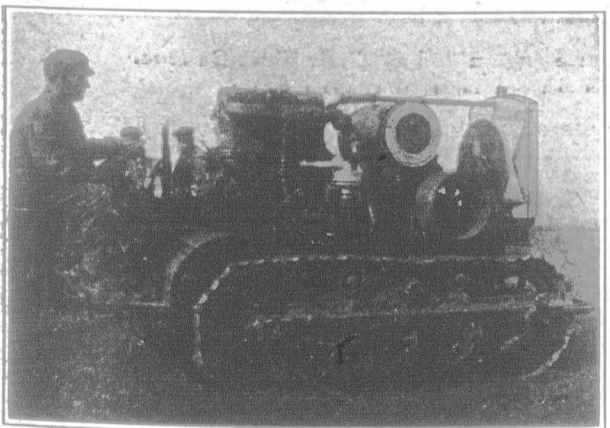
Chase.



Moline.



Hart-Parr.



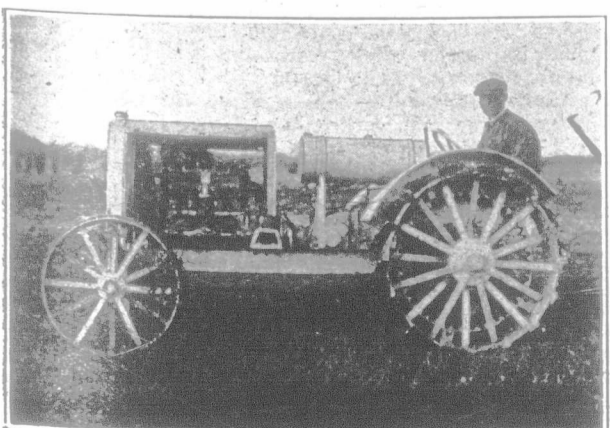
Neverslip.



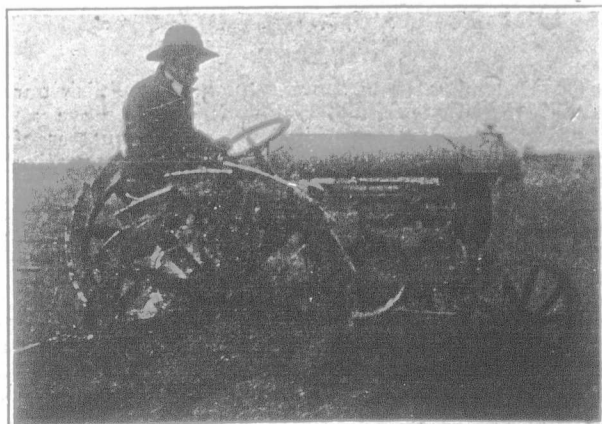
Gilson.



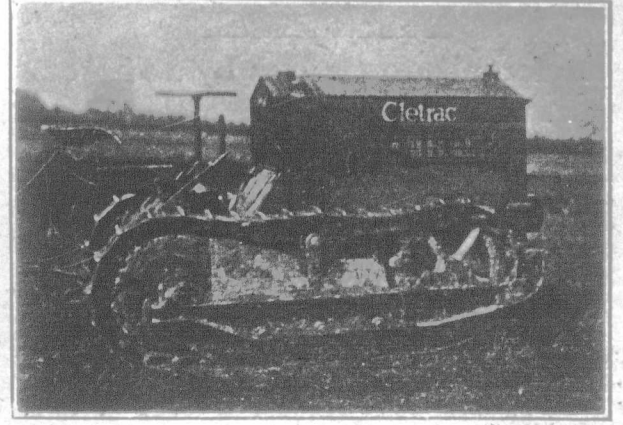
I. H. C. Junlor.



Essex.



Fordson.



Cletrac.

You are certainly fighting the farmer's battles, and I don't know that you can do any more than you are doing, but it does seem a pity that those high up in the councils of the nation aren't either better posted or possessed of more common sense.

There are two things that have happened in the past few weeks that are going to give two branches of Canadian agriculture a black eye. I refer to the setting of the price of cheese and hog products. Previous to the setting of the price of cheese, in July, the farmers were only getting a fair price for their milk, but they were satisfied. For the past two seasons they have had a raw deal handed out to them, and they were just beginning to think they were coming to their own. After the farmers got their July cheques what happened? This is what happened in this locality—the farmers just simply pulled out of the cheese factory and sent their milk to the condensery in Brockville, and there isn't a cheese factory in this vicinity doing business to-day.

Then the price of hogs started to tumble. Farmers had no whey for their hogs and they simply dumped their hogs on the market—brood sows and all—and it just looks to me as though two profitable branches of Canadian agriculture have been dealt a fell blow, and at an inopportune time. Canada had the British bacon trade in the palm of her hand, but if she can't deliver the goods, what then? Other countries will just get the trade we have been trying to build up and foster. I don't suppose in all Canada there is a section harder hit than the Brockville district. The bacon trade will never be on a sure footing till there is a better understanding between farmer and packer. I see there is some such movement on foot just now; whether it will produce results remains to be seen. Farmers are suspicious that the packers are guilty of profiteering, and probably not without cause, and it seems to me that something could be done and should be done to stabilize prices more for the producer.

Leeds County, Ont.

C. H. McNISH.

[Note.—It is only fair to state that the price of cheese was not set by the Canadian Government. The British Ministry of Food would pay only 25 cents f.o.b., Montreal, and this for a time practically amounted to a fixed price. However the keen demand for cheese has resulted in a raise above the 25 cent figure, but not sufficient advance to save the industry from just such a blow as our correspondent describes.—EDITOR.]

**Evolving A Government.**

The people of Ontario view the results of the recent election very philosophically. There seems no great amount of alarm, even in urban centres, and a widespread confidence exists that a Government will be evolved capable of meeting the peculiar circumstances and giving the country sane, reasonable and equitable legislation. No great amount of regret is expressed for the defeat of the old-line parties and the inability of the party machines, which have dominated politics for so long, to carry on. Farmers cannot feel otherwise than gratified that the industry at last is so strongly represented in the Legislature, and the masses of the people throughout Ontario are not displeased with the representation they now have. The urban press has been very reasonable in its comment, and the desire of everyone, except the very few, apparently is for a stable Government as soon as possible.

It is possible that the U. F. O. party may feel that a stronger Government could be formed by selecting as a leader some man thoroughly acquainted with the various industries and all phases of Ontario's activities. This, no doubt, has brought the name of Sir Adam Beck prominently before the convention and public generally. In fact, early this week it was reported that Sir Adam Beck had been offered the leadership, but J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O., told "The Farmer's Advocate" that nothing definite had been decided upon either in regard to leadership or to affiliation with the Labor Party. Not until the committee of seven, in whose hands the matter was left, report will anything authentic be forthcoming. "Until they report," said Mr. Morrison, "a statement from me would only be forecasting probable events, and such would be unwise."

The first step, of course, is to select a leader so as to be prepared in case the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario should call on the United Farmers to form a Government. However, the matter of Cabinet Ministers is receiving consideration, and it is not improbable that Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody will be asked to continue in his present position, as Minister of Education. It will require some time and a great deal of thought in order to evolve a Cabinet capable of efficiently conducting the diversified business of this Province, but the U. F. O., we believe, are determined to construct such a Government.

**Referendum Carries by a Huge Majority.**

Referendum returns were still coming in and being counted early this week. The total majorities on all four clauses have not yet been definitely arrived at, but last week the totals aggregated nearly one million, and the delayed returns, which are largely rural, are adding strongly to the dry column.

**The Clocks Again Set Right.**

Monday, December 24, was the last of daylight saving time in Ontario. For one hour, for all those who are so busy, the hands of the clock were glad to fall in line with the moon, and perhaps the number which everyone had managed to get along so well in the past.

**Some Successful Candidates.**

The accompanying illustration shows a number of the successful U. F. O. candidates assembled in convention last week to decide upon plans for the future and make arrangements for the selection of a Leader. The members-elect in this group are: 1, W. Watson, Victoria North; 2, A. Hillyer, Wellington East; 3, M. C. Fox, Essex South; 4, H. C. Nixon, North Brant; 5, Beniah Bowman, Manitoulin; 6, J. C. Brown, North Middlesex; 7, R. M. Warren, North Renfrew; 8, W. Stringer, Haldimand; 9, John Ford, Halton; 10, J. W. Widdifield, North Ontario; 11, J. W. Webster, West Lambton; 12, L. W. Oakes, East Lambton; 13, F. C. Biggs, North Wentworth; 14, A. G. Tisdelle, North Essex; 15, Malcolm McVicar, East Elgin; 16, G. Sewell, North Norfolk; 17, C. Homuth, South Waterloo; 18, F. G. Sandy, South Victoria; 19, J. B. Clark, East Kent; 20, W. Montgomery, East Northumberland; 21, A. T. Walker, South Oxford; 22, T. H. Slack, Dufferin; 23, W. I. Johnson, South Lanark; 24, H. McCreary, North Lanark; 25, H. K. Denyes, East Hastings; 26, Edgar Evans, South Simcoe; 27, H. G. Murdoch, Centre Simcoe; 28, Joseph Cridland, South Norfolk; 29, A. Hicks, South Huron; 31, W. H. Casselman, Dundas; 32, P. G. Cameron, West Elgin; 33, S. S. Staples, East Durham; 34, E. N. Macdonald, East Peterboro.

**Can Bring Cattle From Scotland Only.**

No sooner had the Department at Ottawa arranged to issue permits for the importation of cattle and other ruminants from Britain than another outbreak occurred in England, and the announcement made in last week's issue is partly annulled. Importations, however, can be made from Scotland under certain conditions, and these are outlined in a statement from the Veterinary Director-General, which follows:



**A Group of U. F. O. Members of the Legislature Assembled at Their First Caucus.**  
To identify those present in the photograph refer to accompanying paragraph or key.

"I beg to inform you that owing to new outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in England it has been necessary to cancel all outstanding permits to-day and to prohibit the further importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine for an indefinite period. Owing to the fact, however, that no outbreaks of this disease have occurred in Scotland, the Department has decided to issue permits for the importation of animals from that country. Such shipments must, however, be embarked at Glasgow, and the importer must, in addition to obtaining the usual health certificates, give an affidavit that the animals which he desires to import had been in Scotland continuously for a period of at least two months immediately preceding date of importation."

**Our Forthcoming Christmas Number.**

On December 11 next we shall again publish our Annual Christmas Number, for which we have an established reputation dating back over a quarter of a century, so that our subscribers and advertisers alike have come to look for something extra good from us each year. Plans are sufficiently well advanced to enable us to guarantee no disappointment in the 1919 Christmas Number. It will be a book of 100 or more pages printed on paper made specially for the handsome illustrations and art designs that will be published, and all bound in cover of coated stock printed in colors bearing a beautiful original design on the front page. The anticipations of our readers will be more than realized, and its value as an advertising medium will also be recognized by the advertisers who have increased their space year by year until December, 1918, when our Christmas Number contained 34,560

lines of solid advertising. Notwithstanding the superior value of its contents and attractiveness, we are accepting advertisements for this 1919 Christmas Number at the same rate as for regular issues.

Advertisers should not miss this excellent opportunity of getting large returns from a medium that continues to pull long after date of publication. It will be to the advantage of advertisers to have their copy in our hands at an early date, and we ask that they make reservation as soon as possible.

**Grand Trunk Bill Given Second Reading at Ottawa.**

On Thursday, October 23, the new Liberal leader the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, took his seat in the House of Commons and made his maiden speech in this Parliament, to which he was elected a member by acclamation from Prince Edward Island. The Honorable Mr. King follows the late Captain Read, whose death occurred during the last session of the House. The new Liberal leader's maiden speech was on the subject of the Grand Trunk acquisition, and his opinion was summed up as follows: "I submit that there is nothing in this Bill which justifies the impression that the Government are undertaking to purchase the Grand Trunk Railway system. There is nothing here which will give anyone cause to be able to say that if this measure carries the properties of the Grand Trunk Railway will be acquired by the people of Canada." Mr. King believed that the Government had no right to proceed with such an important transaction in the latter part of a session called to ratify the Treaty of Peace. The Bill should be allowed to stand over until the return of the Prime Minister, and in the meantime a working arrangement could be made between the Grand Trunk system and the Canadian National Railways. He further argued that the Government were making it impossible by the terms of the Bill to acquire the Grand Trunk Railway

system for thirty years, or until 1950, and thought the Government had no right to bind the future Governments of Canada in such a manner.

S. W. Jacobs, Montreal, thought that the four per cent. guaranteed stock should have been submitted to arbitration like the other stock, and that the Government should be just to its tax payers before being generous to strangers. Honorable J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated that the Government did not want to buy now because the money would have to be borrowed at five and a half or six per cent. Dr. Reid also explained again that the holders of the guaranteed stock would only hold it as security for the payment of interest, and would have no voice in the management of the railway, the Government being able to dispose of or sell the stock as they saw fit, without in any way consulting the shareholders.

F. F. Pardee, West Lambton, probably struck the popular impression when he said that it looked as though the only reason why the Grand Trunk Bill was brought down now was to extend the session, with some reasonable excuse, beyond the thirty-one days. H. H. McLean, Royal, New Brunswick, and a C. P. R. lawyer, opposed state ownership of railways and because the country, in his opinion, cannot afford the Grand Trunk acquisition. He was afraid that the arbitrators would award the Grand Trunk Company at least \$60,000,000, if not more. He further stated that the bonded debt and other liabilities of the Canadian Northern amounted to \$437,000,000, and that the annual charges upon the Grand Trunk had been estimated at \$20,000,000. The Minister of Railways denied this, and Mr. McLean continuing, said that the deficits on the Government railways amounted to over \$31,000,000 last year, including over \$16,000,000 on the Canadian Northern, \$10,000,000 on the Grand Trunk, \$2,000,000 on the Transcontinental, and over \$1,000,000 on Intercolonial.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 23.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			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.)	9,335	9,692	11,869	\$12.25	\$13.00	\$12.25	17,401	7,480	14,793	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$14.35
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	2,940	2,389	2,803	11.50	12.00	11.00	7,934	1,542	10,044	13.00	15.00	13.50
Montreal (East End)	2,594	2,106	3,593	11.50	12.00	11.00	5,093	1,575	5,784	13.00	15.00	13.50
Winnipeg	17,185	13,388	14,817	11.00	13.00	11.50	2,714	5,742	1,957	13.00	15.50	12.75
Calgary	5,993	3,054	4,194	10.00	11.50	9.75	1,327	380	1,272	12.00	13.25	12.00
Edmonton	2,268	2,427	2,137	9.75	11.00	9.50	885	165	278	11.50	13.35	11.50

	HOGS						CALVES					
	Receipts			Top Price Selects			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.)	8,857	8,856	6,145	\$18.50	\$17.50	\$18-50	969	683	1,429	\$18.00	\$17.50	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	2,398	2,184	1,963	17.80	18.50	17.75	1,047	673	1,434	17.00	15.00	\$18.00
Montreal (East End)	2,290	1,102	1,761	17.80	18.50	17.75	1,251	607	1,570	17.00	15.00	18.00
Winnipeg	3,066	3,402	1,921	19.00	18.00	17.50	1,644	472	1,408	10.00	11.00	11.25
Calgary	439	1,325	281	18.25	17.75	17.50	12,622	753	9.50	9.00	9.00	
Edmonton	111	321	131	18.25	17.75	17.50	381	143	324	8.00	9.00	9.50

### Market Comments.

#### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Receipts of all classes of live stock were heavy in volume. Twelve thousand two hundred cattle were offered for sale at the Yards during the week, and, in addition, three thousand head were received on through billing to outside points. Common and medium cattle again predominated, and very few animals of really choice quality were on sale. The market opened on Monday with all grades having a very slow call at prices from 25 to 50 cents lower. On Tuesday, trading was more active, and good cattle recovered the previous day's losses, while on Wednesday and Thursday all classes experienced a better demand, the market closing with quotations on a level with those of the previous week. Only two or three loads of heavy cattle were on sale. On Monday one load averaging twelve hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$13, one load averaging thirteen hundred pounds at \$12.50, and nine head averaging twelve hundred and twenty pounds at \$13. Steers between the weights of eleven hundred and twelve hundred pounds and possessing quality, had a good steady trade, but medium quality steers were hard to move. A load of steers averaging eleven hundred pounds sold at \$12.25, several loads were weighed up from \$11.5 to \$11.75, and a number of small lots at \$12. Medium quality and weights were moved from \$9 to \$10 per hundred. Choice handy-weight steers and heifers were popular, and the best loads sold from \$10.75 to \$11.50; the majority of that class were, however, of inferior finish and rather hard to move at prices ranging from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. Cows and bulls were weaker on Monday, but gained in strength during the week. Good cows sold at \$9 to \$10 early in the week, and from \$9.25 to \$10.25 on Thursday. Good bulls were weighed up generally from \$9 to \$10, while two or three extra choice bulls realized \$11 to \$11.50 per hundred; medium quality in both cows and bulls sold from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. Cannors and cutters met with a steady demand from \$5 to \$5.75, a large number being weighed at \$5.25. There was slightly more activity in the stocker and feeder department, several hundred head being shipped to Ontario points, and several thousand head including the cattle on through billing being raised for Buffalo, New York, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Good feeders could be purchased from \$9 to \$10, and good stockers from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred. The calf trade was easier with \$18 as a top price for best veal; medium calves were traded in from \$13 to \$16, and common from \$9 to \$12. Heavy calves had a slow sale from \$9 to \$12 per hundred.

Lamb and sheep receipts were the heaviest of the season, over eighteen thousand lambs being offered. Quotations ruled fairly steady throughout the week, good lambs selling from \$12 to \$14.50 on Monday, from \$14.25 to \$15 on Tuesday and Wednesday, but lower on Thursday within a range of \$13.50 to \$14; common lambs sold from \$9 to \$11. Sheep met with a good steady demand from \$7 to \$9 per hundred. Several decks of breeding sheep were shipped to country points, and that class could be purchased at about \$10 per head.

#### TORONTO

CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price
STEERS				
heavy finished	30	\$12.50	\$12.00-\$13.00	\$13.00
STEERS				
good	215	11.07	10.50-11.50	12.25
1,000-1,200 common	76	9.75	9.25-10.50	10.50
STEERS				
good	683	9.77	9.25-10.25	11.50
700-1,000 common	1,894	6.58	6.00-7.50	8.50
HEIFERS				
good	514	9.75	9.25-10.50	11.75
fair	868	8.22	7.50-8.75	9.00
common	268	6.48	5.75-7.00	7.50
COWS				
good	235	9.25	8.75-10.25	10.50
common	863	6.51	6.00-7.0	8.75
BULLS				
good	56	9.25	9.00-10.25	10.25
common	317	6.50	6.00-7.50	8.00
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,481	5.25	5.00-5.50	5.75
OXEN	2			
CALVES				
veal	696	15.00	13.00-17.00	18.00
grass	273	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00
STOCKERS				
good	623	7.85	7.50-8.50	8.50
fair	895	6.78	6.00-7.50	7.50
FEEDERS				
good	267	9.27	9.00-10.00	10.00
fair	50	8.50	8.25-9.25	9.25
HOGS				
selects	8,349	18.40	18-25-18.50	18.50
heavies	7	18.18	17.50-18.50	18.50
lights	315	16.47	16.25-16.50	16.50
sows	179	15.87	15.00-16.50	16.50
watered	7	13.28	11.50-13.50	13.50
stags	7	13.28	11.50-13.50	13.50
LAMBS				
good	14,302	14.28	13.50-14.80	15.00
common	1,037	10.57	9.00-12.00	12.00
SHEEP				
heavy	1,460	8.53	8.00-9.50	9.50
light	602	5.00	5.00-6.00	6.00

#### MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)

No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price
104	\$11.15	\$11.00-\$11.50	\$11.50
112	9.50	9.10-10.25	11.00
249	7.60	7.00-8.50	9.00
18	8.75	8.00-9.00	9.00
56	7.25	7.00-8.00	8.00
323	6.50	5.50-7.00	7.00
37	8.25	8.00-9.00	9.00
259	6.35	6.00-7.00	8.00
2			
1,041	5.35	5.25-5.50	6.50
715	4.50	4.25-5.00	5.50
2			
87	13.50	10.00-16.00	17.00
960	6.00	6.00-	6.50
1,954	17.80	17.75-	17.80
412	16.50	15.75-17.50	17.50
31	12.10	12.00-12.75	12.75
1			
2,739	13.00	13.00-	13.00
4,131	11.75	10.00-12.00	12.50
202	7.25	7.00-	8.00
792	7.00	7.00-	7.00

The hog market was very unsettled during the week, and there were considerable differences in the prices paid. On Monday and Wednesday \$18.50 was the ruling quotation for selects, fed and watered. On Wednesday a few decks were bought at \$18, several decks at \$18.25, a larger number at \$18.50, and one deck at \$18.60. On Thursday prices ranged from \$18.25 to \$18.50. Sows sold generally from \$15.55 to \$16.50, but a number were sold as selects, and a few were cut five dollars per hundred.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 16, Canadian packing houses purchased 440 calves, 6,080 butcher cattle, 7,315 hogs and 13,209 lambs. Local butchers purchased 514 calves, 665 butcher cattle, 365 hogs and 1,419 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 15 calves, 446 stockers, 283 feeders, 58 hogs, 251 sheep and 95 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 243 calves, 1,083 butcher cattle, 390 stockers and 967 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 16, inclusive, were 269,711 cattle, 56,419 calves, 292,783 hogs and 161,695 sheep, compared with 220,268 cattle, 48,389 calves, 269,603 hogs and 84,890 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

#### Montreal.

Cattle receipts on the two markets for

the week amounted to fifty-five hundred and thirty-four head. Of these the greater part were cannors, small bulls and very common heifers. Trading was slow and prices lower by 25 to 50 cents per hundred, the reduced quotations being partly due to the fact that local packers were not able to handle all the stock offered. The decline in prices was partly taken up by purchasers having to hold cattle until late in the week to get them killed. If more stuff could be marketed on Wednesday or near the middle of the week, trading would be more profitable to all concerned. The best cattle offered weighed eleven hundred per head and sold at \$11.50. A couple of loads of good steers which averaged from twenty-five to fifty pounds per head less than the above sold for \$11. A number of light butchering steers weighing from eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred and fifty pounds were sold between \$8 and \$9, and a great many common, light, young steers at \$7.75. A number of fair heifers were included in the cattle sales, and these sold from \$8 to \$9; very common heifers sold from \$6 to \$7. Canner cows were down to \$4.25 and \$4.50 per hundred, a number of good strong cannors being sold at the latter figure for shipment to outside firms. There were a great many complaints over the prices offered for common or medium cattle. Sellers stating that these cattle brought

less according to quality than those of other grades. Bulls sold for \$5.25 to \$5.50, with a few sales up to \$6 and \$6.50. There were twenty-two hundred and ninety-eight calves, nearly all of grass quality. Grass calves sold at \$6, good veal calves from \$15 to \$16, and tops at \$17.

Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven sheep and lambs were disposed of at prices ranging from \$13 for good lambs to \$10 for culls. Sheep sold in mixed lots from \$7 to \$8, the latter price being the top for a few young ewes. Select hogs sold mostly at \$18 off cars, but a few of top grading were weighed up on Monday at \$18.40. Light pigs weighing one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and thirty-five pounds sold separately at \$16; some of these were sold as feeders at \$16.75. Sows sold \$5 per hundred lower than selects.

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 16, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,334 calves, 1,116 bulls, 851 butcher cattle, 1,963 hogs and 3,809 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 24 calves, and 261 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 76 calves and 5,974 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to Continued on page 1971.

Notwithstanding the and attractiveness, we for this 1919 Christmas or regular issues, this excellent oppor- nisms from a medium that te of publication. It will tisers to have their copy and we ask that they make

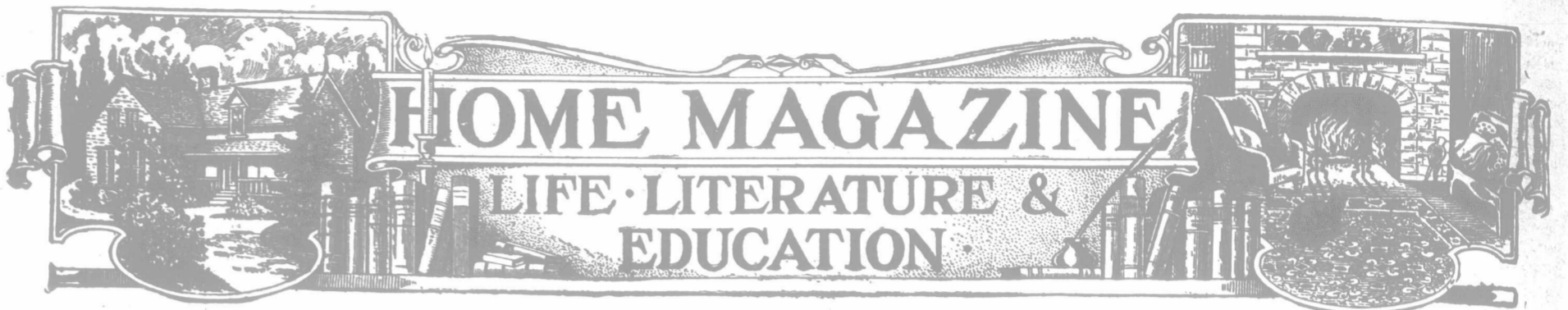
### Given Second Ottawa.

, the new Liberal leader took his seat in the House in a speech in this Parlia- a member by acclamation. The Honorable Mr. King, whose death occurred in the House. The new Liberal the subject of the Grand inion was summed up as re is nothing in this Bill on that the Government the Grand Trunk Railway re which will give anyone f this measure carries the Railway will be acquired Mr. King believed that to proceed with such an latter part of a session Peace. The Bill should the return of the Prime e a working arrangement and Trunk system and days. He further argued king it impossible by the Grand Trunk Railway



First Caucus.

il 1950, and thought the ind the future Govern- ner. thought that the four per l have been submitted ck, and that the Govern- ax payers before being ble J. D. Reid, Minister d that the Government cause the money would d a half or six per cent. that the holders of the old it as security for the d have no voice in the Government being able as they saw fit, without holders. on, probably struck the that it looked as though Trunk Bill was brought sion, with some reason- e days. H. H. McLean, . P. R. lawyer, opposed d because the country, and Trunk acquisition. tors would award the 60,000,000, if not more. ended debt and other northern amounted to al charges upon the d at \$20,000,000. The nis, and Mr. McLean s on the Government 000,000 last year, in- e Canadian Northern, nk, \$2,000,000 on the 0,000 on Intercolonial.



**The Fairies.**

Do you wonder where the fairies are, that folk declare have vanished?  
They're very near, yet very far, but neither dead nor banished.  
They live in the same green world to-day as in bygone ages olden,  
And you enter in by the ancient way, thro' the ivory gate and golden.

'Tis the land of dream. O fair and bright, that land to many a rover;  
But the heart must be pure and the conscience light, that would cross its threshold o'er.  
The worldly man for its joys may yearn, when pride and pomp embolden,  
But never for him do the hinges turn, of the ivory gate and golden.

While the innocent child, with eyes undimmed as the sky in its blueness o'er him  
Has only to touch the portal's rim, and it opens wide before him.  
Some night when the sun in darkness dips, we'll seek the Dreamland olden,  
And you shall touch with your finger-tips the ivory gate and golden.

**Hallowe'en Customs.**

LONG before the Christian era, the Druids observed this night of Hallowe'en as a religious festival making of it a ceremony to be dreaded rather than welcomed, and the primeval forests of Britain were aglow with huge fires, lit to ward off evil spirits.

With the coming of Christianity these beliefs were but slowly forgotten, but the old fear gradually gave place to the fun-making and merriment before All Saints' Day ushered in the fact of Advent. The old ceremonies were retained but their meaning was forgotten.

In Queen Elizabeth's time beggars went "fooling" or demanding toll of the passerby, while children visited from house to house, gleefully demanding a piece of "soul-cake" which every good housekeeper made that day, and the modest demand seldom went unhonored.

In the reign of Charles I the members of Middle Temple chose a "Master of Revels" to lead them in the wild festivities of Hallowe'en, in which both sexes shared, and he was followed in any mad escapade he might invent.

Under sombre Scottish skies the revels are devoted to tender and sentimental subjects. Robert Burns describes the old charm of "Burning the Nuts" in the following words:

"They name the lad and the lass to each particular nut as they lay them in the fire, and accordingly as they burn quietly together or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be."

Then as now, was practiced the game of hanging an apple by a string and making the attempt to get a bite from it without touching it with the hands.

Another trick the Scotch lads and lassies used to play was to go out hand in hand to the cabbage garden, with eyes shut, and pull up the first they met with. The size and shape prophetic of the future husband or wife; earth clinging to the root meant ocean of fortune, and the taste of the custok (heart of the stem) indicated the temper and disposition. Last of all, the stems were placed above the door, and the Christian names of the people who entered in were the names in question.

In Ireland there is a trick, practiced worth trying. Three candles are lighted and placed in a row on a table or window. Those people standing by the table and whisking the smoke away with their hands. If the candles, or any of them, remain lighted, the wish will be granted.

Another grotesque Irish amusement is made by hiding a gold ring in a pan of flour. The victim must first locate the ring by hand, and then lift it out between the teeth. A warning not to breathe while attempting the last would not come amiss, and the one who succeeds in lifting it wins the ring, and has well earned it.—Sel.

**Legion.**

BY "ELSIE CAMERON," PERTH CO., ONT.  
(Who has had opportunity to know many women and their methods of work.)

I am pretty well acquainted with the work a farm woman is usually called upon to do, but to set it down in writing is a very different thing from doing the work itself and to me at least, quite as hard. But as I helped to dig potatoes on this lovely October afternoon I found myself trying to compose an "essay" and though I laughed at myself I did so enjoy the afternoon that now I really will try to write it.

Many years ago, (that is the proper way to begin is it not?) what then seemed a cruel "Fate" forced me to work among strangers. To-day I am thankful for that splendid "opportunity" to learn the many methods of many women in managing their farm work. And I am quite convinced that the woman who accomplished the greatest amount of work with the least waste of health and strength was the woman who used "system" in all her

work, the woman who used her head to save the rest of her body—the woman who had "a place for everything and everything in its place."

The work consists of washing, ironing, mending, churning, baking, sweeping, scrubbing, the whole year round, with milking and cooking plentifully interspersed in the interstices between the bigger tasks.

Springtime brings gardening, and fluffy little barnyard babies that need much care and nursing all through the summer and fall and these, with the preserving, drying and canning of fruit and vegetables, and field work in seedtime and harvest, keep the woman on the farm quite busy for many months. She really has quite a bit of entertaining to do as well, as on the farm tramps and book agents and implement men and rag men and city guests are very frequently to be found at her dining-table (Perhaps I should not have mixed those nouns as I did).—Have you wondered at the name I put above this article? Do you wonder now?

How some women manage to get through with their multitudinous tasks is little short of a miracle to the poor woman who is forever behind with her work but I have noticed that this type of woman is very slow to try a different way of doing things. She imagines she knows the best way when she has learned but one way.

One woman I knew never had time to sit down to do anything. She even

did little bits of sewing standing by the window—she had not time to fetch a chair, she would do it quick," she would say. To her sitting down to peel a few vegetables had a rather lazy look—but, her work was never done! She would waste hours searching for that print she had laid away "in a hurry," or for the baby's playthings she had put away somewhere; she worked hard from early morn till long after dark but she accomplished little more than her daily work and was often nervous and irritable, which did not tend to make her untidy house any pleasanter to live in. She would begin a task that she knew she could not possibly finish before she must prepare a meal again, and when nicely started would have to put everything away again in order to get the meal ready. She wasted the time required to get ready and put by the utensils she needed when, had she used a little thought she might have finished a smaller task and have had more time for the big task after the meal.

Poor woman! She had "no particular place for anything," or many things "in their proper place."

The woman who found time to comb her hair and change her dress every day before sitting down to the tea table, managed, with the help of one girl, to do washing, ironing, mending, cooking and baking for six men, (this was before the war) herself and one child and the hired girl. She did most of her own sewing and yet she found an occasional afternoon when there was nothing to do for herself or the girl.

She took great pride in doing well every task as she came to it; she served meals at regular hours, was seldom in a hurry, and altogether, rather pleasant to live with. She had a place for everything and insisted that things should be in their place when not in use. At house-cleaning time she cleans one room at a time, finishing it before she starts another, thus doing away altogether with the unpleasant turmoil found in so many homes in this season.

She "tackled" the big room on the day when she had not any of the general heavy work to do, and the closets or small rooms when she had but half a day free, trying always to finish the room before night. House-cleaning had no "terrors" for her at all.

And this reminds me of that triple-headed, daily bugbear which almost every woman must face—dish-washing. How many women call this work simply—drudgery? But the woman who piles her dishes neatly after scraping those which have food or particles of food in them, and then with two big dish pans of water starts washing and rinsing her dishes, is surprised to find that she can do it so quickly and that somehow she enjoys this much disliked work! When dishes are washed in soapy water, then rinsed in clear hot water they have a shine and "feel" that gives the woman who wipes them a real sense of pleasure and saves much time besides. Dishes that have contained milk should always be rinsed out first with cold or luke-warm water. Glassware should always be washed with a brush in soapy water and if rinsed in clear soft water to which a little common bluing has been added, will sparkle beautifully and need very little polishing. Common glass dishes look better when washed in this way than cutglass when not properly washed; be it ever so expensive.

The woman on whom rests a great amount of work ought to keep her eyes open for labor-saving machinery. A real labor-saver is never too expensive to buy. It is carelessness in handling or setting away the washing-machine, wringer, bread-mixer, chopper, etc., which



Chief "Many Smiles" in Serious Mood.

The Prince of Wales, as "Morning Star," in full Indian regalia, after being made chief at a gathering of tribes at Banff.

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proves expensive. The woman who takes care of what she does buy gets twice the wear out of it that the careless woman would.

One woman, a city woman, kept her house in splendid order by having for everything a certain place and always putting things there.

But to get lunch ready on her dining-room table one had to open sixteen doors in all, counting pantry doors, and pull out half as many sideboard and cupboard drawers.

She had given no thought to the saving of strength or labor, and she had a new maid every month or oftener.

The busy farm woman should get into the habit of making only one trip to the barn, the cellar or upstairs when one will do.

I would like to give some "wrinkles" which I have gathered in my sojourn among the people, but I am afraid my story is long enough.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that the woman who tries to excel, who does every task as well as she is able, will find herself interested in her farm work and will experience that satisfaction which seems to come in no other way than by performing the work that seems to be one's own share in this old world in which we are placed for a time.

And never forget, that the wonderful, changing beauty of sky and landscape, growing animals and poultry, sunrises (if you must get up earlier than your city friends) and sunsets, are things that only the farm women can have every day for nothing.

A Hallowe'en Game For Girls and Boys.

Write on slips of paper the names of well-known characters in fairy tales or other stories, such as Bluebird, Goldilocks, Bo Peep, Dick Whittington.

Told by Tea Leaves.

FORTUNE-telling by tea-leaves never loses its fascination, whether at evening party or Red Cross Bazaar.

Should you chance to be the "rare and radiant maiden" chosen to sit in the booth and read the cups, perhaps the following "mystic signs" may be of use to you.

- A hand with spread fingers (No. 5) signifies a warning.
A triangle (No. 10) foretells good luck.
Straight sticks (No. 4) foretell guests.
Sticks mixed with grounds (No. 7) mean bad luck.
Crossed sticks (No. 3) signify enemies near.
A ring (No. 8) foretells an offer of marriage, or, to a single woman, good luck.

A very small ring means an invitation. An anchor signifies good luck. A star or half moon foretells a paying investment. A pyramid is extremely lucky. A square or oblong tells of buying new land.

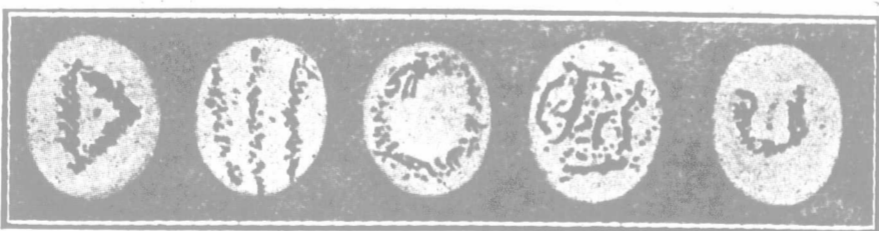
Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Field is the World.

He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man; the field is the world.—S. Matt. 13: 37, 38.



Told by Tea Leaves.



Three spots (No. 1) mean a wish, soon to be realized if near the top of the cup. A horseshoe (No. 6) forecasts a happy future.

spite of industrial strife, in spite of the sinful waste of money in foolish, selfish luxury, which is terribly common, there is a spirit of brotherhood in the air.

"In the years that have been I have bound man closer to man, And closer woman to woman; And the stranger hath seen in a stranger his brother at last, And a sister in eyes that were strange."

Yesterday I had the great pleasure of attending a meeting of Christian women, in the village where I was born. It was an inspiring thing to see members

of the various religious bodies meeting as sisters in heartiest good fellowship. It was a joy to feel the loyalty to our common Master binding us together, until we actually forget the differences of opinion which had kept us apart so long.

The war has taught us many lessons, and one of the great lesson of the war is the necessity of united effort. When the foe is a mighty and dangerous adversary we are certain to be defeated if each regiment fights by itself, without any concerted action.

The Church of Christ is a great Army, with many regiments; but every soldier in the army owes absolute allegiance to the Commander-in-Chief.

It is a glorious thing to know that our leaders—here in Canada—are at last aroused to the folly, danger and sin of disunion. While we Christians quarrelled about our various opinions we were not able to gain ground for our Master.

I think, as a trembling, penitent soul draws near one of those open gates, afraid of the shining angel standing there, that the King Himself—not in royal robes but in the plain garments of a working Man—comes out to meet and welcome the forgiven friend He has been expecting.

"No fable old, nor mythic lore, Nor dream of bards and seers, No dead fact stranded on the shore Of the oblivious years. But warm, sweet, tender, even yet A present help is He; And faith has still its Olivet, And love its Galilee."

That is the reason we are not discouraged at the great task which confronts the Christian Church. The field is the world—a tremendous field, certainly, but then it is His field and He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man.

Perhaps we might win more spiritual victories if the Church to-day had little wealth and worldly power; for then we should lean more heavily on the power of the Holy Spirit. Let us refuse to be discouraged, let us turn our eyes from the greatness of the task before us and look unto Jesus, our Mighty Leader.

the power of prayer. The work of our hands may be only able to help a few people in a narrow circle, but prayer can reach and help the whole world. Shall we say sadly that our opportunities are few? Why, the great weapon of All-Prayer is placed in the hands of each soldier of the army by the King Himself. Shall we use that great power selfishly, asking only help for ourselves, or shall we join wholeheartedly in the great campaign that is certain to win? The Church of Christ is plainly the greatest empire the world has ever seen, and after nearly two thousand years of victorious warfare it is marching forward to establish the Kingdom of God in every land, and it must not think of giving up the struggle until every soul is kneeling at the feet of the King. We all need Christ. He is the true Bread, the Manna to satisfy the hunger of every one in the world.

Of course everybody doesn't know His power to give rest to dissatisfied and weary souls. The unrest of the present time, which distresses many people, is only a sign of hunger—a healthy symptom. As the Canadian bishops declared, in their Message regarding the Forward Movement of the Church of England in Canada: "Beneath the seething surface of life there are signs of heart-hunger for the one true King which none but He can satisfy. Can we doubt that the world is ripe for a great onward movement if the Church of Christ, and that Christ Himself is waiting till His wayward followers come to themselves, put away their worldliness and, with whole-hearted devotion, rise up to hail Him Lord."

That is the first bit of the field we must cultivate, the first battle in the great campaign—the field of our own souls, the battle against selfishness. We must change the centre of life from Self to God. As someone has said: "Love God and do what you like!" because, if we love God, we shall "like" to do His will always. About a week ago I heard a sermon on the "Forward Movement," and immediately afterwards came the announcement: "The words of the anthem are, 'Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord.'"

I was a little amused at the exhortations to "go forward" and "stand still," following so closely upon one another. Yet the two orders are given together in Exodus 14. Moses told the people to "stand still!"—with hearts and eyes on God—then God gave the order to "go forward!" though the Red Sea blocked the way. It is folly to go forward until God gives the order; but if our eyes are on Him we shall know the right movement to advance on all fronts. Leaving the issue in our Commander's hands, resting in secure peace on His power, we are called to go forward and possess the land. Everywhere people are being roused to the vital necessity of prayer, if anything worth while is to be done. For a Christian Church to rely on human power is a mockery. To go out without God to do God's work is folly. The field is so vast that we must have our Great Ally with us. Only in His might dare we go forward fearlessly.

This "Quiet Hour" must be brought to my Lord before going to the press. I dare not send out a line without asking His blessing on the words. The field is the world and He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man. He only can quicken into life any seed we try to sow. We sow bare grain, but He giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him. We go forward in His company.

"For evermore beside us on our way,  
The unseen Christ doth move."

DORA FARNCOMB.

**For the Sick and Needy.**

A box of fragrant leaves for the "shut-in" arrived last Saturday and carried sweetness to many women in hospital beds. Yesterday a thank-offering was put into my hands in trust for the needy—a good friend in Cronarty. The box contained a quantity of the leaves, and a small book of prayers.

**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.

WE were watching the young students trooping to the Collegiate Institute the other day.

"How many are at your school this term?" I asked of a rosy-cheeked girl who was getting her books together preparatory to setting off to join the procession. "About a thousand," she replied, "the largest attendance in the history of the school, they say."

"Isn't the chance young people have now, wonderful!" remarked the mother of the girl. "There was a time when educational privileges belonged only to the few, comparatively speaking. Now every boy and girl has a chance; if they can't go to the Collegiate they can attend the night classes at the Technical School. It's quite a matter of course, nowadays, that they shall be educated. Isn't it splendid!"

What she said is true, and the country must realize the fact as well as the cities. The cities are straining, might and main, to give the children the best possible opportunity for both academic and mechanical education. The very best equipment is being provided. Alert watch is being kept, always, for newer and better methods. No step is being left untaken which will help in the development of the children. In all this the country must keep pace if its children are not to go out into life handicapped in comparison with city-raised children. Of course, I do think country children have one advantage that has not been recognized or acted upon yet, in city schools as fully as it should be: they are thrown more on their own resources, made to depend upon themselves more,—and that, of necessity, since the rural teacher with a dozen classes on her hands, has not the time to keep fussing with individual pupils as the city teacher, with one class, almost invariably does. Some of the classes must be left to study by themselves at times, and this, it seems to me, is an exceedingly good thing for the children, provided they are kept at work and not permitted to waste the precious study-hours in foolery.

There are other things, however, in which the majority of rural schools are really lacking, especially equipment. If rural trustees would take the trouble to visit the best city schools occasionally they could easily find out the things that are needed for good work. An ounce of seeing is worth a hundred pounds of reading about in a paper.

Consolidated schools will help greatly—when we get them. In the meantime it is to be remembered that the very first and best item in "equipment," is a good, alive, clever teacher who is really, deeply interested in the development of the children and the community. If you have such, "hang on to her" at all costs. She is a priceless asset for both present and future.

Another "sign of the times" is the perfectly beautiful way in which men now accept the fact of women voting. We were talking about that the other night, and laughing at the old excuse that used to be brought up so persistently, viz. that it would "coarsen" women, and make them "mannish", to vote. One never hears a word of that now that women have demonstrated beyond question that they can cast a ballot and yet be women still.

"I think a man would be ashamed to bring up that argument now," said one of the girls.

—And the rest of us agreed that we didn't know a solitary man who would be so shallow or so untruthful, or so rash—as to try it.

Indeed it seems hard, to-day, to realize that not so very long ago, women were shooed, almost everywhere, into one of two classes—the "doll" class, or the "old maid" class. To-day they are stepping so bravely into their place as reasonable human beings, ready and willing to do any work that lies waiting to be done. Long way of the years.

But I don't think it is hard to realize that they

must never forget that in the matter of intelligence there is no going ahead unless some effort is made. If one simply drifts one gets behind, at last hopelessly floundering. If one spends all one's time at hand work, leaving never an hour at all for reading, lectures, etc., one soon becomes a back number. . . . However, that reflection need cause but little worry. *Because*—there is no pleasure in the world so great or so lasting as the consciousness that one is *always* going forward mentally, and, as a natural consequence, helping others to go forward also. Such advancement isn't so very hard to accomplish either.—"Where there's a will there's a way."

Weren't you just overjoyed with the result of the Referendum? And weren't you proud that the women's vote had so much to do with such a splendid outcome? The next thing to be done will be to see that the law is carried out, as the laws against stealing and all sorts of other harmful things are carried out. If this is done, absolutely, there is not a doubt but that in ten year's time people will wonder that men ever cared to make spectacles of themselves by reeling along, drunken, in the streets; or that they could ever be so insane as to spend their good money for drink to pour down their own throats when, perhaps, there were children at home needing food, or boots, or an education; or when there was a farm or a house to be paid for; or when there were such lovely things as books and pictures and flowers to be bought for the home; or when there were starving people anywhere in all the world.

\* \* \* \* \*

This paragraph is just to the mothers and teachers.

With this time of the year comes in the shooting season. I wonder what you think about that. On Thanksgiving Day, with a friend who is as fond of walking as I, I took a walk far out of the city to an old mill. The day was perfect—as you will remember. The sky was blue with the brilliance of "blue October," the beautiful gray branches of the trees just glimmered through fringes and banners of yellow leaves; the grass, green as emerald from the recent rains, bordered the long white road with ribands of vivid color; among the ricks of corn that threw shadows over the dun, shorn fields, the pumpkins lay like Brobdingnag oranges, fairly burning with color; everywhere the haw trees blazed with scarlet and mottled the ground beneath them with a crimson glow.

It was perfect except for one horrible blot. Every few minutes, from the wooded border of the river, or wherever a copse threw its shadows, came the sharp crack, crack of a gun, and one knew that, if the aim proved true, some glad, innocent living thing lay mangled and torn, struggling in its death throes. Two birds sailed over our heads, winging their graceful way towards one of the very spots whence the shots were issuing. We watched their course, in real pity, wishing we knew any means of driving them back. On, on they went, steadily, confident in the height at which they flew. To us they became mere specks, but they were nearing the fatal spot. As we expected, came the crack, crack of the guns, and one could imagine the consequence.

We speculated as to what possible pleasure men, and big boys, could possibly find in smashing out the life from such happy, innocent, harmless—yes, positively useful—creatures, as birds. A living bird is a beautiful thing. A torn, mangled, bleeding one is an ugly thing—a horrible sight from which kindly or or beauty-loving eyes must turn away in disgust.

There may be some excuse for shooting creatures that are positively dangerous, or that threaten to be a pest against food for human beings, but surely by this time it should be everywhere known that the birds—which eat the insects that destroy grain, fruit, and garden-plants—are man's unfailing helpers.

It seems to me that the mothers and the teachers can, if they will, stop this great cruelty. They can begin with the little children and continue the teaching. Everything can be done with most children by persistence in suggestion along right lines. Nor is it only for the sake of the birds that such teaching should be given: the reflex action is on the boys themselves. Can it be question-

ed for a moment that the boy who respects the life of beautiful and innocent creatures, who refuses to do a uncleanly cruel thing, who loves nature—the expression of God's thought, is not a higher type, and promises a bigger manhood than the one who is needlessly cruel and even enjoys being so?

Perhaps I put too much confidence in the influence of the mothers and teachers, but I do not think so. To-day the finest minds in all countries are calling out for a League of Nations—ideally, such a league as will do away with cruelty against human life forever. Perhaps, if the mothers and teachers had begun, long ago, an unflagging campaign against cruelty in every shape and form, and kept it up steadily, there would be no need for such a league to-day.—The War might never have happened; no war could ever happen.

It is all nonsense to say that lack of training in such "manly" (?) sports makes boys "sissies." It has been proven often enough that when occasion for heroic action comes, the heroic in human nature almost invariably arises to meet it. Is it not true that a great sympathy is always the strongest force towards heroic action? Could a man who knows how to sympathize with suffering stand idly by and let a child meet its death in a burning house without making every effort to save it?

To come back to the shooting of our innocent creatures: the great trouble so far is that so many boys grow up thinking it is a manly and "swagger" thing to go shooting. It is the same false idea that makes them want, in the first place, to smoke cigarettes, or drink whiskey, or do anything else equally useless.—"Swagger"—what countless follies have been perpetrated in thy name! Take the idea of "swagger" away, and present the follies—from shooting birds up—as the inane, senseless, inartistic things they are, and the wish to do them will soon pass away. The most of us, you know, and especially the more thoughtful of us, are absolute slaves to suggestion. If the suggestion is good, "well and good," if it happens to be bad then "all to the bad."

Legislation has done something to protect bird life, and is to be encouraged. Nevertheless it is impossible for legislation to see to every irresponsible man or boy let loose in the woods or fields with a gun? Who is going to report him, in even one case in a thousand? The better and surer way, is it not? is to educate, educate, educate. With enough education the time may come, within another decade, when a man would as soon think of shooting himself as of popping off, for mere amusement, a bluebird flitting among the golden leaves of autumn, and when it would never occur to him to find pleasure in destroying the beautiful life of a timid deer. In those days hunting parties will not be "swagger."

Last, but not least, no doubt many of you saw the Prince during his tour of Ontario last week.—Don't you think he is twice as good looking as his pictures? "He has a good face," too, as everyone says. —JUNIA.

**Worth Thinking Over.**

"There is such a taste and fitness even in the simplest articles of every day."—Henry Wysham Lewis.

"Good cooking needs skill, judgment, and imagination; therefore it tests the qualities of the cleverest woman."—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

**Re Setting Table.**

In serving an evening meal consisting of potatoes, pickles, meat, bread, cakes, fruit, tea, etc., in two courses, how should the table be laid for the first course?

2. Which is right to have the potatoes and meat on each plate before the guests sit to the table or serve the meat and potatoes after all are seated. (b) If you do the latter way should the plates be in a pile at the end of the table.

3. Should butter spreaders be used and if so, do you place them across the bread and butter plate.

4. If you had no butter spreaders, should you place the dessert or tea-

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knife across the bread and butter when setting the table, or beside the dinner knife.

5. How should the fruit be served—from a large fruit bowl at the table or from a side table, having previously placed the fruit in each dish.

6. When the first course is removed should another plate be placed for each fruit dish or just the fruit dish and then use the bread and butter plate for cake.

7. Would an aluminum tea-pot be all right, to use with a china set of dishes? Peel Co., Ont. N. P.

How the table shall be laid must depend upon whether people keep a servant or not. We shall take it for granted that your question applies to the ordinary farm home where a maid is not kept, in which case the table is laid in such a way as to prevent the least confusion and the least possible occasion for rushing about on the part of the "lady of the house" who sits at the "teacup end" of the table.

Place the knives, forks and spoons in order at the proper places, the dinner knife and fork usually being placed next to where the plate is to be, the dessert spoon or fork and the bread-and-butter knife coming next. As a rule the spoon is placed on the side with the knives. The teacups and saucers are arranged at one end of the table, and at the other is placed the tray-cloth and the serving-knife and fork. Water glasses are placed at the point of the knife, a little to the right of each "place." When bread-and-butter plates are used, they are placed at the left, but very often they are not used at dinner. Also, on the table, before the diners sit down, the pickles are put in place, the salt and pepper, and plates of bread, also butter. The latter, however, is often omitted at a dinner where there is plenty of rich gravy and a dessert that does not call for bread and butter to be eaten with it.

Just before the diners sit down the pile of hot dinner plates is put at the end opposite to the one where the teacups are, and the meat and gravy boat are placed on the tray-cloth. The potatoes and vegetables may be placed near, and may be served by someone sitting next to the carver, then passed along. If there is a maid to wait on the table she carries each plate according as the meat is placed upon it, and afterwards takes the vegetable dish to each guest.

When butter spreaders are used they may be placed either on the bread and butter plate or beside the knife at the right of each "place." The tea-knife is used in the very same way; usually it is placed next to the dinner knife.

When the first course is at an end the platter and plates are quickly and quietly removed (do not pile the plates on top of one another when doing so, as that makes clatter and looks restaurantish) the crumbs are brushed off, and the pudding or fruit placed on the tray-cloth where the meat platter stood. A pile of small plates, also the pile of individual fruit-dishes, are placed to the right of the big fruit bowl, with a serving-spoon. As each individual fruit dish is filled it is placed on a small plate and passed along, or given to the maid to carry, as the case may be. The bread and butter plate may be used for cake.

Yes an aluminum tea-pot would be all right. It is almost sure to be covered with a pretty tea-cosy to keep the tea hot, you know.

**Coronation Cake.**

Kindly sent by Mrs. W. A. N., Peel Co., Ont. Dear Junia.—Here is the recipe for Coronation Cake for Bluebell.

Two eggs, 1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup milk, 1 cup chopped raisins, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking-powder, ½ nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon ¼ teaspoon alspec.

**The Cookery Column.**

To make Hallowe'en Gooks, take the following:

whites of 6 eggs, 1 cup powdered sugar, chocolate icing, shredded cocoa-nut.

Beat the whites of the eggs to a very stiff froth, then stir in quickly the powdered sugar. Drop in pyramid shapes on paraffin paper in dry in a warm, not hot, oven for about 45 minutes, then set at top of oven and brown slightly.

Remove, decorate the top of each with a chocolate icing cap sprinkled with coconut. Put on the features with fondant or chocolate, with tiny candies for eyes.

**Apple Custard Pie.**

3 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup apple sauce, ½ cup butter, vanilla flavoring,

Make a nice pie pastry, fill with the sauce and bake as usual.

**Country Gingerbread.**

½ cup sugar, ¼ cup butter, 1 egg, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup sour milk, 1 level teasp. soda dissolved in the milk.

1 teasp. ginger, 1½ cups flour, a little salt, Bake in a moderate oven.

**Sugar Cookies.**

1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teasp. cream tartar, 1 teasp. soda, enough flour to roll.

**Hickory-nut Wafers.**

2 tablesp. butter, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg, little salt, ½ cup flour, 1 teasp. baking powder, ¼ cup finely chopped hickory nut meats.

Cream butter and sugar, add unbeaten egg, then other ingredients and drop by spoonfuls on a greased baking tin. Bake about 15 minutes in a moderate oven.



**Hallowe'en Gooks.**

**Boston Walnut Bread.**

1 cup rye flour, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup Graham flour, ¾ cup molasses, ¾ cup chopped walnuts, 1 teasp. soda, 1 teasp. salt, 2 cups sour milk, or buttermilk, 2 tablesp. butter,

Mix the ingredients together, the dry first, then the others. Pour into a greased mould and steam 3 hours, then remove from the mould and bake ½ hour. Any kind of nuts may be used.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**Turning Meat.**

When turning meat that is roasting use a spoon instead of a fork, as the latter causes the juices to escape.

**Cooking Cabbage.**

If you like a tart taste with cabbage use sour cream instead of vinegar. Just before serving mix in a scant half-cup of it, and see how delicious as well as nutritious the dish will be.

**Improving Eyesight.**

If your eyes trouble you do not use them continuously at too close work; rest them by looking away from it frequently, and, at long intervals as often as possible. Bathe them night and morning with a solution of boric acid (a teaspoonful to a cup of boiled water,) using an eye-cup, that can be bought at a druggist's for 25 cents, for the purpose. Don't keep on straining your eyes, without glasses, if they pain or if the vision seems to be impaired; have your eyes tested by an oculist. If he prescribes glasses, be sure to keep them brightly polished, and, if a lens happens to fall out be sure that it is put back again right side up; many cases of eye trouble come from lenses that have been put in upside down. Spectacles, says Dr. G. M. Gould, in *American Medicine*, are, as a rule better than eye-glasses, which

have a tendency to slip out of the best position for vision.

**Uses for Food Chopper.**

Many people use the food-chopper only for chopping meat, for croquettes, sausages, and Hamburg steak. But it has scores of other uses. Run stale bread through it, then dry the crumbs, and you will always have a stock ready to use up in pudding, stuffing, pancakes, or for bread-ing croquettes. Run cranberries through before cooking and they will make a delicious sauce. Apples, run through before making into apple-sauce will cook much more quickly, while grape-skins are much nicer if put through the chopper before adding to the pulp. Orange and lemon marmalade may be made much more easily if the chopper is used, while it is also useful for grinding horse-radish, chopping nuts, meat for sandwiches, and vegetables for soup. In short the chopper is one of the most useful helps that cook can have. It saves both time and labor, and makes possible many delicious dishes that could not be made without it.

**The Windrow**

The Government of Alberta is offering loans to students to attend Normal

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BY ERNEST POOLE, Author of "The Harbor."

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### CHAPTER III.

On the next evening, Saturday, while Roger ate his dinner, Laura came to sit with him. She herself was dining out. That she should have dressed so early in order to keep him company had caused her father some surprise, and a faint suspicion entered his mind that she had overdrawn at the bank, as she had the last time she sat with him like this. Her manner certainly was a bit strange.

But Roger put the thought aside. Whatever she wanted, Laura was worth it. In a tingling fashion he felt what a glorious time she was having, what a gorgeous town she knew. It was difficult to realize she was his own daughter, this dashing stranger sitting here, playing idly with a knife and caressing him with her voice and her eyes. The blue evening gown she was wearing to-night (doubtless not yet paid for) made her figure even more supple and lithe, set off her splendid bosom, her slender neck, her creamy skin. Her hair, worn low over her temples, was brown with just a tinge of red. Her eyes were black, with gleaming lights; her lips were warm and rich, alive. He did not approve of her lips. Once when she had kissed him Roger had started slightly back. For his daughter's lips were rouged, and they had reminded him of his youth. He had asked her sister to speak to her. But Deborah had told him she did not care to speak to people in that way—"especially women—especially sisters," she had said, with a quiet smile. All very well, he reflected, but somebody ought to take Laura in hand.

She had been his favorite as a child, his pet, his tiny daughter. He remembered her on his lap like a kitten. How she had liked to cuddle there. And she had liked to bite his hand, a curious habit in a child. "I hurt daddy!" He could still recollect the gay little laugh with which she said that, looking up brightly into his face.

And here she was already grown, and like a light in the sober old house, fascinating while she disturbed him. He liked to hear her high pitched voice, gossiping in Deborah's room or in her own dainty chamber chatting with the adoring maid who was dressing her to go out. He loved her joyous thrilling laugh. And he would have missed her from the house as he would have missed Fifth Avenue if it had been dropped from the city. For the picture Roger had formed of this daughter was more of a symbol than of a girl, a symbol of the ardent town, spending, wasting, dancing mad. It was Laura who had kept him living right up to his income.

"Where are you dining to-night?" he asked.

"With the Raymonds." He wondered who they were. "Oh, Sarah," she added to the maid. "Call up Mrs. Raymond's apartment and ask what time is dinner to-night."

"Are you going to dance later on?" he inquired.

"Oh, I guess so," she replied. "On the Astor Roof, I think they said—"

Her father went on with his dinner. These hotel dances, he had heard, ran well into Sunday morning. How Judith would have disapproved. He hesitated uneasily.

"I don't especially care for this dancing into Sunday," he said. For a moment he did not look up from his plate. When he did he saw Laura regarding him.

"Oh, do you mind? I'm sorry. I won't after this," she answered. And Roger colored angrily, for the glint of amusement in Laura's mischievous black eyes revealed quite unmistakably that she regarded both her father and his feeling

for the Sabbath as very dear and quaint and old. Old? Of course he seemed old to her, Roger thought indignantly. For what was Laura but a child? Did she ever think of anything except having a good time? Had she ever stopped to think out her own morals, let alone anyone else's? Was she any judge of what was old—or of who was old? And he determined then and there to show her he was in his prime. Impatiently he strove to remember the names of her friends and ask her about them, to show a keen lively interest in this giddy gaddy life she led. And when that was rather a failure he tried his daughter next on books, books of the most modern kind. Stoutly he lied and said he was reading a certain Russian novel of which he had heard Deborah speak. But this valiant falsehood made no impression whatever, for Laura had never heard of the book.

"I get so little time for reading," she murmured. And meanwhile she was thinking, "As soon as he finishes talking, poor dear, I'll break the news."

Then Roger had an audacious thought. He would take her to a play, by George! Mustering his courage he led up to it by speaking of a play Deborah had seen, a full-fledged modern drama all centered upon the right of a woman "to lead her own life." And as he outlined the story he saw he had caught his daughter's attention. With her pretty chin resting on one hand, watching him and listening she appeared much older, and she seemed suddenly close to him.

"How would you like to go with me and see it some evening?" he inquired.

"See what, my love?" she asked him, her thoughts plainly far away; and he looked at her in astonishment.

"That play I've just been speaking of!"

"Why, daddy, I'd love to!" she exclaimed.

"When?" he asked. And he fixed a night. He was proud of himself. Eagerly he began to talk of opening nights at Wallack's. Roger and Judith, when they were young, had been great first nighters there. And now it was Laura who drew him out, and as he talked on she seemed to him to be smiling trying to picture it all. "Now I'd better tell him," she thought.

"Do you remember Harold Sloane?" she asked a little strangely.

"No," replied her father, a bit annoyed at the interruption.

"Why—you've met him two or three times—"

"Have I?" The queer note in her voice made him look up. Laura had risen from her chair.

"I want you to know him—very soon." There was a moment's silence. "I'm going to marry him, dad," she said.

And Roger looked at her blankly. He felt his limbs beginning to tremble.

"I've been waiting to tell you when we were alone," she added in an awkward tone. And still staring up at her he felt a rush of tenderness and a pang of deep remorse. Laura in love and settled for life! And what did he know of the affair? What had he ever done for her? Too late! He had begun too late! And this rush of emotion was so overpowering that while he still looked at her blindly she was the first to recover her poise.

She came around the table and kissed him softly on the cheek. And now more than ever Roger felt how old his daughter thought him.

"Who is he?" he asked hoarsely. And she answered smiling.

"A perfectly nice young man named Sloane."

"Don't, Laura—tell me! What does he do?"

"He's in a broker's office—junior



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member of the firm. Oh, you needn't worry, dear, he can even afford to marry me."

"There he is now, I think," she said. "Will you see him? Would you mind?"

"See him? No!" her father cried.

"But just to shake hands," she insisted. "You needn't talk or say a word. We've only a moment, anyway." And she went swiftly out of the room.

Roger rose in a panic and strode up and down. Before he could recover himself she was back with her man, or rather her boy—for the fellow, to her father's eyes, looked ridiculously young. Straight as an arrow, slender, his dress suit irreproachable, the chap nevertheless was more than a dandy. He looked hard, as though he trained, and his smooth and ruddy face had a look of shrewd self-reliance. So much of him Roger fathomed in the indignant cornered glance with which he welcomed him into the room.

"Why, good evening, Mr. Gale—glad to see you again, sir!" Young Sloane nervously held out his hand. Roger took it and muttered something. For several moments, his mind in a whirl, he heard their talk and laughter and his own voice joining in. Laura seemed enjoying herself, her eyes brimming with amusement over both her victims. But at last she had compassion, kissed her father gaily and took her suitor out of the room.

Soon Roger heard them leave the house. He went into his study, savagely bit off a cigar and gripped his evening paper as though he meant to choke it. The maid came in with coffee. "Coffee? No!" he snapped at her. A few moments later he came to his senses and found himself smoking fast and hard. He heartily damned this fellow Sloane for breaking into the family and asking poor Laura to risk her whole life—just for his own selfish pleasure, his whim! Yes, "whim" was the very word for it! Laura's attitude, too! Did she look at it seriously? Not at all! Quite plainly she saw her career as one long Highland fling and dance, with this Harry boy as her partner! Who had he danced with in his past? The fellow's past must be gone into, and at once, without delay!

Here indeed was a jolt for Roger Gale, a pretty shabby trick of fate. This was not what he had planned, this was a little way life had of jabbing a man with surprises. For months he had been slowly and comfortably feeling his way into the lives of his children, patiently, conscientiously. But now without a word of warning in popped this young whipper-snapper, turning the whole house upside down. Another young person to be known, another life to be dug into, and with pick and shovel too! The job was far from pleasant. Would Deborah help him? Not at all. She believed in letting people alone—a devilish easy philosophy! Still, he wanted to tell her at once; if only to stir her up a bit. He did not propose to bear this alone! But Deborah was out to-night. Why must she always be out, he asked, in that infernal zoo school? But no, it was not school to-night. She was dining out in some cafe with a tall lank doctor friend of hers. Probably she was to marry him!

"I'll have that news for breakfast!" Roger smote his paper savagely. Why couldn't Laura have waited a little? Restlessly he walked the room. Then he went into the hall, took his hat and a heavy stick which he used for his night rambles, and walked off through the neighborhood. It was the first Saturday evening of Spring, and on those quiet downtown streets he met couples strolling by. A tall thin lad and a buxom girl went into a cheap apartment building laughing gaily to themselves, and Roger thought of Laura. A group of young Italians passed, humming "Trovatore", and it put him in mind of the time when he had ushered at the opera. Would Laura's young man be willing to usher? More like him to lango down the aisle!

He reached Washington Square feeling tired but even more restless than before. He climbed to the top of a motor 'bus, and on the lurching ride uptown he darkly reflected that times had changed. He thought of the Avenue he had known, with its long lines of hansom cabs, its dashing broughams and coupes with jingling harness, liveried footmen, everything spruce up-to-date. How the horses had added to the town. But they were gone, and in their place were


# Cream of the West Flour

— the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

**Of uniform strength and quality for high-rising bread, delicious biscuits, etc. Your recipe comes out right always.**

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**The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Limited**  
West Toronto Ontario



## The Moose

All Canada is the natural home of the "King" of Canada's big game, but New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba afford the best moose hunting.

There are two methods followed in moose hunting—"calling" and "still hunting." During the rutting season the first method is the one usually followed, but there is more satisfaction in tracking. Absolute silence is the one great essential in still hunting and stalking must be done "up wind."

The tracks of a bull moose can be readily distinguished from those of the cow. The former are rounded and blunt—the cow's long and pointed.

During the winter, moose gather on the hardwood ridges between cedar and spruce swamps, through which they make beaten lanes. A "yard" sometimes contains twenty to forty animals.

Opinions differ as to the most suitable cartridge for moose hunting. Choose one with shocking power back of it and be sure the big "D" trade-mark is on the box.



### DOMINION Ammunition

is always dependable for moose and other big game. Users of 30-30 rifles should look for the yellow label on the back of the box—it insures more speed, flatter trajectory and greater shocking power.

Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited  
Montreal, Canada 28

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**ONE PRICE**  
**\$24**  
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You save from \$10 to \$15

If you do not live in or near a city where there is a Tip Top one price Tailoring store—write for new Fall samples, Style book and measurement forms. We guarantee satisfaction or money back.

**Tip-Top Tailors**  
A chain of stores from coast to coast  
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**Imported German Coach**  
Stallion For Sale—If you are interested write the undersigned, for particulars, only reason for selling is poor health.  
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## LAST CALL

### Elgin Purebred Breeders' Sale

McGuire's Stables, Elgin Street,

ST. THOMAS : : NOVEMBER 5th

60 head of Shorthorns will be sold. The attendance of all interested in the breed will be appreciated.

T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer  
 DUNCAN BROWN, Pres.  
 JAMES PAGE, Sec.

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

## Aberdeen-Angus

Exhibitors at leading Fairs in Ontario are holding a sale of select animals from their herds on

**November 12th, 1919**

AT WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS

**GUELPH**

Parties wanting some good individuals should not miss this opportunity.

Contributors: John D. Larkin, G. C. Channon, John Lowe, Thos. B. Broadfoot, Lieut.-Col. McEwen, Kenneth Quarrie, James Bowman.

For particulars and catalogues, write :

**James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.**

AUCTIONEERS: Capt. T. E. Robson, London; Jas. Macdonald, Guelph, Ont; Wm. Taylor, Guelph, Ont.

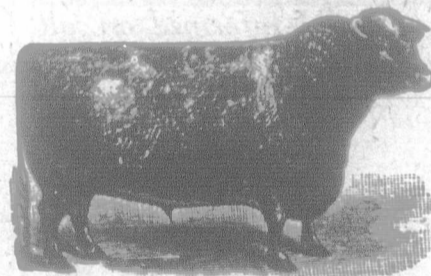
## LISTER'S Shorthorn Sale

AT

**Munn's Corners, Ontario**

(Railway Station, Oakville).

26 Head of Cattle



16 Registered Shorthorns—11 pure-bred females and 5 young bulls Nonpareil and Rosewood breeding.

**Wednesday, November 5th, 1919**

At 1 o'clock P.M.

Terms: 6 months' credit on approved joint notes, or 7% per annum off for cash.

Here is an opportunity for bargains in Shorthorns.

W. WARD PRICE,  
 Auctioneer,  
 Oakville Ont.

STEWART A. LISTER,  
 Proprietor,  
 Oakville, Ont.

Don't water your cows at our **FEEDING BOWLS NOW.** In Winter. Thousands in use. Price for your complete outfit. Float Valve, Float Box, Stop fittings, cut ready for you to order. **W. W. & CO., St. Mary's, Ont.**

**Lightened Poultry**  
 Shipments of Crate fattened market prices paid according to market.

**GREENHOUSE & SON**  
 Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables.  
 1000 Chester Street, Montreal

**Shipping**  
 Some of business done, department handled of U. F. O. Clubs. A very large number for the first time, shipments several times, expense, and with our possible to give en-

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ils: See that cars number of hogs and b to this company mber and contents each owner's stock,

**o., Limited**

Rupprecht of Bavaria, said to be the first to use poison gas.

The Peace Conference has decided to leave the settlement of the Fiume question to direct negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. In the meantime, the National Council of Fiume has decided that the city and its surrounding district shall be governed by a President and a Cabinet.

Earl Curzon has been appointed Foreign Secretary in succession to Arthur J. Balfour.

The Reds are still vigorously defending Petrograd, where the advance Gen. Yudenitch's forces has come to a stop.

### Markets

Continued from page 1963.

October 16, inclusive, were 43,037 cattle; 65,746 calves, 67,076 hogs and 73,301 sheep; compared with 40,739 cattle, 57,947 calves, 58,409 hogs and 38,313 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 16, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,188 calves, 2,608 butcher cattle, 1,847 hogs and 2,770 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 5 calves, 414 hogs and 63 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 377 calves, 28 butcher cattle, and 2,951 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to

October 16, inclusive, were 47,814 cattle; 49,600 calves, 47,019 hogs and 49,681 sheep compared with 40,248 cattle; 44,137 calves, 37,040 hogs and 32,057 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

#### Winnipeg.

Compared with receipts of the previous week cattle offerings were increased by two thousand head. In addition, there were twenty-three hundred and twenty-six head of cattle on through billing. The market opened a shade stronger compared with the previous week's close, and trading was active on most grades. During the week, however, demand for medium to common grades developed weakness, owing to the prevalence of heavy receipts of that quality of cattle. There was more activity to the market for stockers

and animals of good quality sold from \$6.50 to \$8, and fair stock from \$5 to \$6.50. Feeders were a trifle stronger up to \$10.25, although one good load containing nine head of choice stock sold at \$11.

#### Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 27, numbered 499 cars, 7,573 cattle, 515 calves, 8,527 hogs, 8,736 sheep. The market was slow. Trade in cattle was steady with the previous Monday. The top for loads was \$12.75, for steers averaging 1,180 lbs. in weight. The real top for steers was \$14.75 for two which averaged 1,150 lbs. each. Cows and bulls were steady. Sheep were

# Farmer's Government at Queen's Park

*THE* turn of political events in Ontario has placed the Government of this Province in absolutely new hands. We are entering upon a period of Government chiefly by the Agricultural Interests of the Province.

What will transpire during the coming months it is difficult to prophesy, but one thing is sure—upon the representatives of the Farmers of Ontario, and those other members of the Legislature whom they enlist to their support, rests the responsibility for carrying on the affairs of the Province.

You, therefore, as a farmer, or as a merchant or business man interested in a concern closely allied with agriculture, will, of necessity, keep yourself carefully informed on all developments in Ontario political life.

You will read a newspaper that provides every facility for reporting current events at Queen's Park and throughout the Province.

## Why Not Read The Globe?

A staff correspondent of The Globe spends his entire time in the Parliament Buildings at Queen's

To keep fully informed on all the events of transcending interest in Ontario, Canada, and throughout the World every farmer, his wife and family, should read

# The Globe

TORONTO

Canada's National Newspaper

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Park, reporting fully EVERY DAY the news and events as they occur.

The Globe's staff correspondents travel throughout the Province, reporting the major events of the day relating to the subjects in which its readers are most vitally interested. Local correspondents are located at strategic centres for the purpose of keeping Globe readers fully informed from day to day.

The great Agrarian Movement in the West is also fully reported in The Globe. No newspaper in Ontario is better equipped for giving ALL the news which concerns the Farming and Allied interests.

The Globe is fully seized of the importance of ample and unbiased reports.

Complete reports of U. F. O. Conventions, Farmers' Meetings, the Meetings and Conventions of the Labor Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party have always been features of the Globe.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels from pedigreed and bred-to-lay stock. \$2.50 each for delivery before November 1st. Gus Langelier, Supt., Experimental Farm, Cap Rouge, Que.

FORTY PRIZEWINNING WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Early May Hatch from 2 imported Stock. Frank Cooper, Angus, Ontario.

NEW FEATHERS AND FARM PRODUCE Cash. P. E. Crawford & Co., 144 Avenue Road, Toronto.

PEDIGREED LAYERS—BARRED ROCKS from 260 and 250-egg hens. Ten pullets laid 2,015 eggs up to 14th Oct. Pedigreed cockerels, \$5.00 up. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

TURKEYS FOR SALE. WELL-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, good healthy stock, fine specimens. C. Lorne Liddle, R. R. No. 2, Leamington, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS LARGE early hatched birds bred from our heavy laying Guelph winners \$5 each. R. Trivett, Newmarket Ont.

### POULTRY WANTED

We have a big demand for poultry all the year round, which enables us to pay top market prices. Phone or write for particulars. It will pay you to sell to

C. A. MANN & CO.  
King Street London, Ontario

weak and 50 cents lower. Calves, steady; top, \$19. Lambs were lower at \$12.50 to \$13.50. Hogs were \$17.25, fed and watered.

### Breadstuffs and Feeds.

Wheat—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.93 to \$1.99; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$1.99 to \$2.05; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01. Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$2.30; No. 2 northern, \$2.27; No. 3, northern, \$2.23.

Barley—Manitoba, (in store, Fort William), No. 3, C. W., \$1.37½; No. 4, C. W., \$1.32; rejected, \$1.21½; feed, \$1.21½. Oats—Manitoba (in store, Fort William)—No. 2, C. W., 82c.; No. 3, C. W., 79c.; extra No. 1 feed, 79c.; No. 1 feed, 77c.; No. 2 feed, 74½c.

Oats—Ontario (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 84c. to 86c. Barley (according to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.28 to \$1.33.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal. Corn.—American, track, Toronto, prompt shipment, No. 2, 3 and 4, yellow, nominal.

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

Rye (according to freights outside), No. 2, nominal.

Flour—Manitoba (Toronto)—Government standard, \$11; Ontario (prompt shipment, in jute bags). Government standard, \$9.25 to \$9.50, in jute bags, Montreal; \$9.05 to \$9.30, in jute bags, Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freight, (bags included)—Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, \$3.50.

Hay.—(Track, Toronto)—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$25; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$21.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto)—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11.

### Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, 35c., flat calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$15 to \$17; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; spring lamb skins, \$2 to \$3.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat cured, 35c.; part cured, 33c.; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$17; No. 2, \$15; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmer's stock, 35c. to 40c.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.

Wool, unwashed, coarse, 42c.; medium coarse, 46c.; fine, 50c.

Wool, washed, coarse, 65c.; medium, 70c.; fine, 75c.

### Farm Produce.

Butter.—The butter market kept firm at practically unchanged prices during the week, selling as follows, wholesale Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 60c. per lb.; solids at 57c. to 58c. per lb.; choice dairy, 55c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs kept stationary in price with a firming tendency, selling as follows, wholesale: Selects, 65c. to 66c. per dozen; No. 1's, 58c. to 59c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Kept steady in price at \$1.00 per lb. for June make, and 28c. to 29c. per lb. for new (wholesale).

Honey.—There is very little honey being offered, selling at 25c. to 26c. per lb. for strained, and \$3.50 to \$5 per dozen for No. 1 comb, wholesale.

Poultry.—Receipts have been heavy and trade active at almost stationary prices. Latest quotations for live birds delivered in Toronto were as follows: Spring chickens, 20c. to 23c. per lb.; hens under 5 lbs., 18c. per lb.; hens over

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

### The Royal Bank of Canada



The Farmer's Wife should have a Bank Account.

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

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

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$33,000,000  
TOTAL RESOURCES \$470,000,000

### THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated in 1855  
Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000  
Over 100 Branches

Dollars Grow From Pennies

Small Savings not only grow themselves to large sums but encourage larger savings.

Deposited in a Molsons Bank Savings Account, compound interest helps to increase your principal.

Savings accounts are invited at all The Molsons Bank Branches and receive every attention.

### WANTS & FORSALE

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

TERMS—Four 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 60 cents.

A GOOD PARLORMAID ALSO A HOUSEMAID. Good place for two sisters; to begin at \$25 per month. Apply Annesly Hall, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—A LITTER OF CHOICE COLLIE puppies; imported in dam; pedigreed. B. Armstrong, Morganston, Ont.

MODERN SOLID BRICK HOUSE IN Toronto; vicinity, Bloor and Bathurst eight rooms and bath room, sun room, garage, side entrance, value Six Thousand to exchange for farm No dealers. Give full particulars; soil buildings location etc. Box 53, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, COUNTY OF Perth, Township Northeast Hope. Lot twelve, Concession three. Seventy-five acres, clear and under cultivation, eighteen acres hardwood bush, eight acres stump land, bank barn, stone dwelling excellent land. Farm may be purchased with or without season's crop, stock and implements. For particulars apply on farm or to A. W. Hamilton, Lucknow, Ont.

PARTNER WANTED TO ESTABLISH LARGE herd. Over four hundred tons of silage yearly available. Box 60 Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 300 ACRE FARM, good buildings, good soil, state lowest cash price. D. W. James, R. R. 3, Sarnia, Ont.

### Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Easterns, 27c. to 28c.; St. Hyacinthe, 27c.; Watertown, 30c.

5 lbs., 25c. per lb.; roosters, 18c. per lb.; ducklings, 22c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.; geese, 18c. per lb.; turkeys, 35c. per lb.

### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts of domestic fruits with the exception of apples and grapes have been exceptionally light this week. The imported increasing in quantity. Vegetables however, are coming in more freely and showing a weakening tendency as to prices.

Apples.—Domestic mostly 40c. to 50c. or 11-qt. basket; \$4 to \$7.50 per bbl. Grapes.—50c. to 60c. per 6-qt. flats. Peas.—20c. to 40c. per 6 qts.; 25c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—20c. to 65c. per 11 qts.; 20c. to 40c. per 6 qts.; hot-house, 10c. to 15c. per lb.

Tomatoes.—Green, 20c. to 30c. per 11 qt. basket.

Beets.—\$1.25 per bag.

Cabbage.—75c. to \$1 per dozen.

Carrots.—\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

Cauliflower.—75c. to \$3 per dozen.

Corn.—12 1/2c. per dozen.

Celery.—40c. to 75c. per dozen; \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case; \$5 per case.

Egg Plant.—60c. to 75c. per 11 qts.; 85c. to \$1 per 16 qts.

Lettuce.—\$1 to \$1.50 per case.

Onions.—Imported, \$5 per 100 lbs.; Domestic, No. 1's, \$5 per 100 lbs.; No. 2's, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; Spanish, \$6 per case.

Potatoes.—\$1.85 to \$2 per case.

### Buffalo.

Cattle—Receipts were very liberal last week at all of the markets, resulting in lower prices all round. At Buffalo values on shipping steers looked a full 25c. to 50c. lower than for the preceding week, and on the general run of butchering stuff prices showed equally as heavy a decline. A few loads of real choice shipping and handy butchering steers brought steady prices but they represented a very small proportion of the run. Supply for the week included better than half Canadians and the highest prices for the week were paid for Dominion steers. Best shipping steers ranged from \$15 to \$15.75, but some of the best shipping cattle seen out of Canada in many months were included in the handy butchering steer line, best prices ranged from \$12 to \$13 generally, although some very desirable yearlings sold up to \$16. On stockers and feeders the trade ruled lower, about the best in this line landing around \$9 to \$9.50. All classes of fat cows sold lower and were slow sale.

### Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, October 25: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100 1/2 to 100%; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100 1/2 to 100%; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 102 1/2 to 102%; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 103 1/2 to 103%; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 104 1/2 to 104%.

### Sale Dates.

Oct. 30, 1919.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—Pure-bred live stock.

Oct. 31, 1919.—John Patterson, R. 3, Ilderton, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 4, 1919.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 5, 1919.—Elgin Breeders' Shorthorn Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.

Nov. 5, 1919.—Stewart A. Lister, Oakville, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 6, 1919.—J. C. Bricker, Elmira.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 12, 1919.—Estate T. C. Hodgkinson, Beaverton.—Percherons, Shorthorns and Shropshires.

Nov. 12, 1919.—Aberdeen-Angus Sale, Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph.

Nov. 26, 1919.—Elgin County Holstein Breeders' Club Sale, St. Thomas.

Dec. 2, 1919.—David Caughell, R. 8, St. Thomas.—Holsteins, farm stock, etc.

Dec. 3, 1919.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Association, Dunnville, Ont.

Dec. 12, 1919.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont.

Dec. 17, 1919.—Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Club semi-annual sale at Woodstock, Ont.

Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.

### War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.



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

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

### THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta and 9 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

### How Many Men prepare for a time of need?

Sickness or disabling accidents might come to some of us—but death certainly comes to all of us sooner or later. Common sense should teach us to prepare during the days when our earning powers are greatest for the future protection of our loved ones.

Think of your wife and children. Deprived of your protection and support, they will be left alone in the world to shift for themselves, and you know what that means. A Life Insurance Policy is the safest way of providing for future protection.

The Great-West Life issues Policies to suit all classes. Information will be gladly sent on request.

Write stating age to

### The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office - - - WINNIPEG

### We Invite Farmers' Accounts



Our service to farmers' is as complete as 87 years of growth and knowledge of Canada's agricultural condition can make it.

We collect or discount sale notes, cash produce cheques—by mail when desired—and make advances to responsible farmers.

We extend courteous, friendly service to our farmer customers at all times.

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000 WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT  
Reserve Fund - - 18,000,000  
Resources - - - 290,000,000 298 branches. General Office, Toronto.

### The Bank of Nova Scotia

### THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO. OF CANADA

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AGAINST LOSS THROUGH DEATH BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASES

SPECIAL RATES for Registered Cattle and Horses. Short term insurance at low rates for Show Animals, Feeding Cattle, Animals shipped by rail or water, In-foal mares, In-calf cows, Stallions, etc.

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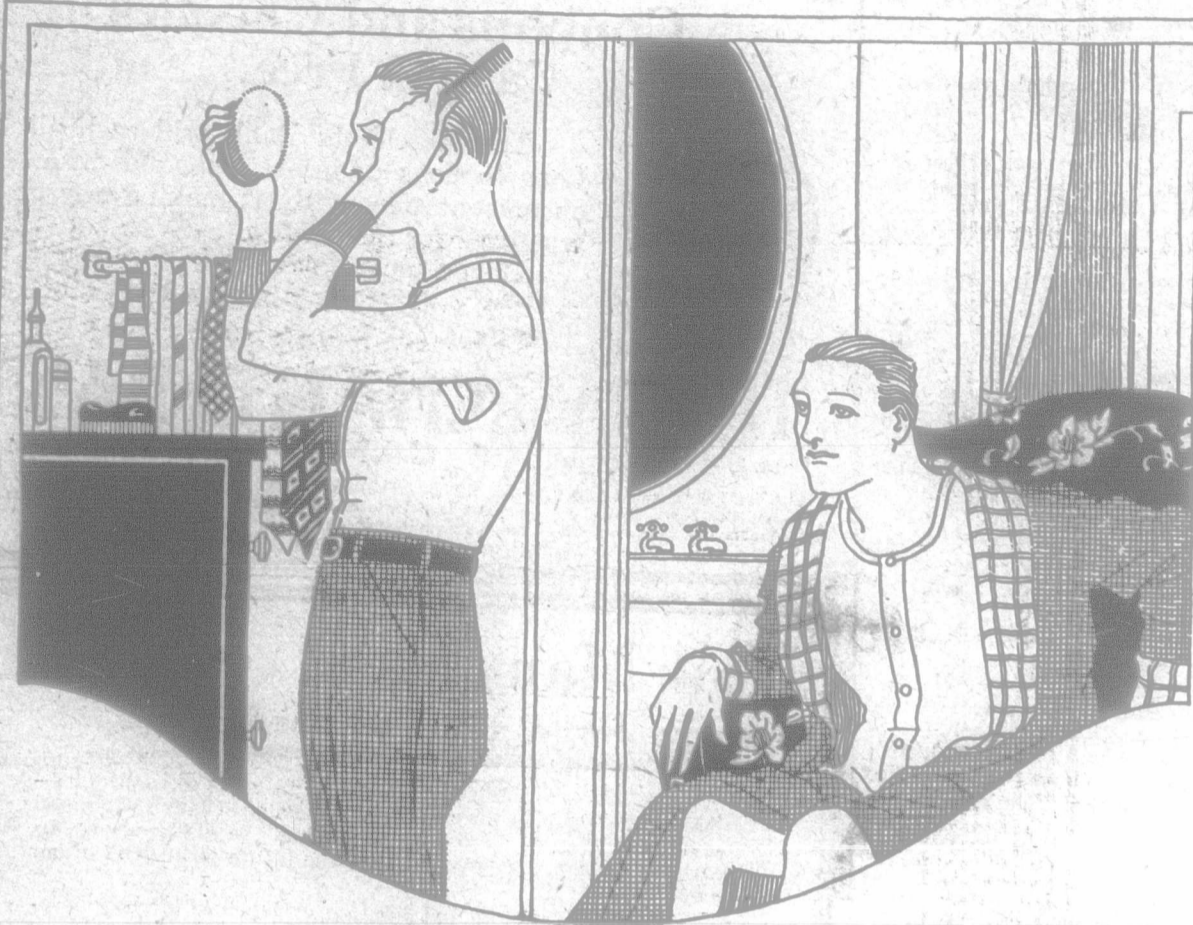
JOHN H. HARRIS, Inspector, 31 Scott Street, Toronto. Phone Adelaide 2740

### Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Contributes to the Angus Sale at Guelph, November 12th, An American-bred Heatherbloom 7-year-old cow from the noted herd of Stanley Pierce, Ills., and a grand quality 6-year-old cow, a prize winner as a calf at the Western Fair, sired by the Chicago Winner, Blackbird Beverley; both cows with calves at foot, sired by Queen's Edward, 1st Prize at Indiana State Fair; the bull Trojan of Alloway 2nd, 2 years old, a straight bred Prize from an Erica sire and a prize winner this year at Toronto and London. This breeding and merit will appeal to those wanting a high-class herd header. A junior yearling bull that was 2nd at Guelph Winter Fair last year is another good proposition.

R. McEWEN, Proprietor,

R. 4, London, Ontario



# Penmans Underwear

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE



Also makers of Sweater Coats and Hosiery

People of varied occupations and in different climates require different garments. Penmans Underwear is made in various weights and fabrics to suit all these conditions. Each garment fits perfectly and is made to wear well.

Penmans, Limited, Paris

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**Aladdin**  
LAMP

TWICE THE LIGHT  
ON HALF THE OIL

## New COAL OIL Light Beats Electric

### 10 Days FREE—Send No Money

## Men With Rigs or Autos

### Make \$100 to \$300 Per Month

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**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 232 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL**

**Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World**

### Gossip.

William Schell, one of our subscribers in New Ontario, in renewing his subscription writes as follows: "We had a very good fall fair at Englehart this year. There was a splendid showing of farm stock, grain, roots and other products. There were several herds of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, some registered Holsteins, besides many excellent specimens of grade cattle. Many of the settlers in New Ontario are partial to the dual-purpose Shorthorn. Grain crops



**"NEVER PUT OFF UNTIL TO-MORROW"**

Is a good motto when your insurance affairs are concerned. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

## Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

Head Office Toronto, Ontario

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

were light owing to very dry weather in the early summer. Later on we got an abundance of rain and the potato and root crops came on exceedingly well. The potatoes are large and turning out a good yield. There should be a good quantity to ship to Old Ontario for seed next year. There has not been as much clearing of land as there should have been since the war started. Many of the younger settlers left their farms and enlisted. Fortunately, most of them were able to return and will do their part in the development of this excellent part of our great Dominion."

### Gossip.

#### The London Sale of Shorthorns.

There is probably no semi-annual sale event in Canada that creates more interest among Shorthorn breeders than the London sale advertised elsewhere in this issue for Tuesday, Nov. 4. Twice yearly for almost a decade breeders from nearly every province in the Dominion have found London a safe place to buy, just as breeders of the district have found it a good place to sell. The cattle each year have come forward in good breeding condition, the pedigrees, with few exceptions, have been equal to the best and at all times each individual listed has been a guaranteed breeder. We are pleased to state that the offering now being catalogued for this sale has again been selected with the same principles in view. Of the eighty head offered all come from strong Western Ontario herds, and there is much in each of the consignments that will commend them to those who are buyers of the best. In giving a brief summary of a few of the consignments it is impossible to go far into individual pedigrees but the following lots mentioned is descriptive of the offering throughout. Wm. Waldie who has in the past contributed many of the higher-priced things again has five head, two bulls and three heifers. Two of the latter are yearlings, one a Rosebud and the other a Roan Lady, and both by Hillhead Chief. One of the bulls, a 11-months roan, is also got by Hillhead Chief, and he too is a Roan Lady. G. A. Attridge with three head listed has two 4-year-old cows, one a Strathallan by Trout Creek Wonder, and one a choice-bred Broadhooks. T. W. Douglas has a thick, 12-months bull sired by Van Blarney, a son of the great Blarney Stone, and Jno. T. Gibson also has a lone entry in a year-old Wimple bull sired by Best Boy. Harry McGee is the largest contributor with twelve head selling; six of which are young cows, while four others are two-year-old heifers. A number of these are bred to Gainford Supreme, grand champion bull at London this year and a son of the undefeated champion, Gainford Marquis. There are also two, year-old bulls listed with this consignment. Next in line, with the largest number selling, is R. S. Robson, with eleven head, ten of which are females. This consignment includes several choice bred Wimples, two Clarets and one Marr Helen. E. Brien & Son with eight head catalogued bring in some Mary Ann of Lancasters, two Roan Lady's, a Marr Beauty, a Crimson Flower and one Ury. Harry Smith has a two-year-old Mina with a heifer calf at foot by an imported bull. A three-year-old Village Girl heifer and two other thick heifers of plainer breeding. Wallace Gibb has two bulls only, one by Browdale Reserve a son of the noted Browdale and the other a Kilblean Beauty by Best Boy. R. H. Scott has a lone entry in a year-old Nonpareil bull and D. S. Tull is also limited to one with the four-year-old bull Raphael (imp.). Percy DeKay of Elmira, had also made reservations for five head, and while the entries were not in the hands of the secretary at time of writing we understand they are all females and besides being an exceptionally strongly-bred lot, a number are bred to the choice American-bred bull, Perfect Piece. Other breeders with smaller consignments, of one and two animals each, include Jas. Chinnick, H. Robson and etc. The sale will be held at the Fair Grounds, London, and the cattle will all be in the stables by the evening of Nov. 3. All requests for catalogues should be addressed to the Secretary, H. Smith, Hay, Ontario. Kindly mention the "Advocate" when writing.

# Make Money in Your Own Home

## We Supply Yarn Free and Pay You for Your Work.

The whole world needs socks. In every country, in every city, in every town and in every village—in every corner of the world, in fact—there is an acute shortage of hosiery. This great demand is your personal opportunity. It is your chance to add substantially to your income. It is the weapon with which you can meet the constantly increasing high cost of living. You can make money pleasantly and easily in the privacy, freedom and comfort of your own home. This is an unusual advertisement, due to an unusual world-condition. We are a firmly established Canadian business firm engaged in the manufacture of high-grade seamless socks. Our business connections are world-wide. We have been in business many years.

We have always preferred home manufacture to factory production. We believe in the independent employee. We know that the best work is that which is done by well-paid contented people in happy homes.

These socks can be made by men and women. Knitting experience is unnecessary. The Auto Knitter, a marvellous machine, does the work. Anyone can quickly learn to operate this machine.

### Workers Wanted Everywhere

For the reasons above stated—the unprecedented world-demand for hosiery—we need more workers—thousands of them. We need you.

We need all the socks you and your family can make on the Auto Knitter. We need this labor badly. We will make a contract to pay you a Fixed Wage on a piece-work basis. In this contract you take no risk. You can work for us as much as you want or as little as you want—spare time or full time. And for every dozen pairs of socks you send us, we will pay you a liberal wage.

With every Auto Knitter we send a supply of wool yarn FREE. We also supply, FREE, the yarn needed to replace that which is used in making the socks you send us.

The yarn we supply is made specially for the Auto Knitter. It is the softest and warmest, and uniformity in quality, weight and shade is always obtainable.

You are, of course, at liberty to dispose of the output of the Auto Knitter as you see fit, or to buy your own yarn; you can also use the Auto Knitter to make at a remarkably low cost all the hosiery your family needs—wool and cotton.

But please remember this: There are absolutely no strings tied to our Wage Agreement; it is a straight, out-and-out Employment Offer of a Fixed Wage on a piece-work basis—a good pay for your services alone.

The Auto-Knitter is the most modern development of the hand knitting machine. It embodies many exclusive improvements, as worked out by us in our own factory. We are manufacturers of the Auto-Knitter, our machines are fully guaranteed. In doing business with us you are dealing with a responsible manufacturing firm, so we could not afford to make, and do not make, any claim for the Auto-Knitter that is not amply borne out by facts.

### Positively Not "a Canvassing Scheme"

The Auto Knitter gives you the opportunity to make money during your spare time. It also gives you a chance to devote your entire time to the business, and this—to be independent of bosses, rules, time clocks, working hours, etc. Our Wage Contract is in no sense a disguised "canvassing scheme," "agency," or "open-a-store" proposition. Here is the proof—read the evidence from some of our workers.

I am sending by Express four dozen pairs of socks. Will you kindly make the replacement yarn up to twelve (12) lbs. and send the rest of wages due me in cash.  
Montreal, Que.

Have sent you to-day by Express four dozen pairs of socks. I thank you for your promptness in returning replacement yarn and wages, which always come by return mail.  
Woodstock, Ont.

I am to-day forwarding to you by Express (charges collect) ten dozen pairs of socks which I have knitted on the Auto Knitter.  
Regina, Sask.

I am sending eighteen (18) dozen pairs of socks by Express, charges collect. I like the work, as it passes many a dull hour away, and I can knit two pairs of socks in an hour.  
Fernie, B.C.

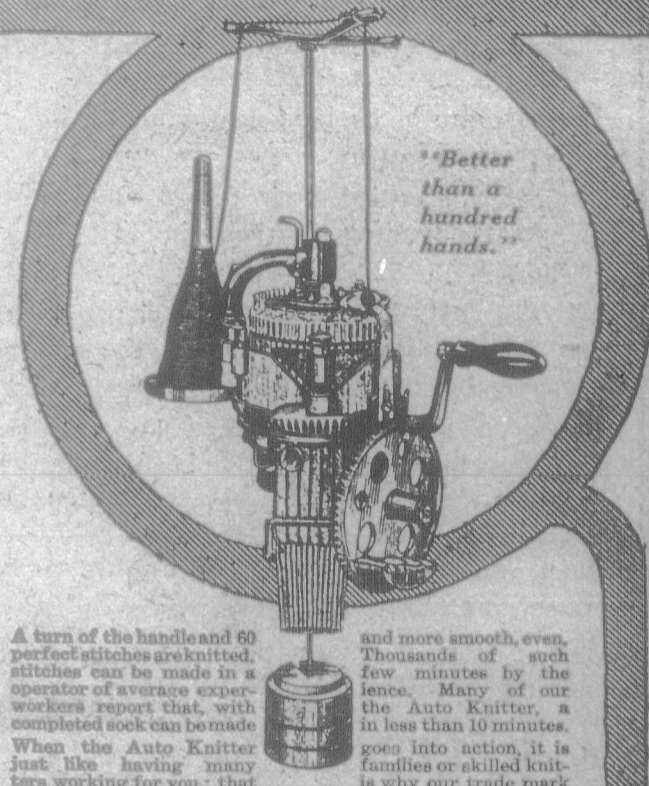
I am sending by Express 54 pairs of socks. Please send wages due in cash and return replacement yarn. I think the machine is wonderful and I also think the pay is very good.  
Galt, Ont.

I am sending you 51 pairs of socks to-day by Express. Please send replacement yarn and money order for wages.  
Brantford, Ont.

I am sending you 12 dozen pairs of socks this morning by Express. I enclose wage receipt for last shipment. Return replacement yarn as usual.  
Walden, Ont.

I am shipping to you to-day 18 dozen (18 pairs) of socks. Express charges collect. Please send replacement yarn and also yarn for wages due me as usual.  
Vancouver, B.C.

I received the Money Order and am to-day sending another shipment of 52 pairs of men's socks. Please return replacement yarn and send me yarn instead of cash for wages due me.  
Windsor, Ont.



"Better than a hundred hands."

A turn of the handle and 60 perfect stitches are knitted. Stitches can be made in a few minutes by the operator of average experience. Workers report that, with completed sock can be made in less than 10 minutes. When the Auto Knitter just like having many hands working for you; that is "Better than a Hundred Hands." It makes the sock-top, body, heel and toe without removal from the machine. It weighs about 20 pounds, can be clamped to any ordinary table or stand, and can be used anywhere. It is easily learned. Experience in knitting and familiarity with machines are totally unnecessary. Complete instructions about how to use the Auto Knitter are sent to every worker. The Auto Knitter is to hand knitting what the sewing machine is to hand sewing.

### The Genuineness of These Testimonials Guaranteed Under a \$5000 Forfeit

**MAKES \$35.00 IN ONE WEEK**

The Auto Knitter is one of the best investments anyone could make. I can make three pairs of socks in an hour. In one week I made \$35.00 from private trade alone. It is the finest and cleanest work I have ever done, and I would not be without it.  
Wheatley, Ont.

**OPERATED BY BLIND WOMEN**

I have now been using three of your machines, and they give good results. With a little patience at the start, I have succeeded in doing good work, which has always been accepted by you. You may be surprised to know that some of my work has been done by blind women, and it is impossible to recognise their work from mine. I am pleased with the business dealings I have had with you and hope that future dealings will be just as cordial as they have been in the past.  
Montreal, Que.

**NOT A SINGLE PAIR REJECTED**

It is not only profitable, but helps to pass many a dull hour away. I can knit two pairs of half-hose in an hour, which I think is good. The machine is what you claim it to be and does its work right, and being so small takes up but little room. Of the socks I have sent, I have not had a single pair rejected, which is clear evidence that the machine can turn out good work.  
Fernie, British Columbia.

### Write today for our Liberal Wage Offer

No matter where you live, we want you to know all about the Auto Knitter and the immensity of our world-wide institution. We want to tell you of the pleasant and profitable place ready for you in our organization and the future you can make for yourself with the Auto Knitter.

We want you to compare our work and the money that is in it with what people are paid for long, hard, grinding toil in office, store, mill or factory. We want you to know the substantial amounts that even a small part of your spare time will earn for you. Then we want you to read the glowing statements of our perfectly satisfied workers and learn how, if you desire, you can have your own home factory and sell your output, both wholesale and retail. Write to-day—send the coupon and three cents in postage to cover cost of mailing, etc.

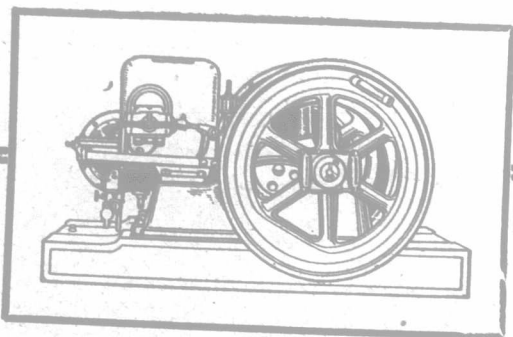


**The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Company, Limited**  
Dept. 302-K, 607 College Street, Toronto, Canada

The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Limited, Department 302-K, 607 College Street, Toronto, Canada.

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with The Auto Knitter. I enclose three cents postage to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

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Street.....  
City..... Prov.....



## Lundy Oil Engines

Develop the Greatest Power with the Least Quantity of LOW-PRICED Fuel.

They operate on coal oil successfully, being designed and built with this end in view.

Others have copied their design and construction, realizing the great advantage of their simplicity, durability, reliability and economy.

LUNDY OIL ENGINES have changed very little from the first original design, but to make them better and still better has been the constant effort of the makers.

During the past six months no less than twelve distinct and important improvements have been made (with still no change in design), and it is this new and more powerful engine we wish you to know about. And the price—you'll be surprised when you learn just how reasonably priced LUNDY ENGINES are. Sizes are 1½, 3, 5, 7 and 10 H.-P.

Write to-day for information and catalogue, and mention size most interested in.

**A. R. LUNDY, 257 King St., West, Toronto**

## MALTESE CROSS TIRES

### Tire Contentment

Motorists are now at peace with the world, and touring has become an episode of pure enjoyment through the good offices of the new model Maltese Cross Tires. Watch for the cheery expression of the motorists whose car is equipped with

### Maltese Cross Tires

You will find him an enthusiast. When he talks tires, he quotes our slogan: "Maltese Cross Tires are 'The Tires That Give Satisfaction.'"

**Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited**  
Head Offices and Factory, Toronto  
Branches In All Leading Cities.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Holidays.

What are the legal holidays from April 1 to November 1? Is July 19 a legal holiday for a man hired for seven months, from April 1 to November 1? E. H. C.

Ans.—The holidays are Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and this year July 19 was declared a holiday as Peace Day.

#### Settling an Estate.

1. Will strawberries sell as well next summer as they did this summer?

2. My sister died without a will. She had one brother and one sister, five nephews and a niece. Should they get a share of her estate which amounts to \$600. J. M.

Ans.—1. No one can say what the price of strawberries will be next summer, as it depends almost entirely on the supply and demand.

2. Where there is no will the estate would be divided equally among the members of the family, but where a brother or sister had died their children, if any, would come in for a share.

#### Miscellaneous.

1. Has the price of wheat been fixed by the Government? Will it go any higher?

2. Do the banks allow farmers a lower rate of interest than they do to other people?

3. Would the chemical solution used in the chemical closets advertised be satisfactory to use in an outdoor closet?

4. Does seed corn require to be quite hard before gathering or does it ripen after the stalks are cut? T. M.

Ans.—1. The Government has guaranteed a minimum price of \$2.15, Fort William. If after the wheat is sold the world's markets will warrant a higher price, then the difference between the price paid and that at which the wheat was sold by the wheat board will, after deducting expenses, be returned to the producer. We cannot say as to whether the price will be higher or not.

2. A lower rate of interest is not usually given.

## Palmer's Shoe Packs

THE IDEAL WINTER WEAR  
These Packs appeal especially to woodsmen, ranchers, farmers, sportsmen and others, who want heavy, strong, easy-fitting footwear—and dry feet.

Made from Palmer's famous Skowhegan Waterproof leather. Hand-sewed. Lasts comfortable and roomy, with natural tread. The result is a reliable shoe pack, unequalled as to quality, comfort and durability.

Our special Non-Rip Pack, Draw String sewed, has no equal. Get a pair of our footwear from your dealer. Be sure they are marked "MOOSE HEAD BRAND" or write us for catalogue and price list. Remember, you can't get anything anywhere as good as Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" Shoe Packs.

**John Palmer Co., Limited**  
Fredericton, N.B., Canada  
Established 40 Years.

No. 36

# RAMSAY'S PAINT

PROTECTS, PRESERVES AND BEAUTIFIES

Insist on getting it

**A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY**  
Makers of Paints and Varnish since 1842

Toronto MONTREAL Vancouver

3. It would not work as well as in a chemical closet, but might prove satisfactory.

4. The corn will harden up a good deal after the stalks are cut, but should be fairly well matured before cutting.

#### Capacity of Silo.

How is the capacity of a silo estimated? How many tons would there be in a silo 12 by 28 feet? There were three men tramping at the time of filling. What would be a reasonable price per ton for the silage? T. C.

Ans.—The cubical contents of a silo must be figured, which could be done by finding the area of the circle and multiplying by the height. The area is 31.7 times the radius squared. A cubic foot of silage will weigh about 30 lbs. A 12 by 28-foot silo will hold approximately sixty-five tons. The silage should be worth from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton, considering the price of concentrates and roughage.

#### Fence Laws.

What are the fence laws in Quebec? I keep sheep and my part of the fence between my neighbor and myself is eight strands high of No. 9 wire. My sheep broke into my neighbor's field, through his fence. He refuses to fix this fence, stating that if I keep sheep I have to keep the entire line fence in repair. G. W. G.

Ans.—It is unreasonable for one man to be expected to keep up the entire line fence. We do not know what the fence laws are in Quebec. Local regulations regarding fences are very often in force, and it would be advisable for you to write the clerk of your township regarding a standard fence in your locality.

A copy of Volume 10 of the Canadian Hereford Herd Book has been received at this office. It is a well-prepared, neatly-bound volume containing 450 pages. It includes pedigrees numbering from 28,811 to 33,604, and also includes a report of the twenty-eighth annual meeting, the financial statement, and the registration by provinces. This volume should be in the hands of every Hereford breeder.



**AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE**  
Established 1853

**TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS**  
Cap. \$1,750,000

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Ship to us for the **BIG MONEY**. We do not quote a "sliding scale" of prices. Instead we quote **ONE DEPENDABLE PRICE** for each size fur and we pay that price. You don't have to guess—you absolutely know just what your furs will bring. This policy has made us the leading fur house in America—the house thousands of trappers **KNOW** they can **TRUST**.

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We charge no commission for handling your furs. You get every cent. We pay express and parcel post charges—so you save big money that way. Your money sent same day furs are received. No waiting—no delay. Your furs graded fairly and liberally, so you get the most possible money.

**WRITE US TODAY**  
Let us send you "Successful Trapping"—a valuable book that tells how to get the furs and how to sell them for the most money. Also, dependable price-list, latest market news and shipping tags, all free. Write **TODAY** or use the coupon.

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**TIRES TIRES**

30x3 1/2  
**GUARANTEED \$11.95**  
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Double Tread. Double Strength.  
Double Mileage. 3,000 Miles  
Shipped to you C.O.D.

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**DOG DISEASES,**  
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America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

**RAW FURS**

All classes will be higher this season. We pay **Top market prices** and send you money same day goods are received.

Write for price list.

**C. H. ROGERS**  
Manufacturer  
Desk 10, Walkerton, Ont.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Showing a Team.**

Can a man show a registered mare and a gelding in the unregistered team class?  
A. B.

Ans.—It depends entirely upon the ruling of the fair at which you were showing. At many fairs the prize list calls for heavy draft team, mare or gelding, making no mention of whether they are registered or not. In this case we see no reason why they could not be shown.

**Veterinary.**

**Skin Trouble.**

About once monthly during the summer my cow failed in milk supply for a day or two. Three weeks ago her teats became a little sore and both teats and udder became caked and reddish. This became all right but her abdomen and back of fore legs and up the shoulder blade to the top of back, the skin has hardened and cracked and is now falling off. When rubbed the skin feels like burnt leather. She is now in good spirits, I put her dry and she is not in calf. Name the trouble.  
W. A. R.

Ans.—This condition of the skin has no special name. It is due to inflammatory action, practically an extension of the inflammation of teats and udder. Keep her in a comfortable place and feed on laxative, easily digested food and give her 4 drams of hyposulphite of soda 3 times daily. Dress the diseased portions of the skin 3 times daily with 1 part carbolic acid to 30 parts sweet oil. It will be wise to isolate her as it is possible that other cattle coming in contact with her might contract skin trouble. When the skin trouble has disappeared the advisability of feeding her for the block should be carefully considered. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

- 1. For three months cow's bowels have been loose. She seems bright enough but is in poor condition and is gradually failing. She eats well.
- 2. Another cow appears dopy and she has a whitish discharge from nostrils.
- 3. If I cut the horns off my registered bull can I still exhibit him? J. L. W.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate chronic liver disease. Probably tubercular for which nothing can be done. If there be no chronic disease of liver or intestines, you will be able to treat successfully. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda and give her a heaped tablespoonful 3 times daily. Add to her drinking water 1/4 of its bulk of lime-water and feed on food of good quality.  
2. Give her dram of sulphate of copper twice daily. It might be wise to have both No. 1 and this cow tested with tubercular by a veterinarian.  
3. Certainly you may continue to exhibit him, but as the horns on any pure-bred horned bull is an important point, the judge might not care to consider an animal without any. V.

**The Industrial Conference**  
BY W. W. SWANSON, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The industrial conference held at Ottawa is more than an episode—it is significant of the trend of the times. From the agricultural standpoint it is of very great significance, for not only will the conclusions arrived at ultimately have a far-reaching influence upon the costs of commodities, but they will affect the political and economic outlook of the so-called working class. This conference goes to show that the "class consciousness," for which farmers have been so bitterly arraigned is equally evident in other quarters, and more notably among wage-workers and the "captains" of industry. In any event the problems discussed at Ottawa and elsewhere, recently, concern the entire community, and must be studied by all those who wish to be well informed on national issues.  
The conference quickly divided itself into two groups, when concrete proposals with respect to actual working conditions were placed before it. Much discussion centred about the 8-hour day, which the

Once Again We Offer Trial Lots of One Ton Each of

**SYDNEY BASIC SLAG FREE**

to a limited number of Ontario farmers who are interested in obtaining the most possible from their grass lands. In June we made a similar offer, and gave away a number of ton lots for use on Fall wheat. We now want to convince you that it will pay you handsomely to top-dress your grass lands with SYDNEY BASIC SLAG. We could not possibly afford to extend this offer to all, but feel that by convincing one prominent farmer in a locality both he and his neighbors will appreciate its value, and later purchase in large quantities.

**DO YOU KNOW OF ANY OTHER CONCERN WITH SUCH FAITH IN THEIR PRODUCT?**

The conditions of this offer are as follows:

- 1. Applicant must own and operate farm in Ontario containing not less than 100 acres. Preference will be given to those carrying a large stock.
- 2. You must state County, Township, Concession, Lot number, Railway Station and Post Office address.
- 3. All applications must be in our hands not later than November 5th.
- 4. You will require to pay the freight, but we will make no charge for the goods.
- 5. We reserve the right to reject any or all applications in excess of the quantity we have set aside for this purpose.
- 6. This offer does not apply to localities where we are already sending goods, and it is understood that our judgment in the matter is to govern.
- 7. Mention this paper when writing.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Address all applications to our General Sales Agent:  
**A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred Street, Kingston, Ont.**

**Toronto Fat Stock Show**

Get the highest market price, as well as some of the big prize money, by entering your good, well-finished stock in our

**TENTH ANNUAL SHOW**

**UNION STOCK YARDS**  
**December 11th and 12th**

Write for Premium List and Entry Blank to-day.  
**Secretary, Box 635 - West Toronto**

**FOR SALE**  
1-21 H.-P. Fairbanks-Morse Gas Engine

with compressed air starter, also equipped with a 35 H.-P. Gas Producer. All in first-class condition. For particulars apply:  
**A. WARD, Erindale P. O., Ontario**

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Canada's Greatest Semi-Annual Sale

# WESTERN ONTARIO SHORTHORNS

Listing eighty choice selections from Western Ontario's leading herds, and selling at the Western Fair Grounds

**FIFTY-SIX FEMALES**

**London, Ontario, Tuesday, November 4th, 1919**

**TWENTY-FOUR YOUNG BULLS**

Of these eighty lots of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, all have been carefully selected from the prominent herds of Western Ontario. The families represented include nearly all of the more popular present-day strains, offering the get of such noted sires as Raphael (imp.), Best Boy, Hillhead Chief, Trout Creek Wonder, Brownal Reserve, Gainford Supreme, Strathallan Chief and etc.

The herds from which these have been drawn include such successful breed-

ers as Jno. T. Gibson, Wm. Waldie, Harry McGee, H. Smith, E. Brien & Son, R. S. Robson, G. A. Attridge, T. W. Douglas, Wallace Gibb, Percy DeKay, Jas. Chinnick, R. H. Scott and others.

The offering throughout, as regards both quality and breeding, is such that there will be no disappointments and no excuses to offer on sale day, and, as usual, they sell under the most liberal guarantee ever offered in a Shorthorn sale-ring in Canada.

For Catalogue address

**HARRY SMITH, Hay, Ont., Manager of Sale**

Auctioneers **CAPT. T. E. ROBSON**  
**J. W. LAIDLAW**

**International Live Stock Show**  
November 29th to December 6th  
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

The Victory Carnival of the Live Stock World.  
The Criterion of All Stock Shows.  
Daily Sales of Pure-bred Stock

**POLLED HEREFORD SALE**—Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1.00 p.m. For catalogue write B. O. Gammon, 324 Valley National Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.  
**ABERDEEN - ANGUS SALE**—Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1.00 p.m. For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.  
**POLLED SHORTHORN SALE**—Thursday, Dec. 4th, 10.00 a.m. For catalogue write J. H. Martz, Greenville, Ohio.  
**SHORTHORN SALE**—Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1.00 p.m. For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.  
**HEREFORD SALE**—Friday, Dec. 5th, 1.00 p.m. For particulars write R. J. Kinzer, 1,009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Study intimately the Art of Breeding.  
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The International Hay and Grain Show for Chicago Board of Trade Prizes.  
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Lowest Rates on All Railroads.

## Cotton Seed Meal

We are now booking orders for Cotton Seed Meal and Linseed Oil Cake Meal. October, November, December shipment. Ask for quotations on carlots delivered your station.

We can also supply less carlots from Toronto

**CRAMPSEY & KELLEY**  
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We are in the market for

**Alsike AND Sweet Red AND Clover**

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Send samples, and we will quote you our best price F.O.B. your station.

**GEO KEITH & SONS**  
Established 1866  
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## 90-EWES-\$18

These young sheep sheared \$6 per head last spring. For sale by

**H. A. PUGH**  
Ont. Veterinary College  
University Ave. Toronto

## Shavings For Sale

From our bad lots. Now is the time to stock up for Winter.

**THE NICHOLSON LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED.**  
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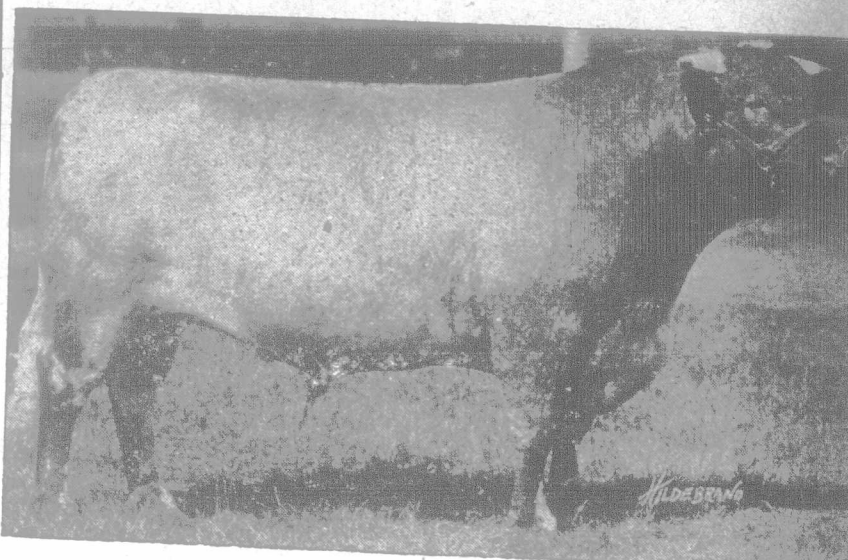
representatives of labor as a whole demanded. The customary arguments were presented by both groups as to why, or why not, a legally fixed day of eight hours should be applied to industry generally in Canada. The Hon. Chas. Dunning drew attention to the fact in farming and those callings where weather conditions could not be controlled, it was impossible by statutory enactment to arbitrarily determine hours of work, which must be left to the experience and sense of justice of the employers alone. At the time of writing the conference has not made any definite pronouncement on this matter, although the delegates representing the labor groups are determined, if possible, to make the 8-hour day and the 44-hour week uniform in the trades and industries of Canada. This is in line with the proposal of the great labor conference held in the United Kingdom in March of the present year.

The British industrial conference recommended the legal enactment of a 48-hour week, with such variations from the normal as cases of special necessity would appear to warrant. It was provided, however, that any departure from the standard week should be permitted under such conditions as would not militate against the workers concerned, and that their general position should be as good, all things considered, as that of laborers in other industries. Moreover, it was expressly laid down that nothing in the resolution should be construed as preventing special groups of workers from making whatever terms they desired with their own employers. The 48-hour week was merely to be taken as the standard by which to gauge a just and reasonable working day everywhere.

In the former article attention was directed to Lord Leverhulme's proposals, wherein he outlined a far-reaching plan to overwork machinery rather than men, by making use of the 6-hour shift in utilizing labor. In this way the plant would always be fully employed, the machinery utilized to its highest capacity, and "overhead" charges—taxes, insurance, depreciation and the like—spread over a greater output, thus greatly reducing the cost of production per unit and hence the selling price. And through reducing the price to the consumer it is Lord Leverhulme's contention that the market for manufactured goods will be broadened to such an extent that the demand for labor will be intensified, so that higher wages and steadier work can be guaranteed. If this argument is sound, there is found here a solution of the cost-of-living problem, as well as a method for raising wages that can do no injury to the community at large. After all, Lord Leverhulme makes but a special application of the general truth established under the wide experience of machine industry, during the past century—an experience which demonstrates that lower prices, with an increased volume of sales, brings with it an increase in both real wages, in the shape of what money will buy, as well as a decided rise in the standard of living. Under present conditions, however, wherein hours of labor are lessened with no corresponding speeding up of the economic equipment of the nation, it is useless to look for any such favorable results.

It is true that an immense amount of work remains to be done to make labor and capital more efficient even under present conditions. With a more intelligent utilization of machinery and men, the 8-hour day could be made practicable

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for a wide variety of industries. The Taylor system of scientific management, as applied in some of the biggest plants of the United States and Canada, as well as other similar methods, amply demonstrates that wages and the volume of output can be greatly increased without adding to the burden of the working class, either in hours of work or the intensity of the effort put forth. The systematic organization of industry and the reduction of operations to their simplest terms have resulted in effecting a larger output per individual, and hence in a vast increase in the output of the plant as a whole. Far too little attention has been devoted to the human material in industry and the conditions under which the human factor functions best.

And yet it should be distinctly understood that there is something more in the labor problem than "money," wages and hours of work. There is a pernicious idea abroad, which is not confined to the laboring class alone, that the output and hours of work should be restricted in order that there may be employment for all. Farmers as a class are under no illusions on this question; for they understand full well that their command over goods in general is determined by what they produce, as well as the price realized therefor. They know that if there is no crop there is no money with which to purchase supplies; and that if the foodstuffs are produced the funds will follow. This elementary fact is not so evident to those groups in society whose income always appears in the form of money, and never in the first instance in the form of goods. And although the war has made it sufficiently plain that what money can command is as important as money wages themselves to the workman, there is still far more discussion of the money aspect of the wages problem than of the more significant question of the standard of living.

The entire world is suffering from a dearth of economic goods of every variety; and it is hopeless to look for any permanent alleviation of living conditions until this deficiency is made good. Moreover, if Canada is to carry its huge debt of approximately \$2,000,000,000, and still leave in the hands of the people sufficient to provide for the essentials and comforts of life, it is of prime importance that production be keyed up to the highest possible pitch. Mention has been made of the federal debt, but there is to be considered also the obligations of the provinces and the municipalities, both urban and rural, as well as the heavy debts of the public service and private corporations in this country. These obligations make heavy taxation necessary, and such taxation is a first charge upon the gross income of industry and agriculture. Exchange with the United States is heavily against the Dominion, due to the great adverse balance of trade with that country. We have attempted to remedy the situation in part by borrowing in the New York market; but to continue to pay for supplies by the easy process of extending our credit is fatal. There is only one way by which Canada can achieve permanent prosperity, and that is by producing the wealth to liquidate our debts and protect the standard of living.

It should not be forgotten, also, that the nation's entire credit system rests upon the actual production of goods. Huge loans were floated in the Dominion during the course of the war; and the comparative ease with which these were raised led the ill-informed to think that the wealth of the nation was practically unlimited. To justify the unending demands upon the public treasury, it is averred that Canada is a country of illimitable resources, and that it can meet every demand placed upon it. Such statements are senseless, inasmuch as they ignore the evident fact that undeveloped riches are as good as non-existent, just as wasted talent on the part of the individual profits him nothing. This is self-evident and needs no elaboration. The most important instrument for increasing Canada's wealth is found in its labor power which, therefore, should be utilized to its fullest capacity. Moreover, the argument that unemployment is prevented, or diminished by so limiting the hours of work that the undertaking in hand will require more men for its accomplishment, ignores the fact that the demand for labor depends upon the production of goods. If the farmer produced nothing, he could demand nothing, and if the great army of men employed in the factories and mines of this country limit their productive output, the demand



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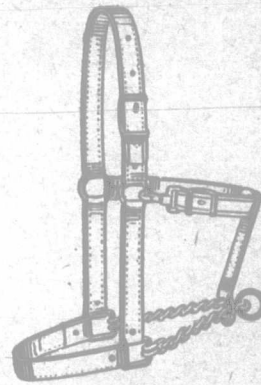
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for other articles, in the sense of effective demand, will be diminished to the like degree.

Not only, however, does the successful functioning of the entire economic life of the Dominion depend upon the volume of commodities turned out by productive effort, but the status of the nation in international trade rests upon the same foundation. It is a platitude—but one that requires constant repetition—that trade among the nations ultimately depends upon an exchange of goods for goods. Since the close of the war, Canada has come into the field of international finance by arranging credits for Greece, Roumania, and Belgium to the extent of \$75,000,000. That means merely that Canadian products to the amount of the value stated will be forwarded to these nations; and that time will be granted them to produce the goods by means of which the debt will ultimately be extinguished. In a minor way the Dominion has thus ventured to do in the sphere of international finance what the United Kingdom and the United States did during the war. There are many men occupying leading positions in the world of finance to-day—among them Frank Vanderlip, recently president of the National City Bank of New York—who are persuaded that the only way by which the economic affairs of Europe can be set in order and its industries rehabilitated is through the extension of credit by the Anglo-Saxon nations. This is too large a subject to discuss in full here, but it is clear that in this work Canada must be ready to play its part. The economic future of the country depends in a large measure upon its ability to find markets abroad for its products, and this in turn upon the capacity of foreign nations to purchase such exports. Canada's productive power is the measure of its credit power, and therefore of its ability to finance sales of agricultural and other products abroad.

It is obvious that the question of hours of work, and the volume and value of the output per individual, are factors that have a decisive influence upon determining the scale of wages. At the conference at Ottawa, as well as at the great industrial council held in Great Britain in March last, there was much discussion of the wages problem, particularly in its relation to the wages of girls and women. There was a feeling that the legal minimum wage for women workers should be made uniform in Canada, local differences in the cost of living considered, and that the principle involved in the minimum wage should be made applicable to male workers also. At the British conference it was unanimously agreed that the minimum wage be made applicable over the entire field of labor, and that action be immediately taken to collect the data necessary to the inception of that policy. This conference also recommended that trade boards be more widely extended throughout the country, and that wage agreements arrived at by collective bargaining be made compulsory for every industry in that trade, such wages to be regarded as the minimum scale of pay. If these policies are generally adopted in the labor world, it will be tantamount to a recognition of the cost of living as being the determining factor in the settlement of wages and a throwing aside of the theory that supply and demand should operate to determine the price of labor, as it is supposed to determine the value of other commodities.

Certain it is that in the long run wages can rise no higher than the value of what labor produces. It is urged, nevertheless, that labor has never received what it has produced, and that capital has seized the lion's share of the joint product of industry. Attention is drawn sharply to the fact that although the modern machine industry is marvellously efficient, and although wealth has been produced on a stupendous scale, the average income for manual workers in Canada and the United States—taking them all into consideration—is even now only approximately \$700 per annum. True, wages have risen to new and higher levels during the war for both skilled and unskilled labor, but unbroken work during the entire year cannot be guaranteed to all laborers. And yet, Canada has the industrial equipment to produce a decent income for every laborer able to work, and willing to work. For such workers it has plainly become impossible longer to accept demand and supply as the sole, or even chief determinants of wages.

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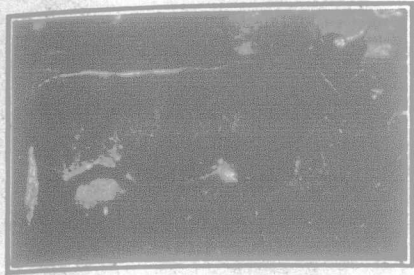
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The minimum wage, therefore, will assume greater significance in the future, and it will be related intimately to the cost of living in the working out of details.

All these problems intimately concern the farmers of Canada, for as a class they are largely employers of labor. Moreover, wages are closely related to the prices of products, and hence to costs of production on the farm. And if wages and prices are guaranteed for others, the farmer must have something to say about his own position. This will be considered in a later article.

Seed Grain Distribution.

The annual free distribution of samples of seed grain is being conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa by the Dominion Cerealists. The following kinds of seed grain will be sent out this coming season:—

Spring wheat (in about 5-lb. samples), white oats (about 4 lb.), barley (about 5 lb.), field peas (not garden peas) (about 5 lb.), field beans (early ripening, only for districts where the season is short) (about 2 lb.), flax for seed (about 2 lb.), and flax for fibre (about 2 lb.).

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant.

Applications must be on printed forms which may be obtained from the Dominion Cerealists at any time.

As the stock of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid disappointment. No application forms will be furnished after Feb 1, 1920.

C. E. SAUNDERS, Dominion Cerealists.

Manitoba's Winning at  
Kansas City.

At the International Soil Products Exposition in Kansas City, Mo., exhibitions from the Province of Manitoba have usually been very successful in winning in strong competition. This year entries from Manitoba won thirty-five first, twenty-five seconds, and twenty-two thirds, as well as seven trophies. The trophies include the world's championship for a collection of vegetables, the world's championship for small grains, and the world's championship for the most attractive exhibits. Among the entries were different varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, onions, beets, mangels, cabbage, peppers, carrots, pumpkins and squash. There were also entries of bales of alfalfa, and sheaves of the various grains, millets and flax. The showing made by the Manitoba agriculturists was certainly a credit to the Dominion.

Gossip.

A. Gordon Auld, of Guelph, whose advertisement appears in another column of this issue, is offering some choice individuals, the get of Burnbrae Sultan. In this offering there are a number of bulls that will make excellent herd-header material. Mr. Auld has a small but good herd, which contains a number of useful, well-bred cows and heifers. Some of these are priced for sale at the present time. The heifers and some of the bulls advertised are out of dams that have bred first-prize winners at Toronto and other large shows. The bulls are outstanding individuals. Shorthorn breeders desirous of securing foundation stock or a herd header might advisably write Mr. Auld for prices and inspect the herd.

The Elgin County Sale.

Attention is again drawn to the Elgin County Breeder's Shorthorn sale, to be held in St. Thomas, on Wednesday, November 5. There are forty females and twenty males to be sold, and they are representative of such families as Golden Drop, Marr Maud, Nonpareil, Stamford, Strathallan, Mysie, Matchless, Lustre, Roan Lady and Mina. The get of such sires as Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder are in the sale. The stock is practically all young and should prove a good buy to anyone desiring breedy, high-quality Shorthorns. Considerable of the stuff is of show-ring calibre.

SOLD THE FARM

Complete Clearing Sale

Forty Head of Scotch and Scotch-Topped

SHORTHORNS

The entire herd belonging JNO. C. BRICKER,  
selling at the farm, two miles west of

Elmira, Ont., Thursday, Nov. 6th

Having sold his farm, Mr. John C. Bricker announces the dispersal of his entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns by public auction on the above-mentioned date. The herd is one of the better-known herds of the district, and includes a choice lot of individuals. All are selling in the best of field condition, and it is doubtful if a better or more fashionable lot of pedigrees has ever been attached to any offering of equal size in Ontario in years. The families represented are: Minas, Buckingham, Lovelys, Matchless, Missies, Miss Ramsdens, Mysies, Crimson Flowers, Snowdrops, Waterloo Princess and etc. With one or two exceptions only, the cows of these families are young, and all are in calf to the service of the Brawith Bud-bred bull, Secret Major (imp.) 123847, or the present Marr-Missie herd sire, Missie's Marquis, by Golden Marquis. The latter bull is a 22-months-old calf, a beautiful roan, and will be found to be one of the strongest youngsters brought forward this season. He sells with the herd.

The sale will begin at one o'clock, with lunch served at noon, and the usual terms apply. There will be no reserve.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS:

JNO. C. BRICKER, Elmira, Ontario  
Auctioneers—CAPT. T. E. ROBSON; G. G. GLASS

ELMGROVE SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

Owing to pressure of other business I will not hold my annual sale of Shorthorns this fall but am offering privately a limited number of young cows, several with calves at foot, and also a few choice-bred heifers near calving. The most select offering I ever had on the farm and all showing in good condition.

In Yorkshires I have several bred sows; a few boars of serviceable age and some young litters. JAS. R. FALLIS, Elmgrove Farm, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

ROSS MARTINDALE, CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT.  
Long Distance Phone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

6 imported bulls, 4 home-bred bulls, 25 imported cows with calves at foot or forward in calf.  
Half a mile from Burlington Jct. Phone or telegraph, Burlington.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - - Freeman, Ontario

Grand River Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Prince Lavander = 104449 = heads the herd. His dam gave "16596" lbs. milk as a four year old. A few females bred to him for sale now. We have three splendid bull calves coming on—two reds one roan—great milk backing. Come and see the herd—50 head bred for "beef and milk."

HUGH A. SCOTT CALEDONIA, ONT.

TOP-NOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Sixteen yearling heifers imported in dam; also four heifer calves and four bulls. See these before buying elsewhere.  
GEO. ISAAC MARKHAM, ONTARIO

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see them  
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Raphael (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittytton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (imp.). Prices right.  
R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ontario.

A 12 MONTHS' OLD ROAN WIMPLE BULL FOR SALE  
Others coming on. Also Lincoln lambs, rams and ewes, got by an imported ram, out of heavy shearing ewes.  
J. T. GIBSON, Donfield, Ontario

# CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

Is on the market again—We can ship you  
any quantity you desire.

Obtained from all first class dealers or from the manufacturers direct.

**ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
Dundas VALLEYSIDE FEED MILLS Ontario

## PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.  
**WALBURN RIVERS & SONS**  
R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

## Holstein Bulls

A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Duke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 48-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.  
R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

**Gossip.**  
**A Shropshire and Shorthorn Offering.**  
Elsewhere in these columns W.H. Pugh, R. R. No. 1 Myrtle Station, is advertising a choice offering in Shropshire ewes. Mr. Pugh is one of the larger breeders of this well-known sheep raising district, and as usual his annual fall offering brings forward some exceptional and well-grown individuals. He has a choice of 40 breeding ewes and about 25 shearling ewes the majority of which are bred to his imported Bibby-bred flock sire. There are also a dozen ram lambs still on hand, and these also are sired by the imported ram, and are as choice a lot as one would wish to find. In Shorthorns which is another specialty on the farm the offering is limited to three young bulls, all of which are now nearing serviceable age. They are all got by a Mina-bred bull, and are priced to sell. Mr. Pugh's railway station is Claremont, and should not be confused with his post office which is Myrtle Station, Ontario.

**Scotch-Bred Shorthorns.**  
A few excellent Shorthorn bulls may now be purchased at private treaty from D. Birrell & Son, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. Messrs. Birrell's herd has long been recognized as one of the leading herds of Scotch-bred cattle in Ontario and bulls of their breeding have done service in scores of the better herds throughout the Dominion. Their present lot now advertised include four of serviceable age all of which are sired by their past herd sire, Flower King and from their own good breeding dams all of which are still in the herd. Flower King, No. 90147, the sire of these youngsters, it will be remembered, was a strong-bred "Flower Girl" and got by the great breeding sire, Prince of Orange. Of the four bulls mentioned one is a two-year-old Duchess of Gloster, which has been used on a number of mature cows since his sire was out away last fall. He is a thick, choicely-made roan fellow, and has the advantage of being a sure and proven breeder. Two of the other bulls, both of which are just past the year, are also Duchesses of Glosters, one being a red and the other a roan. Either of these is worthy of consideration in the way of strong herd sire material, and the same is equally true of the red 13-months, Shepard Rosemary, the other remaining full of the four. Of the younger calves in the stables only two are bulls, both of which are just under the six months. They too are sired by Flower King, one belonging to the Butterfly tribe and the other being a Crimson Flower. It will be noted that the families represented in these bulls are all fashionable, and include many of the more popular strains

## Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable. Apply to Superintendent.

## Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Koradyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieter), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.  
**RAYMONDALE FARM**  
Vaudreuil, Que. **D. RAYMOND, Owner**  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Koradyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

## GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

## Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months calf from Lulu Darkness 30.33 lbs. and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams therefore average 33.44 lbs. and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several older bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.  
**D. B. TRACY,** Hamilton House, COBOURG, ONT.

## WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

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

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 190 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.  
**J. W. Richardson,** Caledonia, Ontario

## 9 HOLSTEIN BULLS

Any age up to 14 months. From high record and untested dams. Sired by May Echo Prince and Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia; both 30 lb. bulls. Price right.  
**JOS. PEEL, Port Perry, Ontario.**

**For Quick Sale—One Bull Eight Months Old**—His dam gave 16,388 lbs. milk, and his sister 20,400 lbs. milk. He is a son of Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, who is a 32.02-lb. grandson of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy. Write at once for price, or better, come and see him. Take Kingston Rd. cars from Toronto—Stop 37.  
**ARCHIE MUIR, Scarborough P.O., Ont.**

## CANADIAN NATIONAL HOLSTEIN PEDIGREE CO.

12 JOHNSON STREET, TORONTO

**Cedar Dale Farm**—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrangle, the \$15,000 sire—chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him, and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. **A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario.**

## CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Our present offering consists of two choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right for quick sale. Write **GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ont. R.R. No. 1**

## Silver Stream Holsteins

Special offering—Four choice bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from R.C.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. Write at once for particulars and price or better come and see them.  
**JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.**

in present day breeding, which perhaps best explains the favorable position the herd holds to-day among the better herds of the Dominion.

## Shorthorns by Auction at Elmira.

Having sold his farm, Jno. C. Bricker of Elmira, Ontario, is advertising his entire herd of pure-bred Shorthorns for sale by public auction on Thursday, Nov. 6. In all, the herd comprises forty animals, and of this number thirty-six are females. As seen recently by a representative of this paper they were showing in nice field condition. A number of the breeding cows had calves by their side and there was much about the offering that should commend them to those who are in search of good Shorthorns. The pedigrees bring out quite as large a number of pure Scotch and Scotch-topped strains as has ever sold in Canada in a sale of equal size and as the individuals are carrying average flesh only it is quite a safe venture to say that purchasers will find in this lot something that should prove real choice buying on sale day. Among the breeding females appear much that is choice in both individuality and breeding including such cows as Polly Buckingham, a five-year-old, straight-bred Miss Buckingham by Newton Ringleader (imp.); Mina Ramsden, a four-year-old Miss Ramsden got by the Mina-bred bull, Royal Sewel; Royal Jilt's Pride 2nd, and Clementina Empress, two Campbell Clementina's. The former being by Royal Jilt and the latter by Good Times 2nd; Waterloo Princess 39, also a four-year-old with every dam in her pedigree of the same family; and almost a score of other good cows of equally as good breeding, including daughters of such sires as Bullrush (imp.), Silver Count (imp in dam), Scottish Volunteer (imp.), Roan Prince, etc. Five of these cows are bred to the imported bull, Secret Major, which was got by a son of the \$4,500 Collynie bull, Prince of the Blood, bred by Duthie. Practically all the other females are bred to Mr. Bricker's great two-year-old herd sire, Missies Marquis, a bull of exceptional individuality, and which is also selling. In color he is nice solid roan and in breeding he is Marr-Missie got by the Marchioness bred sire, Golden Marquis. There were already two choice youngsters with their dams in the stables which were got by this sire and while they are the oldest of his get so far, they furnish every evidence of the great breeding qualities of their sire. Missies Marquis and his get which should number a half dozen or over by sale time will without doubt add considerable strength to the offering on Nov. 6. For catalogues address Jno. C. Bricker, Elmira, Ont. The sale will meet all trains. Lunch will be provided at noon.

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EDITOR

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### Two Sides to a Dog Story.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There are two sides to every story: even a "dog story." G. de Long is to be congratulated on the defence he has made of the Collie, and even so should we take off our hats to Mr. MacDiarmid for his courage in condemning the "dog nuisance," for it is well known to the most of us that some fellows will swell up in righteous indignation over a reflection on the dog yet would take no notice of a similar remark about the "rest of the family."

Omitting to discuss the various breeds of dogs we come to the point more quickly by Daniel Boon's classification of the aboriginal Indian viz "Some good" more "bad." And because the good and the bad are not distinguished by "breeds" or "kinds" let me tell you the story of two dogs.

Two years ago I was living in a little hamlet on the banks of the "Sydenham". Every night and morning it was one of my pleasant chores to take the milk pail on my arm, meander down one of the grassy meadow slopes to the river and there stepping into the gurgling, swirling rapids, wander up and up over shale and slate-stone and finally flounder out on the other side in still waters, and green pastures with old Jersey looking through the bars with that "what-you-going-to-do" expression characteristic of her kin.

But that was the "rosy-side". Some mornings it was anything but a pleasure to get across "the milky way," as I got to calling it. After a night's rain the river was usually up or, more properly speaking, the bottom was down and when there was only one twenty-second of an inch between my boot tops and a pair of dry socks I found myself recalling that old chorus "Throw out the life-line", and I found myself wondering who it was that wanted to buy a good Jersey cow, and what condensed milk tasted like.

It was just such a morning that introduced one of my dog stories. I had got Jersey milked and had just safely pulled for the shore with my cargo when I heard suddenly a great commotion down stream, a few rods, among the willows on Brown's flats. Wondering what all the tramping and racket was about I had hardly faced around when a bunch of seven or eight cows burst from the underbrush and raced up along the opposite bank followed a moment later by a beautiful Collie, hot on the scent, while almost at the same instant a horse and rider crashed out from a clump of Sumach a few rods farther up stream thus heading the herd. In the yelping, snorting confusion of a moment the herd transformed itself into six or seven flying streaks of red, black, white and brindle going in as many different directions and two of these streaks, whose ancestors no doubt had come from Holland, shot for a moment in my direction then sank beneath the foaming flood, to rise again half way across, and before I could even find a stone to defy them they were out and scrambling along the bank.

Then it was my duty to be neighborly so depositing my pail of milk in a hollow stump I gave chase. I sometimes wonder how many miles these two cows and I would have covered before dark had it not been for a barb-wire fence some miles up stream. I don't want to tell what I thought or said during that struggle but eventually we arrived back at the starting point, and I finally persuaded the refugees to go back to their own country. The lad on horseback and I a moment later exchanged a complimentary thank you and don't-mention-it, and I thought the episode had ended.

After picking two chinks of punk and a bashful lady-bug out of the milk, I had started up the hill, when I heard the Collie going-it again. A tangle of wild grape and wild plum foliage screened the doings for a few minutes but suddenly out they swung at the upper end of the flats the cattle leading by several yards, all except a great-grandmother-cow that had seen better days, and on her Collie was bestowing all the punishment. At

## THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL Ontario Provincial Winter Fair GUELPH December 5th to 11th, 1919

Write to the Secretary for Prize Lists, entry forms and any information you desire. Entries close November 17th.

J. I. FLATT, President,  
Hamilton.

R. W. WADE, Secretary,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto.

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

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

**B. H. BULL & SONS** - Brampton, Ontario

The CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD  
Woodview Farm  
**JERSEYS**  
London, Ontario  
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

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.

**Edgeley Bright Prince** - a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, R.O.P. champion, sired by a son of Viola's Bright Prince is for sale. He is 3 years old, sure and active. Won third prize in aged class at Toronto and London, 1919. Write for price.

**DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS**  
JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge C.P.R., Concord G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also spare a few choice bred heifers. Visitors welcome.

**D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, ONT.**

**Laurentian Producing Jerseys**—The oldest bull we have at present is a year-old youngster sired by our herd sire, 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.

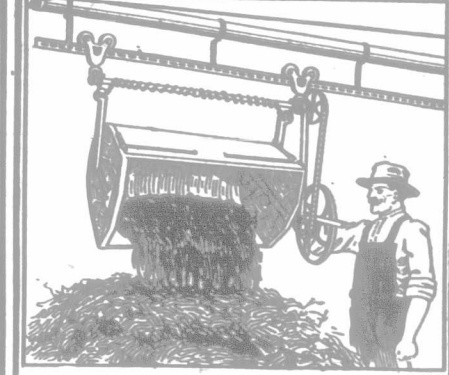
**FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 891 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.O.**  
Farm at Morin Heights, F. J. Watson, Mgr.

**Stockwood** Imported and Canadian-bred **Ayrshires**—Write me for your next herd sire. I have several youngsters at present sired by my own herd sire, Killoch Gold Flake (imp.) 51225, and from imported dams that are still in the herd. Call and see the kind we breed. Also pricing a few young cows safe in calf to herd sire.

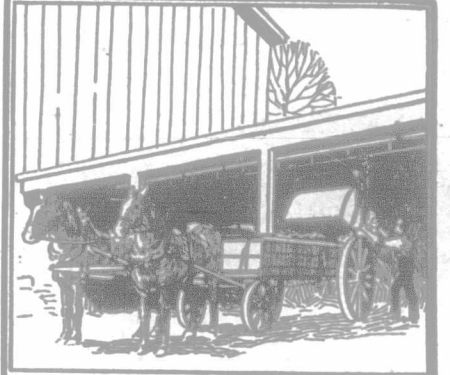
**D. M. WATT, St. Louis de Gonzague, P.O.**



A cow produces about \$30.00 worth of manure a year. If that valuable manure is left spread all over the yard it will drain away, leach and freeze. The fertilizing value will be lost. You cannot pile it compactly with a wheelbarrow or stoneboat.



With a Manure Carrier this waste is saved. You can dump a big 800 lb. load right on the centre of the pile. The pile will be compact and solid.



Another great advantage of the BT Carrier is that you can dump it right into a wagon or spreader. Only one handling is necessary. Just fill your carrier in the barn, run out over the spreader and pull the tripping latch. You can then take the manure right off to the field.



The winter months will soon be here. The barnyard will be filled with snow drifts but the stable must be cleaned. Don't go through this winter cleaning out with a wheelbarrow. This means the drudgery of shovelling a passage through the snow when you want to get the manure away from the barn.



With a BT Manure Carrier you need not bother about the drifts. The overhead track runs away above them. Let us send you our catalogue describing the BT Carrier. It will cost you nothing to investigate. The coupon will bring it by return mail without cost or obligation of any kind.

## Cream Wanted

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

**Ontario Creameries LIMITED**  
LONDON - ONTARIO

## Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

**JUST JERSEYS**  
*Baldwin's*  
REGISTERED  
COATICOOK, QUE.

## Ayrshire Herd Sire

FOR SALE—The five-year-old bull Snow King, grand champion bull at London as a yearling; first at Toronto as a two-year-old, weight 1725 lbs. Guaranteed pure and right. Price \$200. Also have March bull by Snow King, a wonderful calf.

**J. B. ROSS** Meadowvale, Ont.

## City View Ayrshires

Two heifers to freshen in April. One heifer just fresh. Young cows due Oct., Nov., and Dec.

**James Begg & Son, St. Thomas**

**Glencairn Ayrshires**—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.**

**FREE COUPON**  
**BEATTY BROS. LIMITED**  
1300 HILL STREET  
FERGUS, ONT.

Fill and enclose a copy of your illustrated catalogue on Manure Carriers. I have answered your questions below.

Are you thinking of getting in a Manure Carrier.....

If so, when.....

How many cows have you?.....

Your name.....

P. O. ....

R. R. No. .... Province.....

## OXFORDS Summerhill Flock

If you want breeding stock, buy now. First class Rams and Ewes different ages. Special offering in Stock Rams. Leading flock for past 35 years, winning almost all the prizes and championships at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina, Toronto and London 1919.

Write us for prices  
Peter Arkell & Sons, R.R. 1, Teeswater, Ont.

## Shropshires

One hundred shearing imported ewes, twenty imported rams, one and two years old, and ram lambs my own breeding; also

## Cotswold

ewes one and two years old, Canadian-bred.

W. A. DRYDEN  
Brooklin - Ontario

## Dorsets and Oxfords

I have at present a choice offering in shearing and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as well as a limited number of shearing and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

## SHROPSHIRE

Fifty Shearing Ewes  
Fifteen Shearing Rams  
Twenty-five Ewe Lambs  
Twenty-five ram Lambs  
Twenty Ewes of different ages

WM. D. BURTON, BRANTFORD R.R. No. 2  
Bell Phone 239, ring 1 and 2

## Shropshires and Clydesdales For Sale

Ram Lambs for sale—A first class lot of rams, good growthy fellows, good size and well covered with fine wool; also one 3-year-old ram, a sure stock ram, and two Clydesdale Stallions, one imported and one Canadian, bred right, every way inspected and passed; also several Clydesdale geldings and mares.

W. F. Somers, Port Sydney, Ont.  
Long Distance Phone.

## SHROPSHIRE

Shearing and ram lambs by imported ram. Also a few ewes, all stock my own breeding.

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last driving her along the edge of the hill she got into soft mud and went down just as the lad galloped up and lashed the dog off with his whip. The rest of the cattle bunched in the corner of the intersecting fences. A moment's silence, then I heard a man's voice loud and lusty: "What is wrong down there?" And the answer: "Old Cherry's about all in."

"All in nothing" round those cows out of that corner and run 'em up here, don't be all day."

I couldn't find the commander for a few moments at that distance but finally I made him out as the continuation of the barn-yard gate-post some four feet into the sky line and from this eminence he was commanding the field.

Eventually the cows were rounded in by the boy and horse while Collie meanwhile doubtful of his accomplishment had circled around the foot of the hill and under the gate into the barnyard. The cows had gotten almost up to the gate when one of them spied the dog and instantly turning started down the hill. Instead of letting the boy and horse round her in again the commander again let loose his temper and shouting, "sick'er, sick'er" jumped from his perch and started down the hill.

It was evidently a case of "all cows look alike to me" with Collie, for shooting through the fence he bounded straight into the herd snapping and nipping wherever he found handy and in two jiffies those cows were streaking it down the hill for the tall timber and the river. I believe if I had been in that boy's place I would have put my horse away and let "Dad" finish the mess he began, but Billie was a good lad and I'll bet he said never a word as he urged his horse into a gentle canter after the fleeing cattle.

Not caring to participate in another marathon I judiciously "beat it" up the bank and for the house. It must have been an hour afterwards that needing another egg-crate I went out to the house and hearing a fuss somewhere took a look around and there not ten rods away was Collie and one of Brown's cows having a "merry-go-round" in Wilson's pig yard. For awhile they kept to the enclosure then with a crash Bossie hit the fence and amid a confusion of flying pickets, cow and dog disappeared down the "River-road." After packing that case full of eggs, filling the owner's order and settling up, I went outside to untie her horse, and there going by on a "dog-trot" were two more of Brown's cows. By the look in their eyes they were leaving home for good and because I had seen what I had seen I didn't blame them.

"Aren't those Brown's cows?" the Blacksmith yelled across.

"Believe they are?" I answered. "Haven't been milked yet?" "No, starting a rural free delivery, I guess." "Here comes Billie now, likely he's after 'em." "Likely," I answered, but as Billie swept by followed a few rods in the rear by the panting Collie I knew that the battle was still on; and I thought, I'll bet Brown is madder than a wet hen. So dogs save a fellow "steps" eh? Why, that Collie created half a million that very evening. "No dog for me, thanks!"

About a year after I made the acquaintance of one of the world's most homely dogs. He was the color of a decorator's old overalls and had more hair than would have been fair for Nature to have given seven dogs. As someone said "Jake" always reminded him of a mouse peeping out of a pound of wool. Worst of all Jake was a mongrel. But like a great many unbeautiful people Jake had a good heart. If you only waited to see. But, as a rule people didn't wait. Appearance goes a long way in this world and Jake, like many good humans got many a brick or stone or kick because his hair was not smooth and glossy, his color pleasing and his features fine.

Jake, I found out one day, liked candy, and that is how he and I got acquainted and how I came to make the discovery that Jake was no ordinary cur but rather of "Royal blood."

Jake's master; or rather his owner was a bunch of three rolly-polly rough and ready, hearty, healthy, romping lads of two, four and six years. I took some goods over there one evening and when I saw what Jake had to stand for I understood. Jake had passed through the fire of trial and tribulation and only the gold remained.

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Donald Sutherland, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ont.

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Olds... erred Ram Lambs... lbs. per fleece.

For Sale—Two shearing... ram lambs, ewe... Prices moderate.

One night in the spring of 1918 dogs worried and killed five of Byron Walker's Shropshires. But whose dog had done the killing? There was such a light snow that tracking was impossible but here and there a medium-sized track had been found pointing toward the river road.

I heard a preacher say one time that he could start a flea on that particular corner and by the time it got across three concessions it would be a bear. And so it was with Jake. Because he was the only mongrel on that concession, rough and woolly and hard to lick the blame eventually fell upon him and consequently that evening Byron Walker dropped in to say that he was very sorry but he must ask that Jake be shot.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Parnell tried to argue the point and would take their oath that the dog was in his usual nest in the woodshed that night but without convincing Mr. Walker, for the Catrop boys, who, by the way, made a side-line business of breeding Collies, had thought they saw a dog very much like Jake jump over the fence into Mr. Walker's back meadow early that morning. However, these two good neighbors shelved the matter for the moment without quarreling as so many would have done, but Byron didn't forget as he was leaving that evening to mention that he hoped Mr. Parnell would carry out his wishes in the matter and let no cause for ill feelings come between them. The Cathrop boys, he declared, would swear it was Jake they saw. "If they can," answered Mr. Parnell, "you need have no fear Jake will trouble your sheep no more."

Mr. and Mrs. Parnell went out after their visitor had gone and gave Jake an examination, and all too surely embedded between two teeth, was something that looked very much like wool.

Jake's doom was sealed, and the execution set for the morning before the kiddies were up. Had they waited and asked they would have found out that that same evening Jake, in a freak of mischief, had almost devoured Teddie's toy poodle.

But Jake's last night on earth was an eventful one and one that the Parnell family will not forget, for their house and home and all their treasures there-in were burned to ashes. That the Parnells were saved was a miracle, so people said, and only due to the father who broke his way through to a back lean-to amid smoke and flame and by this only avenue of escape got his precious ones to safety.

"You're a hero George" exclaimed Byron Walker as he grasped Mr. Parnell's hand "and believe me, whatever I can do for you or yours that gladly I will."

"Thanks very much for the offer, Byron, I am sure it is most kind."

"Do you remember our conversation last night about poor old Jake? Well there was your 'hero'. If it had not been for that dog I'm afraid the Parnells would be among the ashes of their home. After our talk last night about dogs and sheep I couldn't get the thing off my mind and must have gone to sleep thinking about it all, anyway I got dreaming about such things and thought I saw your old 'Shop' killing your own sheep, Jake barking and biting at him trying to drive him away. The barking seemed to get louder and louder until suddenly I awoke with a start finding the room full of smoke and the house in flames. Poor old Jake was faithful to the end, he, not I, is the hero."

Byron Walker looked his neighbor straight in the eye for a moment, "I'll take it all back George, had Jake killed twenty of my sheep he should live. Don't shoot him."

"I am glad to say I shall never have to, Byron, he paid the price of his sacrifice with his life. Yonder dark bit is all that is left of him and the kiddies are digging his grave under the lilacs."

Five nights later Byron Walker hearing a "fuss" among his sheep stole down stairs, slipped two "shells" into the gun and sped silently to the sheep run. Two rapid shots and vengeance was his. Leaping the fence he ran over to finish the struggling victims and great was his surprise to find "Jacob" and "Ruth" Cathrop's Collie pups gasping their last.

Byron Walker was not a thick-headed man and he understood for he, too, was a lover of dogs. "Seventy times seven" since that night the thought has also come to him "Poor old Jake".

So after all, dogs like humans, are but as their "masters make 'em." Lambton Co. W. A. EDWARDS.

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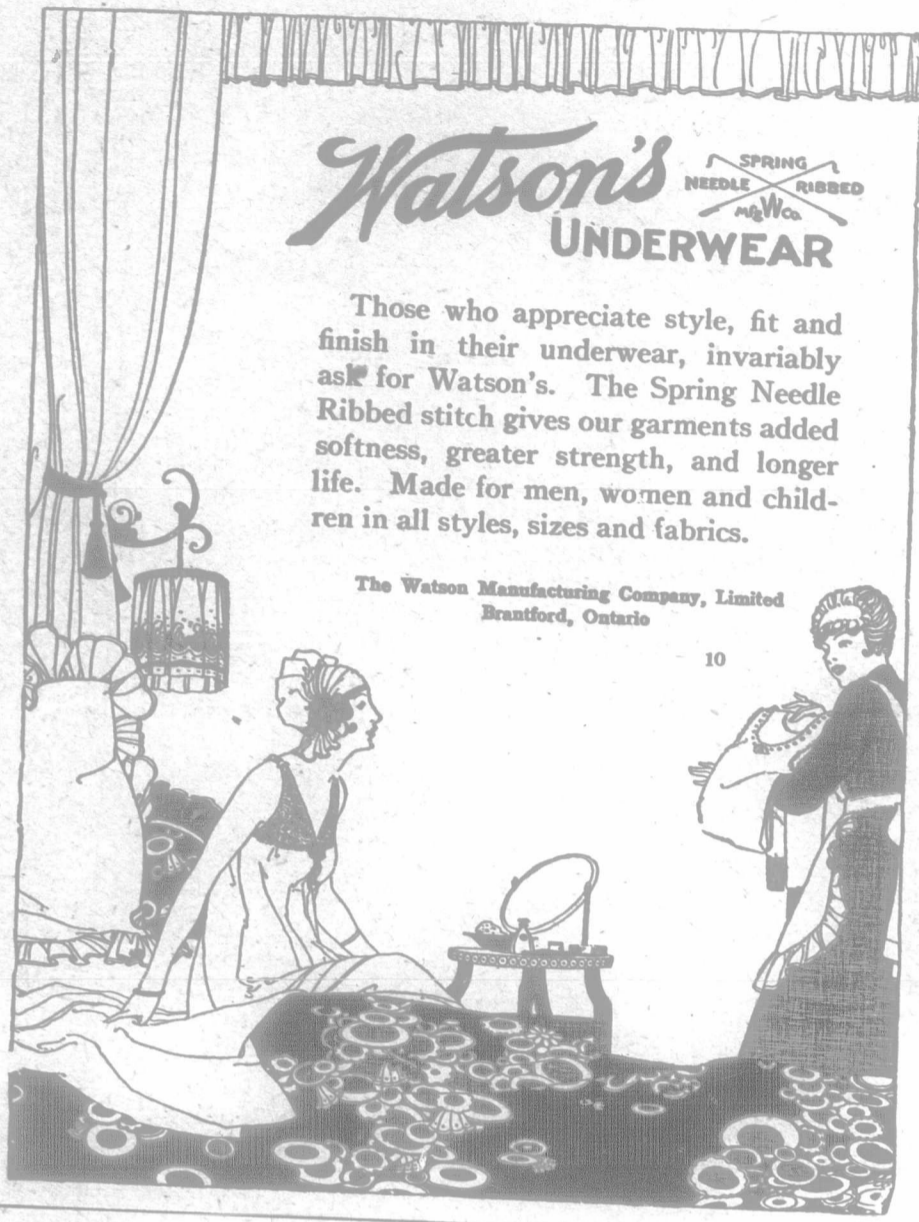
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## Our School Department.

### Some School Fair Features

BY ALPHA.

After weeks of preparation and a strenuous evening putting on the last-minute touches to garden products and samples of work the youngsters were all agog bright and early for a cross-country drive to the township school fair. In Dorchester, Middlesex County, as elsewhere it is pre-eminently "Scholar's Day" and if silo gangs were not too busy emptying corn fields, they felt in honor bound to take time to help along the school show. Something must be radically wrong with farm sentiment and conditions if at least one day of the year cannot be spared to specially observe some notable results of the term which these fairs reveal. Evidently, women are taking a very keen interest and pride in the achievements of the pupils and schools. For example Salem Woman's Institute offered a special prize for a collection of 25 weeds mounted and correctly named. The award went to Nilestown. Not many were heard to approve the suggestions to make the school fair an adjunct of the regular Agricultural Society event. To the latter it would be an attraction, but would lose its distinctiveness and educational usefulness in competition with the "hoss trot" and some dubious features that slide in past directors who are not yet up to Lockie Wilson standards. It was commendable that the Public School Inspector, (P. J. Thompson), shared with the District Agricultural Representative, (R. A. Finn), in the program of the day, an address by the former emphasizing the need of people giving more serious thought and liberal support to rural school improvement. This fair was held in the Mossley Church sheds and the officials granted the free use of their basement for luncheon with hot tea and coffee by the ladies. Last year a large tent was used. If school fairs are further developed the housing of exhibits will call for better accommodations so that they can be viewed, judged and preserved more advantageously. Size is not the all important thing. Best results cannot be secured with crowding and thronging. Half a dozen good country schools seem to provide enough competition. By precept and example teachers do well to insist upon strict observance of regulations. The prize is not the all-important thing but the training acquired in honest striving. The youth who with good grace and no "kicking" could take the "blue" ticket instead of red on his favorite colt learned one of the best lessons of life.

were over 100 specimens, neatly mutilated on with the names underneath of deciduous and evergreen varieties. Not only were local sources, urban and suburban diligently searched, but specimens had been secured by correspondence from as far away as the Pacific coast.

An instructive school collection was that of "Plant Diseases and Work of Insects" showing 36 examples, placed in transparent envelopes and mounted on cardboard 2 feet by 2½ feet. Underneath were the titles in plain lettering such as "Fall Canker Worm on apple leaf," "Late Blight on potato," "Basswood Wart Gall," "Dry Fruit Rot on apples". The samples had been gathered on the farms of the locality and brought to school where they were studied under the direction of the teacher and prepared for the fair. Such work could not but be helpful in cultivating habits of observation and the acquisition of knowledge of these pests of the farm and garden. There were remarkable collections of weed seeds, and insects and some admirable specimens of penmanship and map drawing and mechanical devices made by boys. Considering the dry summer, visitors were astonished at the superior display of vegetables grown in the home school plots. After the awards were made the judge of vegetables gave reasons for some of his decisions showing for instance in table carrots (Chantenay) that some had made the error of selecting for size such as horses would appreciate, rather than for quality and evenness of shape, and others brought in samples with half an inch of inedible green ends. Sewing displays by the girls were highly commendable and the Five Minute Address on "Farm Organization" made a decided "hit" owing to the neat way in which the old-line politicians were touched up by the youthful orator and his references to Farmer's Clubs, local merchants and then the pending elections.

Since the fair numbers of the successful exhibits have been suspended on the school walls for future observations and the suggestion is here offered that teachers should write out plainly on foolscap sheets, complete lists of the winnings of their pupils in order to cultivate local school or community spirit. An annual list of Red Letter (1st prize) winnings should certainly adorn the school walls. The reports of judges on home plots for which seed is furnished the scholars by the Dept. of Agriculture, ought also to be posted up. Trustees could encourage this work with grants for prizes, etc. It is not encouraging to pupils if their plots are not judged and winners given some recognition. To illustrate the great amount of effort pupils and teachers may be aroused to perform one school (Derwent) at the fair in question made a record, winning more than sixty awards. The drill competition was a popular feature the red ribbon going to the Harrietsville School. An old-fashioned, decorated plow leading the Gladstone procession amused the onlookers.

### More About Clean Milk.

Last week we discussed in a somewhat general way just what is meant by producing clean milk, and showed how bacteria and dust are the two worst enemies of the farmer who wants to sell milk that is clean, pure and healthful. Teachers and pupils in public schools could very easily arrange a few simple experiments to show how easily milk can become impure through these agencies and they would be very valuable because then it would be easy to actually see what happens.

The teacher could also ask several pupils to bring milk from home in clean bottles and describe the circumstances under which each was secured. No doubt some would have been secured in dusty stables or where the milkers hands were wet. Some might have been milked into small mouthed pails and other farmers might have brushed the cows off before milking. These different samples could be put into clean bottles and watched to see which would remain sweet the longest. In the next issue we shall outline more experiments.



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In the "School Collections" class, the exhibit that appeared to attract most general praise for uniqueness, was a Products Map of Middlesex County, contributed by the Derwent School, under Miss Inez Jeffrey, drawn in pen and ink, and mounted on a heavy white card board about 2½ feet by 3½ feet. The county was shown in outline and the township boundaries with London city in the centre, and the Thames River crossing. In the upper left hand corner was a little picture of an old log cabin ("The Beginner") and opposite a 1919 farm residence and barns ("What it is Now.") Then, apparently from pages of "The Farmer's Advocate" and other publications were cut in close outline, about eighty excellent engravings varying in size according to the importance of the products, showing horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, bees, sugar maples, grains, grazing land, vegetables, fruits, flowers and so on placed upon those sections where their production is specially noteworthy. Sufficient white background was left in each case to make them stand out in relief and underneath in red lettering appeared such inscriptions as, "Dairying" in Dorchester, "potatoes" in Caradoc; "beef cattle" in McGillivray; "flowers" in the city suburbs and "small fruits", etc., in Byron locality. At the bottom was a larger photogramme showing a fine general collection of county fruits and vegetables. Another exhibit in the "Nature Study" class that won red ticket distinction was a collection of leaves mounted on large white sheets arranged in book form with illustrated gilt front cover of forest and shade trees, correctly named. On its 42 pages

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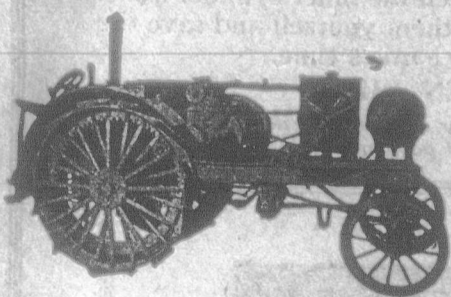
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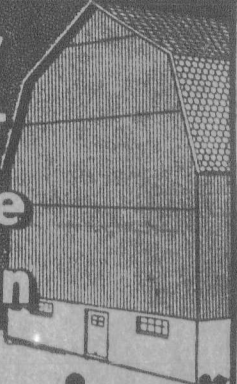


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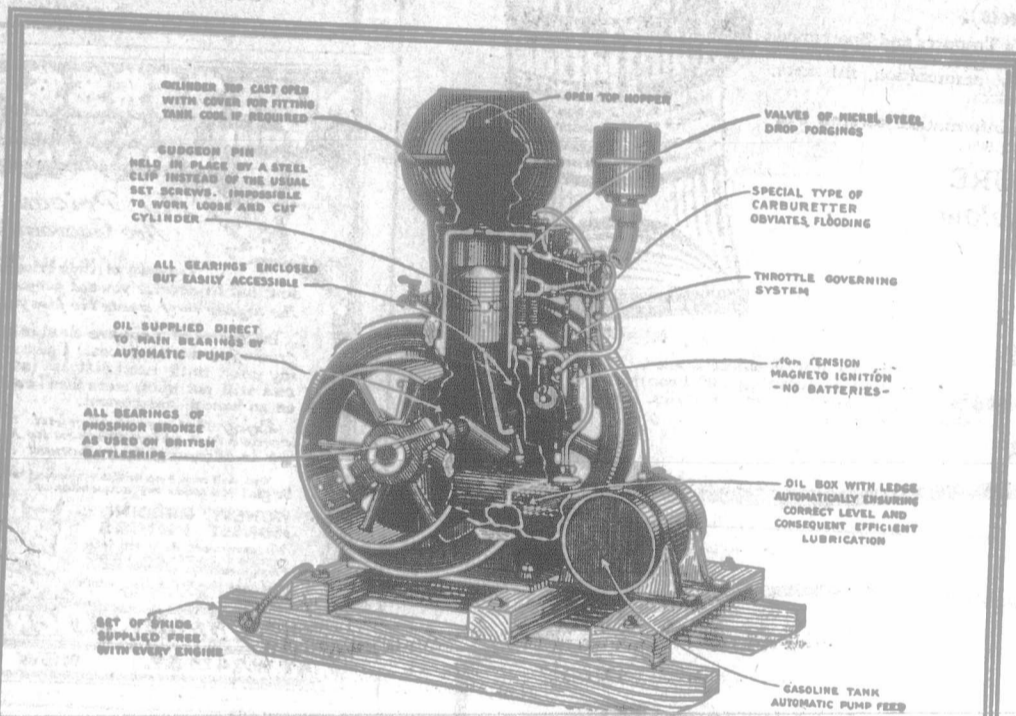
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