

OCTOBER 14, 1920

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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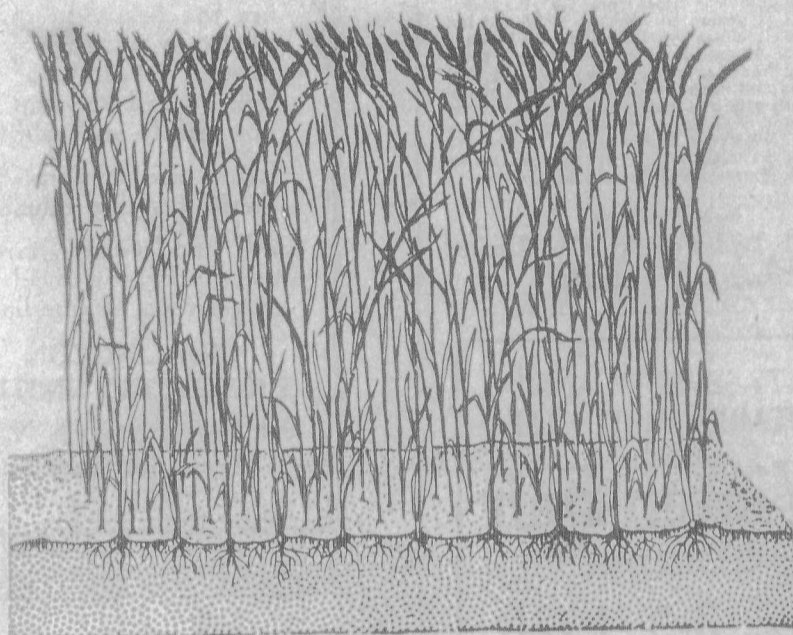
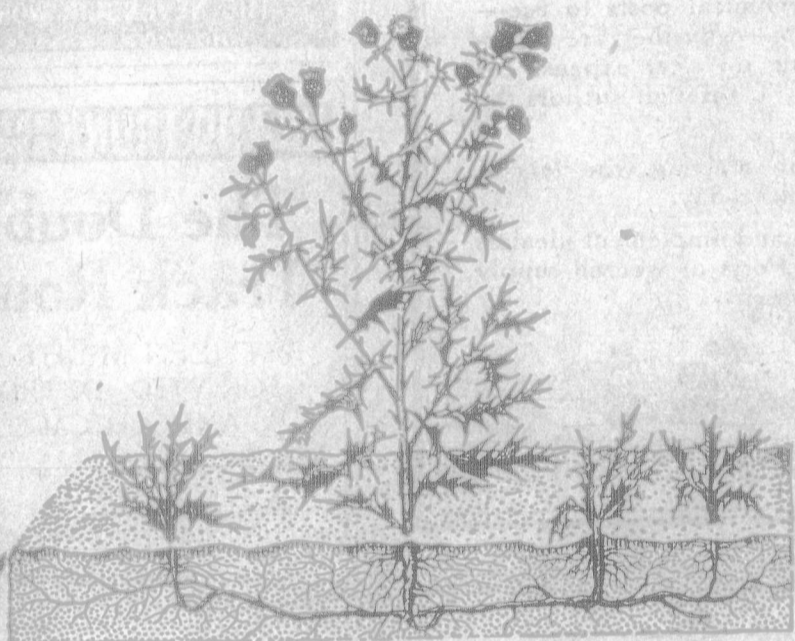
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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1920.

No. 1465

LV.



## One Thistle Crowds Out 70 Stalks of Grain

How many thistles, mustard, ragweed, burdock, or other weeds grew in your fields last summer?

How much loss did those weeds cause you?

In the space occupied by an average thistle—about one square foot—seventy stalks of grain could grow.

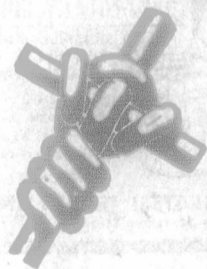
Some other weeds occupy less space than the thistle, and some spread over more.

How much grain could you have grown in the space occupied by these crop robbers?

Will weeds rob you again this year?

Get right at the root of the weed evil. Pull down and haul away all the old snake, stump or board fences, in the shelter of which weeds breed in profusion, to scatter their seeds all over the fields.

Replace your old weed-breeding fences with



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Frost Wire Fences afford no shelter for weeds of any kind. You can plow to the very edge of the fence. A year after the erection of a Frost Fence the absence of the weed in your crop will be very noticeable. Frost Wire Fences certainly do much to eliminate weeds.

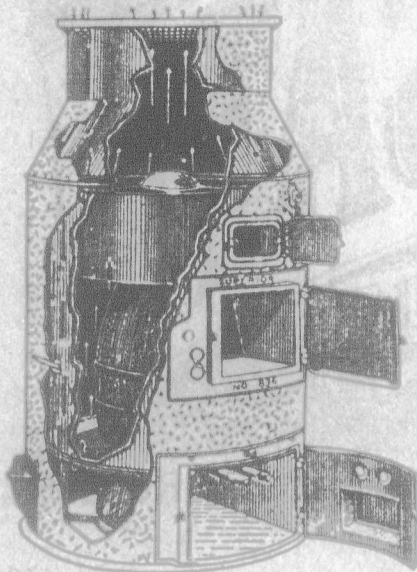
Strongly built, of the very best carefully gal-

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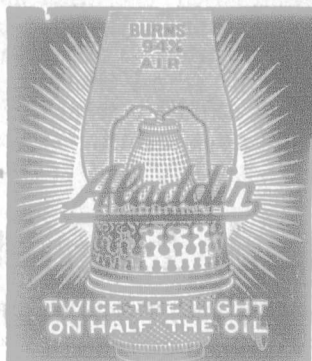
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**NEVERSLIP WORKS**  
MONTREAL CANADA

## Stanfield's "Red Label" Underwear

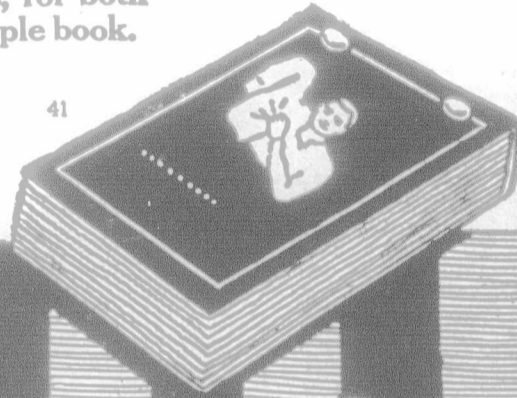
To men who work outdoors in Canada, the question of winter underwear is one of great importance. The answer lies in

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which is made of the best grade wool obtainable. It fits perfectly, giving comfort, freedom, and warmth, and is the best underwear for outdoor work. All good dealers sell it.

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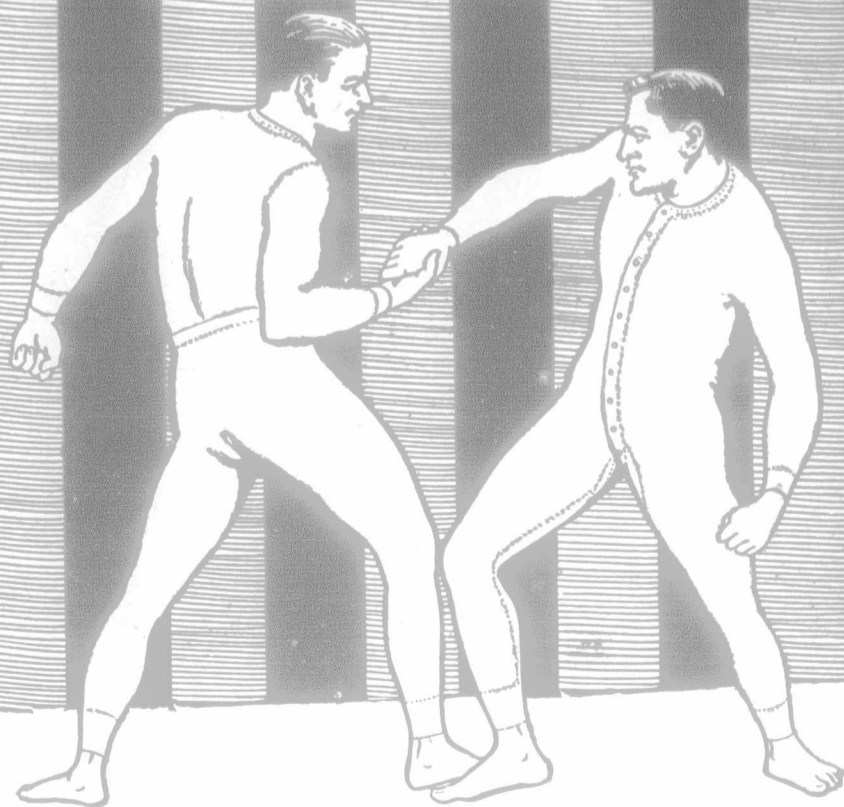
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# UNDERWEAR

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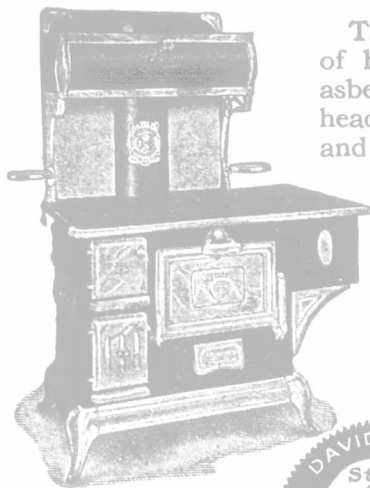
You can reach the high market with your surplus hay if you own an INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS. International baled hay is easy to handle—and the bales are neat, snug and tight, and of uniform weight. They handle well for long-distance transportation, and successfully withstand rough re-handling in the city markets—solid, well-made bales that do not break easily.

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**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
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**“Premier Leader”  
 STEEL RANGES**



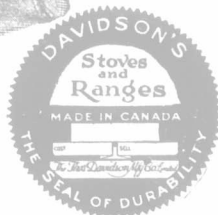
These Davidson Ranges have a body of heavy polished steel, protected by asbestos and hand-riveted with cone-headed rivets, cast iron tops, centres and covers ribbed.

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

An exceptionally moderately-priced range of thoroughly reliable quality.

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**Remedy for Food Shortage**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the issue of September 23 there was an article headed, "The Alleged World Food Shortage," by Alan McDiarmid.

According to Mr. McDiarmid the food shortage exists only in the minds of certain modern prophets. Mr. McDiarmid also states that there is plenty of vacant land in various parts of the world to take care of any increase of population. The writer believes that is quite true, if said land is brought into cultivation right away. Why then the high cost of living? Why do clothes cost from three to five times pre-war cost? Why does a meal, costing 25 to 50 cents a few years ago, now cost 75c. to \$1.50? Why do city dwellers say that they do not live as well as when wages were low? The writer believes it is simply because of an improper distribution of population between city and country. The high wages prevailing during the war drew the men and women from the land, and in consequence there is a greater proportion of the population living in the towns and cities than on the land. Well, what has that got to do with it? The most of our clothing and food comes from the farm, and just at present there are not enough people growing food and clothing, I mean the raw materials, to feed and clothe themselves and the urban population properly. Just here let us consider wealth and what it is. When most of us think of wealth we think of money. Now money, while it may be accepted as wealth, is in reality more a representative of wealth than it is real wealth. Farms, stock, grain, hay, implements, buildings, railways, steamships, are a few examples of real wealth, but money is only the value or a medium which makes trading easy. If one were to take a trip to London it would be rather awkward to bring some hay or potatoes, or grain, or some butter, and give it to the station agent for a ticket. So money is only a certificate for work or grain, stock, etc., which we can exchange for something else. Some six years ago the war came along, and immediately men were drawn from all walks of life to fight, and to make munitions, clothes, and supplies. Lives were lost and tremendous quantities of wealth in the form of metals, wool, cotton, food, and various other forms of wealth were destroyed on the battle fields or sunk at sea, besides being wasted. Probably not much actual money by comparison was destroyed, but the value of wealth consisting of lives and property destroyed, expressed in money terms, was staggering. So, while destruction of property went on credit was extended in the form of paper money by the various countries, and money became plentiful, but real wealth was destroyed, and in consequence all the nations engaged in the war came through the war much poorer than when they started, as far as real wealth was concerned, but vastly richer in money, or, more properly speaking, debts.

Well, why don't the people go right back to the land and grow food? For various reasons. One is when the war and high wages drew the help from the land we raised less grain, less cattle, less hogs, less milk, less horses, and, generally speaking, we haven't the work to do to use all available help right away—that takes time, two or three years, to build up our stock of cattle and horses. For farm help we need well-trained men. There are so many varieties of work on a farm that a green man would be more of a hindrance than a help, no matter how willing and energetic he might be to aid. Besides, the cost of labor just at present is so unsettled that we do not feel inclined to take the risk of hiring men. In the meantime, war-torn Europe has not yet adjusted itself to pre-war conditions of production, and, in consequence, financiers are waiting for things to settle a little before much exporting is done. Food and clothing are scarce, labor unsettled, railways in difficulties, and a great many lines of manufactured articles unsaleable, so it appears that there may be a great deal of suffering before we all become properly adjusted, no matter how willing we are to work. So while there is plenty of vacant land to feed everyone yet, before it can be brought into a productive state there may be very, very hard times.

Huron Co., Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

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Local market where in limited quantities. The city horse pack on—he must

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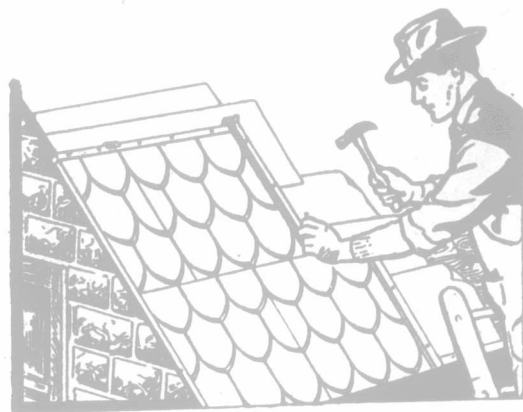
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17

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The "GALT" Shingle locks together in such a way that there is no weak point in its entire construction, and it is ornamental as well. It is, therefore, the Ideal Shingle for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Barns, etc.

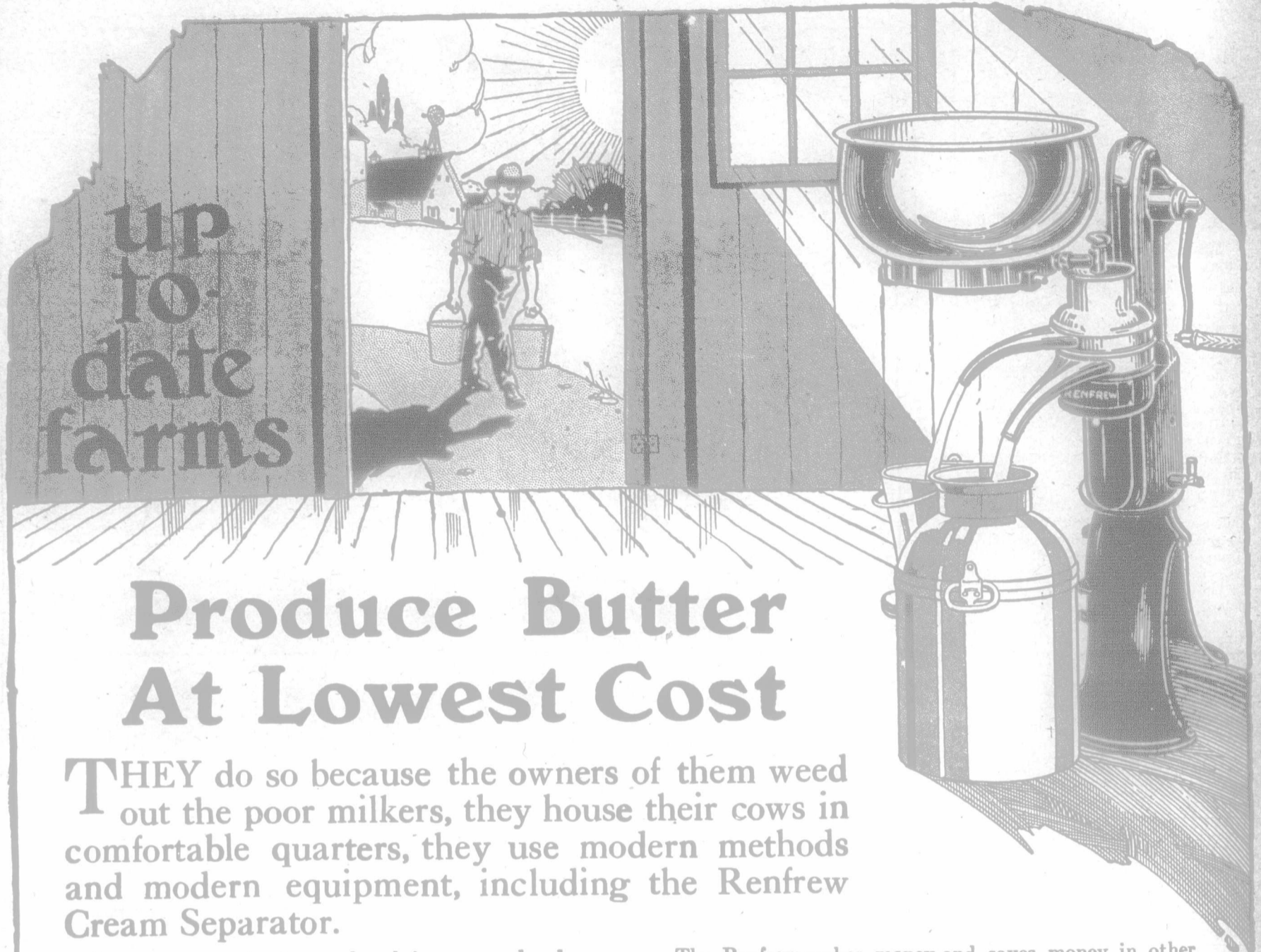
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## Produce Butter At Lowest Cost

**T**HEY do so because the owners of them weed out the poor milkers, they house their cows in comfortable quarters, they use modern methods and modern equipment, including the Renfrew Cream Separator.

The Renfrew is chosen by dairymen who have figured costs down to the fine point. They have proven to their entire satisfaction that the Renfrew gets one pound more of butter-fat out of every thousand pounds of milk skimmed. Government Dairy School tests have also demonstrated that the Renfrew gets 99.99 per cent. of butter-fat.

As the average milking cow will give, at least, 6,000 lbs. of milk each year, the Renfrew will get 6 lbs. more butter-fat from each cow in your herd every year. With butter-fat at 60 cents a pound, that means \$3.60 more profit from each cow, or a saving of \$72 on twenty cows.

The Renfrew makes money and saves money in other ways, too.

It requires little attention—and time is money.

The Renfrew needs oiling but once in three months.

There are no oil cups or places where the oil can leak out on to the machine or on to the floor, and take time to clean up.

The wide open bowl and smoothly polished steel discs are easily and rapidly scalded and rinsed.

The anti-splash milk-can prevents milk splashing out on the floor, and is at a convenient, low height for pouring in milk.

There is nothing cheap about the

# Renfrew

## Cream Separator

Every part is made of high-grade material, accurately manufactured and carefully fitted. The Renfrew is built to last and give extra years of service. It should last one-third longer than an ordinary separator, which means that it is a 33¼ per cent. better investment from the standpoint of durability and cost per year of service.

Wouldn't it be good business for you to replace your old separator with a Renfrew and cut down your cost of producing butter-fat?

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1920.

1465

## EDITORIAL.

Spare the new seedlings/

Plant a few bulbs to provide spring bloom.

Do not rob the newly-seeded fields of their winter cloak by grazing closely.

Be a co-operator rather than an individualist. There is strength in union.

Try a top dressing of manure on the meadows, and see if the results are not gratifying.

Full stables and pens should be the rule this winter. With the exception of hay, rough feed is plentiful.

Keep fruit, after it is harvested, in a cool place; a warm cellar will considerably reduce its lasting qualities.

The National Dairy Show of 1920 has come and gone, and a report of the event is contained in this issue.

Some versatile theorist could write a splendid book on The Tariff after the Commission completes its hearings.

Preach and practice precautions against fire. The demon fire is always a menace to property, and the means of fighting it are inadequate in the country.

Don't use an inferior flock-header because wool is low in price. The best always is the cheapest, especially in live stock breeding where one is constantly building for the future.

If you are interested in fitting cattle for the show or sale-ring, do not neglect to read the advice of practical herdsmen in this issue. Real skill must be acquired, it cannot be obtained from books, but information from those of experience is helpful in the extreme.

Marketing has become the big end of agriculture, but the producer who spends half his time selling product must cut down farm operations. It is the function of farmers' organizations to watch markets and see that proper facilities are provided.

Dunure Footprint, the great breeding horse of Scotland, could probably be purchased for less money than Man o' War, which recently won the \$75,000 purse and \$5,000 gold cup at Windsor, Ont., but there is no question as to which horse has done and will do the most good.

Men of the plow met at Macdonald College last week to test their skill, and this week they meet at Hamilton. A man who plows a straight furrow in the field seldom goes far astray in other walks of life. We congratulate the winners at these big events, but the thousands upon thousands of farmers who attempt good work in the fields at home are likewise worthy of commendation.

Milk producers have been asked to contribute the insignificant sum of 50 cents each toward the financing of the National Dairy Council. A great number have responded, but many have not heeded the call. Perhaps the amount asked for is so small that it was not thought worth bothering with. The Council has saved dairy-men thousands of dollars already, and it is still young. If a levy of 50 cents is too little to bother about, give one dollar or ten; but give something to the organization that is fighting the battles of the dairymen.

### The Attitude of Labor.

In order to harmonize labor and agriculture for political ends, the former must adopt a different attitude in regard to certain fundamental principles that affect both interests. The real officers of the labor organizations are, in the majority of cases, sane and sensible, but in the ranks are men who have little regard for constitutional methods, and their aims and aspirations are not conducive to national harmony and national growth. On a recent occasion, where a number representing both labor and agriculture met to discuss political activities, a delegate from the labor ranks rose and said that it was necessary for labor to curtail their hours of work, on account of the great quantity and variety of machinery that was being introduced into the manufacturing field. The work must be made to go round, and only by shortening the day could they expect to keep labor constantly and profitably employed. This doctrine is diametrically opposed to the principles upon which agriculturists base their operations. The farmer works hard and long to produce, knowing full well that a large crop throughout the country will perhaps reduce his profits. Opposition to new inventions and to progress in the industrial world is simply retarding national growth and national prosperity. There will always be plenty of work in Canada to keep labor employed, that is, if labor is anxious to perform the tasks which agriculture, manufacture and commerce require done.

The situation is rather peculiar at the present time. Food is going to waste in the country for lack of help to harvest it, but there is a scarcity of coal to heat our homes. Wool is very cheap, but garments which are made from wool are very dear. Hides are plentiful and low in price, while shoes are still sold at unreasonable prices.

It would appear that agriculture has done its part well, but labor or the manufacturing industry have not been so zealous to produce plentifully and thus bring prices down. If labor will join with agriculture in producing abundantly and opposing profiteering, there will be a brighter future ahead for a union of the masses.

### Better Days Coming for the Horse.

Two factors have been looming up on the horizon, which make it appear that better times are coming for the horse breeders of this country. In the first place, there is a growing shortage of good horses from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, as well as in the West. Comment is heard both in country and city regarding the dearth of good draft horses and the almost impossibility of obtaining them. Of course, there are good horses still being bred and reared, but buyers have to go so far and travel so much to obtain them in quantities that marketing the surplus horse crop is seriously interfered with. In the second place, we are faced with the increasing cost of fuel and oil for tractors and engines, while at the same time the cost of horse keep is coming down. There are few who doubt for a moment but what the cost of rearing and maintaining horses will steadily decrease until it reaches a much lower level than at present. At the same time there are not many who expect fuel and oil for motors to decrease in price very much. The vast number of automobiles being used, the increasing number of tractors, trucks and gasoline engines in service, and the advent of the oil-burning ocean liner are sufficient to dissipate any hopes of cheaper motor fuel. More than this, the industry through which we are supplied with these commodities is pretty well organized for price control, and it will be more by miracle than by over-production that a lessening in cost can be effected.

The tractor and truck will never displace the horse in city or country, and the better horses we breed the stronger will be the demand for draft animals. With decreasing cost of horse keep, and increasing expense in

connection with the upkeep and running of motors, it would appear that the horse industry is on a better footing than it has been any time during the last ten years.

We have got rid of a great number of misfits and culls, and we should be in a position at the present time to go on breeding horses of the right type and quality. The aim should be to build up and improve the female horse stock of this country, using Canadian-bred stallions of the right type in the early stages, and depending upon importations to add the touch of perfection as we climb to higher levels. It would be better, perhaps, to import good stallions in large numbers, and thus place us ten years ahead of where we would be should we use a large number of Canadian-bred horses. However, good stallions are held at very high prices in foreign countries, while in Scotland they are made into geldings and sold for more than importers in this country care to pay for a stallion, so long as the service fees stand where they are at the present time.

One thing we can do and should do, and that is to purge the horse stocks of this country of the culls and misfits which have kept the market bearish. So long as good mares are bred to stallions of the right type and quality there will be a market for the offspring. There will be a serious scarcity soon right on the farms in this country, if more horse breeding is not carried on. The attitude of late has been to let the other fellow do it. Breeding has been neglected and the shortage is becoming serious.

### Wheat Control.

In asking for a continuance of wheat control, the farmers of the Prairies are simply requesting protection from the gamblers and speculators in wheat at Winnipeg and Chicago. The Prairie growers after years of hardship and privations, simply desire to obtain the actual market value of their wheat. It is not, we believe, in the mind of any man that the Government should make up to them a loss should wheat sell below a definite minimum price. It is not a guaranteed price the grain growers are asking for; it is simply pooling and selling the wheat collectively to purchasers in Europe, who are buying collectively. A threatened strike in Britain, climatic conditions in Timbuctoo, or a clerk's error in the wheat pit, may easily make the difference of several cents per bushel in what the grower obtains for his wheat. Farmers always have and always will be content to abide by the law of supply and demand, but speculation, gambling, and profiteering between producer and consumer is, and should be, objectionable to them. We have heard much comment, of late, regarding the unreasonable demand of the grain growers in asking for a continuance of Government control of wheat marketing, and the insinuations are made that the grain growers wish to have the Government make up any loss below a certain definite price which they hope to get. This is not the case. The grain growers desire some assurance that they will obtain for their wheat what it is worth on the open markets of the world.

### Planting for Spring.

A great deal can be done at this season of the year to make the dwelling a real home and a place of beauty. The machinery can be housed, or at least concealed in the background; rubbish can be cleared away, and an air of tidiness and cleanliness given to the surroundings. These operations should be preliminary only to the planting of bulbs, and the setting of perennials that are best planted in the fall. It is commendable, indeed, to have flowers about the home in the spring when in the rush gardening is often neglected. After the spring bloom is past the beds can be remodelled and the ordinary annuals planted or seeded. This provides a bloom from early in April until the frost cuts down vegetation





## THE HORSE.

### Wounds and Their Results.—III.

#### PUNCTURED WOUNDS.

Punctured wounds are produced by penetration into the tissues of a sharp or blunt-pointed instrument, usually to a depth disproportionate to the aperture of entrance; that is, the opening made through the skin is usually small in proportion to the extent of the wound to the under-lying tissues. Wounds of this nature are probably the most dangerous of all wounds, from the fact that they are liable to implicate arteries, nerves, veins, internal organs and deep-seated, vital parts. The parts which they traverse are stretched and torn or cut, and pus, when formed, often has no free access for escape, as the seat of its formation is on a lower level than the external wound, thus forming a sac or pocket which holds the pus. Also, foreign bodies may have been carried to great depths without being suspected, and create long-continued irritation. Hence wounds of this nature are more liable to be followed by serious complications or disease than those of other classes.

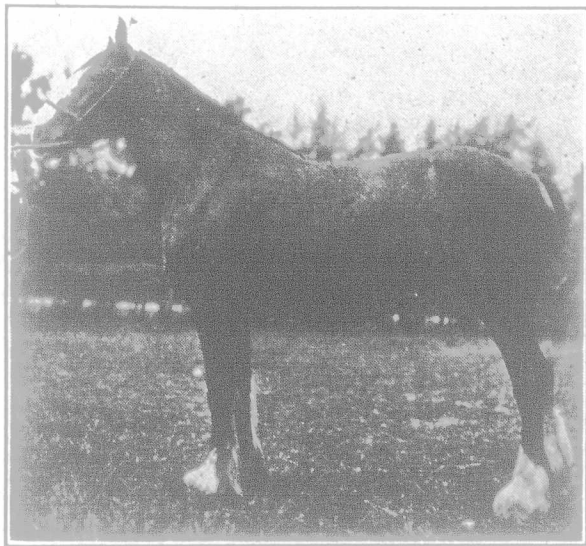
Treatment.—The treatment for punctured wounds must be conducted in accordance with the gravity and depth of the puncture, and the degree of laceration and contusion. If the wound be shallow, attended with little or no bruising or laceration, and free from foreign matter, treatment is comparatively simple. The patient should be given rest, the usual constitutional treatment given, viz., the administration of a laxative, reduction of the amount of grain given (provided he has been working and fed grain). It is wise in most cases to feed bran in lieu of grain. The wound should be kept clean, by washing it, and flushing it well 3 times daily with an antiseptic, or a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. Rest and treatment should continue until the parts have healed. In cases where bleeding is profuse it must be checked. If an examination reveals the probability of the wounded vessel being secured, the operator is justified in enlarging the external opening to enable him to do so, when the vessel should be taken up and ligatured, as in incised wounds. When this cannot be done, the wound should be firmly packed with absorbent cotton or other clean material that has been soaked in one of the already-mentioned antiseptics. The packing must be retained in the wound for a few hours, by bandaging or stitching. In the course of twelve to eighteen hours the packing should be removed, and the wound explored to as great an extent as possible. A careful search for foreign bodies must be made, and if any be located they must be removed, as permanent healing cannot take place if they remain. In some cases it is necessary to enlarge the wound or make a counter opening into it in order to remove them. The operator, by probing or otherwise, must determine whether or not the wound in the deep-seated structures has penetrated to a deeper level than the external opening, and if it has he must either enlarge the external wound, and that of the deeper structures, until there is no pocket left in which pus or serum, or both, can lodge. If it be found that it would be better practice to make a counter opening through the tissues to the seat of the lowest part of the wound, in order to effect drainage, of course this should be done. All tissues that are torn, lacerated or bruised to such a degree that there is no reasonable prospect of union or repair, should be removed, the wound then flushed out with an antiseptic, to remove all blood clots, dirt, sand etc., and the flushing repeated three times daily until the wound has healed. The patient should be made as comfortable as possible, and the usual constitutional treatment observed. In rare cases the patient suffers acutely. In such instances pain should be relieved by an anodyne drench as 1½ ounces each of the tincture of opium, tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water, or 1 ounce of chloral nitrate in solution. This can be repeated in four or five hours if necessary. If the puncture be in such a position as to cause excessive lameness, and inability to lie down, or to rise after he has done so, the patient should be placed in a sling.

Proud flesh, on the surface of the wound, in most cases is the tissue of the parts swollen and congested, and will disappear when the inflammation subsides, hence it is not well to excise them, or endeavor to remove them, by the application of caustics. If, however, after the inflammation has been subdued, these exuberant granulations continue in the wound, they should be destroyed, and the tissues stimulated to healthy action by applying a little butter of antimony once daily with a feather, or by rubbing once daily with a pencil of the nitrate of silver.

In some cases, owing to debility of constitution, these granulations continue, as flabby, pale-looking excrescences, and discharge a somewhat dirty-looking fluid or semi-fluid. In such cases the general constitution should be attended to by administering tonics and alteratives, as a dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian and ginger, and 6 grains of arsenic, three times daily, for a week or ten days, and in the meantime attend to the wound locally, as above.

When the general health of the animal is good and the treatment correct, the cause of the continuance of proud flesh is generally the presence of some foreign body in the wound. This must be located and removed in order to make a complete and permanent recovery possible.

WHIP.



Princess Palatine

Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale mare at Toronto, 1920, for W. F. Batty, Brooklyn.

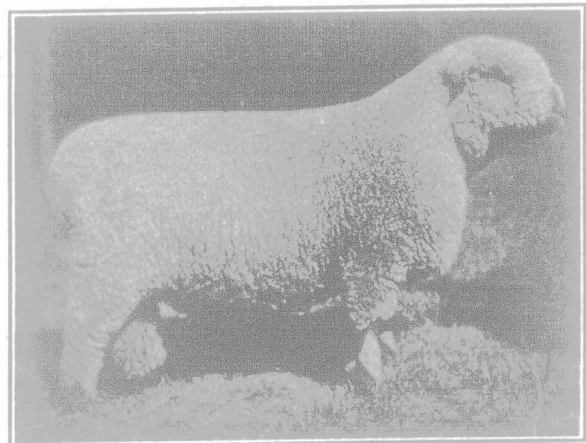
## LIVE STOCK.

A clean water supply for the stock is important. Yet some permit the water trough or boxes to become filthy before attempting to clean them.

E. Hodgson, a Middlesex stockman, who handles upwards of 150 head of steers in a year, prefers the 1,200-pound steer for wintering over to be finished on grass the following summer. Although there is a heavier investment than with lighter steers, he claims that the profits are greater.

The feeder's success depends a good deal upon the type of cattle he chooses to place in stable or feed lot. Buy good stockers even if the price is considerably higher than that asked for common steers or heifers. The animals will likely be worth a correspondingly higher figure when finished.

The number of ewes to turn with the ram varies with the age and vigor of the ram. Some flock owners turn as high as forty ewes with a good, vigorous ram; about thirty with a shearer, and fifteen to twenty with a lamb. The ram should be well fed during the breeding season, and it is a good plan to have him with the flock but a part of each day.



Shropshire Ram

Champion at London for J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.

### Stock Sales in Great Britain.

BY SCOTLAND YET.

September is the month of stock sales. This year, in addition to the usual quota of sheep sales, we have had a notable series of pedigreed cattle sales. Four remarkable sales of Shorthorns took place during the first three days of the month. For the first time since 1875 an average has been recorded for Shorthorns which breaks all British records. Hitherto high-water mark has been the Dunmore sale of 1875, when an average of £672 8s. was recorded for a large offering of Bates cattle. In spite of high individual prices this average has remained unbroken, until the second day of September, 1920, when at the dispersion sale of the Garbity herd of Shorthorns, owned by the heirs of the late James McWilliam, 38 head made the extraordinary average of £736 18s. 8d. Among the individual prices for cows were 2,200 guineas, 2,000 guineas, 1,000 guineas, 860 guineas, 880 guineas, 730 guineas, 600 guineas, and 500 guineas. Two-year-old heifers sold up to 800 guineas, yearling heifers to 1,500 guineas, and heifer calves to 1,400 guineas and 1,150 guineas. The stock bull, Edgcote Flatterer, made 1,300 guineas. Considering the merits of his stock, he was cheap. The first sale of the September series was held at Tulliallan, when 68 head belonging to the heirs of the late Sir James Sievwright, K. C. M. G., made an average of £363 5s. 1d. The highest price was 1,350 guineas, paid by Wylie Hill, of Perth, for the stock bull Norseman of Harviestoun. The highest price for a cow was 925 guineas, and two-year-old heifers made 820 guineas,

720 guineas and 700 guineas, while a yearling heifer made 670 guineas. The stock bull, Norseman of Harviestoun, is breeding grand stock. The highest-priced cows and heifers were of the Eliza tribe. On the third day of the month a joint draft sale was held in Inverness when 35 head from Lord Lovat's herd, at Beaufort Castle, made an average of £488 9d., and an equal number from the herd of Captain McGillivray, of Calrossie, Nigg., made £414 12s. In the opinion of a well-known breeder who attended all the sales, the Garbity cattle were the cheapest. They greatly excelled in merit, and the results were a remarkable tribute to the skill of the late James McWilliam as a breeder and judge.

#### DODDIE SALES.

Several drafts of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from English herds have recently been sold at Darlington. An offering of 39 head from the Cudham Court herd of A. W. Maconachie, in Kent, made an average of £143 17s. 6d. Eighteen head from the herd of Lord Allendale, at Bywell Castle, Hetham, made an average of £132 16s. 6d. Several drafts from Scottish herds have also been sold in Perth, when averages of £76, or thereby, have been made. A joint sale of British-Friesians was held at Paisley, when 38 head made an average of £127 17s. 6d.

#### SHEEP MAKE HIGH PRICES.

Interesting as these figures regarding pedigreed cattle are, the experiences of the month with respect to sheep have been, if possible, more exciting. The great ram sales of the season are now over, and the outstanding fact is the high prices at which the Blackface mountain breed have been sold. Ewes and ewe lambs have been making extraordinary figures; this is easily explained. On account of the disastrous lambing season of 1919 there is an enormous shortage in the sheep population of the United Kingdom. Flock masters are eager to replenish their stocks, and ewe lambs of every kind are, therefore, in keen demand. The three principal sheep breeds in Scotland are the Blackface, the Cheviot and the Border Leicester. Up to a few years ago no one would have expected either of the two mountain breeds to excel the Border Leicester in money value. The last held, if it does not still hold, a place in the sheep world analogous to that held by the Shorthorn among cattle. Various causes have operated to weaken that position of supremacy, and for the past six or eight years the Oxford Down breed has far excelled the Border Leicester in numbers at the Kelso sales. Not only is there this transposition of places in respect of numbers, but the most highly-prized flocks of Border Leicesters are not now to be found in the area from which the breed derives its name, but in Forfarshire. The causes for both these changes are somewhat obscure, but there are indications that they are not unconnected with the prevalence of a mysterious disease known popularly as "scrapie." This disease chiefly affects two-year-old ewes, but, in the absence of authentic research, flockmasters are inclined to blame rams from flocks reputed to be affected. Be that as it may, the facts are as indicated, and the mountain breeds are making higher averages and individual prices than the great crossing breed. Blackface shearing rams have this season been sold for £800, £700 and £580, while very many have made figures between the £100 and these. The highest average has been £235 7s. 8d. for 20 sold at Lanark, by Charles Cadzow, Borland, Lanarkshire. Five of the pick of his lot made an average of £480 apiece. At Perth, M. G. Hamilton, of Woolfords, Cobbinshaw, whose holding lies on the same range of hills as Borland, sold rams at £700, £570 and £320, and he made an average of £136 2s. for twenty. At Lanark, Messrs. Buchanan, Upper Wellwood, Muirkirk, sold one at £580, and made an average of £111 3s. 7d. for their bunch. Quite as significant was the trade of Adam Archibald, Overshiels, Heriot, at Perth, where he sold 75 rams at an average of a few shillings less than £30 apiece. The Cheviot is our other mountain breed. Its wool is worth almost three times as much per pound as the wool of the Blackface, and its mutton is almost equally valuable. At the Hawick sale this week the breed champion, Dignity, bred and owned by John Elliott Jr., Blackhaugh, Clovenfords, made £1,200, the highest price recorded this year for a ram of any breed in the British Isles. Mr. Elliott's five best sheep made the extraordinary average of £378, and his whole seventeen had an average of £136 8s. 2d. Other Cheviot rams at Hawick were sold for £290, £400, £350, £280 and £210. The highest-priced Border Leicester, at Kelso, was offered by Alexander Findlay, Mill of Marcus, Forfar. He made £1,100, and Mr. Findlay had an average of £230 for eight offered. This was the highest average made at Kelso by the breed. Oxford Downs are now being bred by many who were formerly in the front as breeders of Border Leicesters. Prominent among these are Messrs. T. & M. Templeton, Sandy Knowe, Kelso. More than once or twice they have made the highest average for Border Leicesters, and this year they had an average of £51 11s. 3d. for sixteen of that breed. But they sold twenty Oxford Downs in Ring No. 6 at an average of £88 14s. 5d., recording such individual prices as £280 for the first-prize ram at the H. & A. S., Aberdeen, and £240, £165 and £150 for other three. A notable fact connected with these highest-priced sheep is that they were nearly all got by unusually high-priced sheep in their time. Thus the £1,200 Cheviot was got by a £200 sheep; and his dam was got by the highest-priced sheep of the year; the £800 Blackface was got by a £300 Hazelside ram; another £700 ram was by a high-priced ram also. On the whole, it may be said that the Scottish ram sales of 1920 confirm the well-established truth that the best breed the best.

### Shipping Prime Bullocks by the Train Load.

Hundreds of cattle are now leaving the Ailsa Craig district pastures for the abattoirs. All summer long these large three-year-old bullocks have roamed the pastures, but now the time has come when they must be cashed in for their owners. Ailsa Craig is noted for being the largest country shipping point for finished cattle in the Dominion. Every fall from five to six thousand fine bullocks are shipped from this station. On Friday, October 8, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had the pleasure of seeing 455 head of steers, averaging over 1,400 pounds apiece, being loaded into cars at the above named station. The cattle kings of the district are shipping each Friday. Over sixty have gone out this season, and it is expected that from twenty to twenty-five cars of cattle will be shipped out each Friday during the next four or five weeks. When it is estimated that each of these bullocks was exchanged for around \$200, an idea can be gained as to the amount of cash pouring into the Ailsa Craig district during October and early November. The cattle shipped on the 8th were bought at around 15 cents per pound, less a three per cent. shrinkage, and went to the Swift Packing Company. Most of the men grazing cattle claim that it has been a good summer, the cattle having made satisfactory gains, and the price was quite remunerative. In the shipment which we saw, R. J. Robinson, an extensive cattle feeder, had sixteen choice bullocks that averaged 1,465 pounds. They were the deep, thick, bulky kind and carried a good layer of fat. This

increased the rental until it is becoming more difficult each year for the large grazers who depend on renting their grass land to secure sufficient acreage to carry the usual number of steers. A hundred acres of grass is supposed to carry about twenty-five three-year-old steers, but some of the men whom we talked with are of the opinion that the pastures are becoming run out, as they do not furnish the feed which they once did.

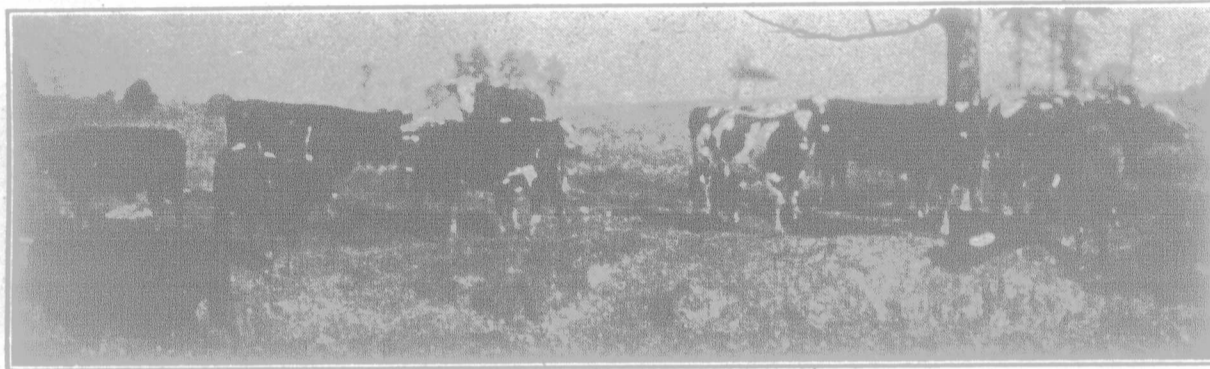
At one time every hundred acres in this district had its customary farm buildings and a family living on it, but now one can drive for a mile or more without seeing anyone living on either side of the road. The buildings and fences have been allowed to crumble and decay, leaving the cattle in sole control. This change, possibly brought about by economic conditions, has not been a good thing for the churches, schools or small towns in the district. Men who know cattle have added farm after farm to their original holdings, and the owners have moved to other localities. These men have faith in the cattle business; they have done well this year, and are buying up feeders at a high price to winter over and put on their pastures next year. These men are not buying blindly, they are far-seeing, and undoubtedly have made a careful study of market conditions, and have taken into account factors which may influence the market a year hence. One thing is certain, they have little use for the mediocre, scrub steer of light weight. They want the big, blocky, breedy-looking steer, weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, to carry over the winter for finishing on grass next summer. It means a heavy investment, but it also means a large profit if the market breaks right. There are very few districts in Ontario

senior champion at Chicago the same year; Countess 16th, senior and grand champion female the same year; and in 1917, Rosa Hope 21st, the sensation of the Shorthorn ring that year, was junior and grand champion at Toronto. He seems to have the knack of picking the good ones and putting them in prime condition. Read his article in this issue.

W. C. Paton is a herdsman of wide experience with Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and has had signal success with J. D. Larkin's herd, at Queenston. For the past six years he has been a familiar figure in the Angus barns at the larger exhibitions. Mr. Paton knows a good Doddie, and also knows how to bring them out so they will show to best advantage in the ring. Benedictine Monk has, under his care, secured the highest honors at the largest trysting places, and this year a son of this herd sire, Philosopher of Larkin Farm, was brought to the top. In his article, which appears in this issue, he gives many quirks of the show-ring game which should materially help those fitting stock for keen competition.

Jim Masson is known to every student of the O. A. C., as well as to many of the breeders throughout the country. Mr. Masson has had charge of the beef herd at the College since 1903, and during that time has kept the stock in creditable condition. While not fitting the excellent beef herd for the show, he has fitted a number of steers that have stood high in large classes. In 1909, he exhibited two steers at the International, which stood second and third in a class of twenty-three. Jim knows how to bring on the young things, and to keep the breeding stock just right. Many a good stockman to-day owes his start to success to information gleaned while working in the College stables with Mr. Masson.

George Retson, who is herdsman at the Experimental Station, at Nappan, N. S., comes of a family of expert stockmen who have been very successful in caring for the herds and flocks under their supervision. Mr. Retson gives many valuable pointers regarding the fitting of animals for exhibition and caring for the herd while on the show circuit.



A Bunch of Steers Averaging 1,465 Pounds.

These cattle were fed and grazed by R. J. Robinson.

bunch was wintered a year ago on silage, straw, hay once a day, and some wheat. Mr. Robinson is buying up good, typey steers at around 12 cents, but he considers this price too high. However, he finds that if he wants the good cattle he has to pay the price. J. G. Stewart, who has around 1,200 acres of land, with about 500 acres under cultivation, delivered ten head on Friday, nine of which averaged 1,537 pounds, and one went 1,730 pounds. This was a four-year-old steer. Mr. Stewart handles over 200 head during the year, and will winter about 150 stockers. He wants cattle weighing at least 1,100 pounds, but finds it difficult to get good ones. He has been paying around 12 cents per pound for what he has purchased. The cattle are wintered on silage, straw and hay. That Mr. Stewart is a good farmer is evidenced by the fact that his wheat yielded 44 bushels to the acre; two silos are filled with corn, and his other crops are correspondingly good. He also knows cattle. A. C. Stewart, another extensive cattle man, handles about 200 head during the year. About 100 head are purchased in the fall, and are wintered by farmers in the district. Mr. Stewart does not find much trouble in getting the cattle carried over the winter at around \$15 per head. Silage and straw forms the bulk of the ration, and, while the cattle do not gain in weight during that period, they are in condition to go ahead when turned on grass in the spring.

The past few years have been exceptionally good ones for the cattle men. The prices have induced many in this grazing district to get into the game, and the competition for grazing land has considerably

where prime bullocks are shipped out by the trainload each week during the fall months. This has been going on for years, and, in all probability, the Ailsa Craig district will continue to be noted for the thousands of fine steers which are turned off the surrounding pastures each fall.

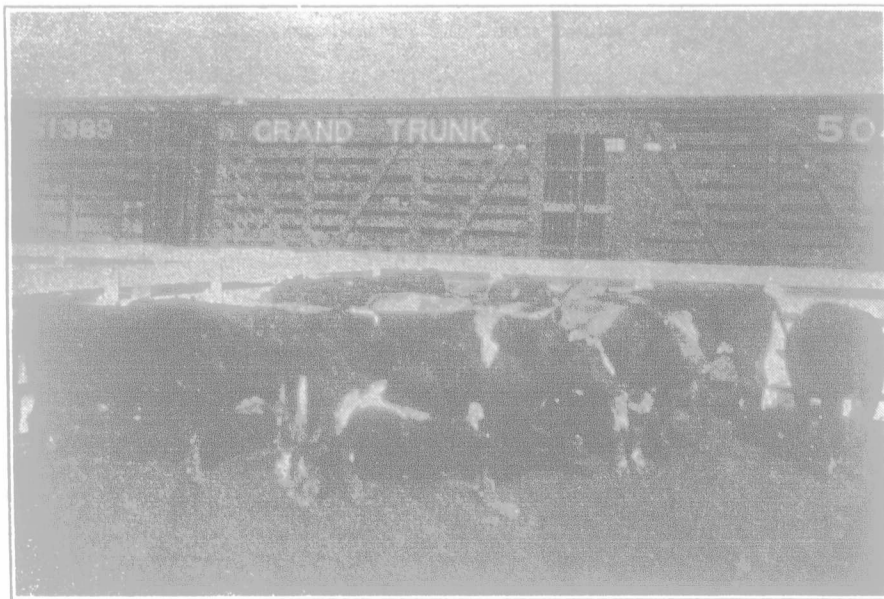
### Winners in Fitting and Showing Beef Cattle Competition.

Some weeks ago a herdsman's competition was announced in these columns, in which prizes were offered for the best essay on fitting and showing beef cattle. Several prominent herdsman responded. Many of these have been successful with their animals in keen competition at the large fairs, and their experience in handling their herds should be of value to many who are making their debut into the pure-bred business and into show-ring circles. Those picked out as giving the most explicit and practical information were written by Alex. Bruce, W. C. Paton, Jim Masson and George Retson, and prizes were awarded in order named.

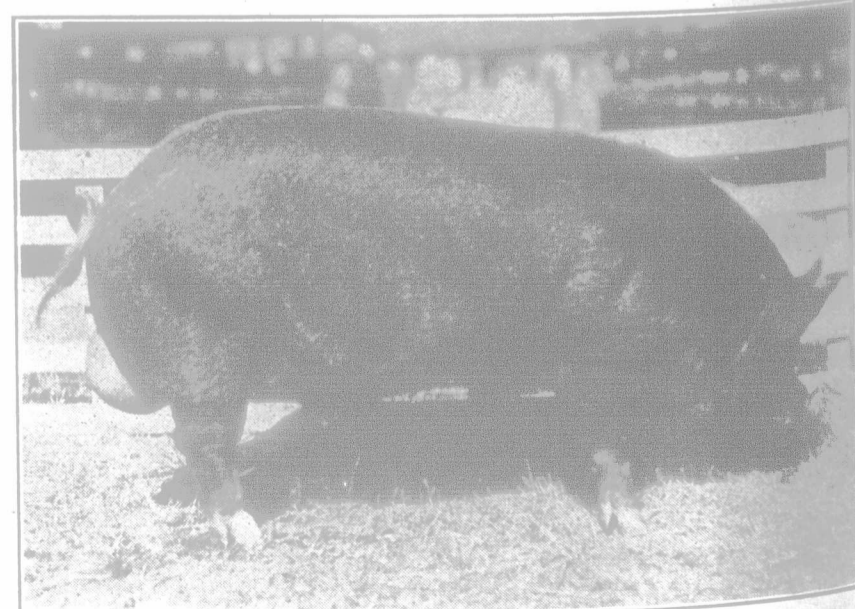
Alex. Bruce is well and favorably known to Shorthorn breeders. At present he has charge of J. J. Elliott's herd, at Guelph, where Millhills Comet is in service. Alex. has had a very successful career as a showman. When he takes a herd on the show circuit he does so to win. Among the noted animals which he has fitted have been Gainford Marquis; Burnbrae Sultan, being senior and grand champion at Toronto in 1916, and

### Getting Ready for the Sale.

During the fall and spring there is usually an epidemic of farm sales. Some are disposing of surplus stock, while others are leaving the farm for the town or city, and must needs dispose of the herds and flocks which they have built up. Judging from the condition of the live stock at many of the sales, the owners have made no preparation for the fitting of the animals so as to have them appear to the best advantage. People prefer thrifty animals in good flesh to those that are thin, and they are usually willing to pay well for the putting on of that extra flesh which adds to the shapeliness and appearance of the animals. A few dollars spent in fitting the animals will usually return a high per cent. of interest. If contemplating having a sale, by all means start to get the stock ready six weeks or two months previous to the time of holding the sale. It is important that the first impression which the prospective purchasers get of the animals be a good one, as it is a factor that to a large extent influences valuation in the sale-ring. This applies to ordinary farm stock as well as to pedigreed animals. Stockmen have lost hundreds of dollars through failure to condition their animals. Then it is important that they be clean and well brought out. A shaggy, dirty-coated animal does not create as favorable an impression as the one that is well groomed, and few men will bid as briskly on an animal that is not halter broken as on one that is trained to lead. It is not necessary that the animals be in show condition when led into the ring, but it is important that they be thrifty and carry a reasonable amount of flesh. Fledding considerably alters the appearance of an animal. This condition is best obtained by the use of succulent feed along with dry roughage and grain. A little oil cake feed each day tends to make the skin pliable and imparts a lustre to the hair. If intending to hold a sale, it will pay to feed liberally and handle the stock a good deal.



A Weighty Bunch of Steers.  
Waiting to en-train at Ailsa Craig.



Berkshire Boar.  
Champion at London for P. J. McEwen, Wyoming, Ont.

# Fitting and Showing Beef Cattle.

THE following two articles are those awarded first and second in the Herdsman's Competition announced some weeks ago in these columns. A good deal of valuable information is contained in these articles. The letters from other winners will appear in an early issue:

## Bringing Out a Winning Herd.

BY ALEX BRUCE.

To start right from the beginning, one requires a farm adapted for cattle—a good grain and pasture farm, with plenty of shade trees and water. Then good stables are needed, with box-stalls, plenty of light, and good ventilation. One should breed the show cattle, or the most of them. Select a good bunch of females; fix on the right type—the low-down, blocky, smooth-fleshed ones, with nice feminine heads and well-shaped horns. Never overlook a good head with an open, bright eye. When the females are selected, buy the best bull available to mate with them. The bull should have masculine character, a thick, deep, smooth-fleshed body, standing on sturdy legs, with a good head and horn, and be a stylish mover. The good ones are the best and the nearest road to success in the long run. Then start breeding your show cattle. The calves that come in the fall, from September to December, are the senior calves, and those from January on are the juniors. The most of the senior calves come on pasture, which gives the youngsters a good start. When it gets cold at night, take the calves in and put them into a roomy box-stall, with lots of bedding. Always keep them dry, as having them nice and dry is one of the main things for good development. Then start them to eat with a mixture of roots, rolled oats, a little oil cake, and cut corn or silage. Never overdo them; always have them clean up their feed, and the manger will never get sour. Twice a day is enough to begin with, and after a while three times, and to the calves that look like show calves give all the milk they can take, which is the cheapest and best feed for a youngster.

Now, the show calves require more attention than the others. They should be made quiet and handy, by petting and cleaning. Dip them about once a week to keep their hides free from itch and lice. When the calves get old enough their horns have to be attended to; some of them need weights to bring them to the right shape. A well-shaped horn adds character to the head. Their feet, also, have to be attended to and kept trimmed, so they can stand straight on their legs. Having their legs right is an important thing in the show-ring. When their feet are not kept trimmed, it weakens the muscles in the legs and throws them out of shape all over. They require a paddock or lot to exercise in two or three hours a day, or to be out all night when it is too hot during the day. Teach them to lead and walk on the halter before they get too old, and teach them to stand with a leg on each corner. Having the cattle well trained to stand and walk many times gains a place or two higher in the show-ring.

With this system of starting from the beginning, one could only show a calf herd, and get of sire, the first year. The second year the calves will be seniors and junior yearlings, which will make up a young herd, and probably a progeny of dam, and four years from the time one starts there will be a full show herd, which consists of graded herd, junior or young herd, and calf herd, get of sire, and progeny of dam. Of course, some like to get showing right away, but the man who can raise his show cattle and show them himself, working from the babies up, is the man to be appreciated the most. In fitting a full show herd it requires steadiness, common sense and good judgment, and one has got to have the practical experience. Never get over-anxious and try to get the cattle fat in a few weeks. Be regular with feeding, and have them clean their feed up every time. The same with drinking water—have it beside them all the time, or water them regularly. Their skins must be kept free from irritation, by washing them with a dip and pine tar soap occasionally, and keep a good bed under them all the time. Cattle being fitted for show need plenty of exercise. Turn the females out in a lot every day, or at night when it is too hot in the daytime, and give the bulls a half-mile walk in the halter every day, or as often as possible, to keep them right on their legs. The cattle should never be disturbed when resting; keep the stable as quiet as possible, then is when they are responding to their feed and putting on flesh.

Now, selecting individuals for show is another point. This comes to a person by practice. One needs to know the type that will produce a show animal. Get them with as much general character as possible, with a straight top, well sprung ribs, a deep body, well laid down in fore and hind flanks, a good head and neck laid into smooth shoulders, well filled in the buttocks; a good, mellow, loose hide that fills the hand, and roan in color, if possible. It adds to the appearance of a herd to have a uniformity in color.

Now, in getting to the show, start away in good time, so that the cattle are rested well before showing. A big, roomy car, with plenty of ventilation, is required, as the cattle need space to lie down with comfort. Have them securely tied, with bedding up to their bellies, and if on a long trip fix a substantial deck above them to keep the feed dry and sweet; also, have space for a water tank below. Feed as regularly as in the stable, but not so heavily. There should always be a man in charge of each car. If a few bulls are being shown, keep them apart by tying a female or two between

them. When showing sucking calves, put them at one end and their nurses at the other, so there is no danger of the cows tramping on them, and let them suck as regularly as in the stable.

Before going into the ring, the cattle should be looking bright and clean. Have them washed and blanketed in good time before showing, so their hides will be soft and mellow to the touch, shine their horns with a horn paste, such as sweet oil and tripoli powder, and have their tails trimmed, with the switch well brushed out. Everything adds to making the animal look attractive. And always have them looking plump and well filled up before going in. If it be a summer show, put a gloss on the hair with a mixture of sweet oil and bay rum applied with a rag, and rub them well with the hands. If a winter show and the hair is long, as it generally is, curl it or brush it up to make them look thick. When showing the animals show for all that is in them. Watch their legs; have a leg on every corner, and keep the back straight. Keep watching the animal, also the judge.

What I consider a good feed ration for show cattle is rolled oats, cracked corn, and wheat bran, equal parts, mixed with molasses and water—just enough to make the feed damp—with about a handful of oil cake to each animal, according to age. Never feed very much oil cake, because it will weaken the joints of the legs.

Now, getting home is the same as coming to the show, and letting the cattle down in condition is a very easy matter. Reduce the strength of feed, and feed them more roughage, such as roots, hay, etc., and give plenty of exercise and fresh air. When handling show cattle, handle them quietly and keep them free from excitement. This is my experience, and I have met with fair success in fitting and showing.

## Fitting the Herd for the Fray.

BY W. C. PATON.

The first thing to do is to select animals of the right ages. Calves born on or after September 1 to December 31 are called seniors, and those born after January 1 are juniors; therefore, it is best to have calves intended for show to come as soon after the first of these months as possible, that one may have a better chance to make a good animal. Next is the type of animal. Whatever the breed may be there is no use of beginning to fit an animal that has not the breed character, type and quality. After having selected the herd, which should be done early in the winter for the next fall shows, I think a very good way is to start to fit an extra one for each class, as some of them will not develop as well as others. Then about two months before the show the best ones can be selected if one does not feel like carrying them all for the show. Calves should have all the milk they can take. After their dams begin to slacken in milk, a nurse cow should be procured to keep the calf going right ahead, as there is nothing like milk for putting on bloom and finish to a beef calf. The calf should be taught to eat grain as soon as possible. I find a very good plan is to put a handful of whole oats in a box in the stall so that it can get it at all times; also a handful of nice clover hay, tied with a string so that it can reach it, will help to get them started to eat. This should be done when the calf is about four weeks old. About this time I think the calf should be taken away from the mother and led to nurse twice a day, as near the same time night and morning as convenient. It will be some time before they eat very much, if they are getting plenty of milk. After I have them eating, I like to feed rolled oats and a little bran and a little oil-cake. Roots are also very good feed for calves. I like to feed whole roots best, as I think the cattle get more good out of them than when they are chopped up. Just put a fair-sized one in the feed trough and they will soon learn to scoop it out. Care should be taken to have their bowels moving just right, as no animal will do well if it scours or if it is too constipated. I do not believe in giving medicine to regulate them, I just change the diet. I do not believe in any fixed amount of feed when fitting for show; just what they will clean up in half an hour or less. Always have them clean out their dish; if they begin to leave any cut down the amount. Keep their appetites sharp. Feed three times a day at the same time every day. Regularity is a great thing in feeding any kind of an animal.

I do not believe in too much washing; I think it makes the hide too hard and the hair too dry. A good grooming every day is the best thing I have tried. I also wipe them off once or twice a week with a little linseed oil on a cloth. Care must also be taken to keep them free from lice. I have found linseed oil is one of the best cures for lice. Just rub a little on affected spot and leave it for a few days, and apply again if they are not all gone. The oil not only destroys the adult lice, but it takes the nits off the hair.

Care of the feet is the next in order, as no animal will show well if its feet are in bad condition. I have a pair of long-handled clippers made after the style of pruning clippers, and I take off the long horn with them; then I pare the inside of the hoof with a hoof knife. Some can be handled the same as horses, but others I have to throw. Cattle for show should be well halter broken, to lead well and stand at attention. If possible, get somebody to go over them the same as the judge will do. All this will help in the show-ring, as good behavior counts when in close competition. When in the ring, before the judge, do not pay any attention to what is going on around; keep your eyes on your animal and keep it looking its best, so that if the judge should look around from another animal he

will not get yours standing at a disadvantage, as he may get a bad impression and put the animal down a notch lower than he would have done had he not seen something he did not like. Cattle always show best when they are well filled out. Roots and green corn cut up are best for this, as there is little chance of digestive trouble with them. Also, have them a little thirsty on show day, and give them about as much water as they will take, but watch and not make them too full, as it is as bad as not enough.

I wipe them off with a cloth and sweet oil, to which a little wood alcohol has been added to take off the stickiness. Cattle that have horns should have them trained properly and polished for show day. I think a stock car is the best for taking cattle to the fall shows. Do not over-crowd. Have the car well bedded with straw, and put in a barrel of water and plenty of feed. For a short trip on the rail I do not feed any grain, just plenty of hay. A good plan is to take plenty of feed from home, as cattle will do better on the feed they have been used to, and it will cost less, for if one has to buy all the feed at the show, it costs a lot of money. Angus cattle should have their heads and tails clipped—just the head, not the back or the neck—and as large a brush as possible should be left on the tail.

Now that we have them fitted and shown, and we are back home again, we want to let them down a little and get their blood cooled before we start to fit for next season's shows. I think the best plan is to turn them out on good clover pasture for a few hours each day until they can stay out all day. Give grain at night and morning, gradually cutting it down. Care must be taken not to put them on the clover before it is dry for the first week, as there is the danger of bloating.

## Bulls Running at Large.

Several subscribers have written recently asking for an interpretation of the Act relating to the protection of pure-bred cattle, or, in other words, the question of allowing a bull to run at large. Every year there are numerous instances of where there has been considerable annoyance caused by the bull running at large in the field, trespassing on the neighbor's pastures. There are instances where lawsuits over damages done have put neighbors at enmity. The Act which was passed in 1914, reads as follows: "The owner of any bull who allows such bull to run at large, or be off his premises, not being confined or led by a halter, shall incur a penalty of \$25, recoverable under the provision of the Ontario Summary Convictions Act. In case a pure-bred cow is got in calf by a bull running at large, the owner of such cow shall be entitled to full damages from the owner of such bull. This Act shall not apply to the provisional judicial districts, or to the provisional County of Haliburton." The Act makes it clear that the onus is entirely on the owner of the bull, who is required to take any steps either by way of fencing or other means which may be necessary to prevent violation of the Act. The Act makes it clear that if the bull is off the premises without an attendant the owner is liable to a penalty of \$25, and is also liable for the payment of full damages. Through inferior sires running at large, pure-bred breeders have suffered a heavy financial loss. It is important that steps be taken to prevent any damage being done by bulls running loose on the pastures.

## THE FARM.

### Agricultural Representatives Study the Corn Borer.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture, through the Provincial Entomologist, Lawson Caesar, is undertaking to do its part in the suppression of the corn borer infestation. On Friday, October 15, the Agricultural Representatives of Old Ontario, from as far East as Lindsay, gathered near St. Thomas and, under the supervision of Professor Caesar, made a thorough study of the European Corn Borer. Observations were made in fields of flint and dent corn where a portion of the crop was still standing, and also in the stubble where the corn was removed. Weeds, acting as hosts, were sought out, and finally consideration was given to practical methods of control. Abundance of material was found to work on, for in some cases as many as two larvae to a hill were found concealed in the stubble. The number of larvae per acre or field can easily be computed from this. In standing corn the top was, in many cases, broken over, which is characteristic of the borer's work; and the corn in shock showed some loss through rotting, owing to the effect of water getting in and lodging in the channels made by the borer. Dent corn was evidently injured less than flint, and this has been found to be the case in other areas of infestation.

The silo, as a control factor, was emphasized, for in no way can the numerous larvae, harboring in the stalks, be more effectively destroyed than by ensiling. Should the European Corn Borer become serious over a greater area, the silo will, no doubt, play a very important part in the methods adopted to suppress the pest.

The Provincial Entomologist has been active from the first, and has had men in the field studying the insect and investigating control methods. It is the object of the provincial authorities to canvass the field thoroughly in order to prepare themselves for a stiff fight with the pest, and to do their part in preventing any wide-spread infestation.

# Plowing Match on Macdonald College Farm.

Possibly one of the most interesting events of the season in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec was the Inter-Provincial Plowing Match and tractor and farm machinery demonstration, held on the Macdonald College Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, October 12, 13 and 14. There were not as many tractors demonstrating as is usually seen in an event of this kind. However, those that were on exhibition showed conclusively that they are a factor in present-day farming. Exceptionally good plowing was done by the men with the different tractors, and practically every piece of cultivating implement or power machinery used on a farm was drawn or driven by the different makes of tractors. A man with a tractor, a small thresher and a cutting-box is independent when it comes to getting the threshing done and the silo filled in the fall. Of course, this entails a large outlay of capital, but in talking with a number of farmers we find that in many instances three or four are going together in the purchasing of a tractor and cutting-box, and those who have tried it find that it works satisfactorily.

It was the plowing that was the centre of attraction, and in spite of an electrical storm and several copious showers on the day when the high-cutting plows were in

when making the awards. Those in charge of this competition scored the different competitors on the points above mentioned. Forty points were allowed for quality of work, thirty for time, depth and evenness of furrow, and thirty for fuel consumption. There are many factors which influence a contest of this kind, and before coming to any definite conclusion exhaustive tests should be made. There is a considerable amount of luck in every competition; for instance, one tractor operator may have a little trouble with his plow or some part of the mechanism of the tractor may give a little trouble, which might not occur again for days, consequently it is scarcely wise to base the superiority of a tractor on the scores attained in this competition. On another occasion the scores might be reversed. As it was, the Cletrac scored 90, the Ford 82, Happy Farmer 76, and Chase 65. There were other makes of tractors on the ground, but these were the only four that entered the contest.

On the evening of the 14th a banquet was held in the Macdonald College dining hall, and the prizes were awarded to the successful contestants. Dr. Harrison, President of the College, was in the chair and extended a welcome to all present. In his introductory remarks



Men with High-cutting Plows Getting Started.

operation, the enthusiasm was not dampened, although possibly it tended to lessen the attendance. The soil which the men had to plow was not just exactly to their liking, being a little uneven in contour and scarcely stiff enough for some of the plows to do the best work. However, it is not the easiest matter in the world to provide suitable land in a block to keep a number of tractors and two score or more of walking plows busy for a couple of days. The College Farm proved, on the whole, an ideal place for the match and gave visitors an opportunity of examining the College herds and flocks.

The prizes were liberal and practically all the classes were keenly contested. The majority of the competitors were from Quebec, but the championship for best-plowed land, best crown and best finish was won by Clark Young, of Milliken, Ontario. There were eight contestants in the class for plain plows. This was won by Wm. Nussey, of Howick, Que., who also won first for best team and equipment. There were eighteen competitors in the class for high-cutting plows, in which Clark Young carried off the highest honors. In the class for two-furrow gang-plow, using three horses, there were three competitors. Exceptionally good work

he emphasized the importance of good plowing. John Hay, M. P. P., of Lachute, President of the Plowmen's Association, gave a brief address, in which he expressed the hope that these plowing matches would long continue, as he believed them a factor in successful agriculture. Dr. Gridale, of Ottawa, delivered his address in both English and French. He complimented the plowmen on their good work, making special reference to those using the two-furrow plow. The speaker believed that speed and quality combined should be given greater encouragement at plowing matches. W. B. Roadhouse brought greetings from Ontario, and thought that an Inter-Provincial event such as this tended to promote the spirit of good-will between the provinces. Dr. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, expressed the opinion that it was good for both English and French people to meet more often at an event of this kind, in order to cultivate more the spirit of friendship and cordiality which he believed would result in much good. Professor Barton, of Macdonald College, was then called upon to distribute the prizes. A good deal of the success of the plowing match was due to the untiring efforts of Professor Barton and L. C. McQuat, Secretary of the Plowmen's



Crowds Viewing the Tractor Competition.

was done. J. M. Fisher, of Bainsville, was the winner. At the banquet held on the evening of October 14, several speakers complimented the men on the work done with the two-furrow plow. This was spoken of as the utility plowing, and it was the general opinion that more of this kind of plowing should be encouraged at the plowing matches, as it was the two-furrow plow which was in general use on the farm. The competitors proved beyond a doubt that high-class work can be done with this implement when rightly handled.

Keen interest was taken in the class for farmers using the tractors. Exceptionally good work was done by practically all the competitors, but special mention must be made of the work done by Wm. Scott, of Macdonald College, and R. B. Ness, of Howick. These men used a Fordson and certainly proved to be mechanics with both the tractor and the plow. Very few men are capable of setting up as good a crown, of keeping the furrows as straight, or of making as nice a finish as that made by both these plowmen.

Somewhat of an innovation was the class for the tractor contest, where quality of work, time, and fuel and oil consumption, were taken into consideration

Association. These men, along with the directors and officers of the Association, did everything possible to add to the comfort of the competitors and visitors. In making the awards, the judges took into consideration the crown, finish, straightness of furrow, and the evenness and firmness of furrow. The following are the merits:

Plain plows in sod: 1, Wm. Nussey, Howick, Que.; 2, A. Lafrance, St. Basile le Grand; 3, Wm. Scott, Macdonald College; 4, Jas. Coull, Macdonald College; 5, Jos. R. Hetherington, Breckenridge; 6, J. H. McVicar, Bainsville, Ont. Boys under twenty, in sod: 1, E. McLennan, Lancaster; 2, C. B. Goodfellow, Lancaster; 3, Herve St. Aubin, Cote Vertu, St. Laurent. Boys under seventeen, in sod: 1, Russell Logan, Howick Station; 2, Peter Dugan, Senneville. High-cutting plows, in sod: 1, Clark Young, Milliken; 2, Jos. Martin, St. Leonard De Port Maurice; 3, Armand Delorme, St. Leonard; 4, L. T. Brown, Franklin Centre; 5, H. C. Thompson, Howick; 6, N. Desmarchais, St. Leonard De Port Maurice; 7, H. Johnston, Lennoxville; 8, L. Theoret, Ste. Genevieve de Pierrefonds; 9, J. T. Thompson, Bainsville; 10, A. Judd, St. Eustache. Two-furrow gang plow, in sod: 1, J. M. Fisher, Beams-

ville; 2, W. Nussey, Howick; 3, R. Lecours, Cote Vertu, St. Laurent. Farmers' Tractor Plowing Competition: 1, Wm. Scott, Macdonald College; 2, R. B. Ness, Howick; 3, Wm. McRobie, Macdonald College; 4, G. Bryson, Brysonville; 5, J. B. Cooperwaith, Agincourt, Ont.; 6, Jos. Besner, Vaudreuil. Best team and equipment: 1, Wm. Nussey, Howick; 2, J. T. Thomson, Bainsville; 3, J. R. Hetherington, Breckenridge. Best plowed land and best crown (high-cutting plows barred): 1, J. M. Fisher, Bainsville. Best land, crown and finish, open to all: 1, Clark Young, Milliken. Best in-and-out: 1, J. R. Hetherington. Best crown in boys' classes: 1, E. McLennan.

At the close of the banquet the Plowmen's Association presented Professor Barton with a gold-headed cane in recognition of his services. In view of the Plowing Match to be held at Hamilton, the Deputy Minister of Quebec announced that the first-prize winners, in all classes, from Quebec, would have their expenses to Hamilton paid by the Province.

## THE DAIRY.

### Dairying in the Timiskaming District.

Those of us who live in older settled portions of Eastern Canada are, as a rule, not very well informed as to the volume of agricultural production in the newer districts, such as the Northern portions of Ontario and Quebec. The Timiskaming District, in Northern Ontario, is one of the best known of the newer districts, and with reference to the development of dairying in Timiskaming, J. N. Lemieux, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, reports in part as follows:

"In reference to their butter and cheese factories, let me say that they are substantially built. Most of the cheese factories have good curing rooms and the creameries have good cold storage. I have visited two creameries which received a bonus some years ago and I found them in good order. Some of the creameries are quite large in size, receiving from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs. of milk daily in the height of the season.

"The following figures show the progress of the dairy industry in the Timiskaming District: In 1912 there were seven butter and cheese factories, as compared with thirteen in 1920, mostly creameries. Some of the cheese factories will be converted into creameries next winter. Milk was supplied by 3,295 cows in 1919, and this year (1920) there are 3,700 cows. In 1919 the creameries shipped out 301,101 lbs. of butter, and the cheese factories 223,000 lbs. of cheese. The average price received for butter was 53.07 cents per lb. and 25.36 cents per lb. of cheese. The amount of money received was \$159,802.58 for butter and \$56,560.55 for cheese a total of \$216,363.13

"Up to this season the method of disposing of the butter and cheese was not very satisfactory to the patrons. The usual plan was for each factory to consign the cheese or butter to one firm in - Haileybury, who in turn shipped the goods to Montreal or Toronto, and when it reached destination it was more or less injured by the heat. This year all the factories have joined together and arrangements were made with the Navigation Company which carries the product of each factory the same day every week to Temiskaming at a flat rate of 25 cents per 100 lbs. On the arrival of the boat, the cheese and butter is immediately loaded into a refrigerator car, the icing of same being paid by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch; it is then billed as a car load lot to Montreal, where it arrives in very good condition. I am informed that each lot of butter obtains enough points to be classified as No. 1. Some weeks there is an odd No. 2 lot, but not very often. The general classification of cheese is No. 1 and very often there are factories whose cheese is classified as Specials."

### Keeping Cheese for the Table.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":  
For a long time we had great difficulty in keeping cheese after it was cut. It would dry out, crack, mold and sometimes a part would become unfit for food. We tried vinegar and butter, white wax, and other homemade recipes, but none of them were satisfactory. We had a cake of tallow on a table in the cellar and we finally tried it alone. During the last two weeks in July and the first week of August, 1920, the extreme heat caused the tallow to soften, although the cheese was in the cellar. I removed the tallow, covered the parts with fresh tallow and continued to use it with satisfaction. We have tried this plan for three years and at present, September, 1920, we are using cheese made in September, 1919.

The method we adopt is, briefly, as follows: When you get your cheese home take beef tallow, warm it a little, and rub the cheese all over, using your hand. When you want to cut the cheese, cut it V-shaped, and with a knife spread a little tallow thinly over the face of the cut on both sides, and be sure to cover every part. When you wish to cut off another piece, scrape off the tallow, cut off the desired quantity, and again spread the tallow on the freshly-cut surface. Cut always to the left, leaving the other side alone, except for the occasional smoothing the surface with a knife. The tallow excludes the air, and on the 10th of June, 1920, we finished a cheese that was twenty months and ten days old, having been kept in the cellar all the time.  
R. M. C.  
Oxford Co., Ont.

## The Farm.

3, R. Lecours, Cote Vertu, Plowing Competition; 1, College; 2, R. B. Ness, Howick; 3, Donald College; 4, G. Bryson, Berwaith, Agincourt, Ont.; 5, Best team and equipment; 1, J. T. Thomson, Bainsville; 2, Kenridge. Best plowed land (with plows barred): 1, J. M. Land, crown and finish, open milliken. Best in-and-out: 1, Crown in boys' classes; 1, E. Bartlett the Plowmen's Association, Barton with a gold-headed plow. In view of the fact that the first prize from Quebec, would have their

## DAIRY.

## The Timiskaming District.

In older settled portions of the district, not very well informed in agricultural production in the Northern portions of Ontario. The Timiskaming District, in Northern Ontario, is one of the newer districts, and the development of dairying in this district, of the Dairy and Cattle Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has been very satisfactory.

In 1919, the dairies, and cheese factories, were built. Most of the dairies, and cheese factories, were built in 1919, and this year the average price received for milk was 15 cents per lb. and 25.36 cents per lb. of cream. The average price received for milk was \$159,802.58 for cheese a total of \$216,363.13. The method of disposing of the milk was very satisfactory to the dairies. In 1919, the dairies, and cheese factories, were built. Most of the dairies, and cheese factories, were built in 1919, and this year the average price received for milk was 15 cents per lb. and 25.36 cents per lb. of cream. The average price received for milk was \$159,802.58 for cheese a total of \$216,363.13. The method of disposing of the milk was very satisfactory to the dairies.

## Use for the Table.

It is a great difficulty in keeping butter from becoming rancid. It would dry out, crack, mold and become unfit for food. Butter, white wax, and other things, some of them were satisfactory. In a table in the cellar and we during the last two weeks in August, 1920, the extreme heat softened, although the cheese covered the tallow, covered the and continued to use it with this plan for three years. In 1920, we are using cheese

is, briefly, as follows: When you take beef tallow, warm it a little all over, using your hand. Cut the cheese, cut it V-shaped, and place the tallow thinly over the face and be sure to cover every corner. Cut off another piece, scrape the desired quantity, and again scrape the shly-cut surface. Cut always on one side alone, except for the surface with a knife. The cheese was on the 10th of June, 1920, and was twenty months and ten days in the cellar all the time.

R. M. C.

## The National a Milestone of Dairy Progress.

One more year has passed and with its passing another chapter has been added to the history of the National Dairy Show of the United States. The last chapter closed with the successful ending of the fourteenth annual occurrence of this great dairy event which has now found its permanent home in Chicago, and was staged in the great live stock city from October 7 to 16. Although the National Dairy Show is not so well known as the far-famed International Live Stock Exposition held annually in Chicago, it is like the latter an international event and draws many visitors from Canada who regard it as the meeting place of the Dairy interests of North America as well as the field of battle for the pure-bred dairy cattle breeder. Here is gathered together each year the greatest aggregation of dairy displays that this continent can produce, and the eyes of all interested in the development of an industry which, in Canada and the United States, is responsible for the annual production of more than a hundred billion pounds of milk, and a trade in pure-bred live stock amounting to many million of dollars are turned to this yearly gathering, for inspiration and a guide to further progress.

There is something for every dairyman to gain from attendance at the National Dairy Show. No individual is so remotely connected with the industry founded by the great dairy cow that he or she cannot be benefited in some way, if the desire for further knowledge is there. No individual can be so expert or occupy so elevated a position in the industry that further knowledge of milk and its products is impossible to secure after a day or two at the National. Whether it be production, manufacture or marketing, the National Dairy Show is the centre of dairy progress, for here are shown the best in live stock, the latest in manufacturing machinery, and the most up-to-date methods of marketing the products of the dairy. For any breeder of pure-bred cattle the sight of hundreds of the very best individuals any breed can produce is worth a trip even as far as Chicago, while the educational advantage of expert judging of live stock of such value is of inestimable importance in aiding the stockman to get breed type and conformation more clearly fixed in his mind, and to enable him to determine upon a policy of breeding which will most quickly and economically bring success. To the average breeder a show of the size and quality of a National show-ring contest cannot fail to be an eye-opener. The ringside is a place for the making of ideals in breeding, and a place where an incentive to constructive breeding for the benefit of the live stock industry and one's own success can be secured.

But while the dairy cow is the foster mother of the human race and the foundation of the dairy industry, there has been built up around her many ways of utilizing the product of her body. Manufacturing industries of many sorts have been developed to take care of such a perishable product as milk, and to utilize in many ways the vital growth-promoting properties of the most necessary food in the world. Machines of all kinds have been invented for the sanitary treatment of milk and for the manufacture of milk or milk fat into butter, ice cream, milk powder, condensed milk, cheese, and evaporated milk. The makers of this machinery regard the National as the best advertising medium they can secure, and display their wares regularly and at great cost. The average person may not be particularly interested in this aspect of dairying, but there is no way that we know of whereby one can gain a greater appreciation of dairying and what it means than to note the character and quality of the equipment necessary to handle and preserve milk and milk products.

The outstanding feature of the National this year, aside from the showing of dairy cattle, was the emphasis placed upon milk as an indispensable part of the diet. The development of the dairy industry depends upon an increase in the per capita consumption of milk in dairy products; and the fact that there is no food so vital and that its value is but imperfectly understood,

is sufficient justification for all that can be said to induce a more liberal use of milk. For the dairymen there was information of the very best sort provided by State Colleges of Agriculture and by the Federal Department of Agriculture as to marketing, cow testing, cost of producing milk and market intelligence. Space does not permit a detailed discussion of what was made available in this connection for visitors at the National but there is little doubt but that the enquiring producer could secure from their exhibits alone enough valuable information to warrant the time and trouble necessary to take advantage of them.

## Dairy Cattle.

The showing of dairy cattle this year, as usual, attracted large numbers of breeders from both Canada and the United States. There were only a few Canadian breeders present, but, counting all those interested in dairying, Canadians were well represented. The dairy cattle this year, considering all breeds, were of excellent quality, and the judging was closely followed by many adherents of each breed. As usual there was some dissatisfaction with some of the awards, particularly in the three major breeds, but there are few judges indeed who can escape criticism for long. Certainly a judge at a show like the National has a hard task, since the difference in knowledge of a breed, between the judge and the experienced showman, can never be very great.

## Holsteins.

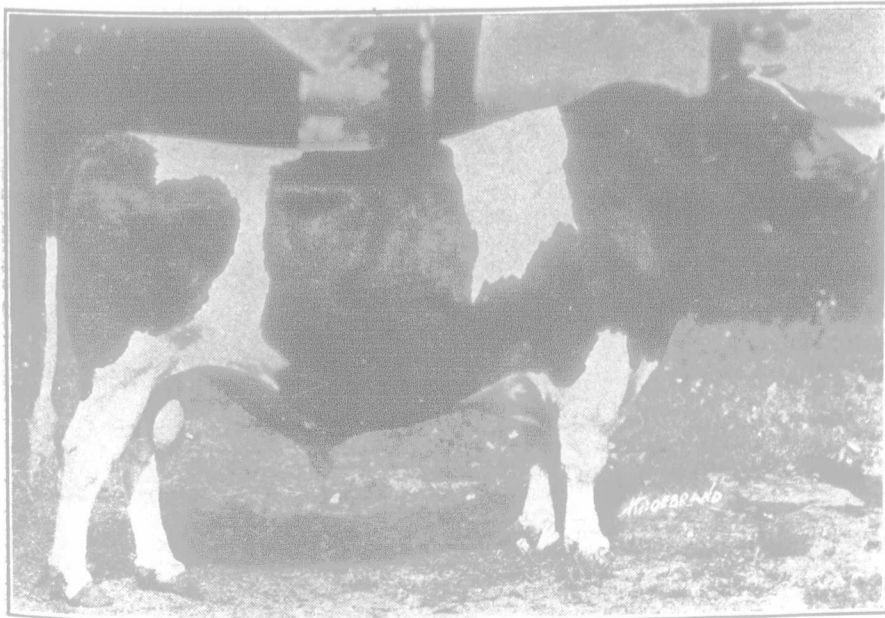
Black and White cattle were the only dairy breed in which there was any competition furnished by Canadian breeders. In this breed Haley and Lee of Springfield, Ontario, acquitted themselves creditably with a string of 15 head on which they won the following prizes: First and fourth prize heifer under six months, on Mary Ann Sylvia and Sarah Ann Sylvia; first bull calf under six months, on King Sylvia Pontiac Echo; second, four animals either sex, get of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia; second, on Breeder's calf herd; second, on dairy herd; third, junior herd; third, senior herd; fourth, produce of cow, on produce of Nettie Abbecker; fifth, senior yearling heifer, on Aaggie DeKol Sylvia; sixth, aged bull, on Count Plus Inka Sylvia; and sixth, aged cow, on Mildred Colantha. Judge W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minnesota placed the awards assisted by Peter Small, Chesterland, Ohio.

Cedar Lawn Canary Paul led a good string of aged bulls. He is a heavy fronted bull with great capacity and in excellent fit. His head is breedy looking and typical of the kind one frequently sees on top-notchers in the United States. He forced to second place Johanna Bonheur Champion, grand champion at the National three years ago and first prize winner at the Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, as well as grand champion over the circuit this year. Iowa Mercedes Homestead, exhibited by the Iowa State College at Ames was given third position. Johanna Glenda Lad, the winner of the three-year-old class headed a class of four as compared with a single entry last year. He is a deep-bodied, well-balanced individual. The two-year-old bull class was also much better filled than last year when there were only three competitors. This year the six prizes were more than taken up and the class was led by King Pietertje Fayne Ormsby. The senior yearling class was also much heavier than last year, but the junior yearlings were slightly fewer in numbers, there being only six out. This class was headed by Metadore Segis Walker Piebe, a big, deep-bodied, easy winner. The next bull, Elmo View Tidy Hengerveld Aggie, was a long, straight-topped individual, but he was deficient in middle, while the remainder of the class were not outstanding. Fifteen senior calves and 14 juniors finished up the bull classes. The winner of the former, Sir Inka Superior Segis was a sweet, straight-topped youngster shown in excellent condition, and won the junior championship, while the latter class

was won for Haley and Lee by King Sylvia Pontiac Echo, a very growthy calf that proved a likely winner from the first. He won out over King Korndyke Abbecker Prilly, a calf in much finer condition, but with a tendency to weakness over the loin and at the heart.

There was a splendid line-up of 20 aged cows that was a marked improvement over the same class last year. The individuals were much more uniform and there were several excellent black and white matrons that crowded the top closely. The class was headed by Doetje Nellie Concordia, an individual of fine type and quality with a body of attractive outline, although perhaps a little smaller than some of the other entries. She was afterwards made Senior and then grand champion cow of the breed. In second place among the aged cows was Irene Sarcastic DeKol, the strongest bodied cow of the lot, but carrying an udder that counted against her in the final line-up. The other winners were all good individuals, but not of the same general excellence, Haley and Lee's cow in sixth place being a particularly good bodied cow, but long in milk and not in the same fit as some of the other entries. There were only two four-year-olds as compared with seven last year, but there were nine three-year-olds led by Pabst Pontiac Madrigal. She carried more size than her nearest competitor and more capacity. Of 15 two-year-olds, Josephine Johanna Oak DeKol led on account of her superior quality and splendid udder development. Zella Rose Ormsby in second place was also an individual of good quality, but she carried much less udder. Jennie Jewel Model in third was very fat and did not have too good an udder, although she was the strongest backed heifer of the lot. There were thirteen senior yearling heifers out and these were led by Far Oaks Inka Homestead, a heifer of splendid quality, but with perhaps a tendency to droop at the tailhead. An equal number of junior yearling heifers came out, of which 9 were a very fine uniform lot. This class was led by Grahams-holm Colantha Segis Kaan, a little smoother individual than her nearest competitor, Canary Paul Inka, as well as showing a slightly longer quarter and a somewhat stronger heart. The largest class of the whole show was the class of 28 senior calves. The winning calf, Nockdair Canary Parthenia, later annexed the junior championship.

EXHIBITORS.—Baird Bros., Waukesha, Wis.; John A. Bell, Jr., Coraopolis, Pa.; Cass Farm Co., Sumner, Ia.; Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont.; Harvest Farms Co., Mayville, Wis.; Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.; U. S. D. Barracks, Leavenworth, Kan.; Morgan Bros., Chesterton, Ind.; John Hette, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Maywood Farms, Rochester, Minn.; Wapsimoor Farm, Comanche, Ia.; Clarinda State Hospital, Clarinda, Ia.; H. Schroeder, Grand Meadow, Minn.; A. J. Lashbrook, Northfield, Minn.; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Kan.; Howard Berkeley, Crown Point, Ind.; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kan.; Loeb Farms, Charlevoix, Mich.; Wm. O'Leary, East Troy, Wis.; A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill.; State Sanitorium, Oakdale, Ia.; W. B. Barney & Sons, Chaplin, Ia.; Peter Jansen, Gerry, Ind.; Mankato Holstein Farms, Mankato, Minn.; Carnation Stock Farm, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Wilson & Cotter, Granton, Wis.; Victor Lohman, Lake Elmo, Wis.; Buffalo Creek Farms, Arlington Heights, Ill.; Elmer Frazier, Urbana, Ill.; Iowa Farms, Davenport, Ia.; Minnesota Holstein Co., Austin, Minn.; Fred Weiffenbach, North Lake, Wis.; R. M. Harriman, Appleton, Wis.; Bridgeport Holstein Co., Patterson, Cal.; J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.; Geo. S. Kelly, Royalton, Wis.; Aitken Bros., Waukesha, Wis.; Geo. B. Appleman, Mulvane, Kan.; M. Brien & Son, Colfax, Ia.; Mineral Springs Stock Farm, Savage, Minn.; Edgil Boeckman, White Bear, Minn.; H. G. Miller, Northfield, Minn.; J. M. Hackney, St. Paul, Minn.; Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.; J. R. Stevenson, Holton, Kan.; Bloomingdale Farms, Somerville, N. J.; J. R. Philips, Dixon, Cal.; Trieloff Bros., Jefferson, Wis.; Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.; Grahams-holm Farm, Rochester, Minn.; Jefferson Co. Farm,



Cedar Lawn Canary Paul.

First prize aged Holstein bull and Senior and Grand Champion Holstein male at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1920, for Baird Bros., Waukesha, Wis.



Morton Mains Lord Barrylyndon (Imp.).

First prize three-year-old Ayrshire bull and Senior and Grand Champion Ayrshire male at the National Dairy Show, 1920, for Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass.

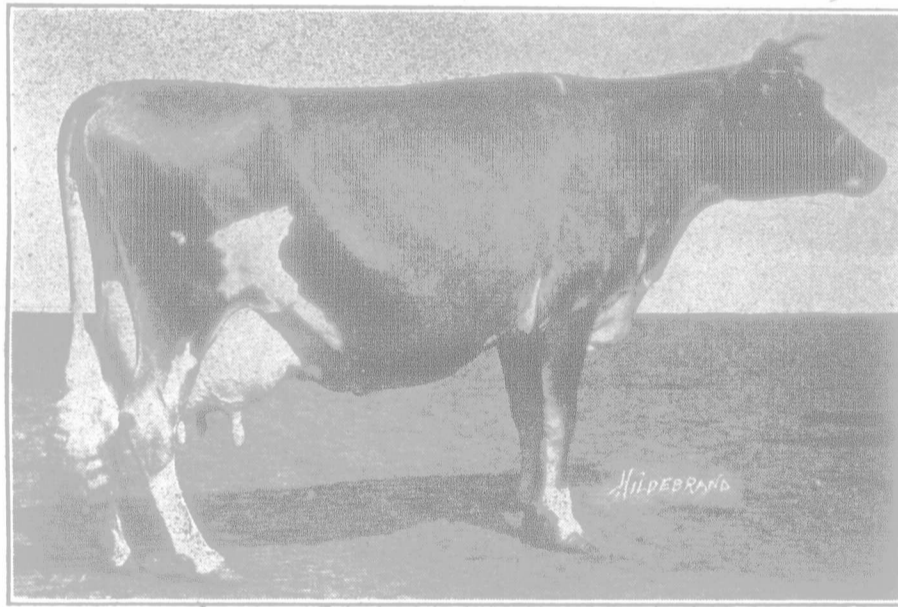
Jefferson, Wis.; W. H. Halbach & Sons, Waterford, Wis.; Williams Bros., Templeton, Wis.; C. L. Spaulding, Warren, Minn.; Galt & Spencer, Stirling, Ill.; St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.; Hargrove & Arnold, Norwalk, Ia.

**AWARDS.**—Bull, four-years-old or over: 1, Baird Bros., on Cedar Lawn Canary Paul; 2, U. S. D. Barracks, on Johanna Bonheur Champion; 3, Iowa State College, on Iowana Mercedes Homestead; 4, Cass Farm Co., on King Aaggie Hengerveld; 5, J. A. Bell, Jr., on Colony Posch Newman; 6, Haley & Lee, on Count Plus Inka Sylvia; 7, Harvest Farms Co., on Harvest Sir Ormsby. Bull, three years and under four, (4): 1, Maywood Farms, on Johanna Glenda Lad; 2, Morgan Bros., on King Korndyke Isabelle Veeman; 3, Wapsimor Farm, on Sir Wapsi Flossmor; 4, John Hette, on King Fan Segis. Bull, two years and under three, 1, Clarinda State Hospital, on King Pietertje Fayne Ormsby; 2, H. Schroeder, on Sir Hengerveld Pietertje Ormsby; 3, Maywood Farms, on Ondine Homestead Posie; 4, John Hette, on Juliana DeKol Lyons; 5, A. J. Lashbrook, on Sir Walker Segis Homestead; 6, W. R. Stubbs, on King Forbes Genista Homestead. Bull, eighteen months and under two years, (10): 1, Loeb Farms, on Charlevoix Marbury; 2, Wm. O'Leary, on East Troy Sir Ollie; 3, C. W. McCoy, on U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis; 4, State Sanatorium, on King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 6th; 5, A. F. Randolph, on Beaver Dam Ormsby Artis Lad; 6, Howard Burkley, on Rag Apple Posch DeKol. Bull, one year and under eighteen months (6) 1, Carnation Stock Farm, on Metadore Segis Walker Piebe; 2, Victor Lohman, on Elmo View Tidy Hengerveld Aaggie; 3, Mankato Holstein Farms, on Mankato Pietertje DeKol Ormsby; 4, Wilson & Cotter, on King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; 5, Peter Jansen, on King Segis Pontiac Unaland; 6, W. B. Barney & Sons, on Home Farm Johanna King. Bull calf, six months old and under twelve, (15): 1, Minnesota Hol. Co., on Sir Inka Superior Segis; 2, Harriman, on King Pontiac Segis Lad DeKol; 3, Iowana Farms, on Iowana Johanna Korndyke; 4, Fred Weiffenbach, on King Pontiac Parthenia Champion; 5, Buffalo Creek Farm, on King Lavera Homestead; 6, Elmer Frazier, on Merrygold Pontiac Bopeep. Bull calf, under six months, (14): 1, Haley & Lee, on King Sylvia Pontiac Echo; 2, Bridge-

College, on Canary Paul Inka; 3 & 5, Jefferson Co. Farm, on Inka Coloma Beauty, and Princess Beauty Coloma; 4, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Star Segis Pontiac Superior; 6, Cass Farms Co., on Bessie Homestead Walker Lyons. Heifer calf, six months old and under twelve, (28): 1, Baird Bros., on Nockdair Canary Parthenia; 2, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Miss Inka Homestead; 3, Halbach & Sons, on Alice Hengerveld Bess Ormsby; 4, Williams Bros., on Bonair Princess Ormsby; 5 and 6, Cass Farms Co., on Fayne Gletka DeKol, and Bessie Alcartra Pink. Heifer calf, under six months, (15): 1, and 4, Haley & Lee, on Mary Ann Sylvia and Sarah Anna Sylvia; 2, Grahamholm Farm, on Grahamholm Winona Beets; 3, Halbach & Sons, on Esther Bess Pietertje Ormsby; 5, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Miss Ideal Homestead; 6, C. L. Spaulding, on Queen Segis Piebe Mercedes. Advanced Registry cow with two of her progeny: 1, Minnesota Holstein Co., on South Side Inka De Kol. Get of one sire: 1, Aitken Bros., on get of Terracelawn Hengerveld Segis; 2, Haley & Lee, on get of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia; 3, Minnesota Holstein Co., on get of Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King; 4, Hargrove & Arnold, on get of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe; 5, Cass Farms Co., on get of Fayne Bessie Homestead; 6, Bridgeford Holstein Co., on get of King Segis Alcartra Prilly. Produce of one cow: 1, Cass Farms Co., on produce of Clothilde Houwtje Boon; 2, Minnesota Holstein Co., on produce of South Side Inka DeKol; 3, Aitken Bros., on produce of Doetje Nellie Concordia; 4, Haley & Lee, on produce of Nettie Abbecker; 6, Miller, on produce of Colantha Walker. Breeders' calf herd: 1, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2, Haley & Lee; 3, Cass Farms Co.; 4, Hargrove & Arnold. Exhibitors' Herd: 1, Cass Farms Co.; 2, U. S. D. Barracks; 3, Haley & Lee. Young herd: 1, Minnesota Holstein Co.; 2, Cass Farms Co.; 3, Haley & Lee. Dairy herd: 1, Aitken Bros.; 2, Haley & Lee. State herd, ten animals entered by a State Breeders' Assn.: 1, Wisconsin Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Assn.; 2, Minnesota Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Assn.; 3, Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Assn.; 4, Illinois Holstein-Friesian Assn.; 5, Indiana Holstein Breeders' Assn. Senior and grand champion bull: Baird Bros., on Cedar Lawn Canary Paul. Junior champion bull: Minnesota Hol. Co., on Sir Inka Superior Segis. Senior and grand

yearlings, and the winner, Wendover Circulation, finally achieved the junior championship. Only four senior and six junior calves were out, the former class being led by Adam Seitz', Cavalier's Sherry Redman, a calf of fine quality and marked finish.

Nine aged cows made the best class of the show, although not the largest by any means. Their general excellence was due to uniformity and good fitting, so that when Ardyne of Hilltop secured first place for Wendover Farm, she did so amid strong competition where there was not a great deal to choose between the first three or four individuals. Second place went to White Heather of Highland for Middlesex Meadows, while Maple Leaf Jean, a past grand champion at Toronto, winner of the class for yearly records begun at 5 years or over, and that has shown better than she did at Chicago this year, took third for the same owner. Five four-year-olds were headed by Alta Crest Farms' Douglas Hall Dandy 2nd (imp.). She is a fine individual, with good capacity and constitution, and carrying an udder of good length. Her chief fault is a slight tendency to droopiness at the tail-head, and a somewhat cut-in appearance of the rear udder. The senior and grand champion cow was discovered among the three-year-olds in Seitz' Barclay's Nightingale. This cow won her class over Alta Crest Farms' Craigley Lilly 4th (imp.). The other female classes were well filled with about ten entries in each. The junior champion was found among the senior calves, where Ambassador's White Heather of Wendover Farm easily led her class. She is by the first-prize aged bull and out of a grand champion cow. Wendover Farm won the class for advanced registry cow with two of her progeny with produce of Netherton Brown Canary 5th, as well as the get of sire class with get of Foulton's Ambassador. They also won the produce of cow class on produce of Netherton Brown Canary 5th, exhibitors' herd, young herd, dairy herd and second on breeder's calf herd. Seitz won first in Barclay's Nightingale for cow having an official yearly record begun under five years of age. He also won second on produce of the advanced registry cow Benchan Lofty, second on produce of Cavalier's Creampot, and first on breeder's calf herd. Alta Crest Farms won second on get of Alta Crest Wheel of Fortune, second exhibitor's herd and second young herd. Middlesex



Sly Puss P.

First prize aged Jersey cow and Senior and Grand Champion Jersey female at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1920, for Longview Farms, Lee's Summit, Mo.

port Hol. Co., on King Korndyke Abbecker Prilly; 3, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Piebe Inka Homestead; 4, Geo. S. Kelley, on King Bess Ormsby De Kol; 5, Buffalo Creek Farm, on Prince Korndyke Ormsby; 6, J. T. Mast, on Sir Tidy Glista 6th.

Cow, five-years-old or over, (20): 1, Aitken Bros., on Doetje Nellie Concordia; 2, Geo. B. Appleman, on Irene Sarcastic DeKol; 3, Cass Farm Co., on Lulu Baby Girl; 4, Breen & Son, on Princess Concordia Segis 2nd; 5, Mineral Spring Stock Farm, on Geraldine DeKol Paladin Paul; 6, Haley & Lee, on Mildred Colantha. Cow, four years and under five, (2): 1, Egil Boeckman, on Jessie Tritomia De Kol 4th; 2, H. G. Miller, on Canary Lunde Pontiac Walker. Cow, three years and under four, (9): 1, Rock River Farms, on Pabst Pontiac Madrigal; 2, Carnation Stock Farm, on Pioneer Albino Mechthilde; 3, H. G. Miller, on Canary Lunde Pontiac; 4, J. M. Hackney, on Canary Ormsby Bütter Girl; 5, A. F. Randolph, on Whitehurst Colantha Homestead; 6, W. A. Stubbs, on Queen Piebe Pontiac Johanna; 7, J. R. Stephenson, on Lady Lois Korndyke. Heifer, two years and under three, (15): 1, J. P. Phillips, on Josephine Johanna Oak DeKol; 2 and 4, H. G. Miller, on Zella Rose Ormsby, and Miss Canary Lunde Korndyke; 3, Bloomingdale Farms, on Jennie Jewel Model; 5, Minnesota Holstein Company, on Far Oaks Miss Homestead Rue; 6, Cass Farms Co., on Aaggie Hengerveld Daisy Homestead. Heifer, eighteen months and under two years, (13): 1 and 3, Minnesota Holstein Co., on Far Oaks Inka Homestead, and Far Oaks Fannie Homestead; 2, Bridgeford Holstein Co., on Miss Konigan Pontiac Prilly; 4, U. S. D. Barracks, on Johanna Bonheur Segis DeKol; 5, Haley & Lee, on Aaggie De Kol Sylvia; 6, Tricloff Bros., on Belle Gem Longf. 2nd. Heifer, not in milk, one year and under eighteen months, (13): 1, Grahamholm Farm, on Grahamholm Colantha Segis Kaan; 2, Kansas State Agri-

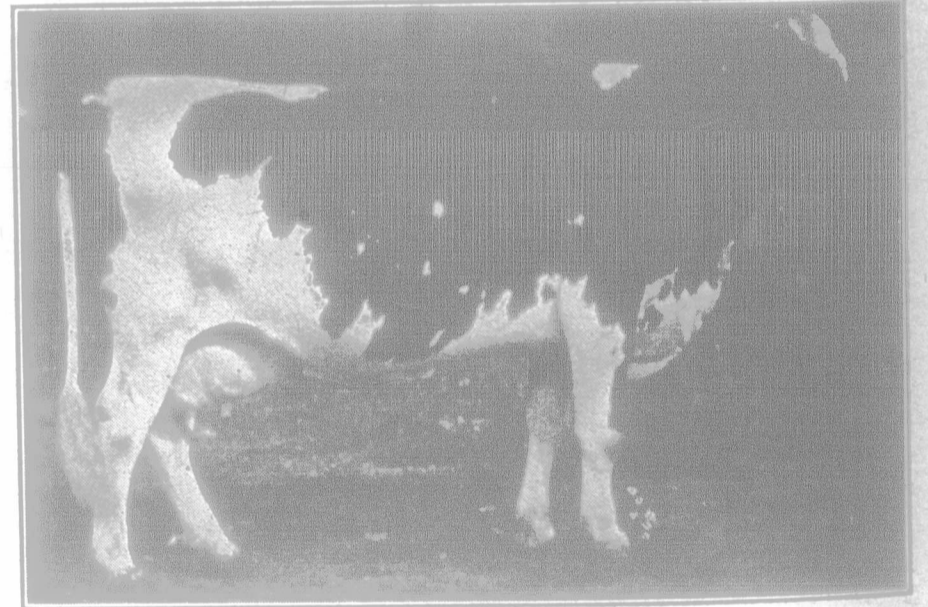
champion cow: Aitken Bros., on Doetje Nellie Concordia. Junior champion cow: Baird Bros., on Nockdair Canary Parthenia.

#### Ayrshires.

In point of numbers the bonnie Ayrshire a little more than held her own this year with 108 entries. Probably the best class of the whole show was the aged Ayrshire cow class, and the judging was marked by the introduction of a Scotch judge, Hugh W. B. Crawford, Chapmanton, Castle Douglas, Scotland. The classes throughout were fairly uniform, but it was noticeable in the milk classes that there was not the same fine udder development shown as has been the case on previous occasions.

The exhibitors were: Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass.; Stephen Bull, Aldebaran Farms, Racine, Wis.; Middlesex Meadows Farm, S. Lincoln, Mass.; Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.; B. B. Simmons & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.; Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J.

There were three aged bulls out, led by Wendover Farm's Foulton's Ambassador, second-prize winner in this class last year. He is a big bull but a little inclined to roughness. Of four three-year-olds, Morton Mains Lord Barrylyndon (imp.) for Alta Crest Farms, was easily a winner with an abundance of scale and constitution in addition to quality throughout. He did, in fact, secure senior and grand championship honors. In second place was Howie's Topnotcher (imp.), from the same stable. He is a small bull, showing less constitution, while Aldebaran Farm's Friendlesshead Victor (imp.), first as a two-year-old in 1919, was forced to third. The winning two-year-old was Alta Crest Farms' Lessnessock Searchlight (imp.), a bred, glossy individual with a sweet head and plenty of quality. He had only one competitor, while Cavalier's Buntie Lad, from Middlesex Meadows Farm, was the only senior yearling out. There were three junior



Doetje Nellie Concordia.

First prize aged Holstein cow and Senior and Grand Champion Holstein female at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1920, for Aitken Bros., Waukesha, Wis.

Meadow Farm won first on cow with official yearly record begun at five years or over, with Maple Leaf Jean; also second on dairy herd.

#### Jerseys.

There were no Canadian competitors for Jersey honors this year at the National, nor were there nearly so many entries all told as there have been in other years. Last year Jerseys reached the high number of 330 entries as compared with 290 in 1916, 230 in 1917 and 202 in 1918, but this year the number dropped to 130. Nor was there any unusual exhibition of quality to make up for the deficiency in numbers. Jerseys have been regarded as the breed making the biggest showing at the National in times past, but this year they fell behind rather badly. The awards were made by Hugh G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Iowa, and Jno. A. Lee, Shelbyville, Kentucky. The following were the exhibitors: Belleview Farms Inc., Southington, Conn.; Belswood Farm, Norward Park, Ill.; W. A. Brewerton, Libertyville, Ill.; Crystal Brook Stock Farm, Elgin, Ill.; J. K. Dering, Lake Villa, Ill.; Inderkill Farms, Staatsburg, N. Y.; Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Myrtle E. & Earl F. Pyle, Clarksville, Ohio; Ravine Farm, Highland Park, Ill.; C. F. Sturbahn, Hartford, Conn.; A. M. MacClenahan, Greeley, Ohio.

There were only three aged bulls led by Pyle's San's Alois Mecas King followed by Majesty's Oxford Laddie, owned by Belleview Farms in second, and the Canadian-bred Brampton Beauty Heir, shown by Crystal Brook Stock Farm, in third. The latter was the best-bodied bull of the three, but lacked sufficient dairy character to win. There were only two three-year-olds led by Chief Raleigh, a splendid individual, from the Longview herd, but in the fight for the championship he was forced down by Fashionable Fern Lad from the same stable, and winner of the two-year-old class. This bull



milk supply of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Lancaster, York, Reading, and other markets in Pennsylvania, as well as Wilmington and Dover, in Delaware, and Atlantic City and Trenton, in New Jersey. The method adopted early this year for the Philadelphia market was to credit each producer with the amount of milk delivered by him during October, November and December, 1919, and to establish his average production for these three months as his basic quantity. During the following nine months the percentage of this amount of milk for which he receives the basic price, determined by conference, varies month by month as follows: January, February, March, April and September, 100 per cent.; May, June, July, 110 per cent.; August, 105 per cent. If any additional milk is purchased during these nine months it is paid for at the rate of 120 per cent. of the average price of New York 92-score solid-packed butter, as published by the United States Bureau of Markets, and checked up by a committee of three. This price is paid in proportion to the butter-fat test of the milk. When tenants move, the average production of the farm for its previous tenure is taken as the basis for computation. New shippers are paid for 50 per cent. of the milk at the maximum price, and 50 per cent. at the computed price.

The prices paid by the milk dealers of San Diego, Cal., are based on milk testing 4 per cent. butter-fat. In the case of milk testing less than 4 per cent., the quantity of excess skim-milk is determined by calculating the quantity of skim-milk which would have to be extracted to raise the milk to 4 per cent. test. Thus milk testing 3.5 per cent. if the test be multiplied by 25, would show 87.5 pounds of 4 per cent. milk. This amount deducted from 100 pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk would show 12.5 pounds of excess skim-milk. Last winter fat was paid for at the rate of \$1.25 per pound, up to 4 per cent.; excess fat was paid for at the rate of 80 cents per pound when milk tested over 4 per cent., while the skim-milk was paid for at the rate of 6 per cent. per 100 pounds. The two latter prices are agreed upon in advance of delivery by the Association. The Milk Producers' Association of Sandiogo County handles the surplus milk of its members, and the above method of determining prices applies only to such milk as the dealers may care to contract for. The excess fat mentioned above is paid for at the rate of 14 cents above the current month San Francisco butter market.

In the St. Paul and Minneapolis markets the price to be paid by milk dealers was formerly obtained by multiplying the average of the Plymouth, Wis., quotation for twin cheese for the preceding month by ten, the latter figure being an assumed average yield of cheese per 100 pounds of milk. To the result of this calculation was added a monthly differential of so much per 100 pounds of milk to cover the value of whey, extra cost of production, and transportation between producers and dealers. Later in the season this method of determining the basic price was modified to the following. The price of 100 pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk will be determined by averaging ten times the average of the Plymouth, Wis., quotation for cheese ("Twins," "daisies" and "Young Americas") for the preceding month, with 5.2 times the average of the New York quotations for 92-score butter for the preceding month, plus an arbitrary differential which will vary as follows: August, 85 cents; September, 90 cents; October, 95 cents; November, 90 cents; December, 80 cents; January, 1921, 70 cents; February, 65 cents; March, 60 cents; April, 55 cents; May, 50 cents; June, 40 cents; and July, 60 cents. An addition or deduction of 5 cents per point of fat is made to this price for milk testing above or below 3.5 per cent.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Selecting Nursery Stock.

There are always a number of orchards and small fruit plantations set out each year. Sometimes only a few trees of this or that kind of fruit are required to fill out the vacant spaces in the orchard. At other times it is desired to plant a small orchard with a few varieties, principally for the purpose of supplying fruit for the home, while sometimes, though less frequently than in former years, there are commercial orchards of considerable acreages to be planted. In the selection of nursery stock, as well as in everything else, it is highly desirable that orders be placed early, because it is the practice of nurserymen to serve first those who order first. The nurserymen cannot always judge the market for each kind of fruit, or more particularly for each variety. It frequently happens, therefore, that the stock of certain varieties that have been grown for sale is much more rapidly exhausted than that of other commercial sorts. It is for this reason that it is always advisable to place orders for nursery stock as early as possible in order that one may more readily secure the varieties desired. Most nursery catalogues make the request that when one orders stock a second or even a third choice of variety shall be given. If the buyer can be prevailed upon to do this the nurseryman will not lose the business, notwithstanding the fact that he cannot supply the varieties asked for.

There is another reason, too, why it is of advantage to place orders early, and that is concerned with the quality of the stock itself. In quality, as well as in variety, those are served first who come first. In this connection there is a very strong argument in favor of making a personal selection wherever possible of the stock that one is going to plant. Experienced growers are very often able to judge, at least partially, whether or not the nursery stock is of the variety claimed for it. This is one of the reasons why it always pays to visit the nursery and make a personal selection of the stock before the order is finally placed. Not only is this

true with respect to the proper varieties, but it is also true with regard to the general quality of the trees and plants. A grower with any degree of experience can easily make up his mind from inspection of the stock, either after it is dug or before, as to whether or not it may be regarded as stock of first-class quality, and will grow successfully under reasonable care and attention. It is, of course, easier to make these personal inspections when one lives within reasonable distance of the nursery, but, on the other hand, if we stop to consider that these trees are to occupy a portion of the farm for from twenty to fifty years, it seems eminently worth while to go even considerable distances in order to make sure that the stock planted is of the highest quality.

The question of whether or not trees and plants purchased from the nursery will prove true to name is one of the very greatest importance to growers, and there seems to be no method short of growing the stock oneself which can absolutely guarantee satisfaction in this regard. Experience has shown, of course, that some nursery firms are much more particular and reliable in this connection than others. There do not seem to be any firms that are altogether free from complaint of this nature, but it is rather difficult to see how a nursery firm could guarantee complete satisfaction in this matter short of a very liberal guarantee of indemnification for loss or dissatisfaction sustained, until such time as the trees begin to bear and can be absolutely identified.

In the selection of varieties for planting, one of the first attractions held out by a great many firms, and which the growers should absolutely avoid on nearly every occasion, is the glowing description and extremely laudatory comment in praise of some new and wonderful variety which is being offered by this firm exclusively for the sole benefit of those people who are wise enough to invest in it. Once in a thousand times these varieties turn out to be in some respects superior to the standard commercial varieties that have been planted for years. The chances are that in every case there is some outstanding characteristics possessed by these varieties, which, under suitable conditions of soil, climate and management, will give to it a real superiority. On the other hand, the suitability of fruit varieties for local conditions depends so much upon the variations of climate, including rainfall, summer weather, and the cold of winter, as well as variations in soil and market conditions, that unless one knows that these varieties have proven sufficiently successful under local conditions to warrant more extensive planting it would be infinitely more satisfactory and profitable to leave the experimenting and testing to others who are better able to stand the loss that often results from it.

Certain nurseries are strong on advertising "pedigreed" plants. So far as we are aware, there has been no method devised by which a pedigree can be given for a lot of fruit trees or plants with anything like the same degree of reliability that is attached to the pedigree of a Holstein cow or a Clydesdale horse, or Yorkshire swine. The best one can do is to endeavor to deal with a nursery firm whose methods are progressive and carefully applied. A firm that has done a business for a long period of years, and who are generally held in high regard by those who have dealt with them, will be the safest type of firm to deal with. Their methods of bud selection, of budding, in cultivation and other handling of nursery stock will usually be carried on carefully; and one can determine this angle of the firm's character far better by a personal inspection of the stock than by a simple perusal of a highly-illustrated catalogue.

The further selection of varieties depends both upon the use to which the fruit is to be put and the locality in which they are to be grown. If a commercial orchard is being planted to supply a local market, the chances are it will be found of more advantage to grow a succession of varieties that will ripen steadily throughout the season, while if one is going into the production of boxed or barreled stock that is eventually to be sold upon the world's market, whether it is in the Western Provinces, the United States, or Europe, it will usually be best to plant only a few varieties best suited to the locality and which will not require harvesting throughout too long a period. The proper selection of varieties is an important subject and next to the selection of the soil itself the most important problem with which the fruit grower has to deal. We are still a long way from knowing with the proper exactness, the kinds of varieties that will prove suitable to every soil and variation of climate. At the same time apple growing has been carried on sufficiently long for experience to have proven that certain varieties are not the most satisfactory in some places. Some varieties are not able to fertilize their own blossoms, and must be planted in those localities where other varieties blooming about at the same time can be grown. Other varieties cannot stand the cold in winter and still others require special types of soil in order to develop the highest quality and color. These factors and many others should all be considered as fully as possible before a final selection is made.

As far as the character of the nursery stock itself is concerned, it should be well grown, true to name, of medium size, showing good branch development due to heading back at the proper time, and it should show, particularly, a strong, healthy root development. It is not advisable to get the largest trees one can buy, and the disadvantages of purchasing very small trees are equally great. Extremely large trees are often those that have been left in the nursery because they were too small or too slow growing at the time they should have been sold. They may be trees that have been carried over after a slow market, and for any of these reasons are not desirable for planting. The necessity for emphasizing proper heading, good root development and healthy, moderate growth is one of the

reasons why there is often a great deal of satisfaction when trees are purchased through tree-agents, who are not always the most scrupulous of persons. Anyone who is contemplating planting out nursery stock next spring should write now for a catalogue, or arrange for a personal visit to the nursery, in order that a selection may be made early. The question of varieties for local planting, unless one has already made up his mind, may be best solved by inquiry from the local agricultural representative, or from the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph. Authorities at the Experimental Farms should have a good idea of local conditions and should have the experience of others upon which to base any advice that is offered. The greatest satisfaction from the trees that are planted will only be secured if the matter is attended to at an early date.

## POULTRY.

### A New Idea in Poultry Keeping.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It is now some time since the silo for dairy purposes was invented. During the first few years, it was hard to convince most dairymen of its practical value, but now it is found in general use in every dairy section of the country. From its use for dairy purposes, it has been extended to include other kinds of stock. Perhaps the latest adaptation is to furnish poultry with green feed in winter.

Mr. E. W. Doak, of Escanaba, Michigan, is one of the pioneers of the poultry silo. Mr. Doak built his first silo seven years ago. At that time he was a teacher in the Escanaba High School but he kept a little backyard poultry outfit that paid a good profit. His only drawback was in furnishing green feed in winter. He had used an oat sprouter but this was a tedious method. One day in reading an article in a farm paper on ensilage for cows, he conceived the idea of ensilage for his chickens and planned an experimental silo.

The silo was 3½ feet in diameter and 8 feet high, 3½ feet being in the ground. The bottom was of cement. The framework was made of 2 x 2's set vertically one foot apart. To these, laths were nailed diagonally inside and out. A coat of hair plaster was applied on each side and over this a coat of cement. The roof was made of thin boards covered with tar paper roofing and was removable. A small door near the top afforded a way to take out the ensilage.

The ensilage used consisted of lawn clippings and sweet corn cut green. The corn was cut with an ordinary hand cutter. The corn was grown for the regular table supply of corn, but there was still considerable corn left on the stalks when cut.

Mr. Doak, by the use of his silo got splendid results. Three times in six weeks in December and January he gathered eleven eggs from a pen of twelve pullets.

His silo, built as an experiment, was entirely successful, and demonstrated that silage for poultry was very practical. What he did on a small scale can be done on a large scale even more easily.

Most any kind of green feed can be used. It must be packed as tight as possible. This is important. It is necessary to do this in order that the ensilage may reach just the proper stage of chemical change. If not tight, it will spoil and be unfit for use. If the material is too dry when cutting, water should be poured on top. Ensilage for poultry should be cut finer than for cattle—the finer it is cut the less waste there will be.

Michigan, U. S.

H. L. SPOONER.

### Hens Dying From Tuberculosis.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

For four consecutive years I have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate", and during that time have received very much valuable information from it.

This past year I have noticed particularly the number of people who have written about their hens dying. Along that line I for one have had much experience the past summer with my flock. Last fall I began winter with one hundred hens, and have now but twenty-eight. The first sign I noticed wrong with my flock was that a few went lame in their right leg. At the time of going lame every bird appeared strong and healthy, and I wondered what they had caught their toes in. I went over the entire poultry-house and plugged up every crevice I thought they might catch themselves in around the roost, but still more kept getting lame.

By this time some of the first ones that had become lame were getting very pale about the head. This led me to believe that some disease had broken out among them. I caught one or two and found they were very light. I searched several poultry books to learn the name of the disease, but could find no symptoms like I have explained above. In the meantime I was trying to doctor my sick birds, but it seemed that no matter what I did the birds kept going. At last I examined the liver of one of the diseased birds and found there many white spots. This gave away the secret that I had tuberculosis among my flock. For this I knew there was no cure, so I killed every bird that showed any signs of sickness, and every third day sprayed the poultry house with lime. In a short time the disease began to slacken, and to my mind lime is an excellent disinfectant for a poultry house.

It is nearly three months since I have noticed any signs of disease, so expect it is completely extinguished. In conclusion I might say that if any reader of this paper notices anything wrong in this line with his or her hens I would advise them to kill them immediately. I believe in the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine."

Northumberland County.

J. L. R.



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Comment on week ending October 14.  
Quotations on last Monday's markets.

## Receipts and Market Tops.

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

City	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price		Good Steers		Receipts		Top Price		Good Calves	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,865	11,869	6,347	20.00	18.50	13.00	1,429	1,429	1,152	20.00	20.00	20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,341	2,803	1,107	11.00	11.00	11.00	1,299	1,434	1,549	15.00	18.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	2,198	3,593	1,409	11.00	11.00	11.00	1,480	1,570	2,757	15.00	18.00	15.00
Winnipeg	8,629	14,817	14,346	19.85	11.50	10.50	724	1,408	1,173	10.00	11.25	9.00
Calgary	2,127	4,194	3,466	8.00	9.75	8.00	1,413	753	862	9.75	9.00	10.85
Edmonton	897	2,137	1,577	8.00	9.50	8.00	177	324	272	9.25	9.50	9.50

City	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price		Selects		Receipts		Top Price		Good Lambs	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,514	6,145	5,718	20.50	18.50	20.50	13,877	14,703	16,615	13.95	14.35	14.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,864	1,963	2,154	20.00	17.75	20.50	5,772	10,044	7,669	14.00	13.50	13.25
Montreal (East End)	2,503	1,761	2,002	20.00	17.75	20.50	4,316	5,784	3,707	14.00	13.50	13.25
Winnipeg	1,802	1,921	2,130	19.50	17.50	21.50	2,729	1,957	4,362	10.50	12.75	11.00
Calgary	202	261	344	23.00	17.50	23.60	2,086	1,272	1,634	11.25	12.00	11.50
Edmonton	325	131	326	21.25	17.50	23.50	42	278	160	10.00	11.50	9.50

### Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

The total receipts offered for sale during the week consisted of fifty-one hundred and fourteen cattle, seven hundred and sixty-six calves, forty-eight hundred and four hogs, and twelve thousand three hundred and ninety-six sheep, whilst eleven hundred and one cattle, one hundred and seventy-five hogs and fourteen sheep were received on through billing. Under slightly lighter receipts than during the week previous, the market showed some improvement. The chief reason for the lighter offerings was the diminished movement of cattle from Winnipeg. On Monday trading was slow at steady prices. The highest sale of the week was made on Monday and consisted of thirty-one heavy steers averaging twelve hundred and eighty pounds at \$13.60 per hundred. The demand for choice butcher cattle was good. The increase in price on choice heavy cattle ranged from 25 to 50 cents. More cattle of the good butcher type would have met with a ready sale through the week. Prices for choice heavy-weight butchers ranged from \$12 to \$13; for good, from \$10 to \$11, and for medium from \$9 to \$10. Choice butcher heifers sold at similar prices as the steers. The market for choice cows was very slow at prices ranging from \$9.50 to \$10 with very few at the latter price; the majority of the cows sold from \$8 to \$8.50. There was a good demand for cows of the canner class at prices from \$4 to \$5 per hundred. Milkers and springers of choice grading sold well. The receipts of bulls were light, but nevertheless the demand was slow and prices about steady; choice bulls sold as high as \$10. Trading in stockers and feeders was a little slow, but showed some improvement toward the end of the week. The demand was for choice grades weighing from eight hundred to ten hundred and fifty pounds. Choice feeders were quoted as high as \$11.25, with most of the sales being made from \$9 to \$10.50. As the winter feeding season is very close now the volume of business in this department will probably increase. With a fair run of calves on the market all classes sold at steady prices. Choice veal moved from \$18 to \$20, good from \$17 to \$18, medium from \$15 to \$16, and common from \$8 to \$12; heavy fat calves were hard to move. Choice veal is selling at strong prices but the receipts have been light.

The feature of the sheep and lamb market was the break in lambs prices, amounting to \$1 to \$1.25. Around \$12.50 was the selling price of most of the lambs although few choice light lambs moved at \$12.75 and \$13. Heavy lambs were hard to sell. Choice yearlings ranged from \$8.50 to \$9, light handy weight sheep from \$6.50 to \$7.50, and heavy sheep and bucks from \$5.50 to \$6.50. The market was cleaned up.

The hog receipts were fairly light and prices held practically steady at the previous week's close. A range from \$20 to \$20.25 was the prevailing price for fed and watered hogs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 7, inclusive, were: 222,984 cattle, 67,655 calves, 231,015 hogs and 154,790 sheep; compared with 257,670 cattle, 54,970 calves, 286,569 hogs and

Classification	No.	TORONTO			Top Price	MONTREAL		
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Bulk Sales		No.	Avg. Price	Price Range
STEERS								
heavy finished								
STEERS good	286	\$11.00	\$10.00-\$11.50	\$13.00	2	\$11.00	\$11.00	\$11.00
1,000-1,200 common	33	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00				
STEERS good	719	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.75	44	10.25	10.00-11.00	11.00
700-1,000 common	385	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50	139	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.25
HEIFERS good	347	10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00	6	9.50	9.25-10.50	10.50
fair	435	7.50	7.00-8.00	10.50	24	8.25	8.00-9.00	9.00
common	152	6.50	6.00-7.00	8.50	217	6.75	6.00-7.50	8.00
COWS good	228	9.75	9.10-10.50	11.00	35	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.25
common	687	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	329	5.25	5.50-7.50	7.75
BULLS good	43	8.50	8.00-9.00	10.00	1			
common	244	6.00	5.50-6.50	6.50	506	5.75	5.25-6.00	6.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	502	5.00	4.00-6.00	6.00	134	3.75	3.50-4.50	4.50
OXEN					3			
CALVES veal	937	18.00	17.00-19.00	20.00	205	13.50	12.00-15.00	15.00
grass					1,094	6.00	6.00	7.00
STOCKERS good	1,277	8.50	8.00-9.00	10.00				
450-800 fair	404	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50				
FEEDERS good	82	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.50				
800-1,100 fair								
HOGS selects	5,303	20.14	19.75-20.50	20.50	1,548	19.75	19.50-20.00	20.00
heavies	9	19.24	18.75-19.50	19.50	4			
lights	33	17.96	17.75-18.50	18.50	279			
fed and watered sows	169	16.28	14.75-17.25	17.25	4			
LAMBS good	11,271	12.50	11.50-13.65	13.95	3,068	13.00	13.00	14.00
common	626	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.00	1,942	11.05	10.00-11.75	12.00
SHEEP yearlings	188	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	341	6.50	6.50	7.00
light	1,146	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	391	5.60	5.50-6.00	6.00
common	646	4.50	4.00-5.00	6.00				

146,945 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Montreal.

Owing to the light receipts during the week, one of the main topics about the yards was the probable numbers of cattle that are to be marketed at Montreal this fall. During the fall of 1918, and the fall of 1919, receipts began to show heavy increase the first week in September and continued strong until after the middle of December. The month of September 1919 started with slightly over 4,000 cattle per week and closed with runs amounting to 4,700 and 4,800. These weekly receipts were increased to 6,400 by the middle of October, and then remained around 4,500 until the third week in November when they reached a maximum of 7,500. Comparatively heavy runs continued until about the middle of December by which time most of the year's crop of cattle had been marketed. Receipts during September of this year and to date, have remained below 3,500 per week. Some traders claim that as receipts have been light since January 1, we are due for some very heavy runs as soon as the weather breaks and cattle are forced off grass. Others point out that we have had 15,000 fewer cattle on the market so far this year than during 1919, and that it is reasonable to expect

the same ratio in decreased receipts during the balance of the fall as has occurred. With hides quoted at 7 cents and tripe hearts and other offal proportionately low, it is probable that unless cattle are quite evenly and judiciously marketed from now until the season is over, there will be further lowering of prices. During the week there were 3,539 cattle offered for sale. There was a good demand for good butcher cattle. Only two or three loads of fairly good cattle were on sale and these brought prices about 50 cents higher than those paid on the previous week for stock of equal quality. Canners and bologna bulls were fairly steady on Monday, but there was a weaker tone by the close of the week. Calves remained about steady.

The market for lambs on Monday forenoon was strong and good lambs brought \$13. Selected lots of ewe lambs and wethers sold up to \$14. Prices were lower at the close of Monday's market and remained around \$12.50 for the balance of the week.

Packers would not pay over \$19.50 for select hogs. Local butchers paid up to \$20. Sows were \$4 less than selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 7, inclusive, were: 31,342 cattle, 59,056 calves, 56,844 hogs and 69,497 sheep; compared with 40,234 cattle, 64,312 calves, 65,113 hogs,

and 63,257 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to October 7, inclusive, were: 33,673 cattle, 48,945 calves, 46,131 hogs and 45,925 sheep; compared with 44,221 cattle, 48,030 calves, 45,258 hogs and 43,897 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Wool Market Report.

The wool market steadied somewhat during last week. Sales have commenced at the new level of prices, although no large transactions are reported. Both buyers and sellers are operating with caution. In view of the cost of production and the cost of stocks held by Governments and dealers, it is difficult to see how lower prices can be accepted. On the other hand, the difficulties which the mills are experiencing in getting orders does not tend to cause a large movement of wool. Manufacturers are displaying more signs of activity and a wider inquiry prevails, most attention being centred on the medium and quarter-blood stocks. Quotations for wool grades are as follows:

Domestic bright wools: Fine medium staple, 44c. to 45c.; fine medium clothing, 42c. to 43c.; medium staple, 40c. to 42c.; medium clothing, 35c. to 37c.; low medium staple, 35c.; low staple, 30c.

Semi bright domestic wools 2c. lower

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### IRY.

#### Poultry Keeping.

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H. L. SPOONER.

#### Tuberculosis.

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since I have noticed any completely extinguished. at if any reader of this in this line with his or to kill them immediately, titch in time saves nine." J. L. R.

than above prices and dark wools 5c. to 6c. lower than prices for bright.

**Toronto Produce.**

**Breadstuffs.**

**Manitoba Wheat.**—No. 1 northern, \$2.34½; No. 2 northern, \$2.31½; No. 3 northern, 2.23½; No. 4 northern, \$2.46½.  
**Manitoba Oats.**—No. 2 C. W., 71¼c.; No. 3 C. W., 66¼c.; extra No. 1 feed, 65¼c.; No. 1 feed, 61¼c.; No. 2 feed, 59¼c.  
**Manitoba Barley.**—No. 3 C. W., \$1.13; No. 4 C. W., \$1.07½; rejected, 93c.; feed 91c.  
 All above in store, Fort William.  
**Ontario Wheat.**—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 2 winter, \$2.05 to \$2.15; No. 2 spring, \$2 to \$2.10.  
**American Corn.**—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.30.  
**Ontario Oats.**—No. 3 white, 64c. to 68c., according to freights outside.  
**Barley.**—Malting \$1.10 to \$1.15, according to freights outside.  
**Ontario Flour.**—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment. Straight run bulk, seaboard, \$9 to \$9.15.  
**Buckwheat.**—No. 2, nominal.  
**Manitoba Flour.**—Track, Toronto, cash prices: First patents, \$12.40; second patents, \$11.90; first clears, \$11.30.  
**Rye.**—No. 2 nominal; No. 3, \$1.65, according to freights outside.  
**Millfeed.**—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$50; feed flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

**Hides and Wool.**

**Hides, f.o.b. country points.**—Beef hides, flat cured, 10c.; green hides, 8c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horsehides, country take off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearling and spring lambs, 25c. to 50c.; horse-hair, farmers' stock, 36c. to 38c.  
**City Hides.**—City butcher hides, green flats, 10c.; calf skins, green flats, 10c.; veal kip, 8c.; horsehides, city take-off, \$4 to \$5.  
**Tallow.**—City rendered, solids in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 8c. to 9c.; cakes No. 1, 13c. to 14c.  
**Wool.**—Unwashed, coarse, 15c. to 18c., medium, 22c.; fine, 30c.

**Country Produce.**

**Butter.**—The wholesale market for butter during the past week was in an unsettled condition. Trade being slow and draggy, and while prices showed but little change most dealers state that they would be lower in the near future. Most of the Toronto merchants are quoting 53c. per lb. for best creamery at country points. One or two quoted 52c., and a couple of others 53½c. to 54c.; general quality is poor. Very little choice butter is being shipped in.

**Eggs.**—The market was firm at unchanged quotations. No. 1's selling at 61c. to 63c., and selects at 67c. to 70c. per dozen.

**Cheese.**—A weak trade, with a tendency toward lower price levels.

**Honey.**—Dealers state that they are now buying Ontario honey at 23c. per lb. in 30 and 60-lb. cans, which is the same price as the New Zealand honey cost laid down here. The Ontario Beekeepers Association recommends the following prices for dark honey. Light amber, 21c. to 25c., wholesale. Dark amber or buckwheat, 17c. to 20c. per lb., wholesale.

**Poultry.**—Trade for poultry was weak, and prices were lower. Dealers all complained of the quality, and said that only a very small percentage of the receipts were of good quality.

**Wholesale Quotations.**

**Butter.**—Choice creamery pound prints, 61c. to 63c.; creamery solids, 59c. to 60c.; choice dairy, 49c. to 50c.  
**Eggs.**—No. 1's, 61c. to 63c.; selects, 67c. to 70c.  
**Cheese.**—New, large, 29c. to 29½c.; twins, 29½c. to 30c.; old large, 33c. to 34c.  
**Honey.**—Choice comb, \$7.50 to \$8 per case of 15 combs; bulk, 5's 28c. to 29c.; 10's, 27c. to 28c.; 60's, 26c. to 27c.  
**Maple Syrup.**—Imperial gallons, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
**Poultry, alive, per lb., crate-fed chickens, 28c. to 30c.; good farm stock, 23c. to 24c. Hens over 6 lbs. 30c.; hens, 5 to 6 lbs., 27c. to 28c.; hens, under 5 lbs., 23c. to 25c.; roosters, 16c. to 18c.; ducks, 28c. to 30c.; young turkeys, 40c. Dressed poultry, per lb., crate-fed chickens, 33c. to 36c.; ducks over 5 lbs., 33c. to 36c.; ducks under 5 lbs. 30c. to 32c.**

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

Fruits and vegetables on the wholesale market during the past week were a fairly steady trade without many changes in prices. Offerings were smaller and merchants had less difficulty in making a clearance each day.

Apples continued slow and hard to sell, and, while quotations, best grades are up to \$6 per bbl, very few sales are made at over \$3 per bbl. Real good Greenings were on sale at \$3 per bbl, retail, at the St. Lawrence market.

Potatoes were steady and prices unchanged.

Beets, carrots and turnips were a slow trade at prices as given below.

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

Bananas.—12c. per lb.

Cantaloupes.—40c. to 75c. per 11 qts., 60c. to \$1 per 16 qts.; salmon flesh, \$1 to \$1.25 per 16-qt. basket.

Crabapples.—50c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cranberries.—\$14 to \$14.50 per bbl.

Grapes.—Blue or green, 40c. to 50c. per 6 qts., 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Lemons.—\$4.25 to \$4.75 per case.

Oranges.—Valencias, \$8.50 to \$10.50 per case.

Pears.—25c. to 50c. per 6 qts., and 50c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Plums.—25c. to 30c. per 6-qt., 35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

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

Peaches.—50c. to 75c. per 6 qts., 65c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Tomatoes.—Outside grown, 35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket; hothouse, 12¼c. to 15c. per lb.

Beets.—\$1.25 per bag.

Cabbage.—40c. to 75c. per doz., \$1 per bbl.

Carrots.—\$1 per bag.

Cauliflower.—50c. to \$2 per dozen.

Celery.—50c. to \$1 per dozen.

Corn.—15c. to 20c. per dozen.

Cucumbers.—90c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Gherkins.—\$1 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Lettuce.—Leaf, 30c. to 35c. per dozen; Canadian head, 75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Onions.—\$2 per 100-lb. sack; pickling yellow, 50c. per 11-qt.; white, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Peppers.—Green, hot, 50c. to 60c. per 11-qt.; sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.; red sweet, 75c. to \$1 per 11-qt.; red hot, 65c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—\$1.60 to \$1.75 per bag.

Spinach.—\$2 to \$2.25 per bbl.

Sweet Potatoes.—\$2.50 per hamper.

Squash.—75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Pumpkins.—75c. to \$1.50 per dozen.

Turnips.—75c. per bag.

**Clover Seeds.**

Dealers quote clover seed at country points as follows:—  
 Alsike, No. 1 fancy, \$14.50 to \$15.50; Alsike, No. 1, bushel, \$13.50 to \$14.50; Alsike, No. 2, bushel, \$12.50 to \$13.50; Alsike, No. 3 bushel, \$11.50 to \$12.50; rejected, \$7 to \$11.50.

**Buffalo.**

**Cattle.**—Cattle trade, as a whole, for last week, was bad. Monday opened up but good for shipping steers—which was mostly a Canadian crop—but after Monday, trade showed a downward tendency and break in prices figured fully a half to, in some instances, as much as a dollar before the close of the week. Best shipping cattle offered were Canadians selling up to \$14.50 to \$15.25. In the butchering line, values showed a decline of fully a dollar, the heaviest take-off being on butchering heifers, which brought good, strong prices the previous week. Heavy declines have been noted at western markets of late, the result of the markets being flooded with grassers. Hides are selling low, and this had played a substantial part. Stocker and feeder trade has shown more activity. Feed is coming down in price and this has stimulated this end of the trade. Bulls are selling at about steady prices. Milk cows and springers of the better kinds are bringing steady values but the medium and common grades are not wanted, except for beef. Receipts the past week totalled 4,775 head, as against 4,050 for the previous week, and as compared with 6,375 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:  
 Shipping Steers, Natives.—Very prime,

\$16 and \$17; good to choice, \$14 to \$15; common to fair, \$12 to \$12.50; plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

**Steers, Canadians.**—Best, \$14.50 to \$15.25; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

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

**Cows and Heifers.**—Heavy heifers, \$10.50 to \$12; best butchering heifers, \$10 to \$11; good butcher heifers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; light, common, \$6 to \$6.50; very fancy fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to good, \$7 to \$8; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, good, \$3.75 to \$4.

**Stockers and Feeders.**—Best feeders, \$8 to \$9; common to fair, \$7.25 to \$7.75; best stockers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$5.50 to \$6.

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

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

**Hogs.**—Market was a little erratic last week. Monday, when the decline figured a quarter from the previous week's close, top was \$17.10, with bulk of all grades selling at \$17. Tuesday's market was generally steady; Wednesday best grades brought \$17.25 and \$17.35, with pigs \$16.75 to \$17, and Thursday lights and pigs ranged from \$16 to \$16.50, with other grades ranging from \$16.85 to \$17.10. Friday was the low day, general market for packers' kinds and good Yorkers being \$16.75, with pigs landing at \$16. Roughs sold around \$13.50, and stags \$11 down. General opinion is that prices will work to a somewhat lower level before the year is out, some authorities predicting that good hogs will drop to \$13 or less before the middle of December. The week's receipts totalled 26,500 head, being against 24,066 head for the week before, and 34,800 head for the same week a year ago.

**Sheep and Lambs.**—Prices were on the decline last week. The first three days showed best lambs selling mostly at \$13, with culls \$9.50 down, Thursday no sales were made above \$12.75, and Friday bulk of the tops moved at \$12.50, with culls selling from \$7 to \$9. The latter part of the week showed few yearlings bringing above \$8, best wether sheep were not quoted above \$6.50, best ewes sold from \$5 to \$5.50, and cull sheep went from \$3.50 down. Sheep prices the latter part of the week were from 50 cents to a dollar lower than the week's opening. Receipts for the past week totalled 26,900 head, as compared with 21,596 head for the week previous, and 20,300 head for the same week a year ago.

**Calves.**—Last week opened with top veals selling at \$20. Tuesday the trade was unchanged, the next two days best lots brought from \$20 to \$20.50, and Friday the general price for tops was \$20.

**Culls were steady all week, ranging from \$17 down. Weighty rough calves were bad sale, these ranging from \$9 to \$10, and grassy kinds also proved very unsatisfactory sale, latter kinds selling Friday from \$5 to \$7. The week's receipts were 3,600 head, the week before there were 3,139 head, and for the same week a year ago the run totalled 2,950 head.**

**Cheese Markets.**

On October 16, the Danville Cheese Board offered 1,004 boxes; all sold at 22½c. At the London Cheese Board 230 boxes were offered, 24½c. was bid, but there were no sales. At Cornwall, 1,582 boxes were offered; colored sold at 24½c.; white was not sold, though 25c. was bid. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., 200 boxes of cheese sold at 23c. and at Belleville, 1,000 boxes sold at 24 7/16c. Montreal quoted finest Easterns at 23½c. to 24½c.

**Chicago.**

**Cattle.**—Best steers, \$17.75; bulk, \$9.25 to \$16; best cows, \$7.25 to \$9; slow, steady; medium grades and light heifers, \$6 to \$7, unevenly lower; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$5 steady; bologna bulls slow, \$6 to \$6.75; calves about steady; best vealers, \$15 to \$16; heavy calves dull; best feeders strong, others and stockers draggy. Receipts Westerns and Canadians, 1,500; quality common to fair; market slow, steady.

**Hogs.**—Top, \$16; bulk light and butchers, \$15.50 to \$15.95; bulk packing sows, \$14.35 to \$14.65; pigs generally 15c. to 25c. lower; bulk desirable kinds, \$14.75 to \$15.

**Sheep.**—Top native lambs, \$12.25; bulk, \$11 to \$12; top native ewes, \$9; bulk, \$5 to \$5.75; choice fed Western yearlings, \$10.25; feeders closed 25c. lower.

**Monday's Live Stock Markets.**

**Toronto, October 18. Cattle:** Receipts, 3,457. Being a holiday, the market was draggy on Monday. Choice butcher cattle sold well, and cows were about 15c. to 25c. higher. Common grades of cattle were a slow sale. Stocker and feeder market was very quiet, with some inquiries for good feeders. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; butcher steers, choice, \$12 to \$13; good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher heifers, choice, \$11 to \$12; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.00; medium, \$7.00 to \$9; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$6. Butcher bulls, good, \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$5 to \$6. Feeding steers, good, \$10 to \$11.25; fair, \$9 to \$9.50; stockers, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$8.

**Calves.**—Receipts, 333. The market for choice veal was about steady, but the offering was small. Quotations: Good veal, \$18 to \$19.50; medium, \$15 to \$17; common, \$8 to \$12. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160; springers, choice \$125 to \$165.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 4,985. Business was slow in the sheep pens on Monday, with very few lots sold during the morning. Quotations: Ewes, \$6.50 to \$8; lambs, \$11.75.

**Hogs.**—Receipts, 1,457. The hog market had a lower tendency, but the price looked like \$20.25, fed and watered.

**Buffalo.**—October 18. Cattle: Receipts, 5,000, with 57 cars Canadians. Offerings were mostly common stuff, and the market was a dollar to two dollars lower.

**Hogs.**—Receipts, 16,000. Tops, \$16.25. The bulk sold at \$16.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 15,000. Best lambs sold for \$12; best ewes went at \$5 to \$5.50.

**Calves.**—Receipts, 2,500. The top was \$18.

**Montreal.**—October 18. Cattle: Receipts, 2,946. Owing to the holiday plants were closed and sales were made slowly at reduced prices. One of the best loads of steers, averaging 1,015 lbs., sold for \$11. Young light steers were quoted around \$6. The general run of bulls moved at \$4.50, but light bulls were down to \$4.25 and the heavier grades up to \$5.

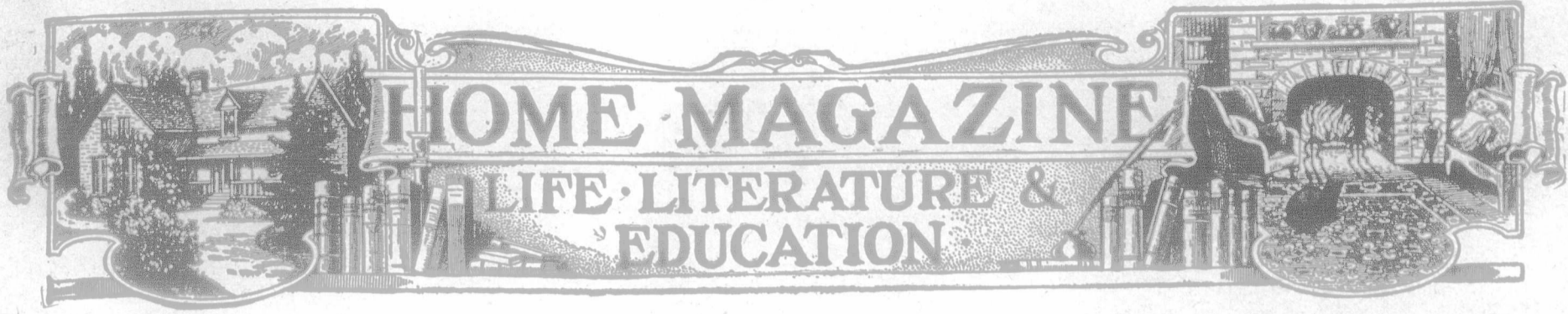
**Calves.**—Receipts, 1,432. The market was steady; bulk of grass calves moving at \$6. Good veal sold for \$13 to \$15, and medium grass from \$5 to \$7.

**Sheep.**—Receipts, 8,768. Lambs were \$1 per cwt. lower. Car lots of fairly good quality sold generally at \$12, and small selected lots up to \$12.50. Straight culls were down to \$8, and cull sheep from \$3 up.

**Hogs.**—Receipts, 1,886. The quality of hogs was fairly good, the market holding at \$19.50 for selects, at off car weights.

**Sale Dates.**

- Oct. 25.—Hugh J. Irwin, Norwich Junction, Ont.—Holsteins.
- Oct. 26.—Robt. Robertson, Oil Springs, Ont.—Shorthorns, horses, etc.
- Oct. 27.—Bruce County Breeders' Club, Port Elgin, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 3.—James Page, dispersion sale, Dutton, Ont.—Herefords.
- Nov. 9.—Western Ont. Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 10.—Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Nov. 24.—Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont.—Jerseys.
- Dec. 10.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Third Annual Sale, Guelph, Ont.
- Dec.—15.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.
- Dec. 16.—Perth District Holstein Breeders, Stratford, Ont.
- Dec. 16.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.



op, \$16; bulk light and \$5.50 to \$15.95; bulk packing \$5 to \$14.65; pigs generally lower; bulk desirable kinds, 5.  
 op native lambs, \$12.25; o \$12; top native ewes, \$6.57.5; choice fed Western \$10.25; feeders closed 25c.

**Day's Live Stock Markets.**

October 18. Cattle: Re- Being a holiday, the market was very quiet, with prices for good feeders. Quota- beef steers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; choice, \$12 to \$13; good, \$11.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; to \$6.75. Butcher heifers, \$12; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; to \$6.75. Butcher cows, \$10.00; medium, \$7.00 to \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$5 to \$6.75. Stockers, good, \$9 to \$9.50; stockers, good, \$8 to \$9. The market was about steady, but prices were small. Quotations: Good \$19.50; medium, \$15 to \$17; to \$12. Milch cows, choice, \$10; springers, choice \$125 to

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Receipts, 1,457. The hog market a lower tendency, but the price like \$20.25, fed and watered. October 18. Cattle. Re- with 57 cars Canadians. Prices were mostly common stuff, the market was a dollar to two cents at \$16.

Receipts, 15,000. Best lamb best ewes went at \$5 to \$5.50. Receipts, 2,500. The top was

October 18. Cattle. 1946. Owing to the holiday prices closed and sales were made at reduced prices. One of the lots of steers, averaging 1,015 lbs, sold for \$11. Young light steers sold around \$6. The general market moved at \$4.50, but light steers down to \$4.25 and the heavier \$5.

Receipts, 1,432. The market bulk of grass calves moving and veal sold for \$13 to \$15, and grass from \$5 to \$7. Receipts, 8,768. Lambs were lower. Car lots of fairly good generally at \$12, and lots up to \$12.50. Straight down to \$8, and cull sheep

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 -James Page, dispersion sale, Herefords.  
 -Western Ont. Consignment London, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
 -Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' Assoc., Ont.  
 -Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont.  
 -Ontario Hereford Breeders' Sale, Guelph, Ont.  
 -Oxford Holstein Breeders' Stock, Ont.—Holsteins.  
 -Perth District Holstein Assoc., Ont.  
 -Brant District Holstein Assoc., Ont.

Real market see page 1842.

**Raining.**

BY EDWARD F. GARESCHÉ, S. J.  
 This rain, which wavers to and fro in soft and dull and silent flow, Fringes the world with distant gray And steals the autumn's glow away. This somber, still, and constant rain, Weaving its fine web on the pane, Constrains my heart, that else would roam To keep the cozy airs of home.

The world this morn was overfair,  
 My soul was lured to wander there;  
 In soft and dull and silent flow,  
 The glory of the autumn called  
 From my small cabin somber-walled.  
 But now the woodlands, wet and cold,  
 Shiver in coats of tarnished gold;  
 And the chill showers, kindly sent,  
 Have made my soul with home content.  
 In *The World and the Waters.*

**A Holiday Jaunt in Switzerland.**

WHEN Cleopatra wrote asking if I would join her on a trip to *Loèche-les-Bains*, I snapped at the chance and telegraphed "Yes". It is that queer old Swiss water "cure" where the patients stay hours and hours in the water, and I have always wanted to see it.

We went to several other places as well, little hamlets, in remote valleys, where life is still very primitive, and where we had most amusing and interesting experiences too long and complicated to relate here.

But most of our time we spent in *Loèche-les-Bains*, which is high up in the mountains (alt. 4,630 ft.) above the Rhone valley. Until a few years ago it was reached by coach or mule-back, but now there is a magnificent funicular which makes the ascent in about two hours. It ascends by curves and zigzags, skirting terrifying precipices, crossing awful gorges, and passing queer little hamlets on slopes so perilously steep one wonders why the houses don't slide down. The houses are all of a chocolate-brown color, and the roofs weighted down with heavy stones to keep them from blowing off. In the center of the group there is always a white church with high white tower surmounted by a cross, for in this part of Switzerland the inhabitants are Roman Catholic.

We found *Loèche* very gay and very crowded, and it was only owing to Cleopatra's winning smile that we were able to get rooms. That is not her real name, but I have bestowed it on her because of her beauty, glib tongue, and alluring ways.

The thing that impresses one most forcibly at *Loèche* first, last, and all the time, is the *Gemmi*—an awful wall of bare rock that completely shuts in the Western side of the valley. It is terrible to contemplate in the day-time; it is awe-inspiring at twilight when the rocks are ebony black, their jagged outlines sharply silhouetted against the pale evening sky; and it is absolutely shiver-producing at night when the cliffs seem to touch the stars.

There are no sunsets in *Loèche*. The sun just drops down behind this wall. In summer it disappears at the early hour of five o'clock—and immediately half the valley is thrown into shadow. This is one of the unique features of the place, which adds greatly to its mid-summer charm, for on the hottest of afternoons one can stroll on delightfully cool paths through flower bedecked meadows on the slopes shaded by the *Gemmi*.

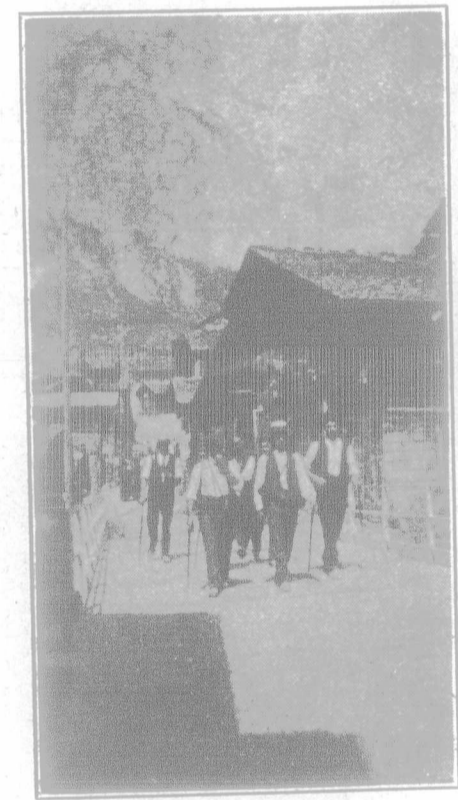
The *Gemmi* Pass is quite celebrated in Swiss history, being formerly the chief means of communication between the Rhone valley and Central Switzerland. It is one of the most popular excursions from *Loèche*, the view from the summit (alt. 7,640 ft.) being one of the finest in Switzerland.

As a topic of conversation in *Loèche* the *Gemmi* quite replaces the weather. "Have you been up the *Gemmi*?" one is continually being asked.

If you have not you are immediately put down as a new-comer, a rheumatic, or a "has-been."

*Loèche* is bountifully provided with water, there being over 20 hot mineral springs. The peculiar feature of the bathing is the length of time the patients stay in the water. Some of them remaining seven or eight hours. It is for this reason many of the patients congregate in the public "picine", or bath, as the tedious hours can be passed more agreeably in society.

Fancy staying eight hours in a private tub! It would be as boring as solitary confinement in a jail.



**A Group of Villagers Returning from the Gemmi.**

A very common sight on Sunday, which is their day for excursions.

In these large baths the patients wear bathing suits, and the men and women are all in the water together, separated by a low partition, which does not interfere in the least with conversation.

Here they breakfast, here they read the morning papers, here they amuse themselves with games such as checkers and dominoes, and here they gossip, discuss current history, sing, and play together like children out of school.

No one seriously ill or with any contagious disease is admitted to the public baths.

There are four or five large bathing establishments, each one fully equipped with private baths of every description, and with a large public bath to which spectators are admitted at certain hours. Sometimes they are sorry they did not stay away.

We went—but if we had only known what was in store for us we would not have gone, at least, we would have worn rain coats and carried umbrellas, as our noisy reception was so uncomfortably hot and sulphurous, and our hurried retreat so showery that we looked as if we had been caught in a drenching storm.

The manner of our soaking will be revealed later on.

I took one bath in the big tank just for the experience. It cost considerable, but the bath itself was the least part of the expense. It differed from a church bazaar in this way—it cost a lot to get in

but nothing to get out. In the first place no one is admitted without a card from the resident physician. To obtain a card one must consult him which costs 10 francs (two dollars). Then one is obliged to take a preparatory private bath before entering the public one. In addition to these expenses there is the bathing costume which costs at least 15 francs (3 dollars), and the bathing cap which, if of rubber, is quite costly these days. This brings the price of a single bath up to about six dollars—without the cap.

However, being determined to have the experience, I had it. But I was saved considerable expense by a tall, kindhearted elderly lady of large proportions who insisted on loaning me her bathing suit which was of white flannelette with a very full knee-length skirt. When I say this lady would make three of me you can imagine what a vision of loveliness I presented swathed in this voluminous garment, which when wet was as heavy as lead; my head adorned with a turkered handkerchief, on which was printed in vivid colors a procession of spotted Swiss cows returning from pasture.

That skirt! If I had foreseen its erratic behaviour I would have dropped it in the dressing room. But quite unaware of its intentions I descended the steps into the water which was so hot it made me shiver. Submerged to the elbows I hesitated before the door leading into the bath. It was my first adventure; I was alone, and I could not swim. But hearing hilarious sounds from the other side of the door, I shoved it open and found myself alone on one side of the tank with a row of variegated heads and arms floating on the water opposite me. I was afraid to take another step for fear of being completely submerged, and while I stood there in damp uncertainty that white skirt suddenly floated up the surface and spread out all around me like a ballet dancer's frills. It persistently defied all my efforts to keep it down. Most embarrassing it was. I could hear the bathers snickering. But one of them came to my help by swimming across and shoving me a table. By its aid I was able to float to the other side where I found a seat next to a red-faced Swiss woman, who spoke French with a thick German accent. In a few minutes breakfast was served, and while we ate it my neighbor entertained me with details of her hand and foot troubles—she had gout—and showed me her wrists which, from being swollen and painful, had become quite normal in three treatments.

The daily routine of the patients at *Loèche* begins at the unearthly hour of 5 a.m., when the hotel bell rings like a fire alarm. A few minutes afterwards shapeless figures clad in cloaks and wraps are seen scudding through the corridors to the bath-house, where they enter at once into the water. At seven o'clock breakfast is served to them on floating tables. These tables are nothing but pine boards curved and shaped with handles underneath. Two of these boards are placed side by side, the breakfast tray laid across them and Presto! hot coffee, rolls, jam and butter.

When the patients are sitting quietly in the water they usually rest their arms on these tables. When the trays are removed the fun commences. There is diving on the men's side, and swimming and splashing and ball-playing, and singing and shouting and pandemonium generally. Nervous patients usually leave before the racket commences. One day there was a wonderful girl swimmer who did astonishing things. Another day a Swiss colonel with a fine voice sang patriotic songs, everyone joining in the chorus. On still another day a terrible water battle raged between the men and the women. The weapons were tables. By slapping the water

with them vigorously the water flies a long way. At one critical moment all the women were huddled together at their end of the bath with their tables up in front of their faces like battle-shields. This is the time a rubber cap is required. It was in this manner that Cleopatra and I were drenched on our first visit.

After bathing the length of time prescribed by the doctor, the patients go back to bed and remain there a couple of hours sleeping or resting. In the afternoon they stroll about, go to the tea-gardens, and if well enough take easy walks in the neighborhood. In the evening there is music and tangoing and fox-trotting, but by ten o'clock nearly every one has disappeared.

The "cure" lasts three weeks, but many people stay much longer.

Comic "farewells" are a feature of *Loèche*. When a very popular guest departs he is given a great "send-off". We witnessed three of these ceremonies in the two weeks we were there. The last one was the most pretensions. The person honored being a jolly Swiss colonel, who seemed to have captured all hearts. His "going-away" was the thriller of the week. He was taken to the station in a magnificent floral car (which on ordinary occasions was a hotel trunk-truck) drawn by a much-decorated but low-spirited mule. The village band in grotesque costume headed the procession. Flower girls followed strewing the way with flowers.

His Majesty the Colonel was arrayed in an imperial outing-suit of gray tweed. On his royal locks rested a large gold (paper) crown. From a crimson ribbon around his neck dangled an imperial cow-bell. Blue gentian epaulets decorated his shoulders; violets adorned his cravat, and wreaths of forget-me-nots were twined around the tops of his golf stockings. On either side of the royal car walked pretty Japanese maidens in gay kimonos carrying immense fans. A gigantic imitation negro shielded the royal head from the sun's rays with a huge garden umbrella attached to a long pole. As the procession moved slowly along the King beamed upon his subjects, throwing kisses to the ladies and coins to the men. The coins were made of sugar. Stops were made several times along the routine and wine passed around. Flags and handkerchiefs waved from the windows, and flowers showered down as the King passed by. The entire population followed the triumphal car to the funicular station where the King was almost smothered with attention and crippled with hand-shaking.

Just as the train pulled out cannons boomed from the mountain, and the people joined in the hullabaloo.

Thus do intrepid Swiss warriors disport themselves in times of peace.

HELEN A. RUSSELL.

**Two Important Lectures. Relation of Prostitution and Illegitimacy to Feeble-Mindedness.**

THE second lecture given by Dr. Eric Clarke (of the National Commission of Mental Hygiene) at the School for Rural Leadership, O. A. C., Guelph, was on the above subject.

In recent years, said the lecturer, this matter involves the rural districts almost as vitally as the cities. Venereal diseases and prostitution cost Canada \$50,000,000 every year; over the border, with the greater population there, the cost is \$628,750,000,—and it is known that from 50 to 60 per cent. of these unfortunates are drawn from the ranks of the feeble minded. Some investigators say the estimate should be placed at 90 per cent. In one month in one hospital 18 children were born of unmarried mothers, and 15 of those mothers were shown to be

mental defectives who, in turn, were the children of mentally defective mothers.

A mentally defective child adopted into a home may grow up in good surroundings, but he will grow up a mental defective. The lecturer knew of one such case where the boy has grown up into an expert thief, lies, and has the mental age of a boy of seven.

Some of the girls who have become prostitutes are from the country, and had even been demoralized before coming to the city. Often a girl comes to town just before her child is born. In one case the parents took the child but refused to take the mother. The girl was a milliner. Of necessity she got into a cheap boarding-house. Another child was born, and the girl was deserted; two more children came and then the girl was put into an institution. She had a mental age of exactly 8 years. . . . Another girl had been left \$1,000. She spent it all on silly little things, and finally took to washing dishes in a restaurant. Her fate was somewhat the same as that of the other girl. . . . During the last month Dr. Clarke had visited a jail in which were 28 women, 21 of whom had been put in for immortality. Fifteen were infected with venereal disease, some were drug fiends. They were all serving for one year, when they would again be thrown out on the community. Seventeen were low grade defectives, 2 were high grade. All would go back to the same life.

There should be some place in which all such cases should be segregated. One of the women in the jail was 48 years of age and was serving her 19th term. She should be in some home.

In the hospitals in Toronto every week from 50 to 100 cases of venereal disease are admitted. The majority of the women are mental defectives, and they are victims. It costs a great deal to look after them, and there should be segregation centres for treatment, where they could be kept. At present prostitutes cost the Dominion \$50,000,000 annually.

In reply to a question regarding institutions in Ontario, Dr. Clarke mentioned the Institution for the Feeble-minded, in Orillia, and the Belmont Home in Toronto, also another whose name the reporter failed to catch. More are needed. Segregation is the only remedy, and Dr. Clarke advised a strong resolution from Rural Leadership School, recommending that such institutions be provided.

Another question regarding what could be done if parents objected to the segregation of a feeble-minded child, Dr. Clarke said that if the person could be proved to be anti-social, then the case was not for the parents but for the community.

One of the members of the Conference expressed the opinion that if we have to face this thing we must face it with the boys. He believed that in 7 cases out of 10 boys and men are to blame. He felt that much could be done by getting boys alone and talking to them.

"This 'double standard,'" remarked another member, "is a nuisance of the devil."

The Dairy Cow.

PROF. Sackville, of the O. A. C., lectured on this subject, illustrating by three cows in the judging ring—a Holstein, an Ayrshire and a Jersey.

Someone has said that the only way to estimate the value of a dairy cow is to milk her. But that does not tell all; it does not tell whether she will keep up her milking qualities. Also, unless a cow will keep up milking over a long term of years she is not profitable. How can we tell the good dairy cow?

There are certain characteristics associated with large milk production—certain characteristics of body. It is possible to judge by "points"—conformation or type. The dairy cow is bred for milk—she is a machine to turn feed into milk. What are her points?

In the first place she must have a lean, angular appearance. Any indication of fleshiness shows that her feed is not going to the production of milk. Five hundred years ago all cattle were practically the same. They have been bred by selection and breeding, and now it is natural for the dairy cow to use her feed for milk rather than flesh. In looking at the good dairy cow, we seek:

1. That she has a large barrel, indicating the ability to handle a large amount of feed and turn it into milk.

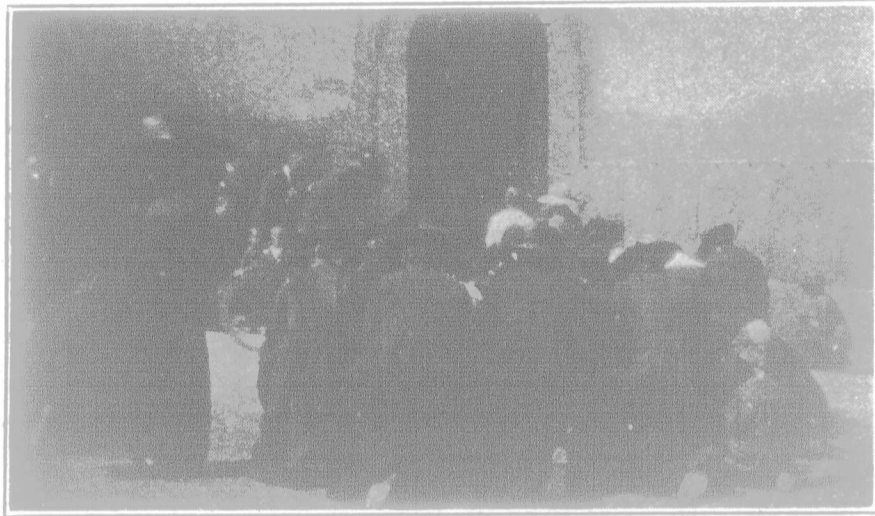
2. There is a good development of udder, and it is of the right quality. Get it in length and width. The udder is large.

3. She has a strong, rugged constitution. No animal on the farm has to work harder. At the O. A. C. there are some cows producing 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year, that weigh just 1,000 lbs. themselves. Ruggedness of constitution is emphasized more now, because of the prevalence of tuberculosis. Usually cows with a small heart-girth are more subject to tuberculosis than those with large girth. Probably 75 per cent. of the herds in this Province are affected with the disease, because we are making them live under artificial conditions.

4. The good dairy cow has to have the dairy temperament. Always she is nervously inclined.

well apart, that shows lung capacity. A cow in California, that produced in one week nearly 52 lbs. of butter, was getting about 30 lbs. of grain a day, of which 10 were cotton-seed meal. A week later she died of the effects; she was not strong enough to stand the strain. It is weakening to the animal to force her as some are forced, but one cannot emphasize too strongly strength and size. Some of the highest producers are weak in constitution, but they are not going to do the breed any good. It is better to keep up a strong average flow of milk.

Back.—Should be straight, at the hind quarter lacking the breadth of the beef type. Also there is a different spring of rib,—the ribs of the dairy type slope right down from the back, then arch out so that the cow is broad beneath, giving plenty of room for the digestive organs. The hip-bones are fairly prominent, not covered up with flesh, and the rump is as wide at the pin-bones as at the hip-bones,



Peasants Kneeling Before the Church Door.

On Sunday the church was so crowded they could not get in.

Now what are the characteristics of form that assure us of all the above points?

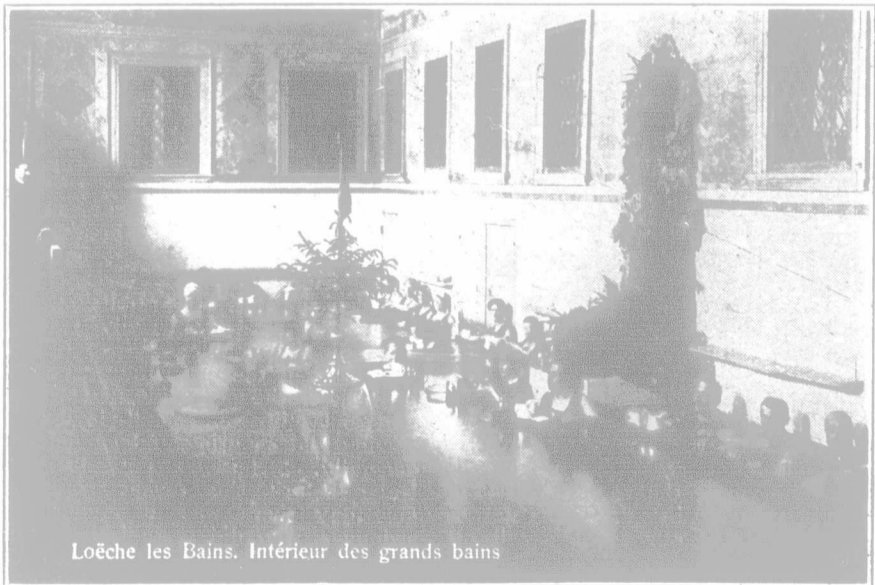
Head.—The cow is wide between the eyes (indicative of the good feeding animal), also there is good brain room. Between the eye and muzzle is longer than in the beef type. A long face goes with a lean angular body with longer legs than those of the beef type; the very short face indicates the beef type. There should be a large muzzle and nostril—co-related with large lungs; also a large mouth, as that goes with a good feeding animal. The eyes are bright and prominent; a sunken eye shows lack of strength. The horns differ with different breeds, but should be of good texture, fine, and not scaly.

Neck.—Comparatively long and thin (when compared with that of beef type). Shoulders.—Wedge-shaped, — blades come close together and backbone sticks up between. There is no room for meat beneath, to spread the bones apart.

Behind Shoulder.—Shoulder should blend nicely into body. Heart-girth full and strong, with great depth from top to bottom, and thick through,—giving plenty of room for heart and lungs. The cow should stand with fore-legs

square but scooped out behind the pin-bones. The hind quarter should be square and as long as you can get it; thigh, thin not bulgy, scooped in rather than out, leaving room for large udder.

Udder.—Large by length and breadth; attached well forward in line with the hook-bones, and carried to behind the hind legs. Also attached high up behind. The blood carries the food products through the udder where they are absorbed, and the longer the udder the longer it takes the blood to go through and the greater the milk manufacture. The long hind quarter has a long udder. You can judge calves by this. The cow that is narrow across the hook-bones, tapering back, usually has a small udder; the long, square hind quarter usually means a long square udder. The udder itself should have large glands with not too much connective tissue; the one that is much wrinkled after milking is the right type. The hair of the udder should be short, fine and silky, and not too abundant, with the veins appearing. The udder should be evenly developed, and the teats spread apart, and medium in size,—large teats are more liable to injury. They should



Loèche les Bains. Intérieur des grands bains

The Public Bath at Loèche-les-Bains.

The Christmas tree in the center, with the Swiss flag on top, is the dividing line between the men's side and the women's.

taper a little at the end. By severing the muscle a little a very hard cow can be made easier to milk.

Milk-vein.—As long and large as possible, indicating amount of blood going to the udder and back to the heart. The "milk wells" at the end of the veins should be large.

Quality.—Bone reasonably fine, clear-cut joints, skin soft and pliable. When you see big bones and coarse hair you may know the cow takes too much feed. A cow that will consume corn silage, hay and roots, and not too much grain, is the most profitable.

Color.—In the Jerseys a black tongue should go with a black switch, a white tongue with a white switch. The Holsteins are black and white in any proportion, with at least one white foot and leg. Just now the light Holsteins—also light Ayrshires—are preferred.

Replying to a question re tuberculosis Prof. Sackville said that when cattle used to run out we never heard of it; now we are keeping them for production. However, they should have plenty of fresh air and sunshine. If it were possible to test human beings in the same way a large percentage would be found to react. Cows that reacted once will react again.

Continuing: When the cow is dry put her in good condition for the next freshening. Sometimes cows are fed heavily on cornmeal, which is rich in carbohydrates and fats. Fall calves are better for milk, and milking 3 times a day better than twice if the cow gives over 60 lbs. a day. At the O. A. C. the calves are not permitted to feed from the dairy cows at all, but the beef calves run for a month. The calves are kept in the stable and the cows brought up to let them nurse, as this gives better results.

Feeding.—For 3 to 4 lbs. milk products give 1 lb. grain per day. You have to give feeds rich in protein; 25 per cent. of the dry matter in milk is protein, and the cow should have protein in that proportion. Alfalfa and red clover are a cheap way of supplying protein, but it is usually profitable to buy bran, oil cake, brewers' grain, etc., for heavy milk production. A cow gives milk according to the protein she is fed, and she can't eat bulk enough, even of alfalfa, to supply all the protein necessary. Beet pulp from the factories is good in spring when the cows have no succulent food; but it is not necessary when they have plenty of corn silage and roots. Molasses will take the place of beet pulp.

There is, however, no standard grain ration at the O. A. C. It is adjusted according to the cost of feed. One is 2 lbs. oats, 2 lbs. of bran, 1 lb. cotton-seed and oil-cake mixed, per day. This is toning in effect, and excellent. Corn is not good in a ration, usually there is enough carbohydrate and fat in ordinary feed. A little barley is all right, also gluten meal.

Give the dairy cows a variety to eat, and just as much feed as they can digest. They need change, just as people do, but you must make a change very gradually or it may upset their digestive system. The staples are hay, silage and roots—dry feed (hay), bulky (clover, hay and corn silage), and succulent feed (root and silage). For instruction on feeding write to the O. A. C., Guelph, for Bulletin 253, "Dairy Cattle."

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

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

Acne.

For "Enquirer." "Please give cure for acne in the skin of face."

Answer.—Acne is hard to cure because we don't know the exact cause. The latest teaching seems to indicate that diet may be at the bottom of your trouble. The white thread-like substance that is squeezed out is greasy and consists largely of cholesterol. It would seem as if the blood had too much cholesterol and is trying to excrete it through the skin. Then what is the source of the cholesterol? Dr. Luden, a

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lady doctor at the Mayo clinic, has been studying this very problem for a number of years. She found that she could increase or decrease the amount of cholesterol in her blood by diet. If she ate heavily of meat it would increase it. If she cut out meat and lived largely on porridge, the amount of cholesterol in her blood decreased. To make a practical application, I would suggest that you eat a minimum amount of meat and a whole lot of porridge. It might be as well to lessen your butter also.

There is another factor in the cause of acne, and that is thyroid insufficiency. The thyroid gland (on either side of the windpipe, at the top of the chest) does not work 100 per cent. efficient. So many cases of obstinate acne have been cured by giving the patient Thyroid Extract in the form of a tablet (1 grain tablet of Thyroid Extract Dried three times a day.) This treatment should not be undertaken without the advice of your doctor.

Local Treatment.—Squeeze out all the spots—"black heads," etc. First apply real hot cloths, to melt or soften the grease, then go over every spot. Then apply Calamine Lotion freely (Calamine, 1 drachm; zinc oxide, 1 drachm; lime water, 4 teaspoonsful; glycerine, 1 teaspoonful; water, to fill a 4-oz. bottle).

I don't know of any drugs internally that are of any use. The so-called "blood purifiers" are "a snare and a delusion". As a rule acne cures itself after 30 years of age, if that is any comfort to you.

Nerve Food.

FOR "Mrs. Mac.", Lincoln Co., Ont. There is no best food or diet for nerve trouble. The nervous patient is usually thin, and so a generous diet, especially of carbohydrates (starches and sugar) is indicated. I used to tell my patients to eat an extra slice of bread and butter after each meal. You should eat, whether you feel like it or not. The food will do you good. You will digest it even though you ate it without an appetite. Eat freely of the vegetables. Don't forget raw fruits daily to get the vitamins. Remember milk contains the majority of the ingredients of a balanced diet. Meat once a day is sufficient. Depend mainly on bread, butter, milk, vegetables.

There is no such thing as a nerve food, nor are there any medicine or drugs that will cure nerve troubles unless they remove the cause. There is a reason for your nervousness. Work and worry (why worry?) are two common causes. Medicines will not stop either one of them. If you can put on 10 or 20 lbs. of flesh the chances are you will not worry so much, and if you do it will not do you so much harm. The treatment originated by Weir Mitchell, and known as the rest cure, is regarded as very valuable treatment. That includes massage and resisted movements.

My advice to you is to ask your family doctor to give you a very careful examination from head to foot to find out the exact cause of your trouble. In the meantime stop your Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and take real food 3 or 4 times a day, and increase your weight 10 or 20 lbs. The last and hardest thing to do is to stop worry (Why worry?)

I wrote to the American Medical Association and they sent me a pamphlet "Miscellaneous Nostrums," and I am quoting from their report.

"Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills used to be called "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food," before the Federal Food and Drug Act made falsifying expensive. Then "Food" became "Tablets" and later "Pills". In Canada, however, it is continued to be sold as a "Food."

In other words, the patent medicine manufacturer in the United States can't humbug the people as freely as they can in Canada.

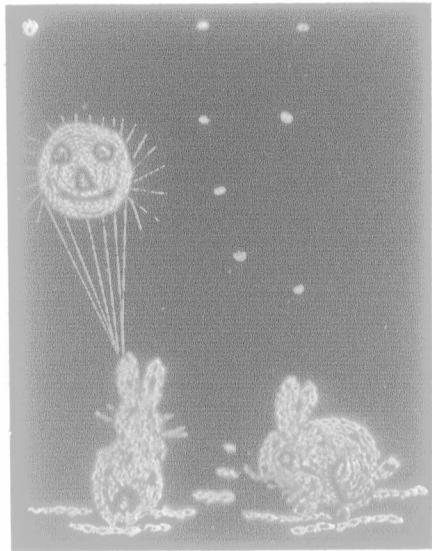
"The chemical examination indicates that these pills contain iron, possibly in the form of ferrous sulphate,—manganese dioxide, alves or alvin, vegetable extractive and traces only of some alkaloidal drug." In other words, it resembles a Bland's Pill, with alves and manganese dioxide. You can buy such a pill from the drug store but be assured it is not a "nerve food."

Crochet Gifts for Christmas.

BY LILA MCEVOY ROBSON.

The following are easy designs for little gifts that can be made as "pick-ups" between now and Christmas:

"Butterfly Vestee".—Thread No. 150. "Three and Three Mesh." The beauty of this piece of work is brought out by the use of diagonal half meshes, giving a very unusual newness in "Filet Crochet". Start at lower edge by building 64 open meshes, work up to the second last row of the head of the butterfly, when it will be necessary to finish the head first, then each side separately. The Picot edge across the top makes a nice finish, and the antennae ("feelers") are done by

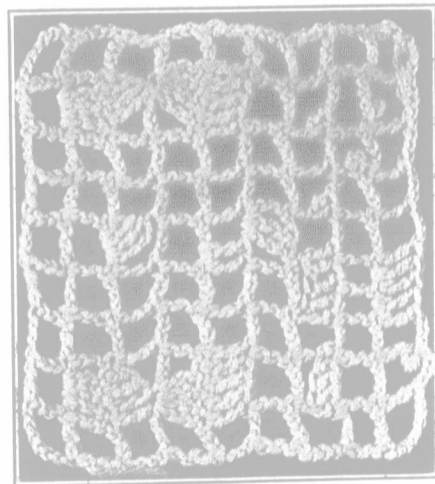


"Bunnies."

Crocheted in "blind man's chain" on black velvet. A nice Christmas gift for a child's room if neatly framed.

chaining out twelve stitches and working back on them to give weight. It would be well to catch the antennae to the edge with your sewing needle when fastening the threads.

Points for Collar.—Thread No. 150. "Three and Three Mesh." Start by building 12 open meshes, using the



Showing Half-meshes, Etc.

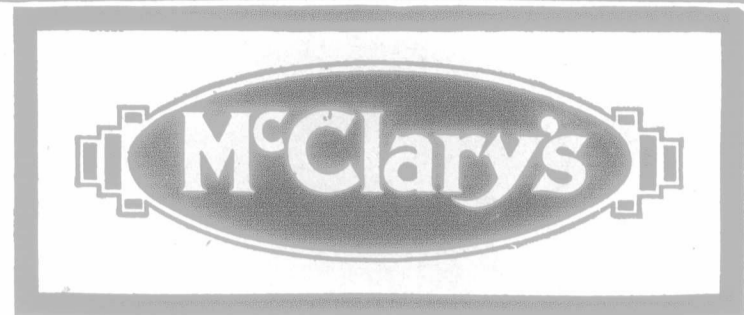
different methods of "Building" to form the points. Finish with picot edge. Twelve points make an ordinary round necked collar, if a V-neck is desired, it will be necessary to add several points. If you wish a slight curve in the collar, go over the inside edge with another row of open meshes, continuing to use the Three and Three mesh for length, but



Handkerchief Edging.

putting only two chains between two bars, instead of three chains for the width.

Insertion and Edging.—"Three and Three." To be used as you wish. The little chickens would be lovely for a child's room, as in insertion, or single ones as inserts. The feet should be worked last, using "Blind Man's Chain." The diagonal half meshes add to the



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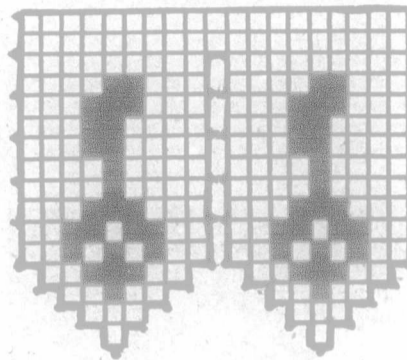
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novelty. The narrow edge is very dainty when fine thread is used, and the picot edge helps to bring out the pretty little squares.

"The Bunnies, watching the Moon and counting the stars in the Big Dipper, have no doubt also noticed that the North Star is in proper line. This is embroidered on black velvet with white brush wool, showing possibilities of "Blind Man's Chain." It will make a charming little bedroom picture.



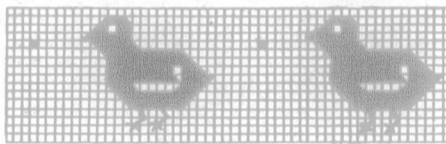
Points for Collar.

Make as long as required for neck of dress.

### How to Make Part Meshes.

1. Put your three "filling in" stitches in the same hole as the bar, while you take the upper part of the stitches along in the usual way.

2. Keep all the last "filling in" stitches on the hook until last and take them off from corner to corner. The method to use depends on which corner you wish to fill in. See illustration showing 14 different ways of filling part meshes.

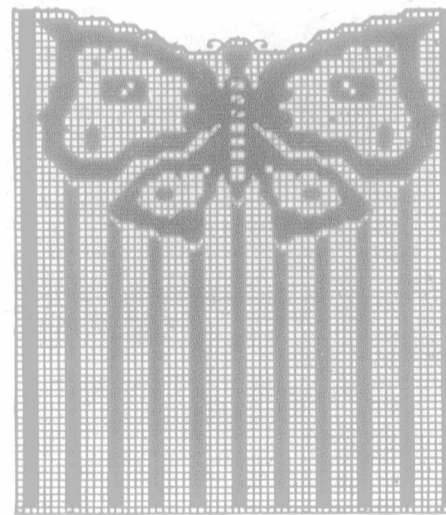


Chicken Insertion.

Nice for towels for child's room.

### Blind Man's Chain.

This is a chain stitch done through the work, by holding the thread (in the left hand) underneath the work, and bringing through somewhat similar to rag mat making, only keep on drawing your stitches through, connecting each to the last until you have the desired space covered. Your work is held in the left hand, as if you were sewing a pattern on with a needle, in the meantime the thread is held on the left hand just as in ordinary crochet.



Butterfly Vestee.

### An Expensive Ornament.

A young Scotsman had married a English lady, and some time afterwards he paid a visit to a bachelor uncle.

"Well, Sandy, I hear ye hae gotten a wife," said the old man.

"Yes, uncle."

"What can she dae?"

"Do? What do you mean?"

"Well," the uncle went on, "can she sew an' knit? Does she mend your claes?"

"No," the young man admitted.

"Humph!" commented the uncle. "Weel does she cook? Can she make parritch?"

"Oh (no, uncle!" the young man explained. "The servants do all those things. But you should hear her sing. She has the most beautiful voice you ever heard."

"Sing!" repeated the old man, scornfully. "Man could ye no hae gotten a canary?"—Selected.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Gain of Pain.

Every branch that beareth fruit, He purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.—S. John 15 : 2.

All which I took from thee I did but take  
 Not for thy harms,  
 But just that thou might'st seek it in My arms.

All which thy child's mistake  
 Fancies as lost, I have stored for thee at home;  
 Rise, clasp My Hand, and come!

—FRANCIS THOMPSON.

This morning I was stewing some crab-apples which came from an old and long-neglected tree. I don't know how many years that tree has been without cultivation or pruning, but I do know that the fruit is very poor and tasteless. Our Father is the Husbandman, closely watching each branch of the True Vine. When a branch is healthy and fruitful "He purgeth it." This is not done in unkindness, but in far-seeing love, "that it may bring forth more fruit." When trouble comes into our lives,—as it is pretty certain to do more than once or twice,—let us think hopefully of the gain of pain. Then we shall not only endure it bravely but accept it thankfully; expecting that, through the Gardener's wise pruning, we shall gain immeasurably. In the "Song of the Three Children," all things are called to praise the Lord—winter, as well as summer; frost as well as dew; ice and snow, as well as sun and moon; night and darkness, as well as day and light.

A few days ago I heard a harvest sermon on the text: "My Father is the Husbandman." The preacher reminded us of the impossibility of growing a harvest of wheat, without the ploughing and harrowing in the early part of the season, which must be followed by threshing in the end, before the good grain can be gathered in. He also said that the wheat which had endured the winter cold was the best wheat.

Of course, if we were allowed to choose, most of us would live our lives in the pleasant sunshine and avoid everything unpleasant. But the Husbandman cares too much for our souls to let us run wild. We have to endure the painful ploughing of heavy sorrows and the unpleasant harrowing of little trials. Let us try to accept them as gifts of love, instead of saying faithlessly: "What have I done to be punished in this unjust way?" Perhaps the trouble, which is so hard to endure, is a proof that the Husbandman is pleased with your fruitful life and is "purging" you in order to make your life more splendidly worth while.

Considerable experimenting has been done with blueberries; and it was found that if the plants were kept always in the pleasant air of a greenhouse they brought forth no fruit. The luxury, which appeared to be so kind, was really cruel. One blueberry plant, with two stems, was growing in a greenhouse. One stem was pushed through a hole in the glass, and was forced to endure the alternate freezing and thawing of the winter months. "When spring came the outdoor stem burst into leaf. . . but the stem that had been in the warm greenhouse all winter showed neither leaves nor swelling buds." I saw a photograph of the plant. One stem looked bare and lifeless, while the other was covered with leaves. If those sister stems had been able to think and talk, the one which had spent a year of easy luxurious comfort might have spoken pityingly to the poor, ill-treated stem in the cold outside. The out-door stem would probably have been envious of its mate and declared that "other people have all the luck." And yet, when the hour for fruit arrived, it would be easy to see that the apparently "lucky" stem had made a dead failure of life, while the "unlucky" one had good reason to thank the gardener.

Someone has said: "Hope is the mark of all the souls whom God has made. His friends." Let us look forward hopefully during the trying times of life, expecting that the chastening—which for the present seemeth to be not joyous but grievous—will "afterward yield the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

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This Vacuum Washer is Woman's Greatest Friend

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

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**My Quiet Hour.**

**Gain of Pain.**

ch that beareth fruit, He  
at it may bring forth more  
15:2.

ok from thee I did but take  
harms,  
thou might'st seek it in My  
y child's mistake  
I have stored for thee at  
My Hand, and come!  
—FRANCIS THOMPSON.

g I was stewing some crab-  
ame from an old and long-  
I don't know how many  
has been without cultiva-  
g, but I do know that the  
poor and tasteless. Our  
e Husbandman, closely  
branch of the True Vine  
ch is healthy and fruitful  
it." This is not done in  
t in far-seeing love, "that  
forth more fruit." When  
into our lives,—as it is  
to do more than once or  
s think hopefully of the  
Then we shall not only  
ly but accept it thankfully;  
r, through the Gardener's  
ve shall gain immeasurably,  
of the Three Children,  
called to praise the Lord—  
l as summer; frost as well  
snow, as well as sun and  
and darkness, as well as

s ago I heard a harvest  
text: "My Father is the  
The preacher reminded  
possibility of growing a  
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Let us look forward hope-  
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at the chastening—which  
t seemeth to be not joyous  
—will "afterward yield the  
nit of righteousness unto  
are exercised thereby."

**Make your  
light food  
nourishing**

Put a spoonful of Bovril  
into your soups, stews and  
and pies. It will give  
them a delicious new  
savouriness, and you will  
be able to get all the  
nourishment you require  
without making a heavy  
meal.

**BOVRIL**

**BABY HAD BAD  
CASE OF ECZEMA**

**On Arms, Face and Limbs.  
Itched. Cuticura Heals.**

"My baby had a very bad case of  
eczema. It started in small pimples  
and spread on her arms and face and  
limbs, as far as her hips. The skin  
was sore and red and the breaking  
out itched so that she wanted to  
scratch all the time. She was cross  
and fretful and could not sleep day  
or night.

"Then I used Cuticura, and when  
I had used four cakes of Soap and  
four boxes of Ointment she was  
healed." (Signed) Mrs. George  
Hisler, R. F. D. 2, Box 44, Coopers  
Mills, Me., May 6, 1919.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and  
Talcum the care of your skin.  
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold  
throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot:  
Lymana, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.  
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

**No Risk With  
Diamond Dyes**



Each package of "Diamond  
Dyes" contains directions so  
simple that any woman can  
diamond-dye a new, rich, fade-  
less color into worn, shabby  
garments, draperies, coverings,  
everything, whether wool, silk,  
linen, cotton or mixed goods.  
Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no  
other kind—then perfect re-  
sults are guaranteed even if  
you have never dyed before.  
Druggist has "Diamond Dyes  
Color Card"—16 rich colors.

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Ontario Hospital for Insane, Toronto  
offers a three years' course for young women in  
general and mental nursing. A liberal remunera-  
tion with uniform, board and laundry allowed  
during training. Comfortable nurses' residence.  
For particulars apply:  
Medical Superintendent  
Ontario Hospital Toronto, Ontario

If the "purging" were not "grievous"  
it would not be chastening at all. God's  
pruning of souls is not a sham, but the  
real thing. He cuts very deeply some-  
times, deep enough to hurt. Trust is  
not like spiritual chloroform, it does not  
make us unconscious of pain. Our  
Lord endured to the uttermost, and yet  
He thrustfully placed His suffering soul  
in the Father's hands. How much the  
world would have missed if He had not  
refused the offered drug which was able  
to dull to some extent the agony of  
crucifixion! Some people have believed that  
His suffering was not real—that He only  
appeared to suffer. But those who look  
to Him for sympathy in pain and trouble  
know better. He understands! He feels  
the pain, in wonderful sympathy with  
each of His members. When Saul of  
Tarsus was ill-treating Christians he was  
—unknowingly—persecuting Christ. Each  
blow aimed at one of the least of His  
brethren strikes on His Heart. Any  
neglect of "His own" is felt instantly by  
Him.

When pain of any kind has come into  
our lives, let us look forward hopefully  
to the good which will certainly come out  
of it, if we accept it humbly and bravely.  
I have read this story about Edison,  
the great electrician. "His tremendous  
experiment of trying to extract ores from  
powdered rock by magnets cost him five  
years of work, and at the end he had lost  
two million dollars. 'It's all right,'  
he said when he decided to stop. 'It's  
all for some good. Keeps me from getting  
a big head. Now let's take up the  
next thing!' and at that 'next thing' he  
went heart and soul."

St. Peter's sad failure probably taught  
him much-needed humility and depend-  
ence on God. He was not likely to  
boast again that his love for Christ was  
greater than that of his companions.  
One of the hardest things to bear is  
humiliation and loss of reputation  
caused by one's own sin; and yet if the  
miserable shame cuts out of a heart the  
sin of pride and self-righteousness, teach-  
ing the shrinking sinner penitence and  
humility, the frail gain will far outweigh  
the pain.

The great fire of London burned out  
the plague. It was a severe remedy for  
a terrible, death-dealing disease. It was  
better for the Londoners to lose their  
houses than their children. But one  
who is in the fire can only see its gain by  
the eye of faith. The world seems to have  
gained very little through the con-  
flagration of the Great War, but only God  
can see into the hearts of men and women.  
The Husbandman rejoices when He sees  
faith in a soul, though it may be weak and  
small as a grain of mustard-seed. Let  
us trust Him to bring good out of evil,  
and make even the wrath of man turn  
to His praise and the lasting good of His  
earth-children. He cares more for our  
eternal beauty than for our present  
comfort, and will not stay His purging  
for all our pleading until the work is  
fully done. We have good reason to  
thank Him for past troubles; let us try  
to thank Him also for present pain—  
trusting hopefully His love and unerring  
wisdom. Then we can say, with Dr.  
Van Dyke:

"I welcome all Thy sovereign Will,  
For all that Will is Love;  
And when I know not what Thou dost,  
I wait the light above."

Of course we have to wait before we can  
see the gain of pain. When you prune  
your orchard an ignorant person may  
think you are bent on wasteful destruction.  
The poor branches which are cut off  
and killed might have borne leaves and  
fruit for many years. Yet, if you do no  
pruning, the orchard will never reach its  
full fruitfulness. But the good results  
are not instantly visible. In every life  
there is great need of patience and faith.  
What our Father—the Husbandman—is  
doing we can't understand now, but we  
can trust Him,—and rejoice—then we  
shall "know" hereafter.

One who plays a game, runs a race,  
or does any important work, knows that  
it is the final result that is of importance.  
People who set their hearts on even an  
earthly ambition—seeking to win wealth,  
fame or power—are prepared to sacrifice  
time, strength and even honor, in order  
to reach their goal. If they can cheerfully  
give up some things for the sake of their  
ambition, shall we make a fuss over  
trifling troubles or great sorrows? Will  
the Master always say sadly that the  
children of this world are wiser in their

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The woman in town, or country, has  
the same advantage as her sister in the  
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best-known firm of Cleaners and  
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For years, the name of "Parker's" has  
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most fragile material, or household  
curtains, draperies, rugs, etc.

Write to us for further particulars, or  
send your parcels direct to

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The real test of a great piano lies in its power to harmonize with the  
human voice. The

**SHERLOCK-MANNING**  
20th Century Piano  
The Piano worthy of your home

has gained for itself a reputation among gifted vocalists as a desirable instru-  
ment to be used for the accompaniment. Upon many occasions great artists  
have backed their confidence in this masterly all-Canadian piano by request-  
ing it for use in recital.

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

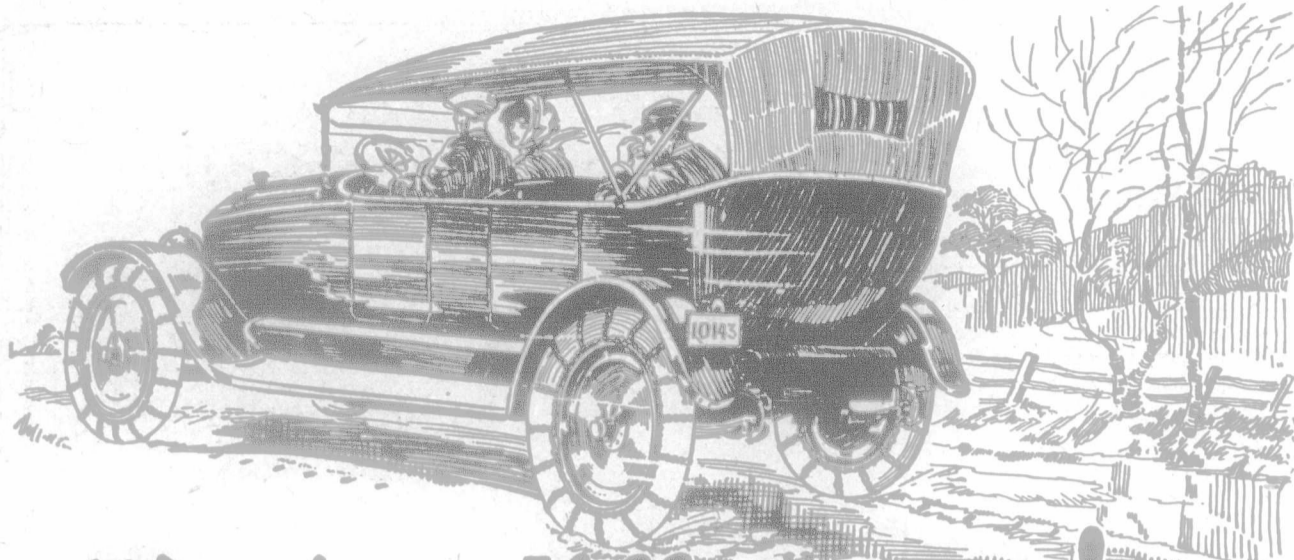
**THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO., London, Canada**

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they  
belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold  
neighborly friendships is to fence to pre-  
vent trespassing. This fence "locks  
the bars," "stays put." Made  
of Open Hearth steel  
wire—heavily  
galvanized

in such  
a thorough  
manner that it  
will not flake, chip  
or peel off. The wires  
are tough, elastic and  
springy and will not snap or  
break under sudden shocks or quick  
atmospheric changes. The joints are  
securely held with the "Peerless Lock,"  
which will successfully withstand shocks and strains and  
yet it can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground  
without buckling, snapping or kinking. We also build a  
full line of poultry fence, ornamental fence and  
gates. Write for our literature. Valuable  
information on fence construction.

**THE DANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO.**  
Limited  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



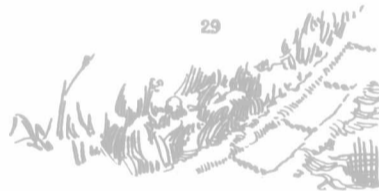
## What a difference!

—and Dreadnaught Chains will do it—giving you that perfect control and ease of mind under otherwise hazardous conditions.

A similar name will not give you Dreadnaught quality and service. Insist on Dreadnaught—*The Master Chain*.

Made in Canada

**McKinnon-Columbus Chain, Ltd.**  
St. Catharines Ontario



pursuit of their aim then the children of light? Our gain is infinitely worth while, if—through the discipline of life—we are daily growing more like Christ.

"Who bides His time, he tastes the sweet  
Of honey in the saltiest tear;  
And though he fares with slowest feet,  
Joy runs to meet him, drawing near."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

### For The Sick and Needy.

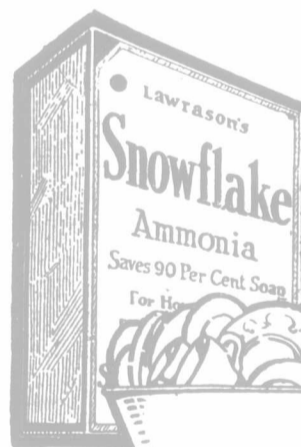
I am away from home on important business, but yesterday a letter was forwarded to me from T. G. M.—one of our readers—who had enclosed a money order for fifteen dollars. This large sum will bring help and cheer to many families when I return to Toronto—which will be soon, I hope. To-day I received a gift of two dollars from "a very interested reader of the Quiet Hour," Mono Road. This will go out at once to someone greatly in need of a kindly lift.

Probably several packages of papers for the "shut-in" have reached my little flat during my absence. Thanks for all!

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

### The Infinite Lesson.

We are all of us learning our lessons,  
Still children at school, in a way,  
With a spirit for toil and adventure  
And a hunger and yearning for play.  
And some of us dream of our triumphs,  
And some of us think of our care,  
And some of us struggle in patience,  
And some of us struggle in prayer;  
But the truth of it all is the lesson  
Life teaches to those in the light—  
That only the right shall triumph,  
And there's nothing worth while but the right.  
Baltimore Sun.



## Cuts grease-Saves Soap

A spoonful of Snowflake Ammonia softens a whole pan of dish water, dissolves the grease from the dishes—and saves its cost in soap.

Use it in kitchen, bathroom, laundry.

# Snowflake

THE FULL STRENGTH

# Ammonia

### A REAL FOUNDATION

**Three Full Sisters:** Willow Bank Beauty Walker (45027), born Dec. 1916, R.O.M. Record at 2 years 14.57, made several weeks after calving. Willowbanks Darkey Walker (56725), born Dec. 1917, fresh. Willowbanks Butter Cup Teake Walker (80162), born Nov. 10th, 1919. Sire, King Walker Pride, a 30-lb. son of the noted King Walker. 63 high-record daughters and Pride Hengerveld Lennox; butter, 7 days, 30.11; milk, 369; noted winner of prizes and championships. The dam of these heifers is Queen Annie Teake Lady 12312. Butter, 7 days, at 4 years of age, 27.10; milk, 479.20. Milk, 1 year, at 3 years of age, 12,512 lbs.; butter, 615. Three R.O.M. daughters. They are almost perfect individuals. Write or phone for price and extended ped.

C. V. ROBBINS (Bell Phone, Fenwick Sta.) WELLANDPORT

### Scotch Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

Clementinas, Floras, Mysies, Matchless, Roan Princess and Clarets. Most of these heifers are bred to Gainford of Salem, a son of Gainford Marquis.  
THOMAS PIERCE, Brussels P.O. Huron County.

## 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.

RECENTLY Dr. Grenfell, of the Labrador, lectured in this place, and among the many things he said was an altogether incidental recommendation of brown bread. He said that the fisher folk along the coast refuse to eat it, as they like white bread better; as a result "blood troubles are brought on." It is not necessary to point the moral. Down here in Southern Canada, where we have all sorts of vegetables, there is less likelihood of our being attacked by these "blood troubles," but the advantages of eating brown bread stand proved. Some time ago, as you may remember, "Medicus" told us about the vitamins in bran, a component of brown bread. It is, no doubt, the lack of these health-givers that troubles the Labrador fisher-folk.

WHEN I was coming down the avenue this morning, on the way to work, a big black cloud came up over the sky, a sudden gust of wind blew, and in a moment all the air was filled with a shower of leaves from the tree above. They looked like golden rain-drops, and as they fell there was a soft pat-pat as they struck other leaves on the ground and pavement.

The gust passed, the shower ceased, and the tree-lined avenue appeared again a long converging lane walled with gold, copper and dull tawny red,—very beautiful, but not as beautiful as the woods on your farm, dear reader.

I thought of two things. The first was very frivolous, I fear. A girl in a nut-brown suit, with a brown hat that had a dab of burnt orange on it, came out into the landscape from a side street, and I thought how all the warm tones fit into the autumn.—The browns, copper, henna, sand, olive green, the reds, deep yellows, taupe (which is a warm gray), prune and navy (an "all-the-year color")—these, unquestionably, are the colors that look best in the fall and winter, if they suit one at all. For spring are the light blues, light greens, pale yellow, the colder grays, mauve and white.

My next thought was of the wonderful economy of Nature in her disposition of the leaves. She lets them fall off the trees when ripe (it is not the "frost" that causes them to fall) and they serve two purposes: they form a warm blanket for roots that need covering, and they finally become resolved into a rich black soil which, in turn, nurtures future vegetation. It makes me "wild" every fall to see the tons of leaves burned up in the cities simply because people don't like the look of them on their lawns; I keep thinking about all the fine vegetables and flowers those leaves would grown if given half a chance. I know one woman who, every October, rakes all the leaves she can get into her garden and put them in trenches that she digs for the purpose. She covers them nicely with soil, and the rains of fall and spring do the rest of the work; indeed, by this simple method she has transformed a plot of ground that was rather sandy and none too good into a rich, deep, mellow garden which produces an almost tropical luxuriance of growth. . . . I am glad to pass this on to you, knowing you understand that every pound of fertilizer of this kind used in the garden will spare just so much more barnyard manure for the fields.

WHAT a time of change we are living in! Of course, there are many, many changes on the way, but I am thinking just now of the strenuous fight for prohibition, or at least local option, that is going on in Scotland. Not so very long ago people used to talk about "Scotch toddy," and it seemed a foregone conclusion that Scotchmen would have their "wee bit drappie," by hook or crook,—like the Scotch member of a teetotal society which permitted the use of whiskey at sheep-dipping time; he kept a sheep which he dipped every day! But now even Scotland has the fight on, with "Pussyfoot" Johnson busier than ever. (What a fine man he is!) Perhaps there will not be immediate victory for the prohibition forces, but



gle Nook

...ence in this and other... Kindly write on one side of... ways send name and address... If pen name is also given... not be published. (3) When... be forwarded to anyone, place... envelope ready to be sent on... nth in this department for... to appear.

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...will not be immediate...prohibition forces, but

victory is bound to come sooner or later, because really the world is on the up-grade.

Isn't it a pleasure to think of how everything, everywhere, must improve when the last stronghold of the drink that saps men's brains, wherever it may be on this earth, has been downed?—Men, henceforth, will be at least responsible; the crimes due to drunkenness will be at an end forever; little children will be born with healthier bodies; homes will be happier; the money once wasted on drink for one or two members of the family will be expended on necessities for all; constitutions will be stronger, brains clearer.

Yes, the whole world must be better and more progressive. There are other evils besides drink, it is true, but they too must one day bite the dust.

Good luck to the forces of "right-ness" in Scotland. For the eyes of all Europe—and the whole world—are upon her. The vote is to be in November.

THOSE of you who were at the Guelph Summer School will remember how we laughed one day when Professor Reynolds, when talking about "clothes" (subject immortalized in Sartor Resartus—"The Tailor Patched"!)

remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, that "The collar and the yoke are traditional badges of servitude." Nevertheless he hoped that the average farmer, for his own personal self-respect, would learn to be more careful of his personal appearance when he comes up to town. He would like to see the day, he said, when the farmer would drive up to the house in his car, nicely dressed and groomed, and his wife would call out of the window, "Wait a minute, John, until I powder my nose."

Of course, there are farmers who take care to brush their hair and clothes and give their teeth and nails an extra scrub before going out among people,—but, again, there are numbers of them who do not, and perhaps these would feel none the worse if they did. There are a few farm women, too, who might be just a little tidier in their personal appearance than they are. Haven't you seen an occasional one? (These are my own remarks; they might apply to many town-folk as well.—J.)

Afterwards, to leave no chance of being misunderstood, Professor Reynolds became very serious, and let it be known, clearly enough, how much he respects the farmer, and how deeply he sees the possibilities open to the farmers who keep wide awake in these strenuous days. Upon one occasion, he said, he had been present at a meeting of farmers and business men. The farmers had come up to confer with these business men—representatives of banks and other Big Business—upon matters concerning both. The President of the business organization, who was chairman of the meeting, introduced the order of the day by outlining just what should and should not be discussed, and the one thing, above all others, that he thought should not be discussed was the tariff.

The first farmer who got up to speak, said that he and his associates agreed, in general, with what had been said, but that they most thoroughly disagreed with the opinion that the tariff could not be discussed. If that could not be dealt with, nothing could be dealt with.

"In short," said President Reynolds, in telling us about the event, "the farmers presented their case with such logic and dignity that, as a result, almost the only thing discussed was the tariff."

"Logic and dignity."—Again (I speak especially to those of you who were at the Summer School) didn't you just feel, all through President Reynold's lectures, a thrill of pride in the dignity of farming? Didn't you just feel the boundless opportunities ahead, in the rural life of this country? Didn't you just know that President Reynolds was trying to pass on to others some gleam of the vision he himself has caught?

We have given you some of the addresses, in full, in our pages; others have been very closely reported. Of course, the personality is lost, somewhat, when one reads, instead of listens to, a speech,—but the printed speech has this advantage: that one can read it over and over until all the ideas sink in. And, at any rate, many of you may soon have the opportunity of hearing the President of

our Agricultural College in person. I understand he is on the program at some of the Women's Institute conventions—and, no doubt, he will speak at other meetings besides.

IT seems to me, if I remember rightly, that when I was little all the women, so far as public affairs were concerned, were very much like the proverbial good child, who might be seen but was never heard. This morning (Oct. 14th) I have been reading about two meetings, which turned out to be practically indignation meetings, in which, assuredly, women were both seen and heard. One was in Toronto, and at it many more-than-ruffled voices denounced in no uncertain terms the recent action of the Board of Commerce in setting the price of granulated sugar at 21 cents per lb. until the end of the year—while at the same time it was to be got over in the United States at half the price. The other meeting was in Brandon, where, before the Tariff Commission, a number of women spoke their minds against duties that have raised the price of almost every necessity of life on Western farms, including building and furnishing materials, labor-saving devices and even the details of a baby's wardrobe, children's clothing, medicines and school books, to unreasonable and sometimes prohibitive prices. It was pointed out, with much logic and force, that the natural conditions of farm life over the greater part of the West are so difficult and mean so much drudgery to the women, as well as the men, that there should be no artificial burdens to add to the weight.

Assuredly woman's voice is being heard, and, with the vote, she can at last speak with power. Is not that just as it should be?—provided she always stands for "the greatest good of the greatest number," takes the care to inform herself about every side of an issue before she speaks, and so gets the balance that means common sense as well as sympathy.

It may interest you to know that, according to an article in a recent number of the *Literary Digest* (perhaps you read it), some scientists have been investigating to find out the relative intelligence and cleverness of men's and women's minds. They have found them to be on the whole, just "fifty-fifty;" in other words, women are just as clever and just as intelligent as men, in anything they choose to pay attention to.—And so another fogey old prejudice is exploded; once upon a time it was thought that women were actually rather feeble-minded.

Before I close—thinking again of the sugar fracas—may I repeat what I have sent on to you before: viz., that the composition of refined beet sugar is exactly that of cane sugar, hence if you can get beet sugar cheaper you need not hesitate to use it. Also, do you know that you can can (not "cancan") apples and other fruit absolutely without sugar and add the sweetening when the jars are opened? Sugar may be cheaper then. So long as the sterilizing is perfect and the tops and rubbers right, the product will keep.

JUNIA.

**Worth Thinking Over.**  
"No big man or woman has time for frivolities; it is either one thing or the other. We work and work, and rise and rise; or else we try to flutter through life on butterfly wings—and then we fall by the way-side."—David Belasco.

**A Meal in One Dish of Vegetables.**

PEOPLE are just beginning to realize the tremendous food value of vegetables. As usual, the scientists have led the way. They have proved beyond doubt that a little meat once a day (supplemented, of course, by the usual quantities of milk, cheese and eggs, during the day) is sufficient for body repair, and that it is upon the plant world that we must depend for strength and energy. It is known, too, that plants contain medicinal properties that help us to be healthy. And so, at last the vegetable world has come into the place it should always have held, and we are learning to demand, not only the cereals (the grains, wheat, oatmeal, rice, etc.) and potatoes, but also as many of the other plants, or their fruits, as we can obtain. What a variety of them there is, too! Just to

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begin with—asparagus, spinach, lettuce, cress, onions, peas, beans, corn, cucumbers, beets, carrots, squash, marrow, Swiss chard, cabbage, cauliflower, pumpkins, turnips, vegetable oyster and kale. Not to mention rhubarb and all of the fruits, including tomatoes! So there is something for every month in the year, and no excuse whatever, for the majority of folk, for being without vegetables and fruits.

A long time ago some experimenting cook discovered the deliciousness of cooking a jumble of vegetables together with a little meat. She called it "Irish Stew." Then, by and by, it began to dawn upon other cooks that different mixtures of vegetables might be served, and so came into being the idea of a "whole meal" in a vegetable dish. You may serve meat separately if you wish, but the dishes containing beans or macaroni are quite nutritious without, and, if served for supper, do not call for meat. Here are a few of the ideas:

**Rice and Onions.**—Wash a cupful of rice well, drain it and boil in plenty of salted water for 25 minutes. Drain and steam for 10 minutes, then add 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter, salt and white pepper to taste. Arrange in a pyramid on a hot platter, pour tomato sauce around then lay boiled onions all about on the tomato sauce. Put a bit of butter on each onion, sprinkle with pepper, and serve very hot. Save the rice water for soup or starch.

**Cauliflower Fritters with Beans.**—Boil a cauliflower head in salty water until tender. Drain, divide into pieces and dip into the following batter: Sift 1 cup flour with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teasp. salt; add 1 well-beaten egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk and 1 tablespoon melted butter or olive oil. Beat until smooth and glossy, add the cauliflower a piece at a time, and fry in smoking, deep fat. Have a hot platter with a pyramid of boiled beans in the center, lay the fritters about and serve at once. The fat should be deep enough to cover the fritters, and "blue smoke" should be beginning to come off it before they are put in. If this is observed the fat will not soak in and the fritters will be digestible. Also, the fat will not be wasted. It may be used for several times for other kinds of fritters, doughnuts, etc.

**Steamed Squash with Sauce.**—Wash and pare the squash and cut into neat pieces. Steam steadily for 1 hour. Make a sauce as follows: Blend 2 tablespoonfuls butter with 2 tablespoonfuls flour and cook in a saucepan, stirring steadily. Add gradually 1 cup milk and stir until smooth. Season to taste. Put the hot squash on a hot platter, pour the sauce and lay a border of fried beets about. Serve very hot. The beets should be first boiled, then sliced and fried.

### Winter Protection of Perennials.

IF your perennials have grown into large clumps you may divide them now and plant the pieces taken off, at once, in other quarters. Cut down a few of the tallest stalks, but leave enough of the old growth to hold the snow. Cover the more tender kinds with some leaves, held down by brush, or put on a light sprinkling of straw, half-rotted barnyard manure. Be careful, however, not to make any covering so deep and thick as to keep out air, as that might kill the plants. Any covering put on should be light and open. The hardy perennials require very little covering, if any, after they are once thoroughly established. Among these are the tall larkspurs, Michaelmas daisy, hollyhocks, golden glow, bleeding heart, gas plant, Canterbury bells, gaillardia or blanket flower, lychnis (scarlet lightning), peonies, perennial phlox, the bulbs, pompon chrysanthemums, sweet William, garden pinks, and the bulbs. Never put manure over the bulbs; it often kills them, especially lilies.

Perennials or bulbs may be planted out at any time before the soil freezes, so long as it is in fairly dry condition, never when it is sticky and wet. Before setting them out be sure to give forethought to the color combinations.

### Pot Plants.

For "Maple View," Huron Co., Ont. The florists avoid earth worms by baking the soil before it is used. Would advise you to do this and report your fern, washing the roots carefully. I have also

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of Anderson Siding, says:

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How about YOU, Mr. Hog Raiser? Are you acquainted with

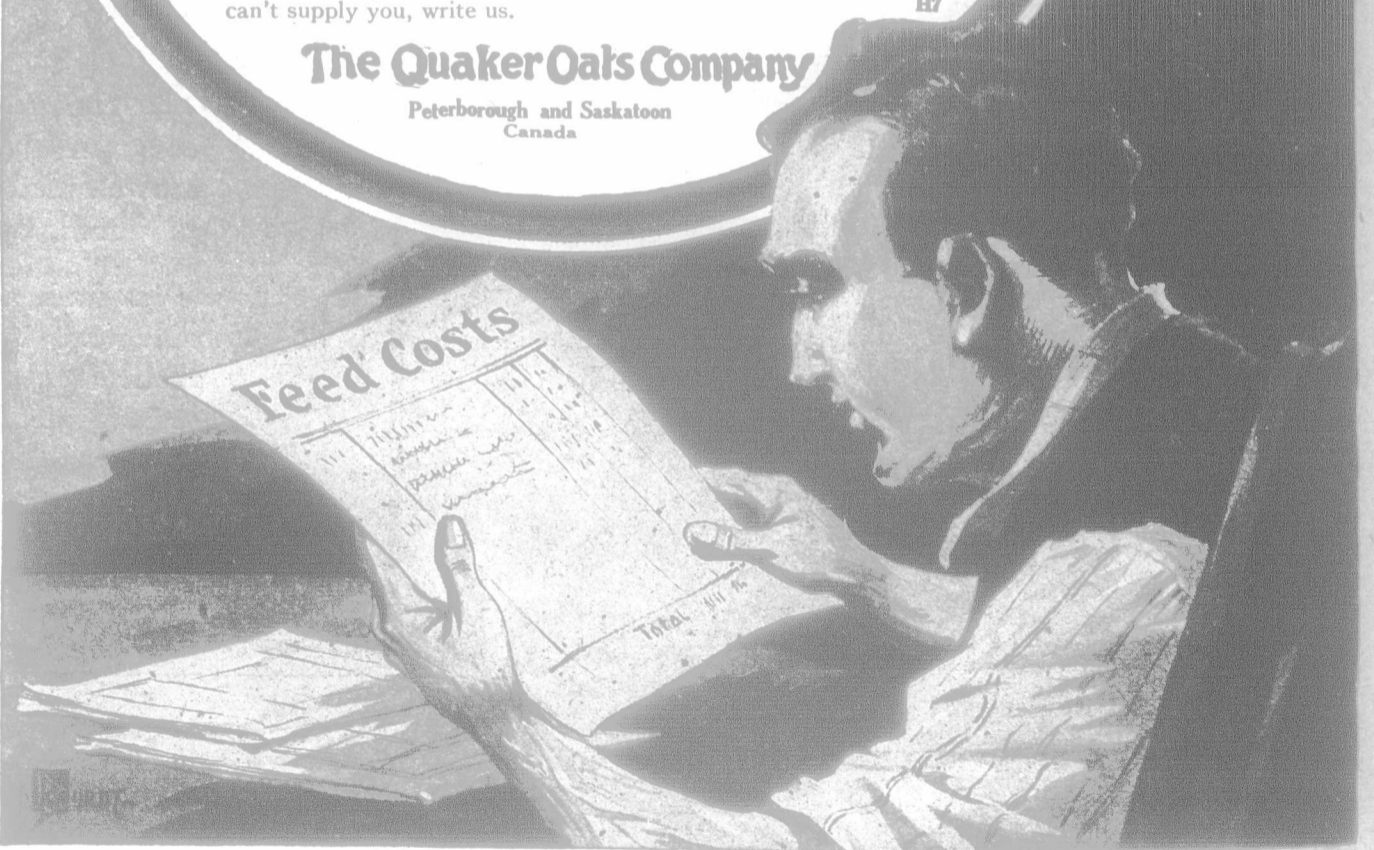
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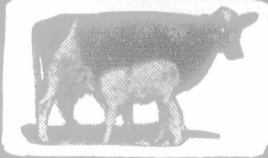


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heard that if you saturate the soil with lime water the worms will come to the top; but I have not tried doing so.

The enclosed leaf seems to be that of a "hoya" or wax vine, a very pretty climber or trailer, with clusters of pretty waxy flowers.

### Perry Pictures.

For I. M. T., Victoria Co., Ont. The address you want is "Perry Pictures Co.," Malden, Mass., U. S. We do not know the present price of their catalogue. Write to them for it. Another noted picture company is "The Copley Prints," Boston, Mass., U. S.

### Icing for Wedding Cake, Etc.

For "Enquirer," Wellington Co., Ont. Almond icing is considered the nicest for wedding cake. Here is a good recipe:

Take the whites of 3 eggs, 1 lb. icing sugar, 1 lb. sweet almonds, 1½ oz. bitter almonds. Blanch the almonds (by scalding and rubbing off the skins) the day before, that they may be perfectly dry. Put through a chopper 7 or 8 times. Add to the slightly beaten whites, then add the sugar. Use a silver knife dipped in hot water to smooth on cake. Cover with plain white icing, and decorate as you choose.

You can have an icing tube made. It is simply a cone-shaped bag with a small opening at the small end. You can make this bag yourself of a bit of ticking. Now have a tin tube made, about 2½ or 3 inches long, smaller at one end than the other (a quite small opening at the smaller end) and slip it through the small hole in the bag. It should now fit quite tightly. When you want to use it, put icing into the little ticking bag and squeeze, forming the icing, as it comes out of the tube, into little spirals, scallops, or anything else you like.

A suitable menu for a wedding party of 24 will be anything that is good—roast fowl or chicken patties, potatoes, creamed cauliflower, a green salad, ice-cream or fruit salad, cake, bride's cake, coffee. Of course, at a wedding you will not forget salted almonds, olives, small sweet pickles, all of which may be on the table. If a buffet luncheon is served instead of this "sit-down" luncheon, or "breakfast," you must have things more easily served: sandwiches of various kinds, with olives, pickles, almonds, and bits of celery; then cakes, ices, bon-bons, coffee.

The cake may be served in any order you choose—the bride's cake first or last, just as you like. There is no hard and fast rule. Yes, serve the cakes with the ice-cream.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### Mulching Strawberries.

Do not mulch strawberries until the ground is frozen hard over the surface. Cover with straw or leaves to about 3 inches.

#### Raspberries in Fall.

If raspberries or blackberries are growing in an exposed position, and you are afraid they may be winter-killed, bend the canes over and throw earth over the tips, or even over the whole of the cane if that is convenient. If left standing, cut the canes back slightly when necessary, and tie them to stakes or trellises so they will not be broken by the weight of snow.

#### Storing Vegetables.

The ideal cellar is one that is cool, light, fairly dry, with all the bins, etc., elevated a little from the floor to permit circulation of air beneath, the bottoms of the bins, of course, being made for circulation. Potatoes and turnips, if dry when put in, will keep nicely in the bins. Beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, winter radish and celery keep well in clean, dry sand, and should be packed so that one vegetable does not touch another, as this prevents decay. Put cabbage and squashes (with a piece of the stalk left on) on shelves, keeping them a little apart, if possible. Onions keep best in mesh bags or slatted crates which permit free circulation of air. Large green tomatoes may be ripened by hanging the tomato plants in the cellar, or by wrapping each separately in paper; do not keep them in too warm a place, as too much heat will weaken them. Leave a few parsnips and salsify in the ground for use in early spring before growth starts.

### Winter Salads.

IN varying the winter menu, no dish is more convenient, more palatable, and at the same time more wholesome than the salad. Some people, it is true, seem to have to acquire a taste for these "cold foods," but the majority like them at first, and to like them once is to like them always.

It is a great wonder that more country people do not make salads. Almost every requisite is to be found on a farm, or may be very easily procured, and then the preparation takes so very little time. The utensils for making them, too, are few, and easily cleaned. One only needs a bowl, a spoon and a little granite dish for the dressing, and a wooden bowl—an old butter tray will do—and a chopping knife (which may be procured at any hardware for 25 cents) for the salad itself.

Then, any good dressing will "keep," especially in the winter, so enough may be made at one time to do for several weeks. It may be kept nicely in a glass sealer, and a little of it taken out whenever a salad is made. Here are two nice recipes for dressing.

1. Beat together the yolks of 3 eggs, 1 level teaspoon salt, and 1 of mustard. Add 1 cup of thick cream, then ½ cup hot vinegar, and beat in lightly the whites of the three eggs beaten stiff. Cook over hot water till like soft custard. Just before mixing with the salad a little sugar may be added if liked.

2. Beat yolks of 2 eggs, and add ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon mustard, and one of sugar. Beat these, then add 6 tablespoons of melted butter and 6 of lemon juice. Cook till creamy.

This second dressing is very nice for fruit salads, e. g., (1) Chop find a few tart, mellow apples and with them one onion. Mix with some of the dressing. (2) Chop together white crisp celery and some nice apples. You may add an onion, and some nut meats if you like, and will have a most delicious salad. Mix last of all with the dressing. (3) Mix bananas and oranges; or bananas and canned pineapples; or oranges and celery—almost any combination of chopped fruit may be used, and mixed with the dressing.

The first dressing is better for vegetable or meat salads. (1) Take all the meat off a boiled chicken, or some lean boiled ham. Mix with the meat, celery and a piece of onion. Chop all together and mix with dressing No. 1. (2) Boil ½ lb. beans till very soft. Mix with them 2 tablespoons of minced onion, and, if liked, some chopped boiled beet and raw celery. Mix with the dressing and let the whole stand 1 hour before serving. (4) Mince together white, raw cabbage and celery. Dress and serve. Nut meats chopped finely are nice in this. (5) Mix chopped celery and nut meats with minced boiled potato, and a little onion minced also. Dress and serve. (6) Chop finely some cold boiled tongue, celery, and a couple of hard-boiled eggs. Dress and serve. (7) Take any cold-boiled fish that is left over. Shred it and mix with chopped, raw cabbage and mix with dressing. Codfish is nice for this. (8) Mix cold, boiled beans with any left-over meat (lean meat, of course) and dress. (9) Chop boiled beets very finely with some onion. Mix with dressing. (10) Mix with cold, boiled fish three or four hard-boiled eggs, being sure that there are no bones left in the fish. Put in a few pickles. Chop all together and dress.

After trying a few of the above, any house-keeper will be able to see and invent endless possibilities in the line of combinations for salads. Nearly all of the recipes given are such as may be carried out now during the winter season, and a great many of them may be made of left-overs. Never throw to the pigs any "bits" of vegetables which may be left over. Such small quantities cannot help the pigs much, and you can make a nice dish of them. Mix them together, pour a nice dressing over them, and serve them as salads, with meat and potatoes, for your next day's dinner. Again, if you have only cooked one chicken, and people enough come on you unawares to eat two, do not despair. Cut up all the meat off it (or your little piece of boiled ham) in your chopping bowl. Add celery to it, beans, cold boiled potato, almost anything in fact, that you happen to have; mix your dressing in with it, and serve in individual dishes. You will find that your little bit of meat will stretch out wonderfully, and you will thank the person who was the inventor of salads.

### The Horses Not Working.

The auto had broken down. A pair of legs protruding from underneath it seemed to indicate the presence of some one attempting repairs.

"Break down?" inquired a passer-by. "Oh, no, only playing hide-and-seek with the works," came in muffled sarcasm from the voice belonging to the legs. But the questioner was not easily daunted.

"What power car is it?" "Forty horse," came the reply. "What seems to be the matter?" "Well, as far as I can judge," answered the car's owner, crawling from under the wreckage, "thirty-nine of the horses have bolted, and the remaining one's too upset to answer questions."

## Better Bull Bulletin

No. 9

ONTARIO CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
TORONTO, CANADA

### Which of These Lots of Steers Did It Pay Best To Raise?



The two lots were practically the same age and were sold at the Union Stock Yards at West Toronto on the same day.

The upper lot were bred from grade cows and sired by a grade bull. They made an average weight of 780 lbs. and sold for 8½ cents a pound, an average return per steer of \$61.50.

The lower lot were bred from grade cows and were sired by a pure bred bull. They weighed an average of 1,500 lbs., and sold for 16 cents a pound, an average return per steer of \$240.00.

Even allowing a great deal for better feeding in the one lot than in the other, the pure bred sire accounted for a great difference in these steers.

Which lot would you rather raise?



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This is an opportunity for you to let your money out at perhaps double the interest rate which you are now getting on some of it, and it will be our pleasure to go into details with you, so that you may be thoroughly acquainted with the situation and enable you to discuss the matter with either your attorney or your banker if you desire.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars upon request to our Toronto Office, at 11 King Street East.

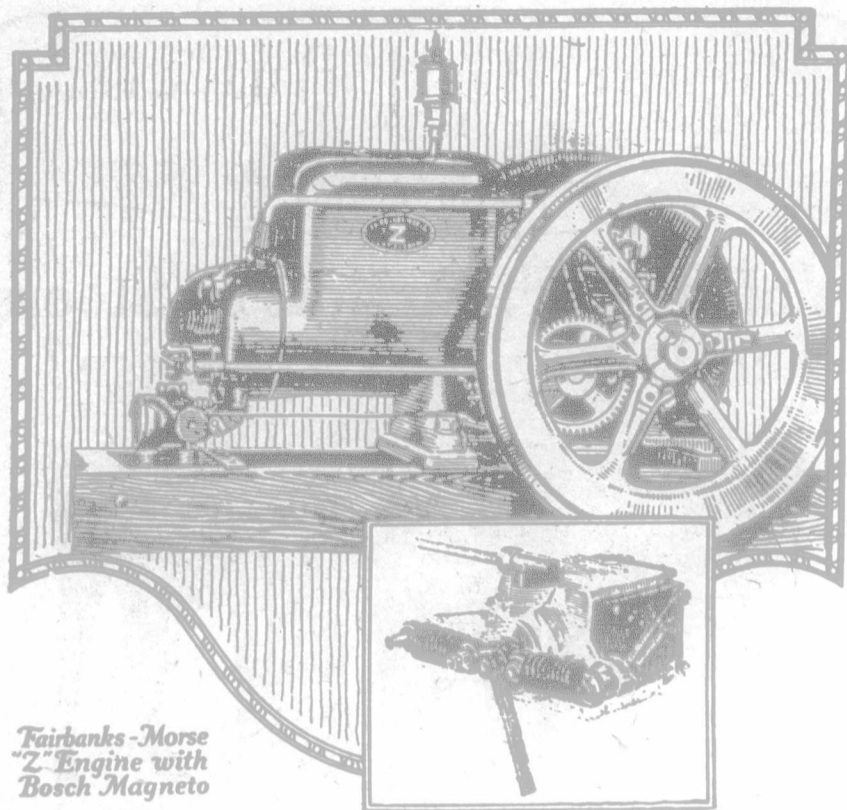
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**Is Your Spare Time Worth Money?** Write to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine and learn how you can make money in your spare time in an easy and pleasant way.

### Training Little Children. It is the Ideals Held Before Little Folk and Spirit Infused Into Work and Play That Help to Them Useful Men and Women.

By Mrs. JANET W. MCKENZIE.

Kindergarten training is often begun at home-uncsciously by both mother and child. It has its beginnings in the answers to first questions familiar to every mother, such as "Mother, what color is this?" "How many are there?" "Which is my right hand?" "Which is heavier?"

If mother will take a little time to play with her children, as Froebel urges, the first question about color can be made the nucleus of a little game. Let the child find something of the same color as that which first interests him, then something in each of the six standard colors; count the articles found; classify them as smooth or rough, heavy or light, and so on.

In the same way the three type forms of solids—the sphere, cube and cylinder—can be shown the child, and articles around the house classified as cubical like the cube or block, round like the sphere or ball, or cylindrical like a barrel. The size of objects should also be noted.

Color, form and number can easily be made into games if mother has time to play with her children.

When mother is busy with the pressing routine of housework, perhaps a box of cranberries and along thread in a coarse needle would entertain a dear little meddler, and give mother a free hour to work. Cranberries may be scarce, but buttons flourish in every home; also inch pieces of straw which can be combined with circles or squares of colored paper cut out of bright advertising pages.

When baking is under way, and little hands have to be kept from interfering, a piece of colored string one yard long with the ends tied together will afford much delight. Wet the string and make as perfect a circle of it as possible on a flat surface. By pushing a point in the circle to the center, we change what looked like a full moon into a crescent; pushing in three places makes a clover leaf. The variations are endless. And the child can learn with an occasional suggestion from mother, to make familiar symmetrical outlines in this way.

Perhaps it is bread that is being baked. What possibilities in a small lump of dough! It can be made into a loaf just like mother's or rolled into tiny biscuits.

Toothpicks have many possibilities as play material. With them pictures can be made in outline of houses, fences, furniture, boats or stars, and it is material that can be used over and over again.

Chains of paper are made by slipping one short strip within another and pasting the ends. Colored strips may be alternated with the white strips that have been saved from rolls of narrow ribbon.

Coloring with crayons, cutting out pictures and pasting, are all kindergarten activities that can be carried on at home.

A blank-book in which pictures of furniture have been pasted for each room of a house, give delight that I have seen last all summer. How eagerly the advertising pages in magazines are searched for the kitchen cabinet, bath tub, parlor suite, crib or bed! How carefully the selected pictures are cut and pasted on the proper page.

With a hat-box as the frame for a doll-house, and cardboard partitions making four rooms, a child's interest and attention may be occupied perhaps for several months. The house can be furnished as to occupants and rugs from the magazines, while curtains can be made for the windows from paper lace used in candy boxes. The furniture can be made from folded paper or built with small blocks of dominoes.

These suggestions only touch the rim of activities that kindergarten training opens up to the little child. What the mother may do at home will be helpful, but what the kindergarten does every day for three hours, will be far more so. In kindergarten the child is a member of a social group and learns the valuable lesson of consideration of others and the spirit of team work.

May I say to mothers who are not within reach of a public kindergarten, that your best course is to agitate and co-operate to have one if it is a possible thing.

However, the spirit is more important

than the material. "Come, let us live with our children", says Froebel, and "Come and play with us," say the children themselves.

Look back in memory to your own childhood. What are your dearest recollections of your mother? Her unceasing care for your food, clothes, teeth, eyes, health? Or is it not rather that happy day you took your lunch, mother and the rest, and went for an unexpected picnic? Did the shopping trips, the church-going, the calling, the occasional matinee, leave the deepest impress, or the quiet hour when mother was alone with you and read or told you stories?

Dear mothers, cumbered, like Martha, with many cares, can you not see that the practical and necessary services which you render your child minister to the physical, which passes, but the hours of play and mental effort which you share and encourage and the ideals you set up for emulation, these are the meat of the spirit of your child, which nourish the very essence of his life, developing in him that intangible something we call personality, and forming his contribution to the race.

The occupations of grownups have great attraction for children. A few simple regular duties should be given them every day. Work is one of the greatest means of spiritual development, and the wisest of all teachers for little children. Friedrich Froebel said that a child's offer to help should never be refused. To be sure, the mother may at first find it far more of a hindrance than a help, but children of 4 or 5 can learn to dress and undress themselves, wipe the dishes, dust the chairs, help make beds, carry small pieces of kindling, empty scrap baskets, water plants and help in many other ways.

If the mother's spirit is right, children will always love to help. Children are little reflectors, and soon catch the spirit of cheerful, willing work. If they see work done complacently, what wonder if they also begin to feel badly used when asked to perform some simple helpful service—and to look upon work as a disagreeable hardship.—National Kindergarten Association, N. Y.

### Current Events

The first Dominion Child Welfare Conference in Canada met in Ottawa this week.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, the distinguished English author is visiting Canada.

The Canadian Cereal Flour Mills and elevator, Tillsonburg, Ont., were destroyed by fire.

The Cabinet suspended the order of the Board of Commerce placing sugar in Canada at 21 cents a pound. The order may be rescinded.

Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education for Ontario, speaking at Ottawa to the Convention of the teachers from the West Carleton Inspectorate, said he is advocating and working for a minimum salary of \$2,000 for teachers.

Women of the Western Provinces protested before the Tariff Commission, at Brandon, on Oct. 13th, against having to pay a large tariff toll on most of the necessities used, and stated that the women are suffering from too much drudgery because of the impossibility of getting labor-saving devices at a reasonable cost. Mrs. J. S. Woods, President of the United Farm Women of Manitoba said that since farm life in the West is handicapped by so many natural difficulties she thought all artificial burdens should be removed, to encourage the industry. Miss Mabel Finch detailed the tariff tax on nearly every item of house building, furnishing, etc. Also she itemized the articles needed for a new baby, showing that on an expenditure of \$33 duties made up \$7.47. Later the child's food, medicines, school books and clothing were taxed in the same way, so that the raising of large families was penalized. She asserted that whereas 10 years ago butter sold at 25 cents a lb., and would buy 1 broom, 5 yards of cotton, or 4 cups and saucers, now butter sells at 60 cents a lb., but it requires 2 lbs. to buy the same quality of broom,

AT THE LONDON SALE

100 BREEDING SHORTHORNS 100

The Strongest Offering Yet Sold in Western Ontario

75 Females 20 Cows with Calves 25 Choice Young Bulls

Drawn from many of Ontario's oldest herds, and selling at the EXHIBITION GROUNDS

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

THE CONSIGNORS:

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T. E. Robson, London.

THE FAMILIES:

Rosewoods Missies
Clarets Rosalie
Minas Lovelys
Broadhooks Rosemarys
Miss Ramsden Crimson Flower
Mysies Emmeline
Rosebuds Mayflower

A FEW OF THE SIRES:

Newton Grand Champion (imp.)
Hillhead Chief Commander
Rosewood Chief Sea Gem's Pride
Rosewood Sultan, etc., etc.

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

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

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

There are several other breeders to add to the above list of consignors—breeders who are equally as well known, but whose entries as yet have not been received, although reservations have been requested. Together they make up probably the most representative list yet seen at London.

For Catalogues address:

GEORGE ATTRIDGE, Secretary of Sale, MUIRKIRK, ONTARIO

Auctioneers: ROBSON, McCOIG, LAIDLAW

Recent Events

Dominion Child Welfare Canada met in Ottawa

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other things in proportion. She said also that prices paid by city people do not show what country people receive. On Sept. 25th last, beef sold in the butcher shops for from 22 cents a lb. for sausage, to 35 cents a lb. for steak, while cattle brought on the market 3 1/2 cents a lb. or poor stock to 8 cents for fat stock.

Thirty-one prominent men in the United States, including Root, Hoover, Hughes and Taft, have made a statement calling for an appeal to the other nations to agree to changes in the League of Nations Covenant which will ensure the entrance of the United States into the League.

At time of going to press upwards of 200 prisoners at Kingston penitentiary are on strike, absolutely refusing to work.

One million coal miners went on strike in Great Britain on Oct. 16th, and another million will be forced out of work before the end of the week. The miners are

DISPERSION SALE

17 Registered Holsteins HEAD

HUGH J. IRWIN, NORWICH JCT., ONT. Monday, Oct 25th, 1920, 1 p.m.

This is a choice lot of young cattle in good condition and healthy. The list includes: The stock bull, Prince Colanthus Veeman, 3 years old, sired by Prince Colanthus Abbeckerk. Two bull calves, choice individuals, and one ready for service. Ten cows, with only two above 4 years old. One yearling heifer. One two-year-old heifer and two heifer calves.

T. MERRITT MOORE, Auctioneer

A. E. HULET, Sales Manager

demanding an increase of 2 shillings a shift in wages for themselves and a reduction of 14s., 2d., per ton of coal to the consumers. The underlying issue is said to be a fight against a return to the pre war system of private control of the mining industry which is still under a

system of war control. On Monday riotous scenes occurred in the vicinity of Downing Street, and the mob was dispersed by mounted police. Premier Lloyd George has promised to give "friendly consideration" to the miners' claims.

Premier Asquith, in a speech at Ayr, Scotland, on Oct. 14th, delivered an attack on Lloyd-George's Irish policy.

The Russo-Finish Peace Treaty was signed on October 14th at Dorpat, Esthonia.

A Peace Treaty between Poland and Russia was signed at Riga.

An acute crisis within the Bolshevist State is said to be rapidly destroying Soviet rule in Russia. A great revolt is reported from Moscow.

That Guilty Feeling.—"I've often been struck by the extreme hauteur of sales-ladies. Don't you suppose merchants suffer from it?"

"I know one who does. He tells me he feels like sneaking into the rear door of his establishment because he suspects that his personal appearance does not meet with the approval of his clerks."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' 5th Annual Sale

AT ELGIN STREET STABLES

St. Thomas, Ontario, Wednesday, November 10th, 1920

60 Head of Shorthorns

Fifteen young bulls—many promising sires among them.

Fifteen cows with calves at foot or safe in calf.

Twenty-five Scotch heifers of the most popular families.

W. A. GALBRAITH, Mgr. of Sale, IONA STATION, ONT.

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Standard, imp., record 307.  
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\$9.00 each; remaining 6

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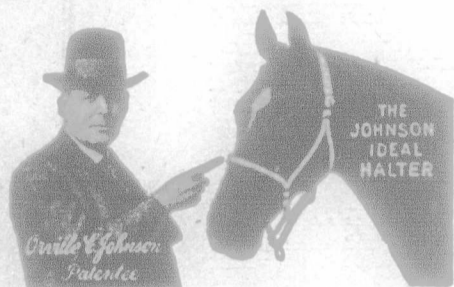
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**VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE**  
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A few typey young bulls and females to offer, of choice breeding and individuality.

**Shropshire and Southdown Sheep**  
Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding purposes or fitted for the show ring.

Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

**ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM**  
Angus—Southdowns—Collies

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

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

**Sunny Acres Aberdeen - Angus**  
Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

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

**Aberdeen-Angus**  
Meadowdale Farm  
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**Herefords**  
Young bulls of serviceable age. Choice stock.

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**Aberdeen-Angus**—Bulls and heifers for sale from a Toronto prizewinning sire. It pay to keep a pure-bred sire.

A. Dinsmore, Mgr., "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**  
Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.

THOS. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ontario

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Book on Dairying.**

What is the name and price of a good book on dairy cattle? Also, one on the study of breeds? T. M. C.

Ans.—Dairy Cattle and Milk Production, by Eckles, is a very readable book, and can be secured for \$1.75. Types and Breeds of Farm Animals, by Plumb, gives a detailed description of the breeds. It sells at \$2.40.

**Fox Farming.**

I would like to get information about fox farming, especially relating to pens, yards, feed, care, etc. Do foxes really kill their young, or do they carry them around too much? How is the cheapest way of starting? Would Alberta be too cold a country for fox raising? E. B.

Ans.—Many points you wish answered have already been answered in these columns, and you have no doubt received and digested such information before this.

In my articles I try to treat all the generalities of the industry; the specific points I answer here. Foxes do kill their young for several reasons: They are nervous animals and very sensitive, and, therefore, must be kept away from strange sights and sounds. Sometimes killing is intentional, and in this case it is often a matter of the food they are getting. At other times, and I may say in most cases the killing is accidental. The mother fears harm to her young and keeps moving them around continuously, to find a safer retreat, often proving the death of the young. I have known cases where the young were carried out in the snow, and, of course, died shortly after. One of the most important, if not the most important, points of fox farming is to have the animals located and protected so that they cannot be made nervous or scared by unusual sights or noises. This is accomplished by locating the ranch in the woods, where they are screened from intruders, of all kinds, be they humans or animals, and where they cannot see terrifying sights. The woods give them not only this but a valuable retreat from all the elements. Another way is the outer or guard fence placed around the ranch. This keeps but intruders and keeps in the animals should they get away from their pens. As your informant says, it is possible to get blacks from crosses. You should get good crosses, however, with as much black on them as possible. The more black in the parent stock the larger possibility there is of throwing pure black pups in a litter. This is an excellent way of starting into the industry when a lack of capital prohibits beginning with blacks. Western Alberta is a good country in which to start in fox farming, and while I do not know off-hand the names and addresses of firms similarly engaged located there, there are several. Howling coyotes and dogs would not bother ordinarily when the ranch is built and located as stipulated here and in the articles in this magazine. There is no time like the present for starting. Black foxes and, in fact, all fur farming stock is low in price now; in fact on a pelt basis, and it is my opinion that next year at this time they will cost a great deal more. R. G. H.

**Reforest Waste Land.**

In order to encourage the reforestation of waste land, the Provincial Government would like to see a demonstration plot established in each township. According to a letter sent out by the Minister of Agriculture, Honorable Manning Doherty, the aim evidently is to secure the co-operation of the township council, and if the council will purchase an area suitable for this purpose on a well-travelled road and have it properly fenced, the Government will undertake to supply and plant trees to reforest such area and look after it in the early years of growth. Such an area of land should not be less than five acres or more than ten acres. The Minister of Agriculture believes it possible to have a large number of these demonstration wood-lots started next spring, and applications should be made by the end of December.

**Bruce County Breeders' Club**  
Sixth Semi-Annual Show and Sale of  
**SHORTHORNS**

AT PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO

Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1920

35 Head—Bulls, Cows, Bred and Open Heifers

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

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

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

Write Secretary for catalogues.

WM. MACKINTOSH, President  
Southampton, Ont.

N. C. MACKAY, Secretary  
Walkerton, Ont.

**Glenburn Farms Shorthorns**

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

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

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan—98000— one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

ROBERT MILLER - STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Imported and Canadian-bred

**Scotch Shorthorns**

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

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

**The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns**

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE.

Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

J. A. WATT :: Elora, Ontario

**Aneidia Farm Shorthorns and Shropshires**—We offer five ram lambs, one shearing and one 2-shear, from imp. and home-bred ewes. All by Imp. Buttar ram. Also three bulls of different ages, two pure Scotch, one Scotch-topped. All of high quality and priced to sell.

J. F. WERDEN & SON, R.R. 8, Picton, Ont.

**SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS**

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

**Imported Scotch Shorthorns** For Sale—Three imported bulls, one yearling, one two-year-old and our three-year-old herd sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding, and three well-bred bull calves about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.

R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.

**Puslinch Plains Shorthorns**—Bulls for Sale—Royal Signet—134079—, red; born Oct. 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden—123067—, Dam, Roan Lady 50th—143772—. Price \$500.00. Goldale—138966—, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Brownale Reserve—116615—. Dam, Roan Bessie 11th—140322—. Price \$200.

A. G. AULD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**—Established 1855—Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Bulls in service: Brownale—80112, by Avondale, and Brownale Banner, Junior Champion at Toronto, 1919. A special good lot of young bulls and females to offer. Write for information, or come and see.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

**Cedar Dale Scotch Shorthorns**—Pleasing Cattle and Pleasing Pedigrees—Senior Sire, Excel-sior, by Gainford Matchless, the \$12,000 son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). Junior Sire, Matchless Duke, by Gainford Matchless, the \$12,000 son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). I have a number of choice bred heifers, and must sell a few to make room. Also have a couple of Scotch-bred bulls. Prices right at all times.

FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.

**Shorthorn Bulls and Females**—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.). Our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

PRITCHARD BROS., R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

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

Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd.

ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.

**Morrison Shorthorn** Herd Bulls—We have at present several 8 to 12 month bulls, sired by our own herd sire, Augusta Mascott, that are extra individuals, and had a stronger lot of Tamworth sows than those we have on hand at present.

CHAS. CURRIE (Puslinch Sta., C.P.R.) Morrison, Ont.



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MACKAY, Secretary  
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We offer five ram  
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RY, Markdale, Ont.  
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ford Marquis (imp.). Our  
ales in calf to him. Get our  
No. 1, Elora, Ontario

### DUAL-PURPOSE HERD SHED 1859

English breeding. Commodore  
12 lbs. Seven young bulls  
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Shorthorns**

We offer a grand choice of young bulls  
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sire, bred on the English system for milk  
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herd. The dual characteristics have been  
impressed by scientific treatment for con-  
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Always on hand, sows and boars of the  
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Large Blacks.  
**F. W. COCKSHUTT**  
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**Mardella Dual-Purpose  
SHORTHORNS**

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and  
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474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living  
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Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds  
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They have size, quality and breeding,  
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## Building for the Future.

BY E K MARSHALL, M A.  
That indefinable and potent but most  
variable force known as "public opinion"  
is a puzzle to students of character,  
a difficulty to writers of biography, and a  
distraction to historians. Take some of  
our more worthy public men of days gone  
by, how different they were as portrayed  
by friends or depicted by opponents!  
How the currents of public opinion  
varied! It is not until two generations  
at the least before we can get a true  
perspective or sane estimate.  
Contemporaneous opinion is as apt  
to be wrong as it is to be right where  
the judgment is taken quickly. The  
world's opinions are so often erroneous  
that it seems a pity that men cannot be  
judged by those who know them, instead  
of by those who only know of them.  
Men, of course, frequently can and do  
live double lives, but as a rule it cannot  
be long continued and the truth comes  
out sooner or later.  
The world's tests are hard, and its  
standards are not always high. It is  
apt to worship success without much  
discrimination as "to what it is that has  
succeeded." "What has he done?" is  
the Napoleonic test to which the world  
still holds a man. But in estimating  
character and measuring manhood by  
external standards, what a man has done  
in the way of actual achievement is often  
the slightest significance. What has he  
been? What has he wanted to do? What  
has he wished for and striven to do and  
to become? What are his desires, his  
purposes, his ambitions, his efforts?  
these are probes that reach below the  
surface to the heart of things. And it is  
these that public opinion unless unusually  
strong and enlightened, is slow to take  
notice, frequently not until a man is  
beyond its censure or praise.

It is in this direction that private  
judgment is more intelligent and just  
than the public estimate, and the private  
code of ethics more severe than the public.  
Happy the man who can rest trustfully  
by his family, his friends and the com-  
munity where he is known. Suspicion  
may come, but finds no lodgement; in-  
justice may assail, but behind the cordon  
of living hearts he is safe; the world  
may sneer, but his friends understand his  
motives; society may misjudge, but  
there are those who know him as he really  
is.

Public opinion or conscience, like any  
other faculty, is educable or susceptible  
of improvement and training. It is  
nothing more or less than society con-  
sidering or passing judgment upon  
questions involving right or wrong.  
As such questions of human conduct,  
individual or collective, are always  
complex, involving many factors, there  
may be wide differences in the conclusions  
reached, particularly where the main  
factor is difficult to disentangle and  
separate. The judgment of a civilized  
nation is very unlike that of a savage one.  
The judgment of a trained nation differs  
profoundly from that which is accustomed  
to wrong-doing. The judgment of a  
people whose ideals are high and un-  
selfish is totally unlike that of a people  
of wrong ideals or low motives. The  
conscience not less than the intelligence  
of a people may be trained to acts of  
unselfishness and disinterestedness; it is  
not a fixed and unchangeable phase of the  
body politic. The moral judgment of a  
people is more or less correct according  
to its light and the freedom it has from  
evil bias. The conscience of a nation,  
as of the individual, may be in the dark;  
or it may be bribed, flattered and blind-  
folded even in the full blaze of day.  
We during our time have witnessed the  
sad spectacle of a whole powerful nation  
go radically astray. It is a matter that  
should give grave concern to all thought-  
ful Canadians.

Public conscience is improvable in  
discrimination in honesty and in courage.  
Nations may learn to discriminate truth  
from error and beauty from hideousness.  
Nations may be led to see that the moral  
laws governing private affairs applies  
just as readily to national and inter-  
national matters. A poorly-instructed  
public conscience is liable to be un-  
scrupulous, tricky and unreliable. Nations  
may be trained in courage, and faith  
in the strength of moral principles is a  
source of courage to a people. Devotion  
to unselfish tasks and faith in great things

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**Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths** for Sale—Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months  
old, and several yearling heifers and cows  
with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in  
May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to 6 months old. All from prizewinning  
stock.  
Long-distance 'Phone. **A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle**

**Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires**—One imported-in-dam Miss Ramsden bull,  
14 months; one Secret bull, 12 months; imp. sire and dam; one Golden  
Rose bull, 6 months, imp. sire and dam; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months, imp. sire. A few young  
cows with calves at foot. One imported Hackney stallion, A1; two Hackney stallions rising one year;  
one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time. **HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene  
P.O., Ont. Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian River C.P.R. Peterborough County.**

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gains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires, either sex.  
**J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Millbrook, G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.**

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

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

At this period of reconstruction in Canada, not to play upon that word too much, it is the highest political wisdom to see that the foundations of Canadian life are truly laid, and that the springs of her national aspirations come from a pure fountain-head. The ideals of a people are basic; they are not founded upon material things; rather, material things take their true value from this relation to the ideal. Natural resources and commercial prosperity are necessary, but far and beyond them are the moral and spiritual resources of her people. Hence, the home, the school, the playground and recreation facilities, the church, the platform and the press must take the first place in our plans for nation-building; and unless these are given first consideration, and all our reconstruction plans formed with them in view, much of our labor, if not all, shall be in vain. These are the forces that form and mold public opinion; these are primarily the matters of gravest concern.

### The Farm Boy Returns Home.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Having seen many articles in your paper of a lad's story of why he left his dad, and having heard no dad's comment on the subject, or the lad's story after he had seen the ways of the world, I, a lad who has left his dad, will attempt to give my opinion of why I left my dad and my feeling towards my dad one year later. This, I believe, is the side of the story which is mostly omitted. I still hold that my dad made mistakes with me in that he did not consider the desires of a youth enough and talk them over with me, giving me advice, but I do hold also that of the two I made far the most mistakes; in fact, I believe I had a "swelled head."

My first few months in this city were spent very drowsily. I knew very few people and stayed in my room most of my spare time, with no one to talk to. My parents did one thing for me, though, which at a lonesome time of my life proved to be a great advantage. They set me an example not only of purity, but of love to one another, which I never can forget.

During my childhood my parents had a very hard time, having been burned out once, losing a whole year's crop and part of their stock, and two years later father was confined to bed with congestion of the lungs for over a year. I never knew very much about these troubles, however, as I was only a child of two years of age when the fire took place. When I was old enough I was sent to school every day. I never knew father to keep me home from school a day to help with the work at home on his hundred-acre farm, which he was working alone, except in the very rushed seasons when he hired a man by the day to help him out.

Thus you see I was a burden to my parents from the time I was born until a year ago, at the age of eighteen. I never saw it in this light though until I got out among strangers in a "pay as you go" world and saw the coldness of it. When I saw my foolishness and went home, I was greeted as well as the Prodigal Son, whom we read of in the Bible, could have been treated. This is why I say that the old saying "There is no place like home" will never wear out.

I have much to thank my parents for which, in my estimation, can never be repaid, except by following their example of friendship, love, manliness, sacrifice, and making use of my education received at their expense and worry.  
York Co., Ont. FARMER'S SON.

In announcing the sale of a Raymondale Holstein calf to A. N. Chambers of Salford, Ontario, in these columns recently, the sire of the calf was said to be a son of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo. This, however, was an error, as the calf sold to Mr. Chambers, was from the 34.07-lb. cow, Raymondale Queen Pietje, while his sire was the senior herd sire at Ray-dale, Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo.

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Our Junior Herd Sire, King Korndyke Raymondale

"One of the best bred bulls of the great Holstein breed."

His sire, Avon Pontiac Echo, is one of the most noted sons of the world's greatest cows, May Echo Sylvia; while his dam, Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, is three times a 30-lb. cow, and twice a 35-lb. cow—her best 7-day record being 37.26 lbs. of butter and 781 lbs. of milk. She has 3,101 lbs. of milk and 150.9 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 10,125 lbs. of milk in 100 days. The dam and sire's dam of this junior sire average 896.5 lbs. of milk and 39.14 lbs. of butter in 7 days; 3,652.55 lbs. of milk, 160.35 lbs. of butter in 30 days, and 137.30 lbs. of milk for one day. He is a splendid individual, and is proving himself a great sire.

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

RAYMONDALE FARMS  
Vandreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

## MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, CLARKSON, ONT.

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HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

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

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

## Hamilton House Holstein Sires

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

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

**Summer Hill Holstein Females**—We are at present crowded for room and are pricing twenty-five head of our and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.  
D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

**HOLSTEIN HEIFERS** bred to a 29.12 lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. These heifers are all well grown, and got by good sires. Their dams also, in most cases, own official records and we feel that there is no stronger lot in Ontario. Quality and breeding considered, they are priced exceptionally low. See these if you appreciate the best.  
JOHN W. MOOTE  
CANBORO, ONTARIO

### HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

A 16 months' old bull from a 26-pound cow, a six months' bull from a 26,000-pound cow; also younger bulls, all sired by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale. These calves are well worth seeing.  
W. FRED. FALLIS, R.R. 3, Millbrook, Ontario

### Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.  
A. E. HULET, - Oxford Co., G.T.R. - NORWICH, ONTARIO

### HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

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

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

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

**Holstein Herd Sire, \$150**—Pontiac Hermes Cornucopia, a choice, well-grown youngster, just ready for heavy service—good individual and guaranteed right. Sire, Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, a 30-lb. son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. Dam—a 21.10-lb. 7-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. We are also listing five younger calves, all sired by Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia.  
JOS. PEEL, Elmsdale Farm, Port Perry, Ont.

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dyke Raymondale Holstein breed. of the world's greatest cows, May Echo times a 30-lb. cow and twice a 35-lb. 81 lbs. of milk. She has 3,101 lbs. of milk in 100 days. The dam and sire of butter in 7 days; 8,682.55 lbs. of for one day. He is a splendid indi-

we have by this young sire. All are

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HOLSTEINS

Quality Excels our next herd sire. Visit Manor youngsters now in the pens—all dyke Sadie Keyes. The records you run from 20-lb. two-year-olds production considered, they are

Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE Extra Spofford, Junior is grandson Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Holstein Sires

but we have a number of the dams with good combination 100 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of write or see them now—they pricing them next winter.

COBOURG, ONT.

We are at present crowded for room, and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own pay for this sort of quality. See these cow calf.

SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo, all well grown, and got by good sire. In most cases, own official records and breeding considered, they are priced

SALE bull from a 26,000-pound cow; also these calves are well worth seeing.

stered Holsteins Nothing for sale now, but get it

30-lb. DAMS you should see my present offering. 1 Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence

several young bulls from dams with 3 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with sired by present herd sire, which is calves.

ord, Ont. Production a son of one of our great show cows world's record for 5 months' milk and London.

a choice, well-grown youngster, just individual and guaranteed right. Gu. tiac Cornucopia. Dam—a 21.28-lb. also listing five younger calves, all sired

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**Gossip.**  
**The Page Dispersal Sale of Herefords.**  
The announcement in this issue of the dispersion of the noted prize-winning Hereford herd belonging to James Page, of Wallacetown, and selling on Wednesday, November 3, at Dutton, Ont., will no doubt come as a surprise to many of our readers who are interested in this breed. Mr. Page has for years been one of the larger and better known breeders in Ontario, having exhibited his herd yearly at all of the larger Ontario exhibitions, where each year he met with a great deal of success. The year 1917 also saw Mr. Page exhibiting throughout the Western Canada fair circuit, and here, too, in competition with the large herds of Western Canada, his entries held their own at all times. The herd at present numbers 40 head, and with these a draft of 10 head from the herd of McNeil & McNeil, of Dutton, will also be selling, bringing the total number of animals catalogued for the sale up to 50 head. As regards McNeil & McNeil's offering, we have as yet no particulars other than that they are ten of the best females that could be selected from this well established herd. The Page cattle will, of course, include the entire show herd which were out this season, and among the remaining numbers is plenty of material that is equally promising for a show herd another year. Summarizing the offering it will be noted that 15 are cows which will be calving either shortly after sale time or early spring; 3 others will have calves at foot, and the balance of the offering will be made up of heifers, two-year-old and under, with the exceptions of the herd sire and two other choice young bulls. These females include cows got by such bulls as Princes 4th, Bonnie Brae 49th, Bonnie Brae 31st, Clover Leaf Dale 6th, President, Beau Albany, Brae Real 5th and Bonnie Brae 60th. The latter bull, it will be remembered, is the \$12,500 Harris bull, and a three-year-old heifer sired by him, and from a Pricella M. dam, is one of the best things yet catalogued for a sale in Canada. This heifer sells with a twelve-months daughter which was sired by a \$10,000 Bonnie Brae 101st, and she is again in calf to the senior sire. Space will not permit further individual mention of the females, but it is probably sufficient to say that the majority are of Brae Real breeding, which is a combination of Anxiety 4th, Bonnie Brae, and the Beau Donald families. The sires to which these females are bred are Brae Real 6th, the senior sire; and Bright Lad, 1st. The former is got by Bonnie Brae 31st, while his dam, Princess 7th, was twice championship winner at Toronto and London, and was sired by the noted bull Princes. Bright Lad 1st, the junior sire, has been used on a limited number of females only, and is got by Bright Lad, from a dam which was got by Donald. The sale will be held at the farm of McNeil & McNeil, one mile east of Dutton, Ontario, and as Mr. Page leaves for a trip to the Old Country shortly after, there will be absolutely no reserve. For catalogues address Jas. Page, Wallacetown, Ont.

**Administrator's Sale of Valuable Farm and Chattel Property**  
Robert Robertson, the Administrator of the Estate of John Robertson, will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at his home, on the lands hereafter mentioned, on  
**Tuesday, the 26th day of October, 1920**  
At the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and chattels:  
The west half Lot, No. 25, in the Third Concession of the Township of Enniskillen, in the County of Lambton, 100 acres, more or less. The land is good clay loam; about 75 acres cleared and the balance is bush. Upon the lands are erected a good frame house, stone cellar, frame barn, 40x78, and frame cow stable, 34x60, all on stone foundations, and located three miles from Oil Springs. Also upwards of 20 head of valuable Shorthorn cattle, all pure-breds; 5 farm horses, of which three are pure-bred Clydes. Also farm implements and farm produce, including: A 6 h.-p. gasoline engine and a quantity of hay and a one-half interest in about six acres of corn. The chattels are the property of the administrator and deceased.  
TERMS: The lands will be offered subject to a reserved bid. Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance without interest within 15 days. All chattels will be sold for cash.  
For catalogues showing pedigree of cattle, apply to  
**ROBERT ROBERTSON, R.R. No. 3, OIL SPRINGS P.O.**  
For further particulars apply to  
**GEO. E. BROWN, ESQ.** Auctioneer  
Dated at Sarnia, this fourth day of October, A.D., 1920  
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Administrator's Solicitors, Sarnia, Ont.

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**Prospect Farm Jerseys**  
—Herd sire, Torono of Prospect Farm 12004, whose sire, Lous Torono 106614, dam and both grandams, have an average R.O.M. record of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Fogis 9th, 55553, and Hood Farm Torono 60326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keetsa 333056, has a 2-year record of 10,627 lbs. milk, 617 lbs., 85 per cent. butter, and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and from R.O.P. cows, also choice young bulls sired by Brampton Bright Togo 5760, and cows and heifers bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure-breds and high-grades. The high-grades will make choice family cows.  
**R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.**

**BRAMPTON JERSEYS**  
THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.  
At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

**B. H. BULL & SONS** :: Brampton, Ontario  
**All Bulls of Serviceable Age Sold**  
A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King, for sale, from R.O.P. dams.  
**JAS. BAGG & SONS** (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

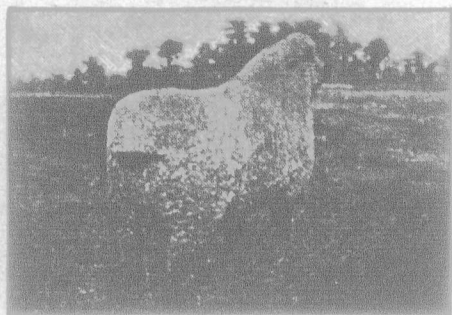
**CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD**  
The Woodview Farm Herd headed by Imported Champion Rover, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired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

**Laurentian Producing Jerseys**—The oldest bull we have at present is a year-old youngster, sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. **FREDERICK C. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg. Montreal, P.Q.** Farm at Morin Heights. **F. J. WATSON, Manager.**

**Ayrshires—Yorkshires**—If you want a few large and well-developed Ayrshire heifers good enough to win in the show ring, we would like to have you call and see our present offering. From R.O.P. dams and sired by Snow King, the great show bull. Write us also for Yorkshire litters.  
**JAS. B. ROSS, Streetsville C.P.R., Stop 38, Guelph Radial, Meadowdale, Ont.**

**INGLEWOOD FARM R. O. P. AYRSHIRES**  
We are offering for sale a great bull calf from our 1918 four-year-old cup winner, Middy. This calf is sired by Briery Boy at Springbank, who was the son of the 14,131-lb. two-year-old Briery 2nd. We guarantee this youngster and will ship on approval. We also have cheaper calves, and are always pleased to show you our females. **Wilson McPherson & Sons, St. Anne, Ont.**

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS They Hold an Unbeaten Record for America



We are now offering a number of ram and ewe lambs sired by Lord Milton at very reasonable prices, quality considered.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont. H. C. Arkell, W. J. Arkell, F. S. Arkell

FOR SALE Shropshires AT Maple Shade Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs and Fifty Imported Ewes.

WILL A. DRYDEN Brooklin Ontario

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Your choice of 50 large, well-wooled ram lambs for \$30. Recorded in your name and express paid to your station.

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Including shearing rams, ewes and ram lambs. Sired by "Heythrop 42" (imp.), an extra choice ram imported by the McKerrow Farms, Wis.

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I have at present a real choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few shearing rams and ewes of both breeds.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Dorsets for Sale

We are offering choice lambs and shearlings, either sex, bred from Heart's Delight, imp. ram, and from prize-winning ewes at Toronto and Ottawa. Also two young Shorthorn bulls.

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Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

The hardiest and best grazing mutton and wool sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated wherever they are required.

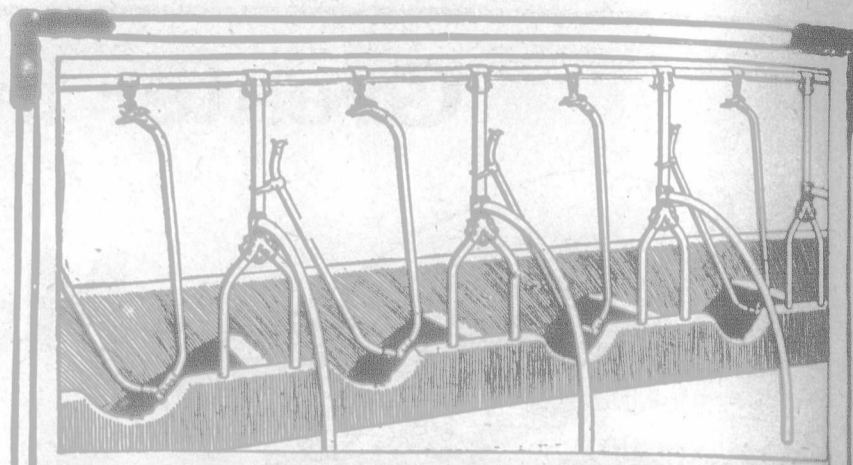
W. A. Ball, 12 Hanover Square, London, W. 1

Our Scottish Letter.

September has been a month of surprises. Harvest work has been proceeding under weather conditions of the most aggravating description. It has been rare to find two days uniform, and if the grain crop has been saved in tolerable condition, it has largely been in spite of the weather.

The week closing has been one of the most anxious in our history. Not even during some of the worst days of the war have the minds of men been more exercised than during the past few days.

A curious indirect effect of this coal menace on the farmers' operations appear.



LOUDEN Swinging Stanchions and Stalls

Besides being the strongest cow tie made, the Louden Stanchion is also the most comfortable.

Holding the Stanchion to the curb is a single slack chain which allows the cow to swing the Louden Stanchion freely in a circle eight to ten inches wide.

Think, too, of how safe the sloping corners make the Louden Stanchion. No danger of a cow getting a foot caught between the bottom of this stanchion and the curb.

Made Only By Louden's The Louden Y Stall, illustrated above, is so constructed that when the cow enters the stall she immediately places her head right

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into the stanchion. When tied she can easily turn her head and lick herself.

The Y legs prevent the cow from working hay and other feed out of the manger into the stall and wasting it.

This Y stall combines all the strength and good features of the double or triple post stall with all the freedom of the single post stall. It is patented by and made exclusively by Louden's.

Write for the big Louden Catalog and get full particulars. Also send the coupon below for Louden's

Free Barn Plan Book

It contains 74 modern barn plans and valuable information about materials, methods of construction, etc. If you are going to build or remodel a building it will pay you to read this book.

Form for requesting Louden Machinery Company of Canada, Limited catalog and plan book. Includes fields for name, address, and province.

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Economy Tires are reconstructed with three plys of additional fabric, which gives you the assurance of 3500 miles and more. Our adjustment guarantee of 3500 miles goes with every tire.

Table with 4 columns: Size, Tires, Tubes, Price. Lists various tire sizes and their corresponding prices.

Send \$2.00 deposit on each tire and \$1.00 on each tube—balance C.O.D. Subject to your examination of goods. When ordering state whether straight-side or clincher. Non-akid or plain tires same price. A 5% discount is allowed when full amount accompanies order—you save collection charges. Refliner free with every tire.

ECONOMY TIRE CO. Dept. F29 11-13 Jarvis St., TORONTO

Robertson's Dorsets Leicester Ewes

If you are looking for something choice in bred ewes, ram or ewe lambs, you will appreciate the lot I now have in the flock. The lambs are got by Heart's Delight, show winner, and the ewes offered are bred to him. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

JNO. F. ROBERTSON, Acton, Ont.

Seventy-five head of good grade Leicester ewes for sale at reasonable prices. A good opportunity to purchase a few or number of an excellent breed.

M. G. RANSFORD, Clinton, Ontario

Dunnet Bros. Liecesters—Three F shearing ewe lambs; also some breeding ewes bred from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. Write: Dunnet Bros., Lythmore, R.R. 3, Hagersville

COTSWOLDS

Special offering: Ram lambs and ewes, all ages. Write: R. HONEY & SONS - Dartford, Ontario

Oxford Down Sheep, Pioneer Flock—We are offering this season an up-to-date lot of yearling and two-shear rams; also imported two-shear ram and a number of yearling and two-shear ewes; also ram and ewe lambs. H. ARKELL, 207 Sherman St., Hamilton, Ont. Phone Garfield 3172 W. Shipping Station—Corwin.

Oxford Rams

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

John M. Ross, Embro, Ont.

Registered Shropshires FOR SALE

Fifty shearing ewes, thirty shearing rams and some choice ram and ewe lambs. Satisfaction assured.

WM. D. BURTCH, R.R. 2, Brantford, Ontario Long-distance Bell phone 239, ring 1-2.

Registered Shropshire and Yorkshire ram and ewe lambs; pairs not akin. September litters. I ship C. O. D. NORMAN POOLE, Maplemead Farm, Perth, Ontario

Shropshires—Ram and Ewe lambs by imported ram, also a few ewes. E. E. LUTON - R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. Phone (Bell) 704 R 4.

For the past four months we have been regulating our affairs by what is known as "summer time." There was to have been a reversion to Greenwich or standard time on Monday morning. Because of the strike menace, and in order to conserve light, it has been decreed that "summer time" will continue in force until four weeks hence. This means for farmers in a late harvest the loss of an hour every day. Seldom at this season of the year, even if the weather be dry, is it possible to load grain much before noon—of Greenwich time—this is one o'clock of "summer time," and six o'clock Greenwich time is seven o'clock "summer time." In these days of shorter working hours and overtime payments, this is a serious matter, but farmers are a minority of the community, and they must put up with such grievances. The effect, moreover, is to weaken efforts after increased production, and more and more to encourage men to reduce labor expenses and put away land to grass. The agricultural returns for the year show that this process is becoming painfully common.

SCOTLAND YET.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Weight of Turnips.**

1. What is the standard weight of a bushel of mangels?
2. Is the standard weight of turnips still 60 lbs. to the bushel? The shippers around here changed it to 50 lbs. two or three years ago. Is this the standard weight or just the shipper's weight?

A. S.

- Ans.—1. The standard weight of mangels is 50 lbs.  
2. A bushel of turnips is supposed to weigh 50 lbs.

**Leaky Flues.**

Is Gillette's lye and flour a good mixture to put in a boiler to stop leaky flues? Will the lye eat the boiler? Is there any other mixture for this purpose? J. M.

Ans.—We fear that Gillette's lye might be a little dangerous unless used very sparingly and carefully, as it is very strong and destructive on ordinary materials. Some use bran. It may give some temporary relief. It being of a gelatinous nature has a tendency to clog any small openings around the flues. We do not know of any other remedy, but we were wondering if some of the materials used for putting in leaky automobile radiators would have an effect, but we doubt it. The wisest procedure would be to expand the tubes to close the cracks provided the boiler is worth the trouble and expense.

R. R. G.

**Magneto and Batteries.**

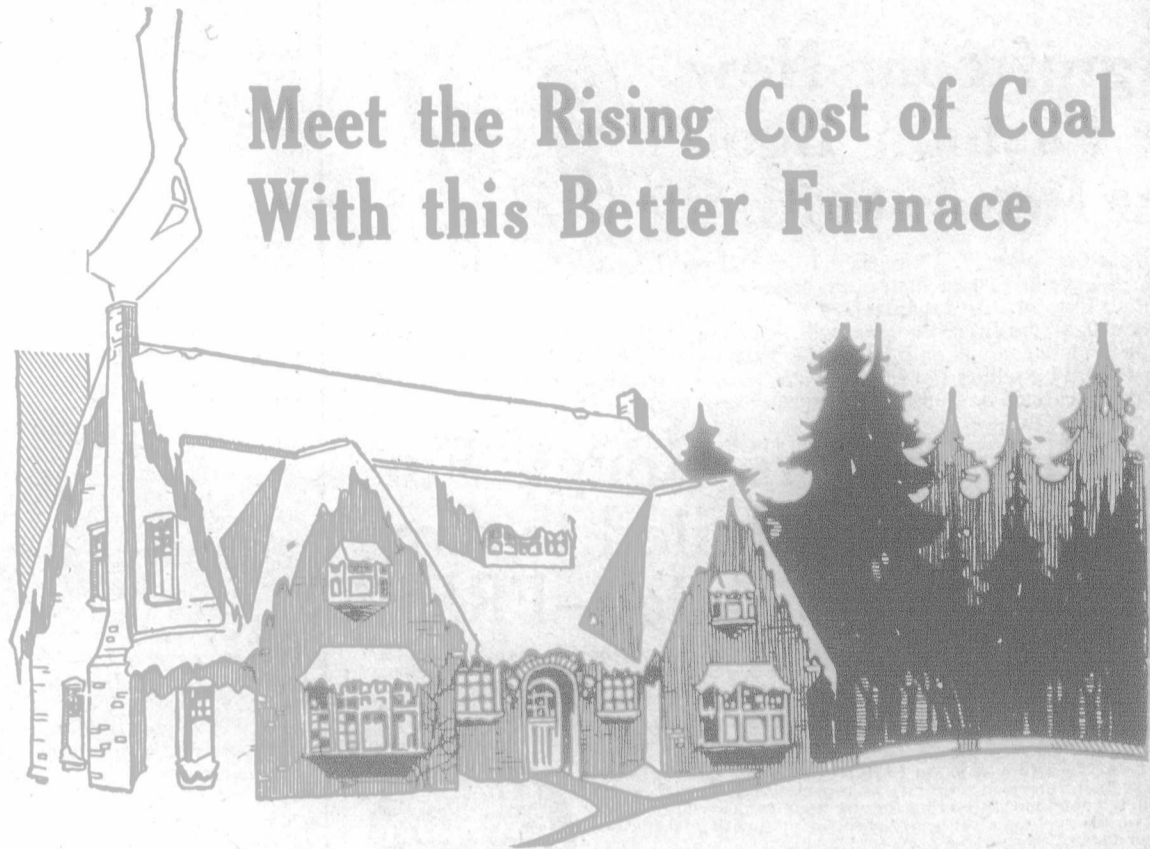
1. We have an eight h.-p. gasoline engine with auto spark magneto. The engine has to be first started with batteries and then switched off to the magneto. The batteries or magneto were not wired ready for use when we got the engine. Please explain how to connect the magneto and the batteries for service.

2. Do we need a spark coil with the batteries as well as the magneto to start it with? A. F.

Ans.—1 and 2. This problem calls for a description of the double system of wiring for it is as follows: One terminal of the magneto is grounded to engine frame. The other is wired to one side of the switch. The other side of the switch is connected to one side of the batteries. The batteries are connected in series and the other side of them is grounded to the engine frame. An induction coil is required. The odd terminal of the switch is wired to the battery (B) terminal of the coil. The T terminal is connected to the timer and the odd binding post (S) of the coil is connected to the binding post of the spark plug. In starting the engine the switch is turned so that the battery current passes through the coil and produces a high tension current that flows to the spark plug and ignites the gas. Once the engine is running nicely the switch is quickly reversed and the magneto current having a high tension passes to the spark plug.

R. R. G.

**Meet the Rising Cost of Coal  
With this Better Furnace**



IT is too late to investigate heating systems after your furnace is installed. It is poor economy, in these days of rising cost of coal, to choose a furnace on the basis of price.

The time to think is before you order your furnace. The time to ask your neighbors is before. The time to talk to a reliable furnace man and to compare one furnace with another is before.

Do that and you will learn that the Hecla Mellow Air Furnace is everywhere in Canada conceded to be the best furnace built.

It is built, not to meet a price, but to give comfort, satisfaction and economy. It is a heating system which will—

Save one ton out of seven used by other good furnaces.

Give you a generous volume of moist, healthful, warm air.

Keep your home free from gas and dust.

The exclusive features of the Hecla Furnace make this possible.

Steel-Ribbed Firepot radiates more heat and saves coal.

Fused Joints are dust and gas tight.

Circular Waterpan gives ample moisture to every room.

Naturally the materials and workmanship in the Hecla Furnace are in keeping with these patented improvements.

Any home-owner who wants advice about a heating system should consult our heating experts.

They will guarantee to make your home cosy—heat every room with moist healthful air free from every trace of coal gas or dust, and do it economically.

Send us a rough plan of your house for expert advice on the proper heating system. Reliable furnace men will install a Hecla Furnace in homes already built. Good builders will put Hecla Furnaces in new homes.

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**TAUWA FARM — YORKSHIRES**  
**Big Type Chester Whites**  
Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.  
**WELWOOD FARM**  
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario  
**BERKSHIRES**  
Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American straining.  
Can supply pairs not akin.  
**G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm — MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO**  
**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO**  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

**FEATHERSTON'S YORKSHIRES**  
If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trios not related.  
**J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.**

**For Sale—Yorkshire boar, Lakeview Ore 3rd**  
67909, 19 mos. old; 2nd at Toronto and Ottawa, 1919; dam champion at Guelph, 1918; sire 1st at Toronto. Quiet, sure and sires large litters. Price right. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**L. DAVIDSON, Meadowvale, Ont.**  
**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets—In**  
Chester Whites, both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.  
**W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

**Berkshires**—Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.  
**HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.**

**Yorkshire Specials**  
I have on hand at present as choice a selection of young pigs and bred sows as can be found in any one herd on the continent. Our sows are thrifty, regular breeders, and win in the show-ring too. Your inspection and inquiry is requested.  
**ARTHUR WELSTEAD, R.R. No. 1, St. Catharines, Ont.**  
**Chester Whites**—Choice young pigs, both sexes, sired by Gauwa Col-laway Edd (imported) No. 19831. Also a few gilts bred to same boar.  
**GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. 1, Tilbury, Ont.**

**DUROC JERSEYS**  
My herd has won more firsts and championships in four years showing at Toronto than all other herds of Durocs combined. Write for prices.  
**CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.**  
**INVERGIE TAMWORTHS**  
Young sows bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages.  
**LESLIE HADDEN, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.**

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ty-five head of good grade  
ster ewes for sale at reason-  
prices. A good opportunit-  
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excellent breed.  
**NSFORD, Clinton, Ontario**  
**TSWOLDS**  
g: Ram lambs and ewes, all ages  
Write:  
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g this season an up-to-date lot of  
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FOR SALE  
earing ewes, thirty shearing  
and some choice ram and ewe  
Satisfaction assured.  
**TCH, R.R. 2, Brantford, Ontario**  
ance Bell phone 239, ring 1-2.  
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lambs by import-  
ram, also a few ewes.  
N - R.R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.  
Phone (Bell) 704 R 4.

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For out-of-town customers who find it impossible to visit our store, we have prepared a wonderfully illustrated Fur Fashion Book which shows in panoramic display Dame Fashion's latest whims for the coming season. Our 1920-21 Fur Catalogue is the most authoritative fur fashion guide. The fur pieces illustrated have been modelled to the latest designs of the leading fashion artists of New York, Paris and London.

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**P**UT the children into Watson's and allow them to romp to their hearts' content. You need have no fear of them injuring their underwear. The elastic stitch will take care of that.

The garments are soft, warm, snug-fitting and always comfortable.

**Watson's UNDERWEAR**

The Watson Manufacturing Co., Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

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

**Our School Department.**

**Hints on Teaching.**

A COMPARISON OF FOREIGN WITH NATIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

BY GEO. W. HOFFERD, M. A.

"Every season hath its pleasures; Spring may boast her flowery prime, Let the vineyard's ruby treasures Brighten autumn's sob'rer time."—Moore.

**L**EAD pupils to see that both mixed farming and special farming are practiced in Ontario, and, consequently, there is a wide range of agricultural products for distribution. Contrast our agricultural mode of life with that of the simple hunting and fishing practiced by the Indians of bygone days. Indeed, primitive tribes the world over, like the lower animals, depended upon the collecting of edible fruits, plants, and animals which they could gather from the forests, lakes and streams. Their stores were limited, and, therefore, frequent suffering from semi-starvation was the result. Their practice was to destroy the means of existence provided by nature without doing anything towards increasing production. Our agricultural mode of life, on the other hand, has not only ceased to live by destroying, but is constantly busy developing new resources; which partly accounts for the great variety of agricultural products of Ontario and Canada. The constantly improving conditions of agricultural production depend chiefly on the geographical environment. No matter how desirable it may be, the frozen tundra of the Arctic regions cannot support the fruit growing industry of a Niagara district; nor can any desert region support a dairy industry like that of Dundas or Oxford Counties. Hence the principle of correlation with geography through which pupils can be made to appreciate the influence of latitude, topography and climate, should not be overlooked. These are real factors which determine the agricultural products of man. Moreover, any production should, in a measure, be related to the three fundamental interests of commercial geography, namely, PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION and CONSUMPTION.

By no means should the lessons consist of making bald lists of the chief products of each important country, and formal memory drill on these lists. Rather vivify the presentation of the lesson with a rich geographical background. Have each pupil supplied with an outline map of the countries whose products are being considered; and, as the development of the lesson proceeds, the pupils can record neatly on these maps the names of the agricultural products peculiar to each district. Later, products of other industries may be added to such product maps. In the Ontario School Geography, pp. 81 and 83, are illustrations of such map records.

Three very useful library books which would aid in showing the relation between geography and agriculture are, "How the World is Fed;" "How the World is Clothed;" "How the World is Housed;" all by Carpenter, and published by the American Book Co., N. Y., at about 60 cents each. The Second Book of "Essentials of Geography," by Brigham and McFarlane, contains a very convenient and useful review of important products from a comparative standpoint in pp. 403-410.

**Judging Dairy Calves.**

**I**N last week's issue a few points to be observed when judging dairy calves, or more particularly, when selecting them for exhibiting, were given. On this occasion we propose to mention the chief features to look for in dairy calves, so as to enable juvenile stockman to select, show and judge this class of animals.

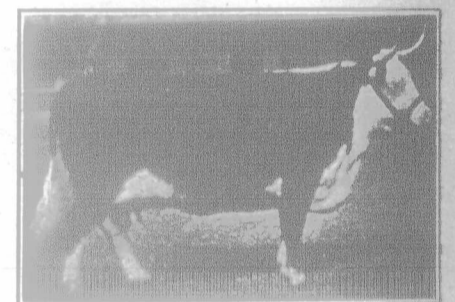
On the former occasion we mentioned conformation, quality, fleshing, development, constitution, character and breed type. These terms apply more or less to the judging of dairy calves, only one would look for a different conformation and less fleshing.

The chief function of a dairy cow is to

produce milk, and by milking a cow one can tell how efficient she is, and how valuable she would be in a herd. One can weigh the milk, test it for butter-fat, and arrive pretty closely at her value. However, it is different in calves, and one must be a shrewd observer to determine just how valuable a cow the calf will make.

The dairy cow, in performing her daily duties, utilizes four vital systems. These are the digestive system, the circulatory system, the nervous system, and the milk-secreting system.

The digestive system receives and handles a vast amount of feed, converting it into different ingredients that can be absorbed and used to sustain the body and produce milk. This food material must be transported all over the body, and here is where the circulatory system functions. The heart pumps blood to and fro throughout the body, and in the blood is carried this food material. The nervous system regulates all the functions of the body, and sees to it that they do their work well and right. The milk secreting system is active only during parts of the year, but during lactation it is very busy.



True Beef Type.



Dairy Type.

Compare this animal with the Hereford on this page and note the differences.

When all these systems are normally developed, the dairy animal will be lean and wedge-shaped, rather than broad, low-set and thick. An animal with a good digestive system capable of converting large quantities of feed into sustenance for the body will have a deep, thick barrel. The dairy cow which does a great amount of work has large lung capacity, where the blood is purified; consequently, one must look for a large heart girth, or a good constitution, as it is generally called.

All animals have a nervous system, but it is commonly said that beef cattle are lethargic, or sluggish, and therefore lay on flesh readily. Dairy cows perform another kind of work and are therefore alert, with a bright, full, mild eye, giving indications that she is capable of long, steady work and much of it.

In judging the milk secreting system, one would look for the development of the udder, teats and milk veins. The udder should be well developed, and veins long and tortuous.

NOTE.—The above article will be continued in next week's issue when a scale of points for dairy cattle will be given.—EDITOR.

A weedy school garden is not a good advertisement for a school, but it is quite useful for nature study lessons—more useful, in fact, than a clean garden. Make good use of what you have!

Department.

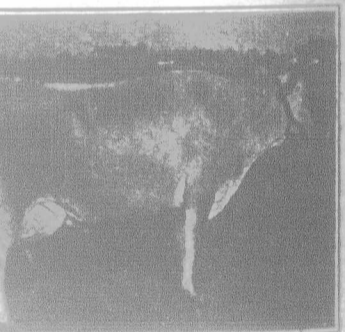
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# To Our Subscribers

**W**HITE paper has greatly increased in price. Every thing that we use in publishing THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is steadily increasing in cost, and yet, to-day, THE ADVOCATE comes to you maintaining, and even improving, editorially and pictorially, on its pre-wartime standard.

Never in its history has this journal been better equipped to serve you than it is right now. It comes to your home, supplying you reliable and practically tested information. No expense is spared in keeping you in touch with matters of concern and importance.

The Home Magazine Section needs very little mention on our part. It is always bright, full of practical suggestions and not forgetful of the things which make the higher side of home life. This section, like the rest of the journal, is constantly expanding and improving.

While the cost of everything increases, THE ADVOCATE is still going to you at the same old price of \$1.50, and we are proud of the fact, that while you are being asked to pay more for everything else, THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is offering you more than ever at the same price of \$1.50 a year, paid in advance.

If our efforts meet with your approval, you can do your share in helping on the good work by sending in your subscription promptly.

## SIX MONTHS' FREE SUBSCRIPTION

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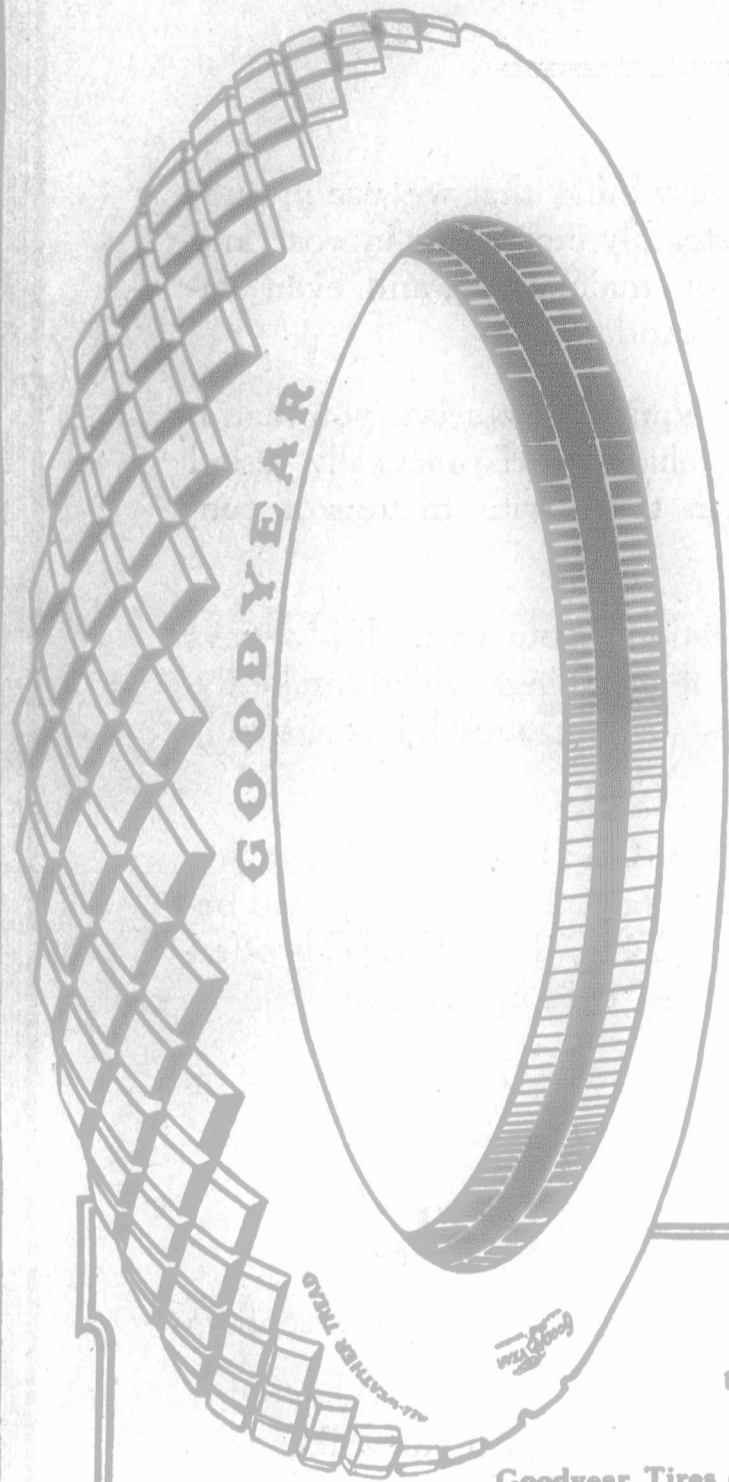
In this way you will be helping your neighbor, yourself and the paper which has been working for the interests of the Canadian farmers since 1866.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE rarely employs canvassers, so that your neighbor may never have been given a direct opportunity to subscribe. This is your opportunity, and "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" will welcome your assistance.

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Goodyear Tires cost you less per year or per mile than they did before the war.

The price of Goodyear Tires in that time has increased less than 2% on some sizes, and only 15% on any size—while most commodities have increased over 100%.

We have been able to keep down the price of tires largely because of Goodyear's economical system of distribution (direct from factory to Service Station, saving jobber's profit and reducing shipping cost).

This slight increase is overshadowed by the greater mileage made possible by increased Goodyear Quality and broader Goodyear Service.

Owners now report cost-per-mile much below that of five years ago.

You, too, can secure fair Goodyear prices and long Goodyear mileage by calling on the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer.

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The high average mileage of Goodyear Tires is proved by these random selections from the long list in our files.

**Goodyear Tires (Fabric)**

OWNER	MILEAGE	OWNER	MILEAGE
Dr. D. I. Siegel, Toronto	11,000	Harvey Clarke, Schomberg	12,000
Mr. Carey, Saskatoon	16,000	J. E. Lamoir, Trenton	12,000
P. P. Bergmann, Plum Coulee	10,000	J. Vandrick, Drayton	11,500
D. Harvey, Coldwater	11,000	Padget & Hay, Agincourt	8,200
Mr. Johnston, Montreal	9,000	C. H. Graham, Winnipeg	10,000
S. Lavalie, Val Desnec	13,185	M. N. Johnston, Provost, Alta	15,000
Jas. E. Boyle, South Porcupine	10,000	W. E. H. Carlyl, Wilkie	14,000
Harry Fitzgibbon, Cobourg	8,000	N. H. Lynn, Arnprior	16,000
A. G. Austin, Wooler, Ont.	8,500	W. E. Donnelly, Alvinston	14,000
N. Montgomery, Brighton	9,000		

**Goodyear Cord Tires**

OWNER	MILEAGE	OWNER	MILEAGE
H. P. Olsen, Victoria, B.C.	10,000	W. G. Kirkpatrick, Toronto	11,000
F. R. Burton, Hamilton	13,000	Wm. Sinclair, Newcastle, N.B.	15,000
L. R. Reed,	12,000	Townsend Livery, Ltd., Toronto	19,000
J. E. Waugh, Florenceville	13,000	H. D. Sims, Niagara Falls	17,000
S. H. Henderson, Findlater	20,000	A. Fraser, Edmonton	17,000
E. F. Fankuir, Ottawa	15,000	J. B. Weir, Vancouver	15,000
W. E. Robinson, London	13,000	Westera Fuel Co., Nanaimo	12,000
McBride's Garage, Toronto	18,292	Nelson D. Porter, Ottawa	15,000
Chas. A. Evans, Halifax	16,000	James Cross, Saskatoon	12,000
Dr. H. H. Wilburn, Vancouver	12,000	E. R. Fisher, Ottawa	17,000
Mr. Hartford, Vancouver	25,680		

**GOOD YEAR**  
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