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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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## AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

No. 1416



**T**HERE are four important things that should be considered by every person when buying fencing this season.

- 1st—The reputation of the manufacturer.
- 2nd—The quality of his product.
- 3rd—The value.
- 4th—The length of service.

The higher the manufacturer's reputation the more jealously he guards against anything that would tend to injure it. A manufacturer with a continent-wide reputation for integrity, square dealing and the honest quality of his products, such as has been attained by the Frost Steel and Wire Company, is always eager to maintain his position as the leader in his line. The Frost reputation and leadership insures a safe fence investment to the buyer.

No other fence-maker in Canada or any other country puts more downright quality into his fence than the Frost Steel and Wire Company. Frost Fence is not made of ordinary commercial wire. We buy the raw material and draw it

into Frost Full Gauge No. 9 Hard Steel Wire. We put that elastic "give-and-take" into it that has made Frost Woven Fence famous for the strains it will bear. We also put that coat of pure zinc spelter on the wire that makes Frost galvanizing stand the Canadian weather as no other fence has ever been able to do.

Frost Fence has always been sold at a price that is eminently fair considering its superior quality. Frost Fence could be sold for less money if we used ordinary commercial wire and ordinary fence locks, and rushed it through the factory instead of weaving it slowly on our special machines, so that every stay stands up straight and true and the spacing between wires is always absolutely accurate. Every dollar invested in Frost Fence is a dollar wisely invested—one that buys years of service.

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*A style for every purpose.*

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Your garage man can supply you.  
Or write to us direct for information.

**MCKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN LIMITED**  
St. Catharines, Ont.

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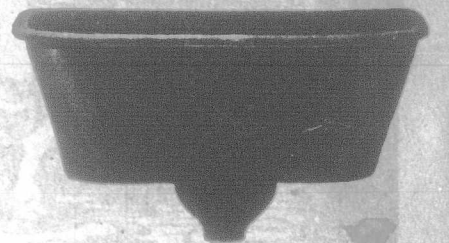
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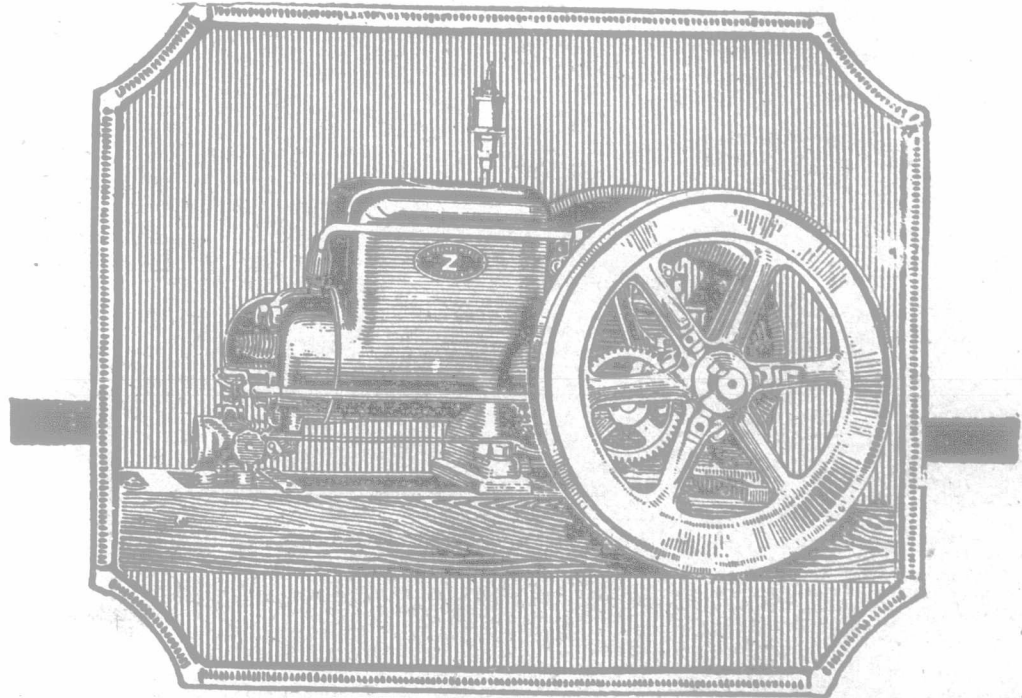
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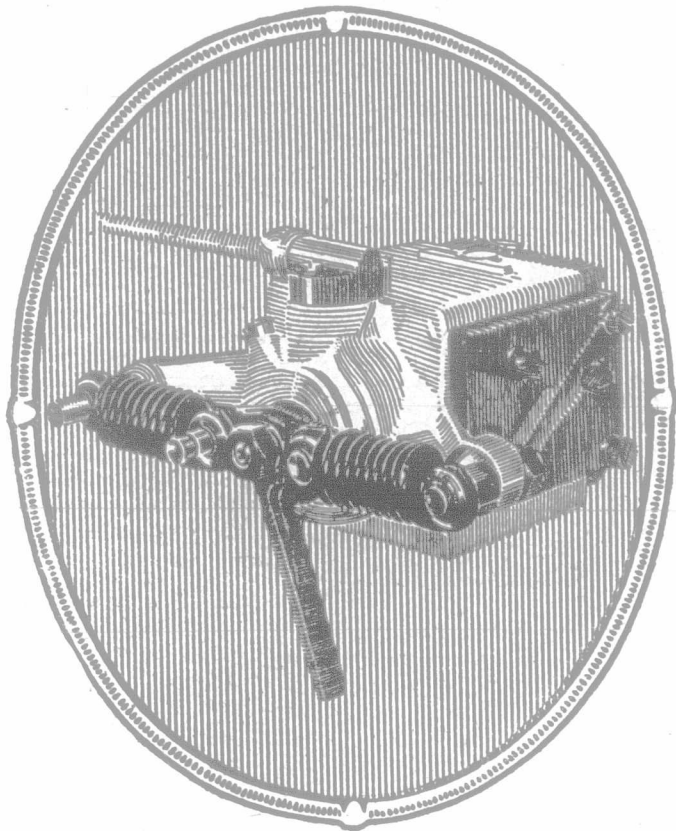
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## Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Farm Engine with Bosch Magneto

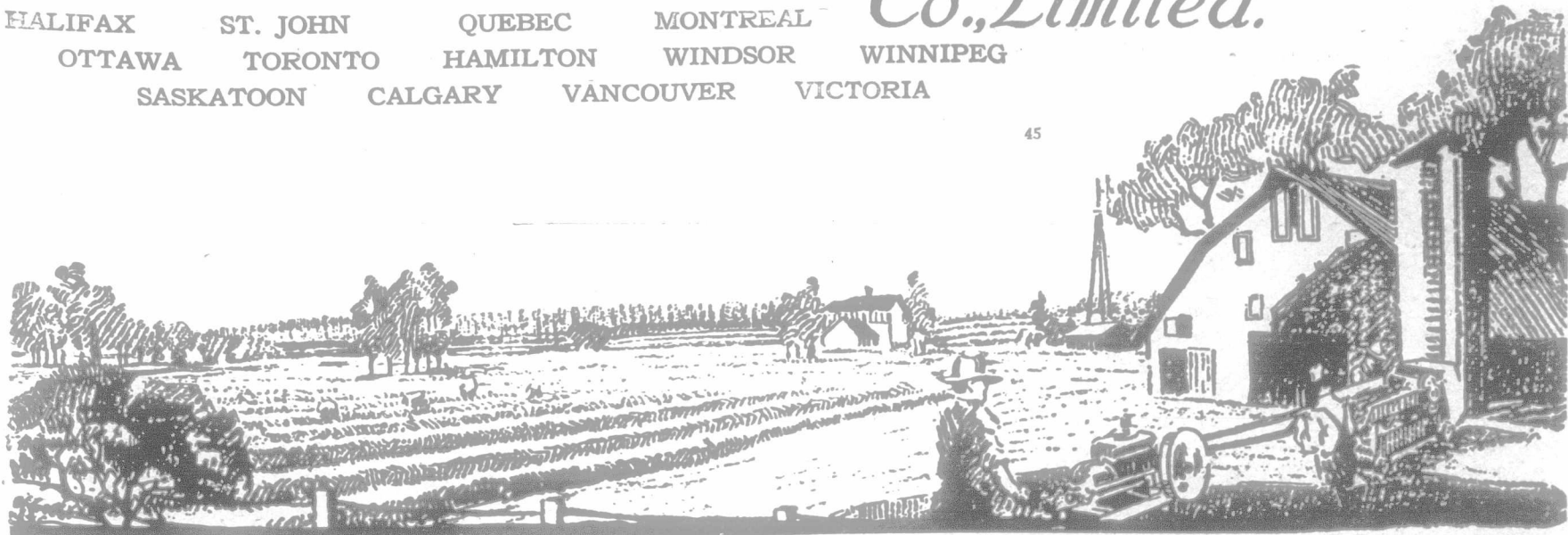


JUST think of the famous "Z" engine with a Bosch high tension, oscillating magneto—which delivers a steady succession of hot, intensive sparks. Every farmer in Canada should at once call on the nearest "Z" engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch-making combination—FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" WITH BOSCH MAGNETO. Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—to date sold the "Z" Engine to over 250,000 farmers. This quality and quantity production enabled us to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Bosch facilities for making this one possible "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm engine standard. And all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada will assist our dealers in delivering maximum engine service.

The Canadian  
**Fairbanks-Morse**  
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No long detailed argument is necessary to prove the attractiveness of Victory Bonds paying 5½%.

You know this is a good rate of interest. You know it is nearly double the rate paid by Banks on Savings.

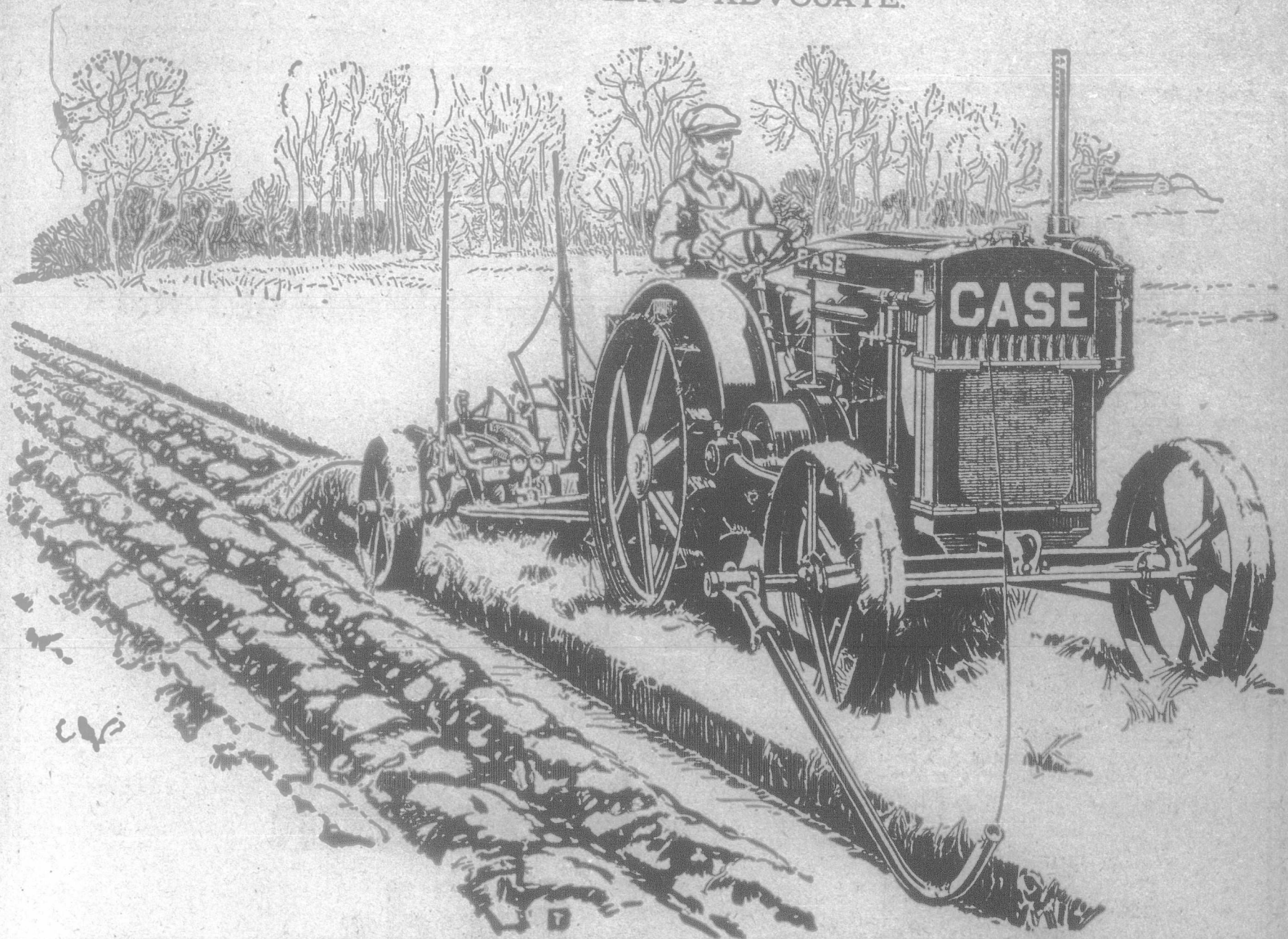
Victory Bonds pay 5½% and—it is what Victory Bonds pay *IN ADDITION* to 5½% that you should keep in mind.

- to the Manufacturer, "AND" means continued industrial activity.
- to the Farmer, "AND" means a continued good market.
- to the Merchant, "AND" means continued good business.
- to the Mechanic, "AND" means a continued demand for labour at good wages.
- to the Clerk, "AND" means continued employment.
- to every Citizen, "AND" means prosperity.

**Victory Bonds Yield 5½% and Prosperity**

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

See Official Prospectus  
on another page.



## Wins Ontario Plowmen's Sweepstakes from 26 Competitors

This Remarkable Feat Demonstrates the Superiority of the

# CASE

## Kerosene Tractor

**T**HIS is the latest record of the Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor—established in the Ontario Plowmen's Association Sweepstakes, held at Chatham, Oct. 23rd. ¶ This was not a test of speed but of performance, by actual farmers, and results—and the Case won over 17 other makes of tractors. ¶ This is the tractor that won over all competitors at the fuel tests of the Cercle Agricole of St. Blaise, Que. This is the tractor you need on your farm. ¶ The Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor has a four cylinder valve-in-head motor, set crosswise on a one piece main frame. This frame construction assures permanent alignment of all shafts, bearings and gears. No bevel gears, chains, worms or friction drive parts required. ¶ It also permits of placing the belt pulley on the crankshaft, giving a direct drive. It affords the use of all spur gears which save power. All gears cut steel, enclosed

and running in oil. Other exclusive features include the patented Case air washer, preventing dust from entering the motor, thereby prolonging its life. The Sylphon Thermostat keeps the engine at a uniform temperature, important for successfully and economically burning kerosene. Copper fin and tube non-clogging radiator with removable cast frame. Hyatt Rollers for all important bearings. ¶ The Case 10-18 is adaptable for plowing, discing, seeding, harrowing, haying, harvesting, threshing, silo filling, hauling, and many other farm jobs. Holds records for fuel economy. Develops 20% more belt power than rated. Weight only 3500 pounds. ¶ You cannot afford to overlook the outstanding advantages of the Case if you want the most value your money will buy. ¶ Let us show you why the Case Tractor out-distances all competition.

*J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co's Products are marketed in Eastern Canada by*

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited**

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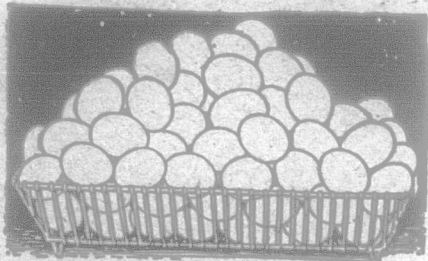
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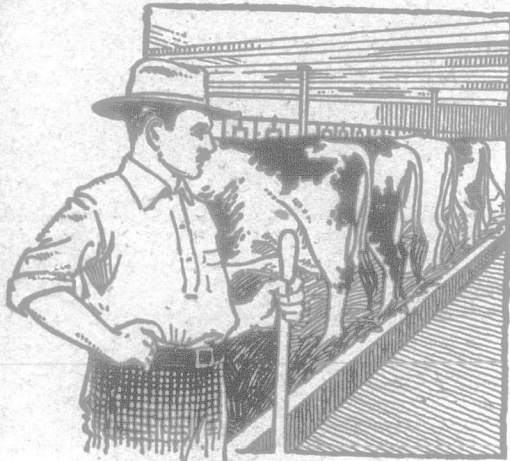
# Four Cleaning Processes

## No Screenings—No Weed Seeds—No Waste of Feed



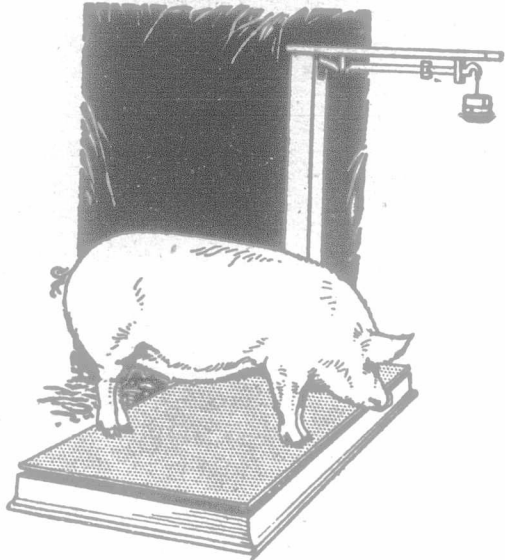
### Monarch Poultry Feeds.

There is a feed for every branch of your work, specially made to give best results. Monarch Chick Feed, Monarch Developing Feed and Monarch Growing Mash for your chicks from the time they are hatched until they reach laying maturity. Monarch Scratch Feed and Monarch Laying Mash for your hens and Monarch Fattening Mash for finishing your cockerels for market.



### Monarch Dairy Feed.

A properly mixed combination of Oilcake Meal and Cotton-Seed Meal with the bulky feeds, Bran and Corn Feed. Guaranteed analysis: Protein 20%, fat 4%.



### Monarch Hog Feed.

Consists of Corn Feed, Barley Oilcake Meal, Shorts and Digester Tankage. Guaranteed analysis: Proteins 15%, fat 4%. This is a special purpose feed for hogs only. A complete feed for the brood sow and the growing pig. High in protein and low in fibre, it furnishes body-building material of high digestibility.

WHEN you have bought a ton of Monarch Feeds you can absolutely depend upon having valuable feeding materials only. These will build up your poultry or stock at low cost. You know before you buy that you positively are not paying for quantities of useless materials such as screening weed seeds, chaff and dust. These are often dangerous to stock and poultry.

• Monarch Poultry Feeds, for instance, are made from sweet, sound grains. They are cleaned no less than four times, twice before and twice after mixing. This painstaking care is typical of every brand of Monarch Feed. The result is that every pound of

# Monarch Feeds

provides the maximum of feed value. Besides, in Monarch Feeds you are always sure of scientifically correct amounts of body-building protein and other essential ingredients in true and proper balance.

## Buy from the Mills that have a Reputation to Maintain

If you want to feed so as to make every dollar bring you fullest value in big hogs for early market, large yields of milk from properly fed cows and heavy production of eggs from your poultry, follow strictly the advice of the Farmer's Advocate:—

"We would advise farmers to be careful in their feed purchases and deal with houses having an established reputation for an honest product."

The reputation of the Campbell Flour Mills Company Limited is of fifty years standing. Each different Monarch Feed is the best for the purpose for which it is made. Every bag bears our name, and you can depend upon these feeds at all times.

You will find Monarch Feeds at best dealers everywhere—if your dealer does not sell them, write us direct for full particulars and we will tell you nearest place to get them.

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

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 13, 1919.

1416

## EDITORIAL.

Buy more Victory Bonds.

Plan the work, then work the plan.

Did you ever stop to think when you buy a Victory Bond, your neighbor's taxes help to secure your investment?

In spite of an exceptionally fine fall the first flurry of snow finds a considerable amount of fall plowing still to be done.

Utopia has not been reached with the advent of the farmers' Government into power. But, we are a step nearer the goal.

There is much work yet to be straightened up around the farm. Make the best use of every fine day. King Frost will soon hold things in his mighty grip.

The Minister of Labor in the Provincial Cabinet will probably have to work more than eight hours per day to get the machinery of his department oiled up and running smoothly.

If an account of the farm business has not hitherto been kept, start this winter. Too much guess work and too few figures are all too common when estimating the net returns for the year.

Strikes are the order of the day. Convenience or welfare of the public is apparently not taken into consideration. If the farmers ever strike for shorter hours and higher pay there will be real suffering.

Now comes the test as to how well our orchards will stand the winter. If we are facing a long cold winter, as some would have us believe, those who have prepared their trees for it will suffer the least.

A cost system in production is as essential to the farmer as to the business man. The land is the farmer's factory. Are you handling your work in that factory as efficiently as you might? If not, what's the reason?

The recent serious damage to the potatoes on the prairies will probably mean that Ontario's short crop will be worth more money. It seems an invariable rule that the misfortune of one is the good fortune of another.

Dairymen need to practice good feeding methods this year as never before. Concentrates are very high and spring grains none too plentiful. The most profit will come to the man who studies his animals carefully and feeds wisely.

That flock of pullets that you are depending on for winter eggs will not be able to do everything themselves? If they were hatched early and are in good condition now it will be your own fault if they do not pay well for themselves this winter.

Instead of striking for fewer hours work, the aim should be to increase production in factory and farm so as to enable the country to meet its obligations. If capital had always given labor a square deal there would undoubtedly be less unrest now.

When we get more voice in the government of the country the agricultural industry will have a higher standing socially and economically. Already the people of Ontario are beginning to say, "The farmers are all right;" but the goal will not be reached until "farming is all right."

### A Day's Work.

Canada stands in great need of production on the farm and in the factory. The forests, the mines and the fishing grounds must give up their wealth in order that our obligations may be honorably discharged, and that Canada remain solvent. Without labor our great natural resources are useless, or potential only, and it is by industrious, honest toil that our great possibilities will be converted into tangible wealth and prosperity assured. This can never be accomplished under present conditions by tying every industry and enterprise in the Dominion down to the eight-hour day. The economic and social freedom of the working man must be realized, but in bringing this about there is no necessity for placing an obstacle in the way of agricultural and industrial development that will cripple Canada and make it impossible for her to compete with older and more firmly-established rivals.

There are examples in industry and business where short hours can be granted, but it will usually be found that these enterprises are so protected by patent rights, or the absence of competition, that the short week is easily possible. In some cases, too, an eight-hour day is long enough, and in other instances six hours is all an ordinary man should endure, but these ought to be made the exception rather than agriculture and other industries upon which national prosperity primarily depends.

There have been two industrial conferences held in North America within the last three months, namely, those at Ottawa and Washington, and in the effort to arrive at an understanding between capital and labor agriculture was practically ignored, except that the industry was represented at the Washington Conference. Any action predicated on the belief that agriculture is an unimportant factor is sure to fall short of adjusting economic conditions satisfactorily, and will certainly fail to bring about social, economic and industrial relief. From the standpoint of capital the farming business is the largest business, and when considered from a labor point of view no enterprise can compare with farming as regards the number of laborers engaged in it. The agriculturist is at once a capitalist, an employer and a laborer. With a full appreciation of this fact, it is difficult to understand how minor groups can possibly arrive at a definite settlement satisfactory to the whole nation of workers and employers.

The representatives of agriculture at the Washington conference stated the case thus: "Neither the day nor the week is a unit upon which agricultural costs or income can be satisfactorily based. Conditions are so variable that it is difficult to prescribe a rule applicable to all localities, or to any locality at all seasons. It is, however, becoming most difficult for farmers to secure laborers who are willing to work more hours than do laborers in other industries. Experience shows that the hours of farm hired laborers approximate the hours of labor finally prescribed in other industries. The nature of agricultural work is such that it cannot economically adjust itself to a specific hour day. If a definite hour per day basis is determined upon in other industries, however, this basic day must be the unit of all estimates in farm production costs."

This argument applies to Canada with equal force, and the competition which Canada must meet in farm products on the markets of the world makes it utterly impossible for this Dominion to base farm operations on an eight-hour day.

This, we understand, is a federal issue and has no bearing on provincial politics. The minimum wage and conditions under which men labor can be dealt with to a considerable extent provincially, and they should be dealt with. However, Dominion legislation for the eight-hour day would be disastrous at this time when national prosperity depends more on production and thrift than on all other factors combined.

### Oleomargarine on Suspended Sentence.

The Dominion Government recently passed a Bill permitting the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine until August 31, 1920, and its sale until March 1, 1921. The privilege for the oleomargarine traffic in Canada was obtained by an Order-in-Council passed under the authority of the War Measures Act, and it was plainly pointed out at that time that it would be easier to permit it than it would be to get rid of it, after the alleged demand for margarine no longer existed. That argument seemingly was sound, for bit by bit the manufacturers of oleomargarine are endeavoring to secure a permanent place for it in the Canadian trade. Canadian dairymen have never raised an objection to the sale of any product which was not camouflaged, or masqueraded as a substitute for butter. They have no objection to the sale of any combination of vegetable oils and intestinal fats, but the pernicious habit which has existed in the past of endeavoring to slip margarine over as a good, though cheap, substitute for butter has prejudiced a good many against it. It is questionable, too, whether clean, edible butter should be used for the manufacture of oleomargarine, thus still further diminishing the supply of a commodity of which there is under-production. Cheapness has been claimed for oleomargarine, and it was admitted for the sake of the so-called poorer classes. These classes have, as a rule, been very ungrateful, for throughout the war they have purchased the best brand of butter obtainable, and left margarine for the wealthy, if they wished to use it.

There is already an acknowledged shortage of milk and its products in Canada, and dairying will certainly not attract patrons to it if some commodity is, in the end, going to decrease the demand for products of the herd. The matter seemingly narrows down to a choice between the best and most nutritious food which nature affords, and a substitute which science and reliable investigators declare to be inferior.

If the Government ceases to protect its people by removing the ban on oleomargarine, then it is plainly the duty of every institution in the land to educate consumers as to the respective merits of milk and butter and the alleged substitute which is being offered to them. In this campaign the National Dairy Council unquestionably should lead.

### The Last Call for the Victory Loan.

Subscription lists for the Victory Loan close on November 15, but there is yet time to make application if circumstances permit one to enlarge on purchases already made. The need for over-subscription is generally appreciated, and there can be no doubt that prosperity, measured in terms of prices for product or in wages, will be in direct ratio to the success of the Loan now being offered to the Canadian people. There is no better security than the entire resources of Canada which are behind every bond, and the rate of interest is high when the gilt-edge character of the security is considered. Success for this Loan depends almost as much on the number of subscribers as on the amount actually raised. Large quantities of capital removed from banks or industries will, to a certain extent, preclude industrial development. It is the loose ends that should be gathered up and the surplus earning of the people that ought to be turned to good account. Farmers, as a rule, re-invest their surpluses in live stock or farm implements, but it is not a bad plan to have a reasonable fund that can be drawn on quickly in cases of emergency. The bonds are easily negotiable and will be gladly accepted as collateral at or above par. In the last analysis the Loan is deserving of support for the reason that agriculture is the beneficiary which profits largely by it. Nevertheless, from a patriotic

## The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
  2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
  3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
  4. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
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London, Canada.

viewpoint it cannot be overlooked. In this year, 1919, \$318,000,000 will be spent in behalf of the soldiers, and it is coming to them.

Agriculture is now attracting no little attention, and it is the duty of the individual to do his part well and reveal to all the reliability of the industry, in time of need. Buy another bond.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

#### Fox-Farming (Continued).

In our last article it was pointed out that the silver fox was a color phase of the common red fox. Investigation has shown that the color phases of this species follow Mendel's Law in their mode of hereditary transmission. It has been found that red is dominant and silver recessive. Hence if a red and a silver fox are crossed the young from this cross will be red in appearance. They will, however, not be germinally pure red foxes, as they carry the recessive silver which does not show because it is "cloaked" by the dominant red. But when two of these red-colored offspring are crossed their progeny will be red and silver in the proportion of three red to one silver. The one silver pup will be pure silver, and two such animals when mated will produce nothing but pure silver progeny. The three pups which are red in appearance are really germinally of two kinds, one being pure red and two red in appearance but carrying recessive silver. If instead of crossing two of the progeny of the first-mentioned cross, (red by silver), one of these animals is crossed with a silver fox one-half the progeny will be red with recessive silver, and the other half will be pure silver. This application of Mendel's Law is thus of great service to the breeder of silver foxes, as it shows him how to obtain silver foxes through the use of one red parent. In the early days of fox-farming, before this principle was understood, many red foxes carrying recessive silver were destroyed because the silver color, though germinally present, was not evident. It is obviously a matter of much importance, particularly to those entering the industry with comparatively little capital, to be able to use a red fox, which they can capture themselves or obtain for a few dollars, instead of a silver fox costing \$12,000 to \$15,000. Next to the securing of foundation stock the most important point to be observed in fox-farming is the location of the ranch. This should be placed in a wooded area, dry and well-drained, and where the snow does not pile up in high drifts in winter. Those ranches in the Maritime Provinces which I have visited were placed in the spruce woods, but in Ontario and some other provinces maple woods are made use of. While

the surface soil should be light and porous, it should have a "hard-pan" subsoil, as this prevents the foxes from burrowing deeply and escaping under the fences. If the "hard-pan" subsoil is lacking it involves an additional expense in the construction of pens, as the fences must be carried down underground for a distance of at least six feet, as in light soil foxes will burrow to this depth.

Some of the problems which the fox-farmer has to face in the construction of his ranch are:—To keep his foxes in, and to keep thieves and sight-seers out, and to keep his foxes in as natural an environment as possible. These problems are usually met by placing the ranch in the woods, surrounding it by a very high board fence, with only one gate and with the owner's or keeper's house situated at this gate, and by keeping one or more dogs with a well-deserved and wide-spread reputation for savagery. To those who would visit a fox-ranch I would say that they will find a mint an easier place to gain entrance to, for the authorities in charge of the mint have only to guard against thieves, but the fox-farmer has to guard against the alarming of his animals, which is often followed by disastrous consequences, and many owners and keepers absolutely prohibit visitors at any time.

The high exterior fence not only keeps people out, but it retains a fox which may escape from its pen. In order to do this more effectively there is often an over-hang of wire netting at the top of the fence, and a carpet-wire about three feet wide laid on the ground inside the fence to prevent these escaped foxes from burrowing out.

The pens are constructed of wire netting and most fox-farmers prefer pens with an area of at least nine hundred square feet. It is essential that the pens be large enough for the foxes to run freely and obtain plenty of exercise, else their condition, and consequently their productiveness, suffers. A size of pen often adopted is 30 feet by 42 feet. The mesh of the galvanized wire netting most frequently used is two inches, No. 14 gauge being used for carpet wire and ground wire and No. 16 gauge for the upper wire and the over-hang.

The over-hang is usually made two feet wide, and is necessary because when alarmed, foxes frequently climb the fences. It sometimes happens that a fox which has thus climbed the fence falls and injures itself, and to avoid this some ranchers are using a strip of sheet iron three feet wide and placed at a height of from four to five feet from the ground. This stops the fox from climbing higher than four or five feet and also does away with the necessity of an over-hang.

The pens are usually placed side by side on both sides of an alley from six to eight feet wide, the alley having a fence across one end and a door at the other, so as to furnish an additional safeguard against the escape of the foxes when the door of their pen is opened. As the male is usually shut off from the female just prior to the birth of the pups, one end of the pen is frequently partitioned off as his residence or a special smaller pen built for him behind the larger pen. In either case a narrow passage connects the two pens, and this passage has a sliding door so that the male can thus be shut off without any commotion.

(To be continued.)

### The Queerest People on Earth.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

A short time ago I had the pleasure of meeting a friend who has been spending the greater part of his life travelling about this earth and picking up all the information he could in regard to it and its inhabitants, to say nothing of a rather profitable little business that he claims is nothing more than a sort of side-line, as it were, to the other more interesting pursuit mentioned, and which business he considers of importance only because it "pays running expenses," to use his own expression.

Thinking it would be a good idea to get him to share up with some of his knowledge and get a little general information in regard to the world and its many ways of doing things, I asked him what tribe, or section of any people he had visited, he had found the most peculiar as to habits, customs and their general mode of life. In other words, what section of the human race, coming within his line of observation, seemed to have got further away from what we call a rational, common-sense way of living than any other.

"Well, it's a peculiar thing," he replied, when I had put my question, "but I have always been on the lookout for something like that while on my travels, and many a time have I thought that I had reached the limit in becoming acquainted with various peoples and times. What certain nations have left undone is the most noticeable thing about them."

"But it wasn't until I had practically circled the globe that I came upon a people that I felt convinced surpassed any other I had seen in regard to lack of reason in planning their social and national institutions, and to lack of method in carrying out these plans."

"They look upon themselves as having attained to a very high degree of civilization, and that is, perhaps, one of their most remarkable delusions. They seem to have no idea that the heights yet to be attained by them are as much greater than the distance they have already climbed as the Rocky Mountains are greater than a corduroy road."

"Their principal interest and occupation seem to be the gathering together of as many things as they can lay their hands on. The fact that they may not be able to make any particular use of an article is no argument with them against having it. For instance, they have certain tokens of value that represent a certain

amount of material, such as might be used for food or clothing. And a large percentage of the population of this country have got things so badly twisted in their minds that they have taken to gathering up and saving as many of these tokens as they can possibly get hold of. They can neither eat, drink, nor wear them as clothes, and it can't be said that they want to exchange them for anything of the kind, for many of the inhabitants have been known to do without even these necessities of life so that they might accumulate a greater hoard of the tokens. It usually happens, however, that the son of the man with the peculiarity mentioned is of a quite opposite nature and makes it his business to scatter broadcast, in as short a time as possible, what his father went to so much pains to gather together. It is a fortunate tendency, nevertheless, for, were it otherwise, a great scarcity of these tokens would result and no system of exchange could be carried on by the people, other than that of trading the actual articles of food and clothing for other articles of like nature.

"In regard to the son of the man who had lost his sense of values, that we spoke of, he very often seems to have acquired a taste, in some manner, for absorbing large quantities of a certain sort of liquid that is the result of putting different kinds of grain through a process with that end in view. Drinking this liquid has the effect of evaporating whatever brains the individual taking it may, before that, have possessed, and of increasing his activities in the line of scattering that pile of tokens that had been so laboriously gathered together. If, however, the final object of getting rid of the whole thing is not being accomplished as quickly as is desired, the young man will often take to offering it to anyone who will hold a difference of opinion with him on some subject that has still to be settled. As, for instance, which of two horses may be induced to cross a certain line first, or, in another case I have known, as to whether, upon a night mentioned, two moons would arise in the sky, or not.

"Another peculiarity of this people, that I noticed, was the fact that although they maintained that progress was their watch-word and admitted that change usually went with it, still retained their old systems of religion, with their divisions into small and ineffectual bodies, the members of which were supposed to hold firmly to any doctrine or belief that had been handed down to them by their ancestors. That these different small bodies all held to doctrines that contradicted one another, in no way seemed to effect the faith of any of them. Apparently, little interest was taken in religion, in spite of the fact that in the very nature of things it is of more importance to the human race than any other one thing that can take up their attention.

"Again I noticed a strange thing going on in this country. It was the apparent tendency of the great majority to herd together in large numbers, like buffalo on the prairie, for instance. Although there was every inducement for them to remain in the country, which was their natural home, and where they had an opportunity to earn an independent living, subject to dictation or orders from nobody, still they seemed to prefer the confinement and impure air of their cities, provided they could be together. This affectionate disposition was, however, more apparent than real. Their quarrels and disagreements were quite frequent. Those who worked with their hands were in a state of chronic discontent because they thought that their employers, who were trying to make a living by the labor of their brains, had the best end of the rope. Nevertheless, nothing would induce these workmen to return to the country and take up land or work for those that were already farming and who were in great need of assistance in their effort to increase production and bring down the high cost of living, which had got to a point where these city people had become desperate and willing to do anything short of going back to the land and producing the food they needed to keep them alive. Of all the inconsistent human beings that I ever met in all my travels these city-dwellers, that were continually kicking about the cost of their food, were the worst."

"Here, here," said I, interrupting my friend at this point, "I think I have a speaking acquaintance with this remarkable people you have been telling me so much about. I see now how it happened that you travelled completely around the world before you discovered them. I guess it all comes down to what the old Quaker said to his wife. 'All the world is queer but thee and me, and thee is a little queer.' Our own land is no exception to the rule, sure enough. Only, you brought me to a realization of it in a rather unusual way."

"I guess it was Bernard Shaw that put me to thinking," replied my friend. "One of the latest of his bright sayings, that they have cabled to us from across the water is this: 'The longer I live the more I am compelled to believe that this earth is being used by the other planets for a lunatic asylum.'"

"I have no doubt, however, that he believes that some unaccountable error was made in confining him here along with the rest of us. His release will, probably, come shortly, accompanied by an apology."

The success and term of the Farmer-Labor Government will depend considerably on public opinion throughout the Province. Farmers should give the present administration their support whether their votes helped to put it in power or not. This is a time for clean, efficient administration which, we believe, the Coalition will endeavor to provide. Their success depends on your support.



## THE HORSE.

One way to save feed is to groom consistently, handle the team carefully and, when idle, make them comfortable.

Take good care of the horses' feet and legs. A little cleaning and drying will prevent a great deal of trouble from scratches and mud fever.

Keep the foal growing. At no time in the life of a horse will it give better returns for the feed consumed than during the first year or two.

Since the enforcement of the Stallion Enrolment Act has been a less contentious matter in Ontario than formerly, the Board are seemingly giving more attention to the science of breeding as well as to the care and treatment of animals. The last report of the Stallion Enrolment Board contains, in addition to the tabulation of dry though necessary figures, some bright features of interest to horse-men generally. One of these illuminating articles has evidently been prepared with immeasurable perseverance for it constitutes an addition to Clydesdale history that could only be compiled at the expense of considerable work and trouble. It is entitled "Breeding of Famous Clydesdale Sires," and traces the breeding and show-ring records back almost to the beginning of Clydesdales in Scotland. More than that, the blood lines are emphasized, and to make the work complete 48 famous winners and sires are illustrated. This and other features of the report are worthy of commendation.

### Some Abuses to Which Horses Are Subjected.

As a matter of course, the usefulness and comfort of horses are largely in proportion to the care and attention they receive, as well as to the feed they consume. In many cases carelessness, indifference, or ignorance on the part of the caretaker is responsible for discomforts, consequent impairment of usefulness, and often attacks of illness that could have been prevented without expense, further than a little more care and trouble. For instance, damp stables are uncomfortable and unhealthful. There certainly are stables so situated that there is a tendency to dampness, but, with few exceptions, a little precaution taken to prevent the dampness or water from gaining entrance would be effective. In others, where this cannot be done without considerable expense, some care taken to allow its escape will, at all events, prevent its lodgment on or underneath the floor. It is not an uncommon sight in the spring to observe stables in which there is considerable water, possibly the stall floors are above the water level, but when the horse steps back in the stall, or is taken out, he gets his feet and pasterns wet. This condition vitiates the air and produces foul odors, in addition to inducing cracked heels or scratches, which, in horses kept in such unsanitary conditions, has a tendency to extend upwards and develop into that condition known as "mud fever." Such cases are often noticed where a couple of hours' work with an axe and spade would have made a drain by which the water would have escaped. Of course, conditions of this nature will not occur in the stable of a careful, tidy, man, who considers not only his horses' comfort but his own profit, but, unfortunately, all horse owners are not tidy and considerate.

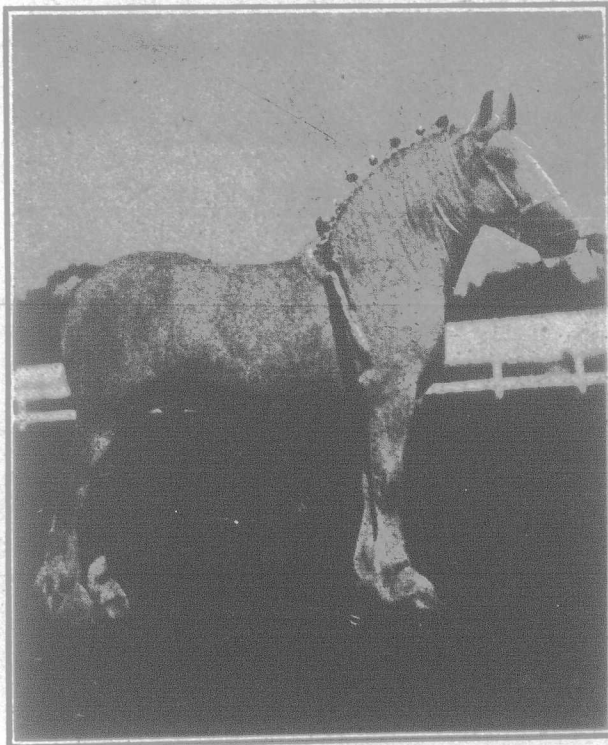
Dampness may come through a faulty roof, where a few shingles would stop the leaks. From whatever source wet or dampness in a stable comes, it should, if possible, be remedied. If this cannot be done and the stable kept dry, new quarters should be provided as soon as possible, as dampness not only renders the horse uncomfortable, but more feed is required to keep him in condition, and it also predisposes him to diseases and in many cases is the direct cause of such.

Another source of discomfort to horses is darkness or semi-darkness. All parts of the stable should be well lighted. In many stables, especially those in basement barns, that were erected several years ago, the ceilings are much too low, and the light for the whole stable comes from one or two small windows behind the horses. The horses, when in their stalls, are facing away from what little light there is, hence may be said to be in practical darkness. This has a tendency to weaken the eyes and render them susceptible to disease, and also lessens the animal's comfort. Where practicable, horses should stand in stables facing the outside wall of the building, and there should be a small window in front of each horse. But in many cases, especially in stables of the kind referred to, this is impracticable. At all events, with little expense, larger and more windows could be put in, which would admit light enough to make a great improvement, even though not introduced directly in front of the horses.

Ventilation, especially in cold weather, is another problem (and one of the hardest to solve) in the average stable. Even in many stables of modern construction, ventilation is not properly provided for. Perfect ventilation consists in the escape of vitiated air as it is formed, and the introduction of a like quantity of

fresh air at the temperature we wish to maintain, say 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. It is practically impossible to devise any system that will do this. In warm weather, when doors and windows may be left open, and a circulation of air thereby caused, we have no trouble; but in cold weather, when the temperature would become too low if the apertures were left open, ventilation is very difficult, or impossible, unless proper arrangements have been made for the exit of foul and the entrance of fresh air. The system of introducing fresh air through pipes that run under-ground for a considerable distance to raise the temperature, and allowing the exit of foul air by a sufficient number of small ducts opening out under the eaves or elsewhere where there is no danger of down draft, is probably the most approved system of ventilation. This, of course, is quite expensive, even when done during the process of building. Poorly ventilated stables are very unhealthful, uncomfortable, and predispose to disease; hence some reasonably satisfactory system should be adopted. When the owner cannot afford, or does not wish to incur the expense of some recognized system, he should devise some method, even though it materially lowers the temperature. Horses will do better, appear better, and feel better in a low temperature with pure air than in a higher temperature, where the air is foul. Clothing will keep the body warm, but nothing makes a satisfactory substitute for pure air.

Horses are probably more neglected in regard to grooming than in any other way. Good grooms are scarce. More horses are under-groomed than under-fed. The horse is naturally a clean animal, and, if by reason of work, unclean quarters or other causes, his coat becomes matted on account of perspiration or dust, he is uncomfortable until well-groomed. The teamster who is inclined to be lazy or careless will neglect his team in this respect. He will probably brush or rub the surface of the hair sufficiently to remove the visible signs of dirt, but this is not "good grooming." In order to groom properly it is necessary to give the hair a thorough agitation to reach the skin and thereby remove hidden dirt or dust, else the animal cannot feel comfortable and rest as well as he should. In order that a horse may feel comfortable he should be well groomed



A Young Shire Stallion.  
Shown at the fairs this season.

every morning, and if his work during the day has been sufficient to cause perspiration, or of such a nature as will introduce dirt or dust into his coat, the thoughtful and careful teamster will groom again in the evening. A well-groomed horse will look better, feel better and do more work on a given quantity of feed than the same horse when grooming is neglected.

Horses, whether working or idle, spend several hours of each twenty-four at rest. In order that he may be comfortable when at rest, whether standing or lying, it is necessary that he be supplied with a liberal supply of clean, dry straw or a suitable substitute, and his stall should be cleaned out regularly, as the accumulation of both solid and liquid excrement to any considerable extent generates heat, gases and foul odors that are not only unpleasant but unhealthful. He will rest better in a comfortable box stall than tied in a single stall, but it is seldom practicable to have a box for each horse.

Careless feeding is responsible for many discomforts and illness. The horse should be fed at regular intervals, and watered (with few exceptions) when thirsty. He should be given only as much feed, either grain or hay, as he will eat at that meal.

There are many little discomforts to which horses are subjected, such as failure to clean the feet out daily, failure to knock snow and ice out of the feet in winter time, failure to keep collars clean and fitting properly, failure to wet a frosted bit before introducing it into the mouth, failure to cover when he is standing exposed to wind and cold, carelessness in allowing him to stand facing a cold wind when it would be little trouble to turn him the other way.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

The sterile cow is a boarder; beef her.

Be a constructive live-stock breeder.

The scrub sire is fast losing his friends.

Entries for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair close November 17.

Aim high and set to work to bring your herds and flocks up to the high standard.

Dirty mangers and empty water troughs are not conducive to thrifty stock.

Abortion and tuberculosis are two diseases which require the united effort of live-stock men to keep under control.

If the stable has not been whitewashed, plan on doing it the first day that is unfavorable for outdoor work.

The future of the sheep industry is bright enough to warrant an increase in the size of flocks. Now is a good time to buy.

The International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago, November 29 to December 6, is a show of great educational value to all interested in live stock.

The drive to lower prices has been successful in some lines, but has the consumer benefited proportionately with the reduction to the producer? We think not.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, is December 5 to 11, and the Toronto Fat Stock Show December 11 and 12. Plan on attending these excellent live-stock shows.

Prevention of disease is very often easier and is certainly more satisfactory than effecting a cure. Employing veterinarians to so far as possible prevent ailments would be more to the point than seeking their services after the animal had become ill.

Did you notice that it was animals with breed character, type and quality along with the pedigree that topped the recent sale? If at the stock yards you will see that it is the breedy steers that top the market. Breeding and individuality count in the feed lot as well as in the breeder's stable.

The live hog has gained much greater momentum on the price toboggan than has cured hams and bacon or feeds. It is natural that packers will pay as little as possible for live hogs and charge as much as they can for cured meats. When the producer is in a position to control the hog from pen to plate we may secure greater stability of prices.

Don't sacrifice all the young pigs and brood sows. People will want pork next spring, and if the price is high you will not be on good terms with yourself for getting rid of the breeding stock. The man who stays with the game usually comes off best in the end. True the prospects are far from bright just now, but when many stockmen are disposing of their breeding stuff it is generally a pretty good time to increase.

### The Patterson Shorthorn Sale.

On October 31, John Patterson, of Ilderton, disposed of his herd of 18 Shorthorns. Mr. Patterson has been breeding to the best sires in the neighborhood for many years, and has always retained the outstanding females in his herd. From this herd many Shorthorns with creditable milk records have been developed, but, as Scotch-bred bulls have of late been used almost exclusively, the herd did not show the same milking qualities that it did a few years ago. The animals were only in field condition, which was one reason why the prices were low. However, what was Mr. Patterson's loss was the purchasers' gain. There were eighteen animals sold, but over half of them were calves and yearlings. Practically all the stock was purchased by local breeders. Calves three and four months of age sold well up toward the \$100 mark. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Sittyton Hero, Wm. Sadler, Lucan.....	\$112
Norma Blossom, C. Grieve, Denfield.....	105
Rosie, J. Heard, Ilderton.....	190
Rose Lady, Geo. Carter, Ilderton.....	180
Carnation 6th, Geo. Carter.....	180
Sweet Blossom, Geo. Stevenson, Maple Lodge.....	205
Rosemary, B. Kennedy, Ilderton.....	175
Rosie Teck, S. Tummons, Komoka.....	170
Carnation 4th, J. Heard.....	190
Red Rose, J. Heard.....	144

Growing Hogs in Canada vs. United States.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have just noticed your item in the issue of October 23, regarding the number of farmers who would like to sell Mr. O'Connor some young pigs. I am one of them. Is it any wonder that the farmers of Ontario have not taken kindly to the hog-growing industry? Under natural conditions, or if Canadian farmers had some of the advantages that the American hog grower has, hogs could be produced as cheaply in Canada as in the United States and with as much profit. As it is, he is under a severe handicap. In the first place the risk is much greater in Canada than in the States. There they can have their herds immunized against cholera; here in Essex County hogs condemned as having cholera are being slaughtered every day, and no proper effort made to scientifically control the disease. There one can buy breeding stock which are guaranteed never to have cholera.

Then, owing to the excessive railway rates charged on hog feed in Canada, the cost is made so high that it is impossible for us to compete. I am charged as much to haul a carload of corn thirteen miles in Canada as I have had to pay for a 500-mile haul in the States. This appears ridiculous, but I have freight receipts from Harrow to Ruthven—a distance of thirteen miles, rate 10 cents per cwt., and also from Homer, Ill., to Detroit, distance 500 miles, rate 10 cents per cwt. I have taken this matter up with the Railway Board, and at the meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association, at Toronto, last winter, but the rate remains the same. Ten cents per cwt. for thirteen miles haul in car lots; evidently nothing can be done.

If this Government was as much of a farmers' Government as it is a millers' and a railway man's Government, no doubt hog growing would be as profitable in Canada as it is anywhere under the sun, and, if indications stand for anything, the next Dominion

That there are many breeders who have faith in the hog business was in evidence at the annual sale at the O. A. C., when a considerable number of young Yorkshire sows and some that were bred brought a remarkably high price. The tendency of the hog market did not reflect itself in the bidding at this sale. At prices ranging from \$90 to \$112, one-year-old sows, due to farrow within a few weeks, were quickly bought up, while March and April sows sold at from \$45 to \$75. It must be remembered that this was good breeding stock, but the prices paid were higher than sows of similar age brought a year ago. This would indicate that the breeders purchasing these sows had faith in the future of the hog industry. Perhaps we are undergoing our most trying experience at the present time with high feed and low-priced hogs—a combination which is not conducive to enthusiasm about hog raising. Let us hope that this is the darkest hour before the dawn, and that ere long prices for hogs will be commensurate with the price of labor and feed. In the industrial world business men looking to the future are obliged to suffer a loss for a time during a depression. In the same way hog men may find it to their interest to stay in the business even at a temporary loss in order to hold the trade for the future.

The Veterinary Surgeon.

Although we have an exceptionally well-manned and well-equipped veterinary college in the Province of Ontario, it is believed by many that the Province tolerates a lower standard of veterinary qualifications for practice than any of the other provinces in Canada. It is possible within the Province to take a correspondence course in veterinary science. There are a considerable number who do so and then practice in different localities. At the best, the correspondence course cannot equal the course of study and instruction which is given the students of the veterinary college over a period of four academic years leading to the degree of Bachelor

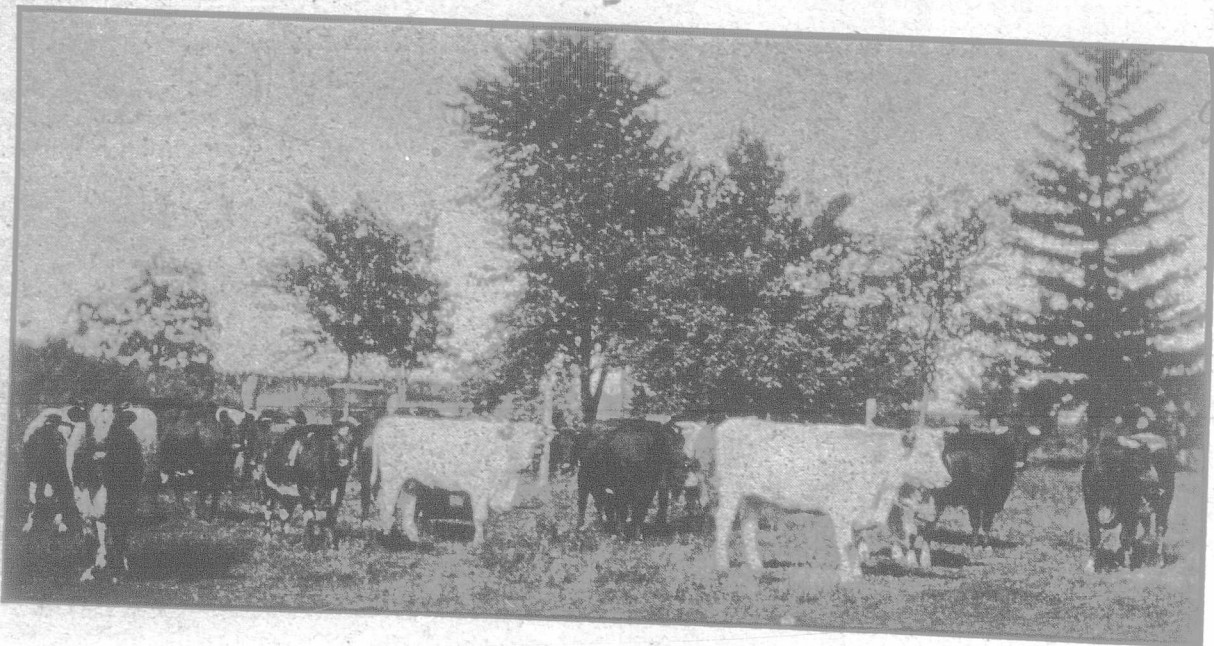
quackery and requiring a definite standard of qualification and registration of veterinary surgeons for practice in Ontario similar in effect to that of the other Provinces of Canada.

Shorthorn Sale at London.

The semi-annual sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company, held on November 4, at Queen's Park, London, was a decided success. The weather was not as favorable as on past occasions, but this did not deter breeders from various parts of the Province and from the States across the line being in attendance. The sale was held in the large machinery hall, which afforded an ideal place. The officers in charge certainly know how to conduct a sale. While high averages have been obtained in the past, the sale this fall eclipsed all others, although in past sales higher prices have been obtained for individual animals. Every effort was made to attract purchasers from the United States, but only three breeders purchased stock, and that at a value of \$3,135. The principal buyers are in Ontario, and it is noteworthy that practically all the highest-priced animals remained in this Province. The sixty-eight animals sold brought a total of \$22,500, or an average of \$373.73 for the females, and \$231 for males. On the whole, the offering was superior to that at past sales. There were, however, several scrub bulls in the offering, and several of the females were not in showing condition. Well-bred animals, showing character and high quality, and that were in high fit, were in demand. There was spirited bidding when the good things were brought into the ring, but the auctioneer had to labor hard to get beef prices for some of the poorer quality stuff. Winsome Daisy, a red heifer that will be two years old in January, topped the sale. She was sired by Escana Commander, and is a sweet, breedy heifer. She went to the bid of H. McGee, Toronto, for the sum of \$755. This heifer was consigned by Wm. Waldie, of Stratford. The three females consigned by Mr. Waldie averaged \$635. Crimson Fuchsia 38th, a three-year-old cow, consigned by H. McGee, went at the \$710 bid of H. Fisher, Mitchell. This was the second highest-priced animal of the sale. A Mina-bred heifer, consigned by H. Smith, of Hay, brought \$675. She had a bull calf at foot, and was purchased by Wm. McKenzie, of Teeswater. A three-year-old Village Girl, from the same herd, brought \$615. The highest-priced bull was Gold Digger, an eleven-months-old calf of the Rosebud family, consigned by Wm. Waldie. For this choice young herd header, Geo. Kemp, of Mitchell, paid \$505. Among the consignors to the sale were: Wm. Waldie, G. A. Attridge, T. W. Douglas, H. McGee, E. Brien & Sons, R. S. Robson & Son, Wallace Gibb, J. D. Ferguson & Son, Percy DeKay, R. H. Scott, Wm. Knight, J. M. Langstaff, A. J. Fox, D. A. Graham, Wm. Hamilton, A. W. Barrett, T. Henderson, R. & A. Merrell, D. S. Tull, H. K. Fairbairn, and H. Smith. The sale was handled by Messrs. T. E. Robson, Laidlaw and Johnston, with the former in the box. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

FEMALES.

Table listing female animals for sale with names, breeders, and prices. Includes entries like Roan Lady 37th, H. McGee, Toronto, \$540; Rosalind 11th, T. A. Russell, Downsview, 610; Winsome Daisy, H. McGee, 715; Lavender Belle, A. Newman, Marlette, Mich., 310; Broadhooks Lady, A. Newman, 580; Daisy 5th, H. Crandall, Cass City, Mich., 115; Oakland Maud, A. Newman, 240; Burnbrae Butterfly, Robt. Miller, Stouffville, 660; Walnut Kitty, W. Gallagher, Strathroy, 340; Harnelbel Clipper, W. B. Annett, Alvinston, 225; Crimson Fuchsia 38th, H. Fisher, Mitchell, 710; Lady Sovereign 5th, T. Douglas, Strathroy, 325; Nonpareil of Harnelbel, Jno. Miller, Ashburn, 335; Lady Chesterfield, J. Pearson, Inglewood, 210; St. Vincent Queen, C. Bignell, Lambeth, 185; Miss Corsican, Wm. Harper, Hagersville, 250; Mary Anne of Lancaster 16th, J. Miller, 330; Crimson Ruby, J. Miller, 185; Roan Lady, Murrell Bros., Belton, 410; Fanny Fern, E. E. Carpenter, Fort Wayne, Ind., 530; Lovely of Broad Lawn 3rd, W. E. Gibb, Embro, 530; Lady Roy 12th, J. Miller, Ashburn, 300; White Beauty, A. Newman, 400; Princess 5th, Ross McIntyre, Myrtle, 145; Wimple Hope, Robt. Miller, 435; Miss Veronica, Oestreicher Bros., Crediton, 520; Claretta, R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill, 355; Josephine, J. Miller, 380; Bess, J. Miller, 470; Bud's Ringlet, S. D. Pack, London, 435; Mina Rose, Morely Bros., Ailsa Craig, 165; Pride's Lovely, R. McIntyre, 370; Lucy, E. Carswell, Thamesville, 230; Vain Princess, Wm. Dougall, Hensall, 205; Village Morning, Wm. Harper, 255; Village Belle, J. Pearson, Inglewood, 390; Ella Bertha 9th, Morely Bros., 165; Tillie 3rd, A. Newman, 160; Splendor Gem, Weldwood Farm, London, 460; May Maxwell, J. Polland, Bridgen, 310; Village Pet, J. Polland, 615; Roan Mysie 2nd, J. McLean & Son, Rodney, 200; Beauty, Wm. McKenzie, Teeswater, 675; Marabelle, C. J. Stock, Tavistock, 400; Countess Julia 5th, W. Patterson, Strathroy, 365; Roan Lady Blossom, A. Newman, 500; Lady Volunteer, G. Auld, Guelph, 280; Diamond Ruby, W. Hays, Port Perry, 400.



A Herd of Shorthorns.

Government will be more of a farmers' Government than the present one is. We have all heard of the "hand writing on the wall." We can begin to discern something—maybe it is handwriting. Essex Co., Ont. J. O. DUKE.

To Raise or Not to Raise More Hogs

The present hog market is very unstable, and producers are in a quandary as to what to do with their present herds. Some are unloading before the hogs have attained the proper weight, as they deem it in their interests to sell light rather than to use the high-priced millfeeds to bring the hogs up to the recognized market weight. The price of grain and millfeeds remains fairly uniform, while the price of finished hogs goes tobogganing. Fearing that the spring market may be low, we hear of farmers selling their brood sows, and of others killing the young pigs rather than raise them. This is certainly an unsatisfactory state of affairs, because if we are to gain and hold the British market it is necessary that we have a regular supply of high-quality bacon going forward the year around. Having a large quantity to market for two or three months of the year, and but a small number for the remainder, will not gain a stable market for any country. We will not venture to prophesy what the price of hogs will be next spring or a year from now, but we do know that the policy which results in the farmers unloading rather than increasing their hogs is detrimental to the industry. It is natural that the packers will buy as cheaply as they can and sell the cured product for all they can get. This is legitimate business, and what practically everyone would do if in a like position. If the price of hogs could be regulated by the price of a staple feed, and raised and lowered accordingly so that there would be a uniform margin between the cost of feed and the price received for the finished hogs, the ups and downs of the market would not have the detrimental results which they now have.

of Veterinary Science, granted by the University of Toronto. The live-stock industry is of too great importance for the animals to be treated by men who are not thoroughly acquainted with symptoms, and the best methods of treating the various diseases. It is essential that every precaution be taken to prevent loss through animal diseases. In order to treat intelligently, a veterinary surgeon should be duly qualified by having taken a prescribed course of study. Our Government should require the highest standard of qualification for those practicing veterinary surgery. At the last annual convention of the Ontario Veterinary Association the following resolution was unanimously passed, and might well receive the attention of our Provincial Government:

Whereas the live-stock industry has been largely safeguarded from economic losses by veterinary skill and science; and, whereas the prosperity of live-stock interests requires that every precaution be taken to protect the industry from preventable losses through disease; and, whereas the protection of the live-stock industry against depletion from disease can be afforded only by maintaining satisfactory veterinary service; and, whereas the principle of registration of veterinary surgeons is provided for by the laws of the various Provinces of Canada except Ontario; and, whereas the lack of adequate registration of veterinary surgeons in Ontario permits uneducated and un-surgeons, thus menacing the live-stock industry and depreciating the status of graduate veterinary surgeons in the eyes of the live-stock owners; and, whereas the standard of veterinary science will be advanced by the enactment of legislation requiring the registration of all duly qualified veterinary surgeons; and, whereas the Province of Ontario, the live-stock centre of Canada, now tolerates a lower standard of veterinary qualification for practice than any of the other provinces of Canada; therefore, be it resolved that the Ontario Veterinary Association request the Government of Ontario to enact legislation prohibiting veterinary

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MALES. Gold Digger, Geo. Kemp, Mitchell... 505 Diamond Chief, H. Crandall... 300 Morning Star, E. L. Carpenter... 275 Waterloo Prince, Ed. Sinker, Ilderton... 130 Darlington Delegate, F. Cadman, Arkona... 210 Browndale Monarch, C. E. Bodkin, Thamesville... 305 Browndale Eclipse, Dr. Wood, London... 350 Victor, J. Howell, Paisley... 425 Roan Sultan, J. G. Renwick, Wheatley... 150 Senator Roseneath, J. Wheaton, Thorndale... 130 Red Prince, H. E. Shaver, Embro... 150 Sultan Buckingham, Chas. Stuart, Thamesford... 115 Col. Buckingham, A. McIntosh, Parkhill... 120 Silver Boy, Robt. Hands, Alvinston... 150 Orange Sort, C. J. Stock, Tavistock... 165 Roan Prince, E. Grosner, Strathroy... 285 Orangedale, L. Pierson... 385 Clarewood Raphael, J. Smith, London... 210 Glencairn Raphael, Jno. McMartin, Thamesford... 100 Prince Augustine, D. McDonald, Appin... 160

Mitchell's Shorthorn Sale.

On October 22, Robert Mitchell, of Ilderton, disposed of his twenty-two high-class Shorthorns at a fair average. The majority of the animals were well bred, carrying the blood of Blarney Stone and Strathallan Chief. The animals were brought out in very fair condition. Carmine 2nd and her calf brought \$480, the highest price of the day. The females made an average of \$265.77, and the males \$166.25. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

FEMALES. Flora Queen, Walter Annett, Watford... \$300 Maplewood Sunbeam, Alf. Campbell, Komoka... 300 Carmine 2nd and calf, W. E. Parker, Watford... 480 Carmine 3rd, A. J. McFarlane, Ailsa Craig... 305 Maplewood Sunbeam 2nd, R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill... 300 Golden Locks 2nd and calf, Alex. Mitchell, Denfield... 205 Golden Locks 3rd, Alf. Campbell... 200 Golden Locks 4th, Walter Annett... 215 Clapperton Rose, Wm. Wardell, Strathroy... 180 Scottish Rose 7th, R. & S. Nicholson... 230 Belle of Poplar Hill 2nd, E. Earley, Kerwood... 155 Carmine 4th, W. B. Annett, Alvinston... 185 Scottish Rose 6th and calf, Alf. Campbell... 400

BULLS. White Blarney, J. Smith, London... 150 Strathallan Chief, J. Smith... 215 Chief Sunbeam, M. D. Cameron, Oil City... 215



Brown, Swiss Calves. Winners at Sherbrooke for R. H. Libby, Stanstead, Quebec.

Elgin Shorthorn Breeders Have Fair Average.

The fourth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle, conducted by the Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' Association, was held at St. Thomas, on November 5. A large crowd was in attendance and there was spirited bidding for the good stuff, but it was draggy on the plain stock. Some of the bulls went far below their value. However, taking everything into consideration, the average for the sale was fair. The highest priced animal of the sale was a roan heifer, a little over a year old, consigned by W. G. Saunders & Son. She went to the bid of C. Hodgins, Wyoming, for \$605. J. D. Ferguson & Son sold a red heifer, a little under a year old, to Thos. Henderson, of Glencoe, for \$505. W. A. Galbraith's roan bull sold for \$500. He is a beautiful Lustre-bred individual and sired by Proud Champion, an Augusta-bred bull. Among the contributors were: W. G. Saunders & Son, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, D. Brown & Sons, E. E. Lutten, D. H. McCallum, W. A. Galbraith, W. H. Ford & Sons, R. D. Ferguson, Roy Evely, John A. McCallum, M. McNabb & Sons, Arthur Whalls, W. W. Scott & Sons, and Geo. Minor. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Golden Hope, Thos. Henderson, Glencoe... \$505 Roan Lady J., Calvin Hodgins, Wyoming... 605 Red Lady H., A. E. Howe, Fenwick... 415

Princess Mildred 4th, G. Munroe, Michigan... 335 Princess Mildred 5th, J. J. Elliott, Guelph... 325 Battle Royal, Neil Blue, Iona... 170 Lusterlite, Calvin Hodgins... 380 Proud Lustre, J. L. Langstaff, Tupperville... 500 Walnut Rosewood, W. J. Devereux, Ridgetown... 115 Village Tom, J. A. Campbell, St. Thomas... 125 Village Princess, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown... 240 Walnut Captain, Frank Henderson, Fingal... 150 Walnut Golden Winner, E. Nethercote, Fingal... 310 Red Lady 2nd, H. Lampman, Ridgetown... 225 Rose Ruby, J. Beacroft, Iona Station... 305 Glen Baron, D. Middleton, Ridgetown... 165 Merry Girl 11th, J. J. Elliott... 310 Merry Girl 12th, W. H. Ford & Son... 300 Matchless Bill, W. Graham, Dutton... 160 Fortune's Lady 2nd, W. B. Annett, Alvinston... 100 Sergeant, D. S. Tull, Christina... 180 Walnut Martha B., J. H. Merry & Son, Copetown... 310 Lady Rosedale, J. J. Elliott... 400 Lady Belle, C. Carmichael, Ilderton... 105 Rose Ruby, J. Beacroft, Iona Station... 155 Princess, G. D. Truston, Glencoe... 110 Red Mysie, Harry McGee, Toronto... 400 Jean Blewett 3rd, W. H. Ford & Son... 165 Roan Ury, W. B. Annett... 160 Duchess Jane 33rd, F. S. Brien, Ridgetown... 125 Mabel, G. D. Truston... 110 Barbara, J. D. Ferguson, St. Thomas... 130 Jennie L., Alex. McLaughlin, Iona Station... 100 Lucy 2nd, J. D. Ferguson... 105 Red Duchess, R. McKenzie, Ridgetown... 100 Sadie Lass 4th, J. H. Lampman, Muirkirk... 175 Scottish Lavender, N. Hathaway, Iona Station... 110 May Queen, C. Carmichael... 125 Thamesview Knight, D. G. McTavish, Dutton... 125 Thamesview Belle, W. J. McGregor, Muncey... 110 Roan Hero, W. Armstrong, Alvinston... 255 Wallflower, J. H. Lampman... 180 Nancy H., W. H. Ford... 160 Prince Henry, D. Hamilton, Shedden... 155 George Kelso, Wm. Pearce, Wallacetown... 150 Prince Clemency, L. McIntyre, Highgate... 195

THE FARM.

How Governments Should View Agriculture.

The representatives of agriculture at the Industrial Conference which was held in Washington prepared a very strong case for the industry and had it endorsed by the employers group who agreed to present it. The

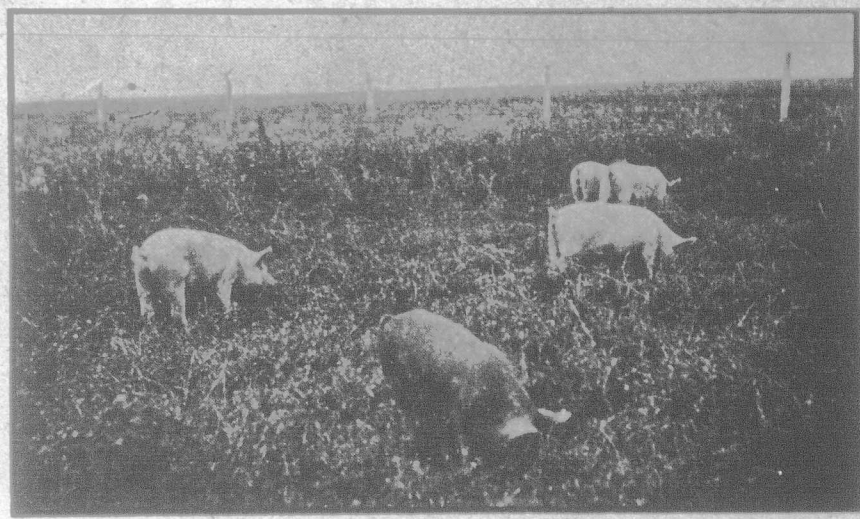
enduring American democracy, the bulwark of our nation against false economic and political doctrines, and the sole barrier between the industrial people of the world and starvation for its least fortunate is the free land-owning, home-loving citizenship.

Farming and farmers must have the economic, social and political justice which will make farming as profitable and as livable as any other occupation involving the same amount of hard work, business ability and investment, for the balance between farm production and urban consumption cannot be maintained. It is unfortunate that a technical meaning has arisen to the words "capital" and "labor" which in many minds excludes agriculture from either class when from the standpoint of capital the farming business is easily the largest business, and from the standpoint of labor there is no other industry that includes nearly as many laborers within its activities. Any conclusions, therefore, that may be reached in this conference can scarcely prove to be permanent unless they shall include the welfare of farmers as laborers and farm owners as capitalists. And added to this is the fact that if any industry may be defined as basic, it is the one that, independently of all others, is self-sustaining and self-perpetuating; one that was in the beginning with the birth of civilization and without which civilization must perish. The great bulk of the actual wealth of the nation springs from the soil. And the balance of trade that has made this nation rich comes from the same source.

Farmers have responded to the ever-increasing demands of modern industrial and economic developments. The modern farm is no longer a self-sustaining unit as in primitive days, but has become a highly specialized production plant, the operation of which requires technical skill and managerial ability with large investments in modern labor-saving machinery. Six million such farms make up the vast industry of America's agriculture, on the uninterrupted operation of which depends the daily supply of food to all the people.

The daily manual labor of operating farmers in this country is equivalent to that of 13,000,000 adult workers. The price of farm products determines the farmer's wage. The solidarity of labor is such that farmers cannot continue on one wage level while the rest of labor is on another level. One must rise or the other fall until a level is reached.

American farmers employ more laborers than any other single industry. The number of operating farmers and their hired employes is greater than that of laborers in all other industries combined. Any adjustment of industrial wage disputes to be fundamentally sound and permanent must give full consideration to the relation between wages on American farms and in other industries. To pay higher wages on the farm inevitably



Hogging Down Alfalfa. It is the third year in succession that hogs have pastured on this lot.

Conference, it will be remembered, wrecked on the shoals of "Collective Bargaining" and accomplished nothing, but such a clear, honest, argument as agriculture's representatives prepared ought not to be indefinitely shelved and forgotten. While it depicts United States conditions it is no less a true picture, in the broad sense, of Canadian Agriculture and it is being reproduced here as it appeared in "Wallace's Farmer." Though lengthy the treatise, which follows, is well-worth reading.

A nation's prosperous and progressive agriculture, without which democracy must fail and the people go hungry, can only be maintained by political, social and economic justice. The net return for labor, management and capital used in farming is today smaller than the return in any other great industry. The increase in production of agricultural staples is not keeping pace with the increase in population or consumption. There is a marked relative decline in proportion of men and capital engaged in agriculture compared with other industries, and an actual decline in certain sections. This is what is meant by a "declining agriculture," and is the condition which we face to-day in this basic and most essential American industry. This statement of fact is a standing indictment of the political, social and economic treatment now and heretofore accorded agriculture, and must not be permitted to continue. Present conditions will inevitably destroy independent, self-respecting citizenship in the open country. The safest guarantee of an

means higher prices for farm products. The present level of wages makes it impossible to cultivate American farms with the greatest efficiency, and must reduce production.

To produce sufficient food is the primary duty of those engaged in agriculture, and to the limit of their physical and financial ability this duty should be performed. For this there must be an equivalent in value. Farmers discharging this duty to organized society have a right to demand:

- (a) Such returns as will fairly compensate them for their capital invested, their technical skill, their managerial ability and their manual labor.
- (b) That they and their families have social, educational and political opportunities equal to those engaged in other activities.

Failure to meet these demands will result in a continuance and an acceleration of the decline in agriculture. Increased production is still the slogan of the hour, and the farmer is still working at high speed and long hours and without adequate help, and facing falling markets for his products. He now appeals to those in other callings to buckle down to work and turn out the product, stop the profiteering, and all together begin to pay the debt that hangs over the land.

The demand for farm products should be scientifically satisfied. Over-production as well as under-production dislocates industrial and economic balances, and in the end results in economic waste. In 1910 we produced over eleven million bales of cotton. In 1911 we pro-

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duced fifteen million bales, and yet received sixty million dollars less for the 1911 crop. Society had the benefit of the four million bales of cotton, but the farmer got sixty million dollars less than nothing for them. In 1915 we produced one billion and twenty-five million bushels of wheat, and received nine hundred and forty-two million dollars for it. In 1916 we produced six hundred and forty million bushels and received one billion and twenty million dollars for it. Society had the benefit of three hundred and eighty-five million bushels of wheat in 1915, but the farmer received seventy-eight million dollars less than nothing for them. Thus it will be seen that simply to produce will not mean prosperity. Reliable official cost of production studies and records are in existence proving inadequate returns to agriculture. This information should be widely circulated so that the public may know the truth. Further studies of cost of production, together with comprehensive studies of marketing, including prices actually received by farmers, are also needed.

Neither the day nor the week is a unit upon which agricultural costs or income can be satisfactorily based. Conditions are so variable that it is difficult to prescribe a rule applicable to all localities or to any locality at all seasons. It is, however, becoming most difficult for farmers to secure laborers who are willing to work more hours than do laborers in other industries. Experience shows that the hours of farm hired laborers approximates the hours of labor finally prescribed in other industries. The nature of agricultural work is such that it can not economically adjust itself to a specific hour day. If a definite hour per day basis is determined upon in other industries, however, this basic day must be the unit of all estimates in farm production costs.

Economic conditions should be such that the farmer may operate his land so that its fertility shall be maintained and perpetuated. An adequate future supply of food requires that the fertility of the soil should be conserved and replenished. The people should unite in all measures, legislative or otherwise, that will permit and accelerate the movement of fertilizers in such form and quantities and at such prices as will enable farmers to maintain and conserve soil fertility.

Economic and industrial conditions in agriculture necessitate co-operative marketing. Legal obstacles are now handicapping such effort. All necessary amendments should be made to state and federal laws to clearly preserve to farmers the right of co-operatively marketing their farm products.

Economic efficiency in agriculture is promoted by every agency which adds to the knowledge, experience, satisfaction, technique and equipment of the individual farmer. For these purposes, strong, self-supporting farmers' organizations are urged, to develop leadership from their own ranks and in accord with their own best interests, and to represent the industry in its contact with other industries and with the public.

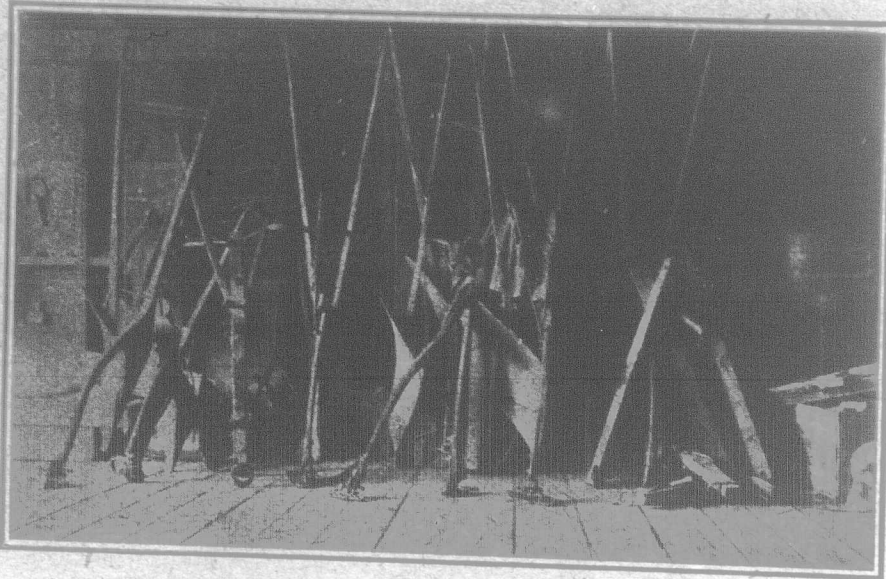
Adequate food storage reservoirs are essential to a well-fed people. In time of heaviest production foods should be stored away in such quantities as will tide over periods of non-production. Depletion of these supplies during the harvest months will probably mean bread lines before spring. Wise public policy will encourage properly regulated storage by farmers and others of essential reserves of food.

Much of the complaint of the high cost of living is the result of extravagant living. The cost of living is high or low according as the price of necessities of life rise above or fall below the general level of salaries, wages and income. The present cost of living is not due to the prices received by the farmer for his products, as shown by a comparison between farm prices, food prices and wage levels. Reliable government statements indicate that the percentage of increase in food prices is not as great as that of other commodities entering into the cost of present-day living or of the level of wages in other industries.

Land tenancy is increasing, farm ownership is concentrating in the hands of non-resident land owners, a condition which from historic precedent presages declining national virility, and if not checked ultimately a feudal peasantry. An independent, successful and permanent agriculture with the essential schools, churches, and social facilities, can not be maintained on the basis of absentee ownership. Its evitable end is not only a

practice, however, certain members, through intensive organizations, acquire and exercise undue influence, destroying thereby the harmony which should exist between all the essential elements. The situation which has brought about this conference is due to lack of recognition of this basic duty of government. Agriculture comes into this Industrial Conference seeking to give practical expression to this idea. The representatives of agriculture believe that capital, labor and agriculture are the three principal members of the industrial body and must have equal rights and equal treatment.

Farmers aware of the disparity that has arisen are earnestly endeavoring through their organizations to secure for agriculture its proper field of influence in this triumvirate, so that all may be subjected to the welfare of the whole, contending the while that influence and activity developed within the ranks of agriculture are superior to paternalism of any kind, and the only adequate means of developing its innate strength and power. Farm organizations now make articulate the demand of farmers everywhere that capital and labor shall not continue and make more unbearable the economic conditions which have caused the decline in agriculture.



Using Space Economically for Storing Plows.

social cleavage which is opposed to the principles of our American democracy, but another new and dangerous line of industrial cleavage and conflict. A permanent agriculture must be predicated on voluntary home-owning farmers, politically free, socially satisfied and economically independent.

The farmer's efforts to secure higher wages or better working conditions are not based on an organized refusal to work. His environment gives him those qualities which make him sought by many other occupations and professions. Banks, factories, stores transportation and commerce call to him to come to them, and the professions make their fine appeal. In the quiet of his home with his family about him, his boy and girl decide to heed that call. One more family has left the army of food producers and another family has joined the army of food consumers.

The availability of capital used in agriculture is a matter of public concern. Direct extension of federal credit through the land banks will reduce the cost of this capital, and should be made easier of access to all farmers. Associated credits of farm communities should be developed under proper laws and leadership.

These principles presented by representatives of agriculture in the Industrial Conference and transmitted by the employers' group are believed to be not only vital to agriculture, but vital to the common good. The highest concept of government in a democracy is to co-ordinate the functions of all its parts into a perfect and symmetrical whole. In the case of the individual the mind wisely protects physical well-being and produces proper physical and mental balance. Theoretically, democratic government does this for all its people. In

## AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

### Belts For Power Transmission.

Belting is one of the oldest and one of the most common devices used to transmit power from an engine to the machine that is to utilize it. The presence of friction between the belt and the revolving pulley is really what the transmission of power is dependent upon. The belt clings to the face of the driven pulley and causes the latter to revolve as the belt travels around it. Authorities tell us that the sides of a belt when connecting two pulleys and used for the transmission of power are under unequal tension. The term "effective tension" is used to denote the actual force transmitted and is really the difference between the tension on each side. To determine the number of foot pounds of work transmitted per minute by means of the belt, it is only necessary to multiply the effective tension by the velocity of the belt in feet per minute.

To calculate the horse-power of a leather belt, it is possible to make up a formula, if the velocity in feet per minute is known, and if the width of the belt in inches is known. A common rule for single-ply belting, and which assumes an effective tension of 33 pounds per inch of width, is to multiply the velocity in feet per minute by the width of the belt in inches and divide by one thousand. This gives the horse-power of the belt. Thus, if a 10-inch belt travels at the rate of 4,000 feet per minute, the horse-power will be 40,000 divided by 1,000, or 40 horse-power. The velocity may be calculated from the number of revolutions per minute and the diameter of a driving pulley. One should always endeavor to avoid as little slipping and friction as possible, because the highest efficiency of belt transmission is secured in the absence of slipping or stretching and when the tension on the belt does not create undue pressure on the bearings.

Leather belting, if of good quality and kept well protected from heat and moisture, should last for ten or fifteen years of continuous service. It is advisable to run the hair or grain side of the leather next to the pulley, because if put on the opposite way, the grain side being firmer and possessing the greater part of the strength of the leather, may become cracked. This reduces the strength of the belt. It is a good plan to clean and oil belts occasionally in order to keep them soft and pliable. As a rule, mineral oils are not satisfactory. Resin is considered injurious, and many do not consider it necessary to use resin on a belt that is kept in good condition. There are various dressings upon the market, some of which are good and others not. Some prefer to have the under side of a horizontal belt the driving side, because the sag of the slack side will bring more of the belt in contact with the pulleys, thus preventing slipping to a certain extent.

Canvas and rubber beltings are used to a considerable extent, the latter is uniform in width and thickness and will resist more heat and cold than leather. It is, moreover, especially adapted to wet places, or where it will be exposed to the action of steam. It is not as durable as leather, but is quite strong and clings well to the pulley, so that it is less apt to slip and may be called upon to do very heavy service. A four-ply rubber belt is considered the equal of a single-ply leather belt in the transmission of power. Oil and grease must be kept away from rubber belting. Canvas belting is strong and durable and for this reason will stand hard service, such as must be expected of belting that is used with portable and traction engines. Very frequently it is found in the form of endless belts, but as such it is only suitable for use where the driving and driven pulleys are easily adjusted, as with portable machinery. Canvas belting stretches and contracts due to changes in moisture. As in the case of rubber belting, a four-ply belt is considered the equivalent of a single-ply leather belt.

Where it is not possible to determine the length of belt necessary merely by wrapping a tape line around the two pulleys, the following rule will give approximately the correct length: Add the diameter of the two pulleys, divide by two, multiply the result by three and a quarter,



"The New-world Idea."

A farm which lies in both Canada and the United States. Nothing more belligerent than a sign board divides the two great nations.

FOUNDED 1866

adding this result to twice the distance between the centres of the pulley shafts.

The common method used in connecting the ends of the belt is to lace them together with a rawhide thong. Lacing must be carefully done in order that the laced belt will run noiselessly over the pulleys, and be pliable. There are many different methods of lacing belts, but the holes should be at least five-eighths of an inch from the edge and should be placed directly opposite each other. It is best to use an oval punch, making the hole which will be oval in shape to parallel the belt itself. With wide belts a double row of holes will be necessary, the method of lacing depending somewhat on the purpose which the belt is to serve. Lacing can be performed more easily if the end of the lace is wetted or oiled and then burned to a crisp with a match. The place to start is the centre of the belt, and there should never be more than two thicknesses of lace on the pulley side of belt. Neither should the lace be crossed or twisted.

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

When Will Prices Come Down?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

According to an old story, a farmer one day was driving a wagon along a rough road. An unusually violent jolt threw the unfortunate man off the seat and he fell under the wheels. Thereupon the farmer shouted "whoa" so loudly that the horses backed up and the wheels passed over him a second time.

The labor unions of America have met with very much the same experience as this farmer. The men felt the pinch of the high cost of living and they were quite sure they knew the remedy—they went out on strike for shorter hours and more pay. By reducing the length of the working day, more men would be needed and hence there would be employment for everyone. Also, the increase in wages would make up for the decline in the purchasing power of their money. Unfortunately the workmen had started something they couldn't stop. Increased wages, shorter hours and loss of time due to strikes all contributed to make production more costly. This forced the cost of living up so fast that in a short time the workmen were no better off than before.

The chief cause of the present high prices is a world-wide scarcity of products. Millions of men have been fighting in the war or making munitions in the past five years instead of producing useful commodities. The nation cannot expect to be quite so prosperous for a time as if there had been no war. Moreover, an abnormal amount of paper money is in circulation and the Government is still borrowing freely, thus making money plentiful in the country.

Evidently the best remedy for present conditions is increased production. Strikes and demands for shorter hours discourage production. When the Government begins fixing prices it often does more harm than good. If the price is fixed downward to please the consuming public, production is sure to suffer. Unfortunately Governments can do very little to help matters. People seem to expect them to enact some sort of magic legislation that will cure everybody's trouble without delay. But this is impossible. It will take a great deal of hard work and a long time before prices come down to the 1914 level. At the time of the Civil War in the United States prices increased 140 per cent. in three years. But it took fifteen years for prices to get back to the starting point. It appears that war increases prices five times as fast as peace is able to reduce them. Doubtless the readjustment of prices will be a gradual and tedious process, and the more strikes and lock-outs there are the longer it will take for conditions to become normal.

Ontario Co. NELSON McDOWELL.

THE DAIRY.

Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKol, a Holstein cow owned by Colony Farm, Essondale, B. C., has produced an average of 98.98 pounds milk for 277 days. To equal the world's record of Tilly Alcartra, she must do a little better than 68 pounds for the next 88 days.

A Washington cow, Cascade Johanna Illustrites has, by yielding 161.5 lbs. milk in one day, broken the world's record for one day milk production. May Echo Sylvia held this record for several years with 152.1 lbs. A short time ago Little Gift of Spring Valley broke this record with 155.44 pounds, but now this, too, has been exceeded.

Several representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta were recently delegated to inquire into the operations of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association with a view to establishing a similar organization in Alberta. The delegates sign themselves as "unanimously of the opinion that this organization, whilst it has not unduly increased the price to the consumer but has rather tended to hold down the price to the consumer, has veen of very great benefit to its members."

Dairy Commissioner, Ruddick, in his weekly Dairy Produce Market Report for the week ending November 1, has the following general notes which are interesting: "In Great Britain the butter ration was reduced

on August 11th from 2 ozs. per head per week to 1½ ozs. When the railwaymen's strike occurred the ration was further reduced to 1 oz. per head per week, and in order to conserve supplies of butter for the winter months the 1 oz. ration has been continued. It is now announced however, that the 1½ oz. ration will be restored on November 10th. The margarine ration of ¼ lb. per head per week has not been changed.

"According to the London Grocer the German Government has bought the surplus make of butter in the Argentine, after the end of December, at a spot price of 3 shillings per lb.; adding storage charges, transportation loss on exchange, etc., will bring the cost per lb. to about 20 shillings delivered in Germany."



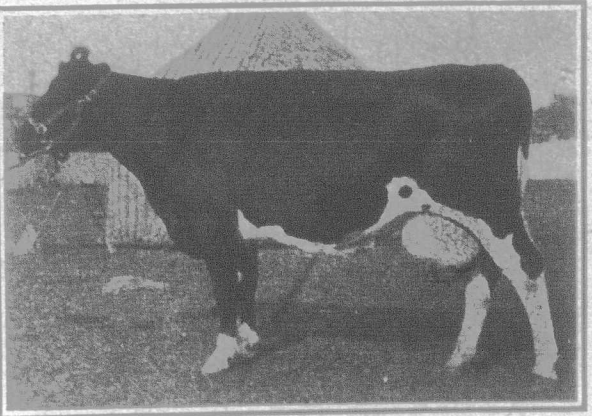
Maple Grove Rose.

First prize dry three-year-old at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1919. Owned by T. A. Trick, Clinton, Ont.

Scarcity of Butter Predicted.

The following paragraphs, sent us by L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, indicate that there will be a strong demand all this coming winter for fresh butter, and that those who are engaged in winter dairying should find it relatively profitable, notwithstanding the high cost of feed:

"There is every prospect of a growing scarcity of butter in Canada during the present winter. According to latest reports from the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, the export price for number 1 creamery butter at Montreal in 56-pound 'solids' is 62 cents per pound in carload lots. From the sellers' standpoint, this is a more remunerative basis than that on which the retail trade of Winnipeg is being supplied at the time of writing. It costs approximately 1¼ cents per pound freight to carry butter from Winnipeg to Montreal, and the prices quoted there, as suggested, are for solid 56-pound boxes. When the Winnipeg wholesaler sells his butter to the local retailer he must cut it into prints, wrap it in parchment, put it into cartons, and deliver it to the stores. This costs him 3¾ cents per pound; so to clear himself he must sell at two cents a pound higher than the price available at Montreal. At present the retail stores are being supplied No. 1 butter



Flora Tensen.

Champion Holstein female at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1919. Owned by Hugh Carson, Ottawa, Ont.

in cartons at 61 cents per pound, which figure, instead of being two cents above the carload rate at Montreal, is one cent below it.

"Nor is Montreal the only high export market open to Canadian butter. Canadian butter recently sold on the New York market as high as 68½ cents.

"It does not require very keen foresight to see just where this condition of affairs will lead us. At present the shipments from Manitoba are heavy, and the demand for export would absorb many times what we have to supply. Naturally, local stocks of cold storage creamery butter are bound to run low, and the whole trend of the butter market at present is upward.

"The condition of the butter trade is the normal outcome of the live-stock situation in Europe. Everyone knows the strong position of dairying in Denmark, for instance, prior to the war. A recent advice from Glasgow says:

"Since the beginning of the war dairy production in Denmark has been reduced by 40 per cent. The number of milch cows for the whole country has decreased from 1,310,268 in 1914 to 1,024,417 in July, 1918, or to what it was about twenty years ago. Many cattle have been exported to Germany. Many others

have been slaughtered for home consumption, and the calves which replaced them numerically were under-nourished and incapable of giving such good milk. How the actual milk production in the dense district has fallen off in the same time is shown by the following figures: 1914, 434,000 metric tons; 1917, 380,000; 1918, 255,000."

"It will take some time to build up the European Dairy Industry. At present European buyers are in the United States buying dairy cows."

Scoring and Grading Butter.

At the Dominion Dairy Conference, held in Ottawa, November, 1918, standards for grading butter were approved of as follows: Special grade, score 94 to 100 points, minimum for flavor 41 points. In order that creamery butter may qualify for special grade certificates it must have been made from pasteurized cream and otherwise closely conform to the following description, which represents in a general way the requirements of the export or best Canadian markets. Flavor: Fine, sweet, mild and clean. Texture: Firm and fine. Incorporation of moisture: Clear but not excessive free moisture. Color: Uniform and of a pale, straw shade. Salting: Not more than three per cent., and thoroughly incorporated. First grade: score 92 and under 94 points; minimum for flavor 39 points. Second grade: score 87 and under 92 points; minimum for flavor 37 points. Off-grade: score under 87 and under 37 points for flavor.

Reference was made recently in "The Farmer's Advocate" to the Dominion Educational Butter-Scoring Contest now being conducted by the Dairy Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa, in co-operation with the Provincial Dairy Officials. We quite agree with Mr. Hens, whose letter we refer to, that this contest among creameries in different provinces should be able to accomplish a great deal of good in raising the quality of Canadian creamery butter. In March of this year, the United States Department of Agriculture was authorized to inaugurate an inspection service on butter, somewhat similar we presume, to the official grading now being done by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

It is interesting to note the comprehensive definitions laid down for the guidance of inspectors who are carrying out this work in the United States. The scorecard method of judging is partially retained, whereby flavor is assigned 45 points, as an index of the palatability of the butter and therefore the most important factor. Body is given 25 points, color 15 points, salt 10, and package 5, tractors showing no defects being given their respective maximum rating, while the ratings for factors showing defects are cut to the necessary extent. The rating given to each factor is based entirely on the market standard of quality and the market requirement for each grade. The following fixed characteristics of butter receiving certain defined scores are quoted from the pamphlet containing the regulations regarding this butter inspection: 1. Dairy butter is butter made on a farm; 2. Creamery butter is butter made in a creamery or factory; 3. Packing stock butter is dairy butter or other butter in its original form in miscellaneous lots of such wholesomeness that it may be used in making Ladled or Process butter; 4. Ladled butter is the product made by reworking miscellaneous lots of dairy butter or other butter or both; 5. Process or Renovated butter is the product made by melting, refining, and churning, or reworking packing stock or other butter or both; 6. Grease butter is any butter which is unwholesome or otherwise unfit for use for larding or renovating.

"1. Butter scoring above 94 shall be fine, sweet, fresh, mild, and clean in flavor if of fresh make, or fine, sweet, mild, and clean if storage, with a pleasing creamy aroma and without defect in body, color, salt, or package. It must show neatness and care in packing and the package must be clean and attractive. The color and salt may be either light or medium.

"2. Butter scoring 93-94 shall be fine, sweet, fresh, and clean in flavor if of fresh make, or fine, sweet, and clean if storage. The defects in body, color, salt, and package shall not total over ½ point. Color and salt may be either light or medium. It must be well packed in clean, sound, and uniform packages entirely free from mold.

"3. Butter scoring 92 shall be fresh, sweet, and clean in flavor if of fresh make, or sweet and clean if storage. The body shall be firm and the color either light or medium. The color must be uniform except that it may show small curd specks or slight waviness. The salt must be either light or medium and free from grittiness. The package must be clean, uniform, and sound. The defects in body, color, salt, and package must not total over 1 point.

"4. Butter scoring 91 shall be fresh and fairly sweet and fairly clean in flavor if of fresh make, or fairly sweet and fairly clean if storage. The body shall be fairly firm and may show only a slight imperfections in grain or texture. The color may be light or medium and must be fairly uniform, but may be somewhat wavy. The salt may be either light, medium, or high, but must be uniform and free from grittiness. The package must be clean, uniform and sound.

"5. Butter scoring 90 shall be fresh and fairly sweet and fairly clean in flavor if of fresh make, or fairly sweet and fairly clean if storage. It may also be flat and lacking in flavor. The body must be fairly firm, but may show slight defects in grain or texture. The color may be either light or medium and must be fairly uniform, but may be wavy. The salt may be either light, medium, or high, and must be fairly uniform, but may be slightly gritty. The package must be clean, uniform, and sound.

"6. Butter scoring 89 shall be reasonably fresh



table 2, 100 pounds will produce approximately... Therefore, the net... x 22 1/4 cents = \$2.16... at is determined by... 56.84 cents. The... into butter may... the market value of... manufacturing differs... the correct figures

RY.

Necessary.

ors in the successful... These two... health, vitality and... of three factors of... foundation stock... factors being size

expect a great deal... The barnyard... most sight of, and in... producer of human... finite place on hun... country. Formerly... women and children... for various purposes... farm flock of to-day... During the years... mostly with the result... ed to use up either... eliminated. More... investigating poultry... of egg production... that the knowledge... it was a few years... during the summer... we can, if we have... tell, approximately... profitable member... pond to cleanliness... as other live stock... made the hen work... do so. Everyone... the longer we keep... we must have in... tution and vigor... important factors... that we expect... her predecessors

er-production, and... v a loss of vitality... that a good hen... e to five times the... rage hen probably... equal the weight... n egg every three... authorities have... thirty times her... o a certain extent... Much of the low... and much of the... ks, can be traced... and constitutional... cks show birds... strong in vigor... fully carried out... and the per... birds increased... ers in order to fix... where this done... be given to the... at are so bred... characteristics of... breeding, nothing... the birds so bred... impart it to their... ductive Poultry... s which cause... few paragraphs... vitality. These... ll, so that they

or breeding will... from immature... fowl is allowed... store up energy... and it will be... production are... greatest degree... fore, at as early... ults which are... them time to... The modern... responsible for... e it is desirable... should be the... extensive farms... poultry plants... ve more vigor... poses, as fruit... being raised... lack of exercise... of low fertility... nness and im... ng chicks give... ng stock with

superior physical vigor is another factor. If the desire is to increase or even maintain a high degree of vitality this election is paramount.

"Signs of high vitality or lack of it are easily distinguished. The following are a few: The actions and movements of fowls probably best indicate their physical condition. The physically weak are inactive and dull, and more likely to sit than to stand. They do not range to any extent in search of forage, nor do they scratch in search of feed. They are longest on the perch, possibly spending the entire day there. The loudness and frequency of the crow of the male, and the cackle of the female, are indications of physical strength and superiority. The weak fowls seldom crow or sing. There are certain body signs which indicate lack of vigor in a fowl; as, for instance, long neck, thin beak, narrow head, a long slender body, long legs and thighs, or a stilted appearance, while the reverse is true of vigorous birds. In the young, growing chick, common signs of low vitality are stunted growth, accompanied by slow feathering and a pronounced crow-like beak, drooping wings and head, and a low, squatting walk. The strong bird at any age should have a bright prominent eye, a well-developed, blocky body, bright plumage, and erect carriage, bright comb and wattles, and should be active and sprightly in movement. It is evident that there is a relation between the physical characteristics of fowls and their vitality; hence it should be the rule systematically to select for constitutional vigor at all ages and for all purposes."

HORTICULTURE.

Self Sterility of Fruit Varieties.

Every observant fruit grower is fully aware of the fact from long experience that some varieties of fruit, although equipped by nature with flowers bearing both male and female parts are not self-fertile; that is to say, they will not set fruit from pollen of the same variety. A great many varieties of strawberries are self-sterile by reason of the fact that the blossoms of these varieties lack the male organs of the flower. The well-known Northern Spy and McIntosh Red varieties among apples are self-sterile after the manner first named, that is to say, blossoms of these varieties show both male and female parts, but pollen of either of these varieties will not fertilize flowers of the same variety. No one knows exactly which varieties of the different kinds of fruit are self-sterile and which are self-fertile. In fact, no one can know under all conditions, because those who have investigated the problem have found that the self-fertility of varieties is likely to vary under different conditions.

Fruit growers, as a rule, neglect to pay particular attention to this very important point when selecting varieties to plant. It is for this reason alone that large orchards planted altogether to Northern Spy apples are very often unprofitable, for the reason that they do not bear fruit. If there are other orchards near, and bees as well as other insects are plentiful, a sufficient number of the blossoms may be pollinated to provide a satisfactory set of fruit, but this is not to be depended upon and one should always see that the varieties which are known to be self-sterile are planted in between other varieties. It does not matter whether the other varieties are self-sterile or not, so long as they bear plenty of pollen and will bloom at about the same time as the self-sterile varieties. There are certain varieties of tree fruits, of course, that are relatively

poor pollenizers, either for themselves or other varieties. Such, for instance, is the Kelsey plum, which, according to the California Experiment Station, must be considered inferior as a pollenizer for a number of other late varieties as well as for itself. A considerable amount of work has been done during the last five years at the California Experiment Station, in determining what varieties among plums are self-sterile, and while, as we have said before, self-sterility of a variety under one set of climatic conditions does not appear to mean self-sterility under another set of conditions, the results of these experiments should in the main apply to Canadian conditions. The following paragraphs are taken from the bulletin containing the results of these experiments, and should be of interest:

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

"Results with Burbank indicate that while absolutely self-sterile it is readily pollinated by any one of the several varieties used, and is also an efficient pollenizer for the other varieties which blossom at the same time. The only poor results were obtained when Kelsey was used as the male parent. The reciprocal of this cross,

viz., Kelsey X Burbank, also gave low results both years it was tried. Crossed with Satsuma, Wickson, Climax, or Sultan, Burbank gave as satisfactory results as could have been desired. The reciprocals of these crosses were also satisfactory. Burbank is undoubtedly one of the most sufficient pollenizers of its season, and a valuable variety for this reason.

"The Wickson was also found to be a reliable cropper and an excellent pollenizer. When Wickson was used as the female parent all pollenizers gave satisfactory results except Kelsey, Sultan, and Abundance. Kelsey has already been mentioned as an unreliable pollenizer. The Sultan and Abundance crosses were only made in 1917 and as the interval of time between emasculation and pollination was eleven and twelve days, respectively, these two varieties cannot be eliminated as pollenizers for the Wickson without further trial. Wickson has proved its worth as a pollenizer for Satsuma, Burbank, Climax, Sultan, and Abundance by the high average set these crosses produced throughout a series of trials. With Burbank it ranks as one of the best pollenizers.

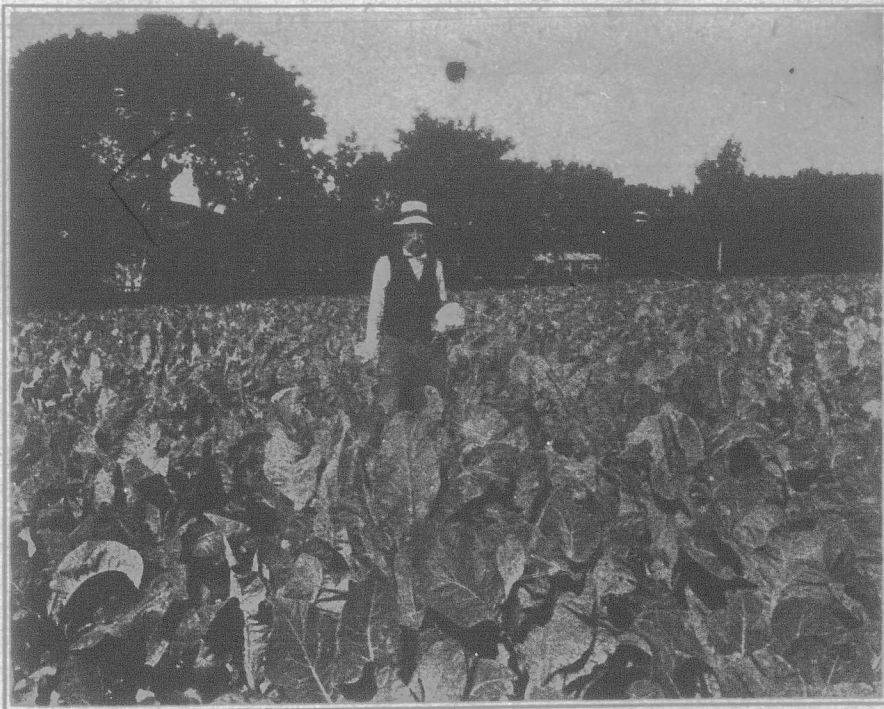
"Climax in addition to being self-fertile was found to be easily pollinated with Burbank, Wickson, and Abundance. With Kelsey as the male parent, no better results were obtained than when Kelsey was used with other varieties. Climax pollinated Burbank, Wickson, and Abundance satisfactorily. Because of its tendency toward self-fertility, and because it is a good pollenizer, Climax is a valuable variety. Furthermore, it blossoms rather late in the season, thus tending to escape late spring frosts.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

"The Grand Duke, Yellow Egg, and Pond inter-pollinated successfully in 1917 when the pollen was applied before the pistils began to wither. In general they have proved to be excellent pollenizers not only for themselves, but for the Clyman and Tragedy also. As these latter varieties have been used for practically only one year their value cannot be considered as authoritative as that of varieties tried out for four seasons. All of the European shipping plums which have come under observation have proved to be abundant pollen producers. Furthermore, the pollen is easily germinated and generally shows a high percentage of viability.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. "The following varieties of Japanese plums were found to be self-sterile at the University Farm at Davis, California: Combination, Kelsey, Satsuma, Burbank, Wickson, Sultan, and Abundance.
2. "Climax, another Japanese variety, is apparently self-fertile.
3. "In general, the early blooming Japanese varieties such as Combination, Kelsey, and Satsuma, are scanty pollen producers and not effective pollenizers, while the



A Good Sample from a Promising Crop.

later blossoming varieties such as Burbank, Wickson, Climax, Sultan, and Abundance produce pollen abundantly and are effective pollenizers.

4. "Clyman, Tragedy, and probably Grand Duke, are self-sterile, while Yellow Egg and Pond from one year's data appear self-fertile. Pond, or Hungarian Prune, as it is known in California, has long been popularly regarded as self-sterile, so too much weight should not be given to the results obtained in one year.

5. "All of the five European varieties tested seemed to be abundant pollen producers and to cross-pollenate one another effectively.

6. "No evidence of inter-sterility among plums or prunes was found.

7. "A comparison over a number of years between trees where there was an abundance of bees flying and trees where bees were scarce, emphasized the desirability of having bees in the orchard. Even self-fertile varieties were immensely benefited by the presence of bees as an agency for distributing the pollen.

8. "Climatic factors are probably important in the setting of plums and prunes as evidenced by the fluctuat-

ing set obtained with certain crosses in succeeding years. Investigations, however, have not progressed far enough as yet to throw any light upon this phase of the problem.

9. "The following is a list of self-fertile and self-sterile plums and prunes as found by the Division of Pomology of the University of California:

SELF-STERILE	SELF-FERTILE	DOUBTFUL
Combination	Climax	Pond
Kelsey	French	
Satsuma	Sugar	
Burbank		
Wickson		
Sultan		
Abundance		
Clyman		
Tragedy		
Yellow Egg		
Grand Duke		
Imperial		
Robe de Sergeant		

FARM BULLETIN.

House of Commons Expected to Prorogue.

At the time of writing, it is expected that Parliament will prorogue on Monday afternoon, November 10, at four o'clock, after a session lasting since September 1, and during which time the Peace Treaty has been approved, both with Germany and Austria, the Grand Trunk Railway system has been taken over by the Canadian Government, Parliament has decided not to grant the \$2,000 gratuity demanded by many of the returned soldiers, and the two Prohibition Bills probably passed.

The two Prohibition Bills passed at the last moment and debated on Sunday, November 9, in order to get ready for prorogation on Monday, will still leave to manufacturers of any province the right to make intoxicating liquors for export or for sale in any province where laws do not prohibit. It is incumbent on the Dominion Government to hold a referendum on the question of revoking prohibition where any provincial legislation demands that this be done. It is also provided that the Federal Government must conduct a referendum within three months from the time the Provincial Government requests it.

The Grand Trunk Railway Bill secured its second reading in the Senate by a majority of only four, but on the third reading it passed without division. With regard to the report of the special committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, a number of members still seemed unsatisfied and would like some further aid for soldiers, but, as in the case of the titles debate in 1918, the Government threatened to resign if the report of the committee was not concurred in, the reason being that the committee felt the country could not afford any further extension of the gratuity system at the present time, nor would it be able to afford it for many years to come.

Ontario Cabinet in the Making.

Early in the week, E. C. Drury, Premier-designate, was credited with the statement that five out of the seven ministers to be named were already selected. The full Cabinet, it is stated, will be announced on Wednesday, and Mr. Drury will be ready to assume control on Friday, the 14th. Manning W. Doherty, the defeated candidate for Peel, has been given the portfolio of agriculture, while Beniah Bowman, member-elect for Manitoulin, is to preside over the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. W. F. Nickle, a former member of the Legislature and until recently representative for Kingston in the House of Commons, has been mentioned publicly as a probable choice for Attorney-General. However, at time of writing neither Mr. Drury nor Mr. Nickle have been induced to discuss the matter. While an acknowledged Conservative Mr. Nickle has always exhibited political independence to a marked degree, and his record as a Commoner recommends him for a position in the Legislature should Mr. Drury decide that he needs him for Attorney-General.

Victory Loan Campaign Nearing End.

The returns for the Victory Loan campaign at the end of two weeks showed a grand total for the Dominion of \$318,356,782. The gratifying feature of the campaign is the increasing scale of returns from rural districts demonstrating that the bonds have appealed to the business sense of farmers generally. As early as Saturday night last, approximately twenty units in Ontario, which are purely agricultural, had exceeded their time objective. Ontario was \$21,000,000 ahead of the same period last year, and G. H. Wood, Chairman of the Ontario Executive Committee, commented thus concerning the campaign in the Province:

"At the end of the second week a year ago the total was \$159,000,000, and this was regarded as phenomenal. Saturday night's total, therefore, which is \$21,000,000 in excess of last year, is proof of the patriotism and good business sense of the people of this Province, as well as the efficiency and enterprise of our vast organization."









Candles That Burn.

BY ALINE KILMER.

Candles that burn for a November birth-day. Wreathed round with asters and with goldenrod, As you go upward in your radiant dying Carry my prayer to God. Tell Him she is so small and so rebellious, Tell Him her words are music on her lips, Tell Him I love her in her wayward beauty Down to her finger-tips. Ask Him to keep her brave and true and lovely, Vivid and happy, gay as she is now; Ask Him to let no shadow touch her beauty, No sorrow mar her brow. All the sweet Saints that came for her baptizing, Tell them I pray them to be always near; Ask them to keep her little feet from stumbling, Her gallant heart from fear.

Candles that burn for a November birth-day, Set round with asters and with golden-rod, As you go upward in your radiant dying Carry my prayer to God.—In New York American.

The Wife of Ontario's Premier.

BY A. E. DYAS.

"MY life has been so full with my home and my children." These words spoken by Mrs. Ernest C. Drury, of Crown Hill, wife of the chosen leader of the United Farmers of Ontario, in answer to a question about her chief interests in life, sum up briefly the outstanding characteristics of the wife of Ontario's premier-elect.

The very morning (October 30th) of the announcement that Mr. Drury, a well-known farmer of Simcoe County, had been chosen to lead the farmers' party which holds the balance of power in the Provincial Legislature, Mrs. Drury, still at their farm at Crown Hill, about six miles from Barrie, was asked by the writer of this article, over long-distance telephone, for an interview.

The same evening, after the six-mile drive along country roads, the writer arrived at the Drury home, a spacious and comfortable farm house on their splendid two-hundred-and-fifty-acre farm. Lights from the windows pierced the black-shrouded night with friendly rays, and as the motor drove up an avenue of trees to the side of the house, a door was flung hospitably open, and someone standing in the warm glow of lamp-light bade the stranger welcome.

As the visitor was ushered into the house any diffidence she may have felt vanished like mist in the pleasant home atmosphere, where mother, father, children, and neighbors who had dropped in to offer their congratulations, and the newly-arrived visitor discussed the amazing news that had come to the quiet farm.

It was all so new and unexpected. "A week ago we had never even thought of such a thing," said Mrs. Drury as she sat with two-year-old baby Harold in her lap, and her blue eyes looked over the little boy's head, had really been so busy with my home and my life has been so full with my home and my children. I know it is a great honor to be asked to give an interview, but I am sure you will find it very interesting. I have been so busy with my home and my life has been so full with my home and my children. I know it is a great honor to be asked to give an interview, but I am sure you will find it very interesting.

that he would not be chosen, because it will mean that he will have to be away from home so much."

Indeed, that word "Home" was the key-note of the wonderings of the entire family. There was a realization that the quiet, happy life on the farm must be disturbed, that part of the year at least must be spent in Toronto, though as yet no definite plans had been formulated.

"But no other place could ever really be home," declared Mrs. Drury, while the premier-elect warmly echoed her words.

"What do the children think about it?" asked the stranger thinking that surely boys would be thrilled about the adventures in store for them. A smiling mother-look of understanding came into Mrs. Drury's eyes.

"They can't bear to think of leaving their pets. They are devoted to the animals. You see, they have their own pet ducks and chickens and rabbits, and Belgian hares and kittens and so on. Beth cried for hours when she heard about it."



Mrs. E. C. Drury. Wife of the Premier-elect.

"How will I like it? I can scarcely say," said Mrs. Drury thoughtfully. "I don't quite know what I think. Naturally it will all be very interesting. It is all so new. I am not and never was a society woman," she went on, "I have lived practically all my life on a farm. I've been so busy with my home and my life has been so full with the children that I have found little time to give to other things. We live very simply."

Work with the local Women's Institute and the work in the little Methodist church nearby have been almost the only interests for Mrs. Drury outside her home. And as you glanced about the big rooms which necessarily entail so much work, and your thoughts dwelt on the family of five stirring children, all under fourteen, you realized how completely they must have monopolized the mother's time. Yet she looked very young as she sat there, the children hovering about her.

There is a gentle serenity about Mrs. Drury's manner. In spite of the amazing news of the morning, that, from the quiet life of the farm she was to be plunged into new and varied responsibilities as the wife of the Premier of the Province, she was untroubled. Though it was impossible to turn the current of one's thoughts into the untold path, ahead with it, as she thought, there was a

quiet dignity in the way she accepted the new conditions. Her blue eyes beneath the crown of light brown hair, looked interested, perhaps a little amused at moments, serious yet undisturbed.

Of the five children, Charles the eldest, a manly looking lad of thirteen is taller than his mother. Varley, the second boy, is eleven. Then comes nine-year-old Beth, six-year-old Mabel, and last baby Harold.

As a girl, Mrs. Drury, then Miss Partridge, lived not more than three miles from her present home. Educated in the rural school and in Barrie high school, she taught for three years in the Crown Hill school where the children are now being educated. Both Mr. and Mrs. Drury come of pioneer families, the great grandparents of each having settled in that neighborhood in the same year, 1820. The present Drury home is on the original Drury acres, and was built in 1890, to replace the old homestead. There it was that Mr. Drury took his wife as a bride.

Mrs. Drury's daily life is that of any woman in a large farm house. While she has a house worker to help her, necessarily she superintends everything, from supervising the planting of the kitchen garden to the work of the house and the care of the children. Only home-made bread, home-made butter, home-made preserves, jellies and pickles find their way to the table, and any housewife knows the work that entails.

The general impression left with the stranger who reluctantly said good-bye to the peaceful surroundings, was of a home of happy, contented people. In thinking back to the brief visit, and the glimpse into the home life of the premier-elect and his wife, the words of the wise old Solomon in the last chapter of Pro-



Charles, Beth, and Little Mabel

verbs, insistently force themselves into one's mind—"She looketh well to the ways of her household and catcheth not the bread of idleness.—Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Premier Clemenceau's daughter is coming to Canada, early next month, to lecture on "The Soul of France." Her first appearance will be in Quebec.

The Child's Earlier Months.

BY "FLIZA."

IN the last few years there has been a great advance made in prenatal care of mother and child, as also in infant care and feeding. We are beginning to realize that preventable sickness and death in the family is criminal waste, while preventive hygiene, care and medicine, are true economy. Many medical men are making a special study of the care of young children, with the end in view not so much of curing disease, as of helping the parents to so direct the life and habits of the child that many diseases formerly thought to be inevitable are now avoided, or if contracted have a much less disastrous effect on the general health of the child.

To observe the utmost regularity as to the times of feeding and the hours for sleep is absolutely necessary. Nursing times should be regular (by the clock). Regular feeding ensures regular sleep. Till the baby is seven months old three-hour feeding during the day will be found satisfactory. Waken him at feeding times and he will soon form the habit of waking regularly. No matter how he seems to plead for it nourishment should never be given except at the regular time.

Normally there is absolutely no food to be compared with mother's milk. It is always ready and never sour. It is nature's method and absolutely free from germs or dirt, and safer for your baby, as it contains the proper elements of food in the right proportions for the growing child. Breast fed babies seldom have bowel trouble, which is so fatal in bottle-fed babies during the hot weather. Even though you have little milk at first, don't give up nursing the baby; try drinking three or four quarts of milk yourself (as well as eating three good meals as usual.) This will certainly help and should be tried before resorting to bottle feeding. In rare cases, even when there is plenty of milk, recourse to bottle-feeding, at least in part, may be necessary; in these cases the milk itself is deficient in the normal quantity of fat or some other ingredient. The doctor, however, will advise what to do. After nursing the nipples should be washed in clean boiled water or boracic solution and kept clean and dry.

Failing this natural source of supply, cow's milk, properly modified, is the best substitute. Sometimes, some of the manufactured milk powders or evaporated milk may be found to agree with the baby but always and ever, with the exception noted above, the breast milk is the true and proper food for the baby. If cow's milk must be substituted of course, it must be fresh. It should never be left standing around the warm kitchen, but the proper quantity should be put in a cool place as quickly as possible and tightly covered to keep out dust and germs. It is better to prepare a day's feeding at a time. Everything that is used in the preparation of the baby's food should be absolutely clean, including the hands and clothing of the mother or nurse. The utensils used should be kept exclusively for this purpose and be washed and scalded immediately after using. You will find it convenient to have as many nursing bottles as there are feedings in the day. Ordinary medicine bottles will do (six-ounce to begin with, and 8-ounce later), and you ought to have a nipple for each bottle. A graduated measuring glass, a two-quart pitcher and a funnel (for measuring and mixing the milk and putting it in the bottles), and a large utensil for sterilizing everything you use, are necessary requirements. The milk used must be from clean, healthy, well-kept cows. As the modification of the milk varies with the age and capacity for food of the child

no pa ask you formula. If th let anyo patent l very ex may sui as modi very lit

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Child's Earlier Months.

BY "FLIZA."  
 In years there has been a change made in prenatal care and child, as also in infant feeding. We are beginning to see a noticeable sickness and death in the criminal waste, while the care and medicine, formerly, many medical men made a special study of the care of the child, with the end in view of curing disease, as of late, to so direct the life of the child that many diseases which were inevitable are now contracted have a much less effect on the general health.

It is most regularity as to feeding and the hours for feeding are necessary. Nursing should be regular (by the clock). It ensures regular sleep. At seven months old three hours during the day will be found to be taken him at feeding. It will soon form the habit of the child. No matter how he is fed or if nourishment should be given at the regular time, it is absolutely no food for the mother's milk. It is not and never sour. It is not and absolutely free from germs and safer for your baby, the proper elements of the breast milk are in the proper proportions for the breast fed babies seldom get sick, which is so fatal in the hot weather. You have little milk at first up nursing the baby; or four quarts of milk as eating three good quarts. This will certainly help the mother before resorting to the rare cases, even when the mother has no milk, recourse to bottle-feeding may be necessary; the mother's milk itself is deficient in quantity of fat or some other element. The doctor, however, should be consulted. After the mother has been washed in a boracic solution and

no particular formula is given here; ask your doctor to make out a proper formula.

If the baby *must* be bottle-fed, don't let anyone persuade you to use any of the patent foods on the market. They are very expensive and while some of them may suit some babies, none is as suitable as modified milk and many of them are of very little value.

A very young baby—say for the first three months—should sleep about twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. Never allow him to be disturbed during sleeping hours even though admiring relatives may want to see what color his eyes are or whom he looks like, and don't give the baby the bad habit of wanting to be rocked to sleep. The correct way is to feed him and lay him down immediately in his bed, allowing him to learn to fall asleep by himself. Don't run to pick him up at the first little sound he may make. If you do this you will soon spoil him, as he will expect you to lift him every time he cries out and may become a regular little tyrant. There is really nothing so lovely, in the whole world, as a happy, healthy little baby, and if our babies are cross and tyrannical, it is because we have made them so. The sins of the parents are visited upon the children. I read somewhere that *no one* is ever cross and irritable without some physical cause underlying—and I believe it is true. If baby is cross and irritable he generally needs a dose of physic. Formerly we used to give castor oil; now doctors recommend orange juice, or milk of magnesia. If my baby was fevered or irritable I used to give a good tablespoonful of castor oil and usually found him much better for it. Of course the amount of nourishment had to be lessened or cut off altogether until the medicine had operated, and then if the fever had not abated it was time to call in the doctor.

One great mistake that some young women make is rising too soon after confinement. They are in too much of a hurry to be up and going about the house. Full ten days should elapse before putting foot to the floor, and two weeks before walking around is attempted. This is not time lost but time, health and money saved. After the vital parts of a woman's anatomy have been so distended as during pregnancy, it naturally follows that some time must elapse before the parts again assume normal proportions and sink back into their proper places. Many a woman has made a semi-invalid of herself for the rest of her life by being "too smart" at such a time; therefore be careful to err rather on the other side, if possible. After going through the ordeal of pregnancy and confinement surely you have earned the two weeks rest required to put you right again. Even after the two weeks are past try to take things as easily as possible, never letting yourself get too tired, as an over-fatigued mother will make a cross baby.

One way to keep your baby happy and healthy is to be that yourself, and one of the best helps to that end is the early afternoon rest, of an hour or so. It is a good plan to keep the little ones to the habit of the afternoon sleep till they are four or five years old, as that insures a certain period each day when the mother may rest. A dear old lady I knew, who lived to be ninety years old with a bright mind and a healthy body, attributed her good health and quiet nerves to this habit of always resting for a while in the early afternoon. During that one hour she made it a rule never to allow her rest to be disturbed short of the house being on fire or one of the children meeting with a very serious accident. She had six children who lived to be elderly men and women. This hour's respite from the busy duties of day will help you to keep smiling. "A baby's sunshine is his mother's smile." The smile will make him grow and is as necessary to his welfare as fresh air. Love and happiness are as real and vital a necessity to the baby, as his food. The rest will enable you to keep a quiet easy state of mind and banish the habit of worry which is so distressing to one's self (and one's friends) if it is allowed to grow. Worrying never did anyone any good and the mother who allows herself to give way to worrying and fretfulness is doing her child a great injury, for the fluid secreted by the mammary gland of the mother is quickly affected by her

moods and habits of thought. This rest will help you to contentment of mind, poise and self control.

As the child grows older the daytime sleep will be shorter, but early to bed in the evenings should be the invariable rule. There is no doubt that some children are more nervous than others, but rest and sleep are "Nature's sweet restorer," and much future misery will be prevented by insisting on the "early to bed" rule. It is a crime against childhood to allow little children to stay up till their elders retire. Those little ones who get plenty of sleep are laying up a store of strength and nervous energy which will enable them to breast and survive many a siege of illness or strain of fatigue as they go through life which otherwise might prove too severe.

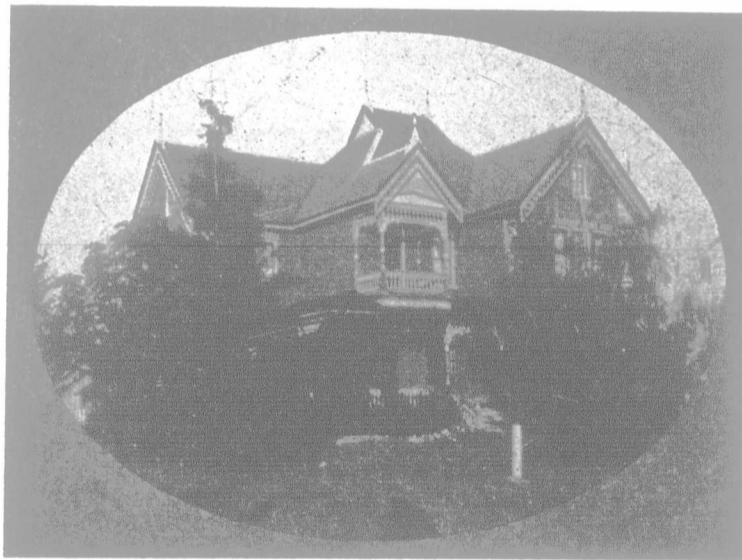
The baby should have a bed to himself. A large clothes-basket makes a satisfactory bed for a little baby. It can be carried easily from room to room and when he sits up it will be a good place in which to play. The basket should be furnished with a hair pillow for a mattress, protected by a piece of rubber sheeting or oilcloth and a piece of padding over that. Little blankets made of cheesecloth and stuffed with cotton-batting and sewed through like puffs are warm, easily washed and kept clean.

See that your baby's birth is promptly and properly registered. He may need his birth certificate to prove:

His citizenship, his right to go to school, his right to inherit property, his right to working papers, his right to marry, his right to hold public office. Once registered a record can always be obtained from the Registrar-General's Department, Toronto.

or five months old wakened about two o'clock in the night, was fed and made comfortable and being *perfectly well* should have settled for sleep; but the moment the light was extinguished he cried again. The lamp was lighted and at once he was all smiles, evidently coaxing to be played with and amused. Being very tired, his parents objected to this and again the light was put out. The laddie was terribly disappointed and proceeded to voice his disappointment and vexation by crying loudly and vigorously. He kept this up for about three-quarters of an hour, then, suddenly realizing that all his effort was in vain, stopped crying and went to sleep. The next night the same thing happened at the same time, but the crying lasted only about five minutes. The third night the crying started but did not last one minute, and from that time on there was no trouble of the kind to disturb the household, though I have not the slightest doubt that had he been given into, the nightly wakening and fuss would have become habitual. It was very distressing to hear him cry so hard the first night, and difficult to exercise self-control to keep from lifting him out of his bed and cuddling him to sleep, but "The end justified the means," and in the long run it was much the best thing to do for both the parents and the baby.

Perhaps this paper is long enough. So far we have only taken into consideration the months preceding the birth of the baby and those immediately following, and if our readers have found the hints given helpful in the slightest degree the writer will be very happy.



Mr. Drury's Home at Crown Hill.

Training in Obedience Etc.

The question is often asked, "When should the training of the child in obedience begin?" Infants learn quickly. They find out during the first days of life whether or not it is possible for them to dictate. They fight from the beginning against regular habits of feeding and sleeping, therefore, much patience is needed. I think that if you do not gain control over your child before he is two years old you never will. Even a little baby may be naughty and need correction, but until he is old enough to understand the spoken word a firm tone in the mother's voice is all that is necessary. It is surprising though how very soon the tiny baby learns what the word "No" means. Every mother knows that her baby understands her, long before it can talk, and when she says "No, No," gently and firmly, baby knows what is meant. The secret of obedience is to begin early and never give in. To give in once is to make the task twice as hard the next time. From the very first whatever you promise to a child must be adhered to. If you are to keep the respect of your child you must be firm and very truthful yourself.

Another question that troubles young mothers is about letting baby cry. The lungs must be exercised in order to grow strong and a certain amount of crying does not do any harm. In fact to sometimes just let the baby have his cry out saves further trouble. I have in mind an instance: A baby boy of about four

The Windrow

Lady Astor on Nov. 4th made the first official speech in her campaign which will decide whether she is to be the first woman in the British House of Commons. She declared her mission to be primarily to bring into the House of Commons proposals for bettering the condition of women and children.

The ten aviators who were killed in the recent transcontinental race from New York to San Francisco and back, in which the "flying parson," Belvin W. Maynard, won, sacrificed themselves in the interests of transportation. As a result of the race the best types of machine for long distances have been selected, and the U. S. Post Office Department has announced that next year the aerial mail service will be extended from New York to the Pacific coast, with stops at Omaha, Salt Lake City, Carson City and San Francisco.

The report of the Japanese Commission sent to America to study the influence of Christianity on the lives of the American people is that "while education, commerce and industry have been developed to a wonderful degree, there is little evidence that the Christian religion is regarded as important by most of the people." As a result of this report the Japanese are said to be greatly dropping their interest in Christianity and the missionaries from the West.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Praise of God.

It is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment. . . . He that judgeth me is the Lord. —1 Cor. IV 3, 4.

"There are hours when work is pressing— Just little homely work, That must be done, that we must do, That it were shame to shirk; And in those hours full often To crown the petty cares, Has fallen upon the house a gleam of God's heaven unawares."

St. Paul's heart was set in winning the praise of God. To be admired by men seemed to him a matter of no consequence; but he looked up into the eyes of the Master he loved, and laid each completed task at His feet. The judgment of men only takes account of outside appearance, but God looks at motives. If our righteousness is only a veneer, intended to deceive the public, it is hypocrisy—which is hateful to man as well as to God.

When the great judgment day is come—and it will most certainly arrive in due time—the hidden things of darkness will be revealed in the blaze of the great search-light, the secrets of men's hearts will be no longer able to hide in the darkness, and God will give praise where it is due.—1 Cor. IV, 5.

When our Lord was walking visibly in the earth many of the chief rulers were convinced of the truth of His claims, but were afraid to come out boldly on the side of One despised by the religious leaders of the nation. They refused the call of conscience because they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God.—St. John XII 42, 43.

What is the secret motive-power of our conduct? Why did we vote for prohibition? Why do we attend church services and engage in church work? Why do we read our Bibles and "say our prayers?" We can't afford to deceive ourselves in this matter, because—in the long run—the secret motive is bound to affect, for good or for ill, the outward conduct. We can't afford to live in self-satisfied complacency, if there is decay within the heart, sapping the life-forces secretly, as white ants eat all the inside of a thing, leaving the outside untouched—any sudden blow will make the whole crumble into ruin.

God is sometimes forced to resort to severe measures in order to wake His children to a sense of their danger. St. Peter loved his Master, and had no doubts about his own courage. He would stand loyally by Him to the death—or so he imagined. How little any of us know ourselves, until some sudden temptation shows our unsuspected weaknesses? The brave apostle, who undauntedly drew his sword in defence of his Lord when an armed band attacked Him, shrank back in cowardly fear before the mocking words of a woman and could not endure the ridicule of a few servants. He threw away with reckless eagerness the commendation of God, in order to pose as a man of the world. It is sometimes easier to face martyrdom than to accept calmly the contempt of one's neighbors.

It is a most natural thing to be pleased with the approval of the world. A man who says he doesn't care what anybody thinks of him, is probably very ignorant of himself. But sweets are sometimes injurious; and if the love of human praise is allowed to rule within the kingdom of the soul, so that we are ready to do wrong in order to win it, or afraid to speak out for fear of ridicule, then it is time to rouse ourselves to battle. If we suspect that the praise of men is dearer to us than the praise of God, we must not delude ourselves with the idea that it is only "a little weakness." St. Peter may have suspected that he liked being a leader—he was always quick to act as the spokesman of the apostles—but his open failure in loyalty and courage must have shown him the danger of allowing love of praise to lead him. His fall was a revelation of Self; and it sent him in penitent humility to ask forgiveness for the past and strength for the future. He could no longer assert his loyal courage in high-sounding words, but could only stand before his Lord and bare his heart to His

searching gaze, saying humbly: "Thou knowest all things; Thou knowest that I love Thee."

Perhaps nothing less humiliating than St. Peter's failure could have cut away the cancer of vanity and pride, which would otherwise have grown secretly within his soul, poisoning the very springs of life.

When we are unhappy over our failures, it may be because we thought ourselves strong. The failure, which disappointed us, was no surprise to Christ. He knew St. Peter was weaker far than he himself imagined, and He knows our weakness too. If each failure in courage and loyalty brings us in deep penitence to the Physician who has power to heal diseases of the soul, it can be over-ruled by Him and forced to work for our good. If we attempt to treat this dangerous malady—the love of human praise—ourselves, we are criminally foolish. Without Divine help we can do nothing. In the battle of life we need to wear always "St. Patrick's Coat of Mail." Let us pray:

"Christ as a Light  
Illumine and guide me!  
Christ as a Shield, o'ershadow and cover me!  
Christ be under me! Christ be over me!  
Christ be beside me  
On left hand and right!  
Christ be before me, behind me, about me!  
Christ be this day within and without me!"

St. Peter fell, but he did not make a failure of his life. He acted as Napoleon did, who received tidings of a defeat with the undaunted words: "The sun has not set yet. Before that sun sets there is time to win another battle." Life is a campaign, and one defeat should not cause us to despair. The losing side in a battle may gain largely from knowledge of its weakness. In the Christian warfare weakness may become power, if it throws us back on God. "When I am weak then am I strong," said St. Paul; and we can echo his paradox if we turn, as he did, to the Source of power.

Many people speak slightly of Jacob, and say that he was constantly plotting for his own advancement. The Bible tells us frankly about his failures, and yet we see occasional glimpses of his craving after God. When the crafty trick by which he hoped to win the coveted birthright was discovered, and he fled from his angry brother, the dream which changed a common spot of ground into a holy house of God, has revealed his upward look to us. Esau would not have dreamed of the Way to God, nor have known that God was near him there. Jacob loved the world—don't you and I love comfort and admiration?—but he wanted to love God first and best. So he climbed from weakness to strength, because no earthly gains could satisfy his longing desires. Even when he sought God's help in a time of physical danger, the desire for a spiritual blessing prevailed, and he left Peniel with a new name; for he had gained new power through his long and difficult struggle.

Though the love of human praise is strong within us—I speak from personal experience—yet the Master's "well done!" is infinitely more worth winning. So we can't give up the struggle, for God is fighting with us, for us and within us. As the "Sky Pilot in No Man's Land" said: "Tell the boys that God is good. Never be afraid but carry on."

Many years ago a philosopher wrote: "There is no way of escape for an evil man except to become good." Our Father loves us too well to let us be comfortable in a worldly attitude of soul. We are never safe from His messengers, who remind us that what the world calls "success" may in reality be disastrous "failure." When the door into the next classroom of life's school opens for us, it will profit us nothing—nothing at all—to have won earthly renown. The only thing really worth having is the commendation of God—because He is the Truth and will not praise anything but reality. No veneer of apparent goodness can win His praise.

When we have our eyes opened to the weakness and selfishness of our own souls—comparing ourselves with the altogether lovely Son of Man—we may be inclined to give up the fight in despair, exclaiming: "I am a failure." But when we remember that the great Reward of Life is also

the "Way" to heaven, we can never be daunted by failures many and great.

"Thou art the Way.  
Hadst Thou been nothing but the goal  
I cannot say,  
If Thou hadst ever met my soul."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

**For the Sick and Needy.**

"A Friend," in Lakeside, and Mrs. D. C. H. each sent two dollars for the needy; and a parcel of papers (for the shut-in) arrived from another friend. My part in directing your stream of kindness is a very pleasant one. I wonder whether the saying is true: "If our interest in life is strong, it is likely enough we may find ourselves younger at seventy than we were at fifty." Then I must be growing younger, for you make life very interesting for me.

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

**The Fashions.**

**How to Order Patterns.**

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

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

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

3058-3050. A Smart Costume.  
Blouse 3058 cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3050 cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. For a Medium size this costume will require 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. The Skirt measures about 1 1/2 yard at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2967. A Set of Toy Animals.  
Cut in 1 size. The Cow requires 5/8 yard of 27-inch material and the Horse, 3/8 yard of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2723 "A Cover All Apron."  
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 5 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2718. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 4 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

3056. Ladies' Neglige.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

3041. A Practical Style.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 2 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2626. A Simple Work or Morning Dress.  
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Width at lower edge of skirt is about 2 3/8 yards. Price 10 cents.

3052. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2967. Set of Toys.  
Cut in 1 size. It will require 5/8 yard of 27-inch material for either toy. Price 10 cents.



2655. A Service Costume.  
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards. Price 10 cents.

3057. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 3 3/8 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2670 Misses' Dress.  
Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 5/8 yards of 40-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 1/2 yards with plaits drawn out. Price 10 cents.

3060. Ladies' Coat.  
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

3051. An "Easiest to Make" Apron.  
Cut in 1 size, Medium. It will require 1 1/2 yard of 27-inch material without tie strings. Price 10 cents.

3055. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

3039. Ladies' Dress in Overblouse Style.  
Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 1 3/4 yards. Price 10 cents.

**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.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—The first bit of this talk is addressed especially to Ontario women; but I know our women readers in all the Provinces, and in South Africa, and Australia, and all the other places where our paper goes, are ready to read too.—Because they would be sure to like the women of Ontario if they knew them, and, you know, whomever you like you are interested in.

Now, having made our little platform speech let us to the subject in hand.

Is it not true that many of you women of Ontario, as you go about your work these days, are *thinking* very busily, more busily perhaps than ever you did before? For one thing, because of the recent Referendum and elections, you are realizing, as you never did before, the tremendous power of the ballot. You saw the liquor evil literally snowed under and buried out of sight by the hundreds of thousands of little slips of paper that fluttered into the ballot boxes. You saw the farmers, for the first time in the history of the Dominion's halls of legislature, thrown into the majority by other little slips of paper.—And you felt that, in these two great upheavals, you your-

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## A Money - Saving Bottle

A Bottle of Bovril in the kitchen will cut down butcher's bills. It enormously increases the nourishing value of food—in fact, its body-building powers have been proved ten to twenty times the amount taken. It *must* be Bovril.

S.H.B.

The airtight package preserves their oven freshness, crispness and purity.



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Factory at LONDON, Canada.

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100

## Sensible men need an extra watch!

Particularly men who go in for sports, or whose work isn't all "white collar"

**Ingersoll Watches** are accurate, sturdy, good looking and low in price.

Eclipse—a sturdy time-keeper in a handsome, thin model nickel case



1/2 Actual Size

Radiolite—tells time in the dark. The hands and figures are coated with a substance containing real radium.



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

### Keeping Finger Nails Clean.

Most farm folk find difficulty in making their finger nails look presentable, but the use of a box of cutex (we are not paid for this bit of advertisement) will show a way out of the difficulty, it makes the nails white and clean. Filling the nails with soap will help, when any dirty work has to be done. As a rule keep them cut rather short, then it will be much easier to scrub them with the nail brush.

## Current Events

Peterboro was the first city in Ontario to win the Prince of Wales flag in the Victory Loan Campaign.

The Prince of Wales spent the last five days of his visit to Canada in Ottawa, where, on Nov. 7th he visited the House of Commons where all the members were presented to him.

Mr. Wm. Proudfoot, of Huron Co., Ont., has been made a Senator.

At a convention of the Manitoba Conservative party at Winnipeg, W. G. Willis, a farmer of Boissevain, was unanimously chosen as Provincial leader.

The flotation of a Victory Loan for returned soldiers, proposed by Mr. J. H. Burnham, of Peterboro, was discussed in Parliament at Ottawa last week.

The U. F. candidate in the Provincial by-election in Cochrane, Alta., Mr. Moore, won over Mr. Thompson, Liberal and Government candidate, by about 125 majority.

Dec. 9th is the date set for the by-election in Northern Ontario for the Commons.

At the request of His Majesty King George, Armistice Day, "at the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month," is to be celebrated by an entire cessation of all activities throughout the Empire.

A hydroplane invented by Prof. Alex. Graham Bell and F. W. Baldwin, has been successfully tested near Baddeck, C. B. The body of the boat rides 3 feet above the water, and the speed already attained is 71 miles an hour.

Lord Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has declared that the policy of the Government re Palestine is to leave it as a perpetual home-land for Jews.

An 8-year naval program costing \$824,000,000 has been decided upon by the Japanese Government.

Lord Byng has retired from the Army to become chairman of the United Services Fund.

The Reds in Russia, assisted by Von der Goltz, have pushed back Gen. Yudenitch's army from Petrograd to the point at which he began his offensive. It is also expected that Kolchak's Siberian forces may have to make a stand before Omsk.

A Word for the Defense.—The young man crawled into the august presence, "I should like to speak to you on an important matter, sir," he said. "Well, what is it?" growled the father of the girl, in an encouraging tone. "I want to marry your daughter, sir."

"What?" The old man's face grew purple. "Marry my daughter? I am astonished! What on earth do you mean, sir? You—"

"Now, now," soothed the youth, seeing defeat looming near and waiting to get some sort of satisfaction out of the interview, "don't talk that way. You are prejudiced against the girl. She's all right, really."—Tit-Bits.

## Serial Story

### "His Family."

#### Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

The central figure in this story is Roger Gale, sixty years of age when the story begins. He had grown up in the country, but at seventeen had drifted to New York, where he finally got into business, became fairly prosperous, married, and became the father of three daughters: Edith, who, when the story opens, has been married for some years, and is the too-devoted mother of four children; Deborah, a teacher, principal of one of the big schools of the city; and Laura, the wild, capricious one, who announces her engagement to a young man named Sloane. With time, at last, to rest somewhat on his oars, Roger Gale finds himself, at sixty, a somewhat lonely widower living a life apart from that of his children. He realizes suddenly that he does not even know them. He determines to "find them out," and the story is carried on in a fascinatingly interesting way. Chapter IV gives a conversation between Deborah and her father, in which her suspicion of young Sloane as a suitable life-partner for Laura is unconsciously intimated. The father is worried, and, to distract him, Deborah takes him to a concert in Carnegie Hall, from which they go to Edith's for supper. The talk turns on the approaching marriage, and Edith says Deborah may find the house too much of a burden after Laura has gone. Roger feels that the home may be given up, and that his whole life is being upset.

#### CHAPTER V.

One afternoon a few days later Roger was riding in the park. He rode "William," a large lazy cob who as he advanced in age had so subtly and insidiously slackened his pace from a trot to a jog that Roger barely noticed how slowly he was riding. As he rode along he liked to watch the broad winding bridle path with its bobbing procession of riders that kept appearing before him under the tall spreading trees. Though he knew scarcely anyone by name, he was a familiar figure here and he recognized scores of faces. To many men he nodded at passing, and to not a few alluring young dames, ardent creatures with bright eyes who gave him smiles of greeting, Roger gravely raised his hat. One was "The Silver Lady" in a Broadway musical show, but he thought she was "one of the Newport crowd." He liked to make shrewd guesses like that. There were so many kinds of people here. There were stout anxious ladies riding for figures and lean morose gentlemen riding for health. There were joyous care-free girls, chatting and laughing merrily. There were some gallant foreigners, and there were riding masters, and Roger could not tell them apart. There were mad boys from the Squadron who rode at a furious canter, and there were groups of children, eager and flushed, excited and gay, with stolid grooms behind them. The path in several places ran close beside the main road of the park, and with the coming of the dusk this road took on deep purple hues and glistened with reflections from countless yellow motor eyes. And from the polished limousines, sumptuous young women smiled out upon the riders.

At least so Roger saw this life. And after those bleak lonely years confronted by eternity, it was good to come here and forget, to feel himself for the moment a part of the thoughtless gaiety, the ease and luxury of the town. Here he was just on the edge of it all. Often as a couple passed he would wonder what they were doing that night. In the riding school where he kept his horse, it was a lazy pleasure to have the English "valet" there pull off his boots and breeches—though if anyone had told him so, Roger would have denied it with indignation and surprise. For was he not an American?

It had been a wonderful tonic, a great idea of Laura's, this forcing him up here to ride. In one of her affectionate moods, just after a sick spell he had been through, his gay capricious daughter had insisted that he have his horse brought down from the mountains. She had promised to ride with him herself, and she had done so—for a week. Since then he had often

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## Story

## Family."

## Previous Chapters.

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## ER V.

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met her here with one of her many smart young men. What a smile of greeting would flash on her face—when Laura happened to notice him.

He was thinking of Laura now, and there was an anxious gleam in his eyes. For young Sloane was coming to dinner to-night. What was he going to say to the fellow? Bruce had learned that Sloane played polo, owned and drove a racing car and was well liked in his several clubs. But what about women and his past? Edith had urged her father to go through the lad's life with a fine tooth comb, and if he should find anything there to kick up no end of a row for the honor of the family. All of which was nothing but words, reflected Roger, pettishly. It all came to this, that he had a most ticklish evening ahead! On the path as a rider greeted him, his reply was a dismal frown.

Laura's suitor arrived at six o'clock. In his study Roger heard the bell, listened a moment with beating heart, then raised himself heavily from his chair and went into the hallway.

"Ah, yes! It's you!" he exclaimed, with a nervous cordiality. "Come in, my boy, come right in! Here, let me help you with your coat. I don't know just where Laura is. Ahem!" He violently cleared his throat. "Suppose while we're waiting we have a smoke." He kept it up back into his den. There the suitor refused a cigar and carefully lit a cigarette. Roger noticed again how young the chap was, and marriage seemed so ridiculous! All this feverish trouble was for something so unreal!

"Well, sir," the candidate blurted forth, "I guess I'd better come right to the point. Mr. Gale, I want to marry your daughter."

"Laura?"

"Yes." Roger cursed himself. Why had he asked, "Laura?" Of course it was Laura! Would this cub be wanting Deborah?

"Well, my boy," he said thickly. "I—I wish I knew you better."

"So do I, sir. Suppose we begin." The youth took a quick pull at his cigarette. He waited, stirred nervously in his seat. "You'll have some questions to ask, I suppose—"

"Yes, there are questions." Roger had risen mechanically and was slowly walking the room. He threw out short gruff phrases. "I'm not interested in your past—I don't care about digging into a man—I never have and I never will—except as it might affect my daughter. That's the main question, I suppose. Can you make her happy?"

"I think so," said Sloane, decidedly. Roger gave him a glance of displeasure. "That's a large order, young man," he rejoined.

"Then let's take it in sections," the youngster replied. Confound his boyish assurance. "To begin with," he was saying, "I rather think I have money enough. We'd better go into that, hadn't we?"

"Yes," said Roger indifferently. "We might as well go into it." Of course the chap had money enough. He was a money maker. You could hear it in his voice; you could see it in his jaw, in his small aggressive blonde moustache. Now he was telling briefly of his rich aunt in Bridgeport, of the generous start she had given him, his work downtown, his income.

"Twenty-two thousand this year," he said. "We can live on that all right, I guess."

"You won't starve," was the dry response. Roger walked for a moment in silence, then turned abruptly on young Sloane.

"Look here, young man, I don't want to dig," he continued very huskily. "But I know little or nothing of what may be behind you. I don't care to ask you about it now—unless it can make trouble."

"It can't make trouble." At this answer, low but sharp, Roger wheeled and shot a glance into those clear and twinkling eyes. And his own eyes gleamed with pain. Laura had been such a little thing in the days when she had been his pet, the days when he had known her well. What could he do about it? This was only the usual thing. But he felt suddenly sick of life.

"How soon do you want to get married?" he demanded harshly.

"Next month, if we can."

"Where are you going?"

"Abroad," said Sloane. Roger caught at this topic as a straw. Soon they were talking of the trip, and the tension

slackened rapidly. He had never been abroad himself but had always dreamed of going there. With maps and books of travel Judith and he had planned it out. In imagination they had lived in London and Paris, Munich and Rome, always in queer old lodgings looking on quaint crooked streets. He had dreamed of long delicious rambles, glimpses into queer old shops, vast, silent, dark cathedrals. For Laura how different it would be. This boy of hers knew Europe as a group of gorgeous new hotels.

The moment Laura joined them, her father's eye was caught and held by the ring upon her finger. Roger knew rings, they were his hobby, and this huge yellow solitaire in its new and brilliant setting at once awakened his dislike. It just fitted the life they were to lead! What life? As he listened to his daughter he kept wondering if she were so sure. Had she felt no uneasiness? She must have, he decided, for all her gay excitement. One Laura in that smiling face; another Laura deep inside, doubting and uncertain, reaching for her happiness, now elated, now dismayed, exclaiming, "Now at last I'm starting!" Oh, what an ignorant child she was. He wanted to cry out to her, "You'll *always* be just starting! You'll never be sure, you'll never be happy, you'll always be just beginning to be! And the happier you are, the more you will feel it is only a start! . . . And then—"

More and more his spirit withdrew from these two heedless children. Later on, when Deborah came, he barely noticed her meeting with Sloane. And through dinner, while they talked of plans for the wedding, the trip abroad, still Roger took no part at all. He felt dull and heavy. Deborah too, he noticed, after her first efforts to be welcoming and friendly, had gradually grown silent. He saw her watching Laura with a mingled look of affection and of whimsical dismay. Soon after dinner she left them, and Roger smoked with the boy for a while and learned that he was twenty-nine. Both had grown uneasy and rather dull with each other. It was a relief when again Laura joined them, dressed to go out. She and her lover left the house.

Roger sat motionless for some time. His cigar grew cold unheeded. One of the sorrows of his life had been that his only son had died. Bruce had been almost like a son. But this young man of Laura's? No.

Later he went for his evening walk. And as though drawn by invisible chains he strayed far down into the ghetto. Soon he was elbowing his way through a maze of uproarious tenement streets as one who had been there many times. But he noticed little around him. He went on, as he had always gone, seeing and hearing this seething life only as a background to his own adventure. He reached his destination. Pushing his way through a swarm of urchins playing in front of a pawnshop, he entered and was a long time inside, and when he came out again at last the whole expression of his face had undergone a striking change. As one who had found the solace he needed for the moment, his pace unconsciously quickened and he looked about him with brighter eyes.

Around the corner from his home, he went into a small jewelry shop, a remnant of the town of the past. There were no customers in the place, and the old Galician jeweler sat at the back playing solitaire. At sight of Roger he arose; and presently in a small back room, beneath the glare of a powerful lamp, the two were studying the ring which Roger had found in the ghetto that night. It was plain, just a thin worn band of gold with an emerald by no means large; but the setting was old and curious, and personal, distinctive. Somebody over in Europe had worked on it long and lovingly. Now as the Galician gently rubbed and polished and turned the ring this way and that, the light revealed crude tiny figures, a man and a woman under a tree. And was that a vine or a serpent? They studied it long and absorbedly.

At home, up in his bedroom, Roger opened a safe which stood in one corner, took out a large shallow tray and sat down with it by his lamp. A strange array of rings was there, small and delicate, huge, bizarre; great signet rings and poison rings, love tokens, charms and amulets, rings which had been worn by wives, by mistresses, by favorite slaves and by young girls in convents!

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rings with the Madonna and rings with many other saints graven on large heavy stones; rings French and Russian, Polish Italian, Spanish, Syrian. Some were many centuries old. In nine shallow metal trays they filled the safe in Roger's room. Although its money value was small, the Gale collection was well known to a scattered public of connoisseurs, and Roger took pride in showing it. But what had always appealed to him most was the romance, the mystery, stored up in these old talismans that had lived so many ages, travelled through so many lands, decked so many fingers. Roger had found every one of them in the pawnshops of New York. What new recruits to America had brought them here and pawned them? From what old cities had they come? What passions of love and jealousy, of hatred, faith, devotion were in this glittering array? Roger's own love affair had been deep, but quiet and even and happy. All the wild adventures, the night have-beens, in his sex life, were gathered in these dusty trays with their richly colored glass of light.

Of the daughters, Laura had been the one most interested in his rings, and he had often dropped in at his shop to ask him curious questions about his women patrons. And it was just this side of him that Roger did not care for. So many of those women were from a dubious glittering world, and the old Galician took a weird vicarious joy in many of the gay careers into which he sent his beloved rings, his brooches, earrings, necklaces, his clasps and diamond garters. And Laura loved to make him talk. Yes, she was her father's child, a part of himself. He, too, had had his yearnings, his burning curiosities, his youthful ventures into the town. "You will live on in our children's lives." With her inheritance what would she do? Would she stop halfway as he had done, or would she throw all caution aside and let the flames within her rise?

The old Galician jeweler had long been quite a friend of hers, she had often dropped in at his shop to ask him curious questions about his women patrons. And it was just this side of him that Roger did not care for. So many of those women were from a dubious glittering world, and the old Galician took a weird vicarious joy in many of the gay careers into which he sent his beloved rings, his brooches, earrings, necklaces, his clasps and diamond garters. And Laura loved to make him talk. Yes, she was her father's child, a part of himself. He, too, had had his yearnings, his burning curiosities, his youthful ventures into the town. "You will live on in our children's lives." With her inheritance what would she do? Would she stop halfway as he had done, or would she throw all caution aside and let the flames within her rise?

He heard a step in the doorway, and Deborah stood there smiling.

"A new one?" she inquired. He nodded, and she bent over the tray. "Poor father," Deborah murmured. "I saw you eyeing Laura's engagement ring at dinner to-night. It wasn't like this one, was it?" He scowled.

"I don't like what I see ahead of her. Nor do you," he said. "Be honest." She looked at him perplexedly.

"We can't stop it, can we? And even if we could," she said, "I'm not quite sure I'd want to. It's her love affair, not yours or mine—grown out of a life she made for herself—curious, eager, thrilled by it all—and in the center of her soul the deep glad growing certainty 'I'm going to be a beautiful woman—I myself, I, Laura Gale! Oh, you don't know—nor do I. And so she felt her way along—eagerly, hungrily, making mistakes—and you and I left her to do it alone. I'm afraid we both rather neglected her, dad," Deborah ended sadly. "And all we can do now, I think, is to give her the kind of wedding she wants."

Roger started to speak but hesitated. "What is it?" she inquired.

"Queer," he answered gruffly, "how a man can neglect his children—as I have done, as I do still—when the one thing he wants most in life is to see each one of 'em happy."

CHAPTER VI.

Roger soon grew accustomed to seeing young Sloane about the house. They could talk together more easily, and he began to call him Harold. Harold asked him with Laura to lunch at the Ritz to meet the aunt from Bridgeport, a lady excessively stout and profound. But that ended the formalities. It had all been so much easier than Roger had expected. So, in its calm sober fashion the old house took into its life this new member, these new plans, and the old seemed stronger for the new—for Laura and Edith and Deborah drew together closer than they had been in many years. But only because they felt themselves on the eve of a still deeper and more lasting separation, as the family of Roger Gale divided and went different ways. At times he noticed it sadly. Laura, who had scarcely ever been home for dinner, now spent many evenings here. She needed her home for her wedding, he thought. Each daughter needed it now and then. But as the years wore slowly on, the seasons when they needed it grew steadily wider and wider apart.

Early in May, when Roger came home from his office one night he found Edith's children in the house. From the hallway he could hear their gay excited voices, and going into the dining room he found them at their supper. Deborah was with them, and at once her father noticed how much younger she appeared—as she always did with these children who all idolized her so. She rose and followed him into the hall, and her quiet voice had a note of compassion.

"Edith's baby is coming," she said. "Good Lord. Is anything wrong?" he asked.

"No, no, it's all right—"

"But I thought the child wasn't due for three weeks."

"I know, and poor Edith is fearfully worried. It has upset all her plans. I'd go up and see her if I were you. Your supper is ready; and if you like you can have it with the children."

There followed a happy boisterous meal, with much expectant chatter about the long summer so soon to begin at the farm up in the mountains. George, whose hair was down over his eyes, rumbled it back absorbedly as he told of a letter

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Our advertisement, "Fit Our Fighters to Farm," was an appeal to the noble and generous sentiments of our best rural citizens. They are responding as we thought they would. A few extracts are culled from a sheaf of replies from widely-separated parts of Canada:

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**THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD**

W. J. BLACK, Chairman, Union Bank Building, Ottawa, Ont.



n jeweler had long been of hers, she had often shop to ask him curious t his women patrons. t this side of him that care for. So many of re from a dubious glitter- the old Galician took s joy in many of the gay ich he sent his beloved hes, earrings, necklaces, diamond garters. And make him talk. er father's child, a part too, had had his yearn- curiosities, his youthful town. "You will live ren's lives." With her would she do? Would ay as he had done, or all caution aside and hin her rise? ep in the doorway, and ere smiling. ?" she inquired. He e bent over the tray, Deborah murmured. "I aura's engagement ring at. It wasn't like this scowled: hat I see ahead of her. said. "Be honest." She plexedly. it, can we? And even e said, "I'm not quite . It's her love affair, ine—grown out of a herself—curious, eager, —and in the center of glad growing certainty a beautiful woman—I Gale! Oh, you don't And so she felt her way ungrily, making mis- and I left her to do it we both rather neg- Deborah ended sadly. do now, I think, is to of wedding she wants." o speak but hesitated. e inquired. answered gruffly, "how ct his children—as I o still—when the one st in life is to see each

TER VI. accustomed to seeing t the house. They r more easily, and he Harold. Harold asked lunch at the Ritz to m Bridgeport, a lady d profound. But that es. It had all been so Roger had expected. fashion the old house is new member, these old seemed stronger a and Edith and her closer than they y years. But only themselves on the eve more lasting separa- of Roger Gale divided ways. At times he ura, who had scarcely r dinner, now spent e. She needed her dding, he thought. ed it now and then. wore slowly on, he eeded it grew steadily rt. en Roger came home ight he found Edith's . From the hallway ay excited voices, and room he found them Deborah was with her father noticed r she appeared—as these children who she rose and followed d her quiet voice had coming," she said. nything wrong?" he ht—" he child wasn't due r Edith is fearfully set all her plans. if I were you. Your if you like you can ren."

happy boisterous easant chatter about eant to begin at the ins. George, whose his eyes, rumbled he told of a letter

he had received from his friend Dave Royce, Roger's farmer, with whom George corresponded. One of the cows was to have a calf, and George was anxious to get there in time.

"I've never seen a real new calf, new absolutely," he explained. "And I want a look at this one the very minute that he's born. Gee, I hope we can get there in time—"

"Gee! So do I!" cried Bobby aged nine. And then Tad, the chubby three-year-old who had been intently watching his brothers, slowly took the spoon from his mouth and in his grave sweet baby voice said very softly, "Gee." At her end of the table, Elizabeth, blonde and short and rather plump, frowned and colored slightly. For she was eleven and she knew there was something dark and shameful about the way calves appear in barns. And so, with a quick conscious cough, she sweetly interrupted:

"Oh, Aunt Deborah! Won't you please tell us about—about—"

"About—about," jeered the ironical George. "About what, you little ninnys?" Poor Elizabeth blushed desperately. She was neither quick nor resourceful.

"Now, George," said his aunt warningly. "Wasn't I talking?" the boy rejoined.

"And didn't Petsy butt right in—without even a thing to butt in about? About—about," he jeered again.

"About Paris!" cried his sister, successful at last in her frantic search for a proper topic of conversation. "Aunt Deborah's trip to Paris!"

"How many times has she told it already?" her brother replied with withering scorn. "And anyhow, I was talking of cows!"

"Very well," said his aunt, "we'll talk about cows, some cows I saw on a lovely old farm in a little village over in France."

"There!" cried his young sister. "Did she ever tell of that part of her trip?" And she made a little face at her brother.

"I don't care," he answered doggedly. "She has told about Paris lots of times—and that was what you wanted. Yes, you did. You said, 'About Paris.' Didn't she, Bob?"

"You bet she did," young Bob agreed. "Now, children, children, what does it matter?"

"All right, go ahead with your barn in France," said George with patient tolerance. "Did they have any Holsteins?"

Soon the questions were popping from every side, while little Tad beamed from one to the other. To Tad it was all so wonderful, to be having supper away from home, to be here, to go to bed upstairs, to take part perhaps in a pillow fight. And glancing at the glowing face and the parted lips of his small grandson Roger felt a current of warm new life pour into his soul.

Early in the evening he went up to Edith's apartment. He found his daughter in her room, looking flushed and very tense. He took her arm and they walked for a time. A trained nurse was soaping the windows. Roger asked the reason for this and was told that in case the baby did not come till morning the doctor wanted to pull up the shades in order to work by daylight. "And neighbors in New York are such cats! You've no idea!" said Edith. She looked out at the numberless windows crowding close about her home, and she fairly bristled with scorn. "Oh, how I loathe apartments!"

"They seem to have come to stay, my dear. In a few years more New York will be a city without a house," he said. "Only a palace here and there." The thought flashed in his mind, "But I shall be gone."

"Then we'll move out to the country!" she cried. Still walking the floor with her father, she talked of the perplexities which in her feverish state of mind had loomed suddenly enormous. She had planned everything so nicely for the baby to come the first of June, but now her plans were all upset. She did not want the children here, it would make too much confusion. They had much better go up to the mountains, even though George and Elizabeth lost their last few weeks at school. But who could she find to take them? Bruce was simply rushed to death with his new receivership. Laura was getting her trousseau. Deborah, said Edith, had time for nothing on earth but school.

"Suppose I take them," Roger ventured. But she only smiled at this. "My dear," he urged, "your nurse will be with me, and when we arrive there's the farmer's

wife." But Edith impatiently shook her head. Her warm bright eyes seemed to picture it all, hour by hour, day and night, her children there without her.

"You poor dear," she told him, "you haven't the slightest idea what it means. The summer train is not on yet, and you have to change three times on the way—with all the children—luggage, too. And there are their naps, and all their meals. You don't arrive till late at night. No," she decided firmly, "Bruce will simply have to go." She drew a breath of discomfort. "You go and talk to him," she said.

"I will, my dear." Roger looked at his daughter in deep concern. Awkwardly his heavy hand touched her small plump shoulder, and he felt the constant quivering there. "Now, now," he muttered, uneasily, "it's going to be all right, you know—And at that she gave him a rapid glance out of those warm hunted eyes, as though to ask, "What do you know of this?" And Roger flinched and turned to the door.

Bruce was working at his desk, with and old briar pipe in his teeth. He looked up with a quick nervous smile which showed his dread of the coming ordeal, but his voice had a carefully casual tone.

"Does she want me now?" he asked.

"No," said Roger. And he told of her plan for the children. "I volunteered myself," he added, "but she wouldn't hear to it."

"Oh, my God, man, you wouldn't do," said Bruce, in droll disparagement. "You with forty-nine bottles of pasteurized milk? Suppose you smashed one? Where'd you be? Moving our family isn't a job; it's a science, and I've got my degree." He rose and his face softened. "Poor girl, she mustn't worry like that. I'll run in and tell her I'll do it myself—just to get it off her mind."

He went to his wife. And when he came back his dark features appeared a little more drawn.

"Poor devil," thought Roger, "he's scared to death—just as I used to be myself."

"Pretty tough on a woman, isn't it?" Bruce muttered, smiling constrainedly.

"Did Baird say everything's going well?" Baird was Edith's physician.

"Yes. He was here this afternoon, and he said he'd be back this evening." Bruce stopped with a queer little scowl of suspense. "I told her I'd see to the trip with the kiddies, and it seemed to relieve her a lot." His eye went to a pile of documents that lay on the desk before him. "It'll play the very devil with business, taking three days off just now. But I guess I can manage it somehow—"

A muscle began to twitch on his face. He re-lit his pipe with elaborate care and looked over at Roger confidently:

"Do you know what's the matter with kids these days? It's the twentieth century," he said. "It's a disease. It starts in their teeth. No modern girl can get married unless she has had her teeth straightened for years. Our dentist's bill, this year alone, was over eight hundred dollars. But that isn't all. It gets into their young intestines. God bless 'em, and makes you pasteurize all they eat. It gets into their nerves and tears 'em up, and your only chance to save 'em is school—not a common school but a 'simple' school, tuition four hundred dollars a year. And you hire a dancing teacher besides—I mean a rhythm teacher—and and let 'em shake it out of their feet. And after that you buy 'em clothes—not fluffy clothes, but 'simple' clothes, the kind which always cost the most. And then you build a simple home, in a simple place like Morristown. The whole idea is simplicity. If you can't make enough to buy it, you're lost. If you can make enough, just barely enough, you get so excited your lose your head—and do what I did Monday."

The two men smiled at each other. Roger was very fond of Bruce.

"What did you do Monday?" he asked.

"I bought that car I told you about."

"Splendid! Best thing in the world for you! Tell me all about it!"

And while Bruce rapidly grew engrossed in telling of the car's fine points, Roger pictured his son-in-law upon hot summer evenings (for Bruce spent his summers in town) forgetting his business for a time and speeding out into the country. Then he thought of Edith and the tyranny of her motherhood, always draining her husband's purse and keeping Edith so wrapt up in her children and



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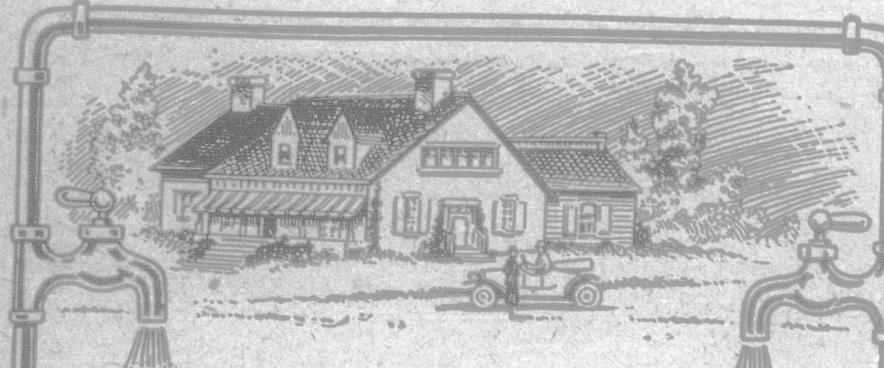
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their daily needs that she had lost all interest in anything outside her home. What was there wrong about it? He knew that Edith prided herself on being like her mother. But Judith had always found time for her friends. He himself had been more as Edith was now. How quickly after Judith died he had dropped all friends, all interests. "That's it," he ruefully told himself, "Edith takes after her father." And the same curious feeling which he had had with Laura, came back to him with her sister. This daughter, too, was a part of himself. His deep instinctive craving to keep to his family was living on in Edith, was already dominating her home. What a queer mysterious business it was, this tie between a man and his child.

He was thinking of this when Baird arrived. Allan Baird was not only the doctor who had brought Edith's children into the world, he was besides an intimate friend, he had been Bruce's room-mate at college. As he came strolling into the room with his easy greeting of "Well, folks—" his low gruff voice, his muscular frame, over six feet two, and the kindly calm assurance in his lean strong visage, gave to Bruce and Roger the feeling of safety they needed. For this kind of work was his life. He had specialized on

women, and after over fifteen years of toilsome uphill labor he had become at thirty-seven one of the big gynecologists. He was taking his success with the quiet relish of a man who had to work for it hard. And yet he had not been spoiled by success. He worked even harder than before—so hard, in fact, that Deborah, with whom through Bruce and Edith he had long ago struck up an easy bantering friendship, had sturdily set herself the task of prying open his eyes a bit. She had taken him to her school at night and to queer little foreign cafés. And Baird, with a humor of his own, had retaliated by dragging her to the Astor-Roof and to musical plays.

"If my eyes are to be opened," he had doggedly declared, "I propose to have some diamonds in the scenery, and a little cheery ragtime, too. You've got a good heart, Deborah Gale, but your head is full of tenements."

To-night to divert Bruce's thoughts from his wife, Baird started him talking of his work. In six weeks Bruce had crammed his mind with the details of skyscraper building, and his talk was bewildering now, bristling with technical terms, permeated through and through with the feeling of strain and fierce competition. As Roger listened he

had again that sharp and oppressive sensation of a savage, modern town unrelentingly pressing, pressing in. Restlessly he glanced at Baird who sat listening quietly. And Roger thought of the likeness between their two professions. For Bruce, too, was a surgeon. His patients were the husbands in their distracting offices. Baird's were the wives and mothers in their equally distracting homes. Which were more tense, the husbands or wives? And, good Lord, what was it all about, this feverish strain of getting and spending? What were they spending? Their very life's blood. And what were they getting? Happiness? What did most of them know of real happiness? How little they knew, how blind they were, and yet how they laughed and chattered along, how engrossed in their little games. What children, oh, what children!

"And am I any better than the rest? Do I know what I'm after—what I'm about?"

He left them soon, for he felt very tired. He went to his daughter to say good-night. And in her room the talk he had heard became to him suddenly remote, that restless world of small account. For in Edith, in the one brief hour since her father had seen her last,

there had come a great transformation, into her face, an eager light. She was slipping down into a weird, small world which for a brief but fearful season was to be utterly her own, with agony and bloody sweat, and joy and a deep mystery. Clumsily he took her hand. It was moist and he felt it clutch his own. He heard her breathing rapidly.

"Good-night," he said in a husky tone. "I'll be so glad, my dear, so glad."

For answer she gave him a hurried smile, a glance from her bright restless eyes. Then he went heavily from the room.

At home he found Deborah sitting alone, with a pile of school papers in her lap. As he entered she slowly turned her head.

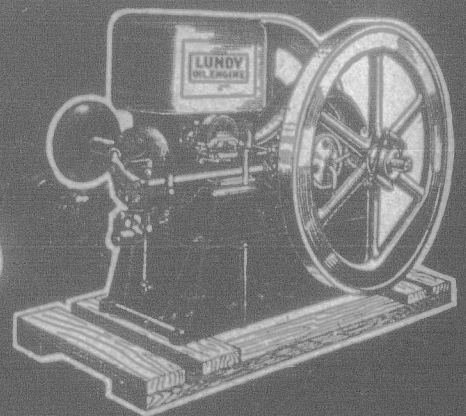
"How is Edith?" she asked him. Roger told of his visit uptown, and spoke of Edith's anxiety over getting the children up to the farm.

"I'll take them myself," said Deborah. "But how can you get away from school?"

"Oh, I think I can manage it. We'll leave on Friday morning and I can be back by Sunday night. I'll love it," Deborah answered.

"It'll be a great relief to her," said Roger, lighting a cigar. Deborah re-

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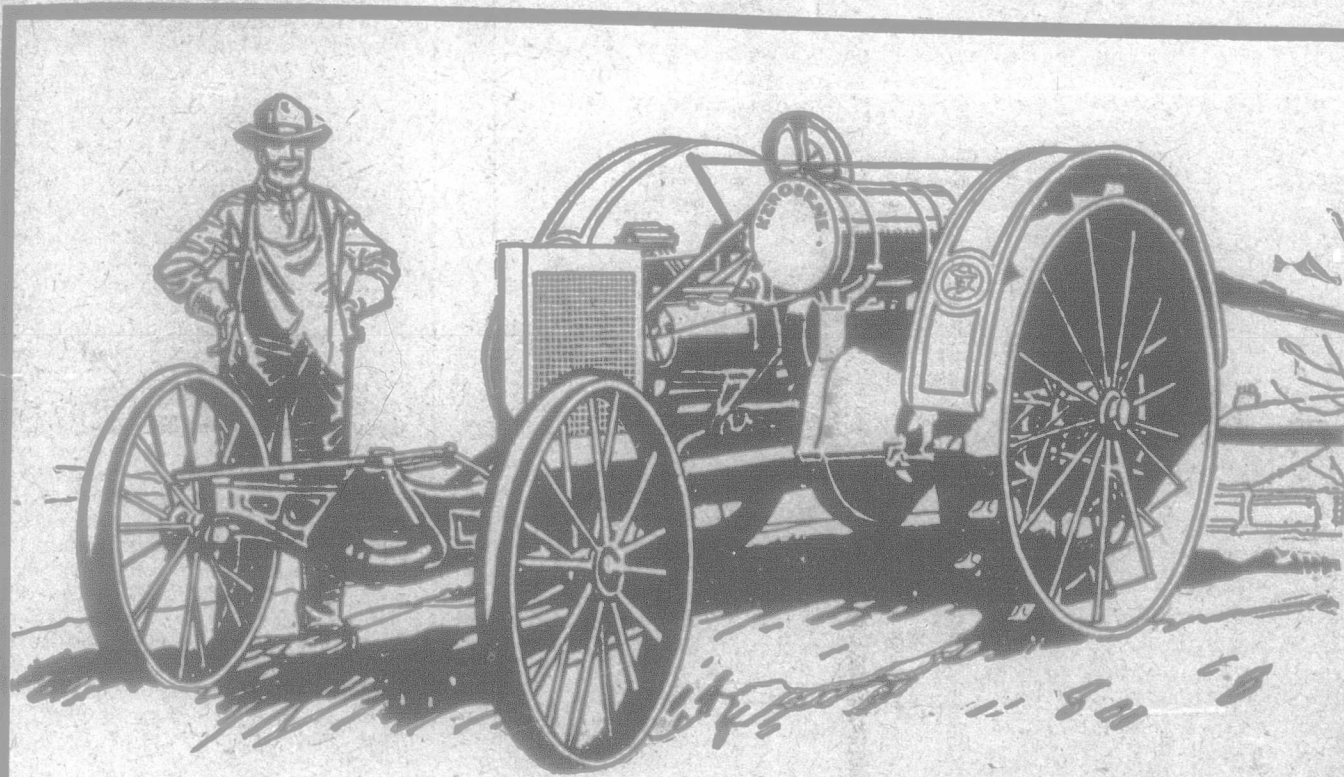
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sumed her work, and there was silence for a time.

"I let George sit up with me till an hour after his bed time," she told her father presently. "We started talking about white rats—you see its white rats with George—and that started us wondering about God. George wonders if God really knows about rats. 'Has he ever stuck His face right down and had a good close look at one?' Has God ever watched a rat stand up and brush his whiskers with both paws? Has he ever really laughed at rats? And that's another thing, Aunt Deborah—does God ever laugh at all? Does He know how to take a joke? If He don't, we might as well quit right now!"

Roger laughed with relish, and his daughter smiled at him:

"Then the talk turned from rats and God to a big dam out in the Rockies. George has been reading about it, he's thinking of being an engineer. And there was so much he wanted to know that he was soon upon the verge of discovering my ignorance—when all of a sudden a dreamy look, oh, a very dreamy look, came into his eyes—and he asked me this." And over her bright expressive face came a scowl of boyish intensity:

"Suppose I was an engineer—and I was working on a dam, or maybe a bridge, in the Rockies. And say it was pretty far down south—say around the Grand Canyon. I should think they'd need a dam down there, or anyhow a bridge," said George. And he eyed me in a cautious way which said as plain as the nose on your face, 'Good Lord, she's only a woman, and she won't understand.' But I showed him I was serious, and he asked me huskily, 'Suppose it was winter, Aunt Deborah, and the Giants were in Texas. Do you think I could get a few days off?' And then before he could tell me the Giants were a baseball nine, I said I was sure he could manage it. You should have seen his face light up. And he added very fervently, 'Gee, it must be wonderful to be an engineer out there!'"

Roger chuckled delightedly and Deborah went on with her work. "How good she is with young uns," he thought. "What a knack she has of drawing 'em out. What a pity she hasn't some of her own."

He slept until late the next morning, and awoke to find Deborah by his bed.

"It's another boy," she told him. Roger sat up excitedly. "Bruce has just telephoned the news. The children and I have breakfasted, and they're going out with their nurse. Suppose you and I go up and see Bruce and settle this trip to the mountains."

About an hour later, arriving at Edith's apartment, they found Bruce downstairs with Allan Baird who was just taking his departure. Bruce's dark eyes shone with relief, but his hand was hot and nervous. Allan, on the contrary, held out to Edith's father a hand as steady and relaxed as was the bantering tone of his voice.

"Bruce," he said, "has for once in his life decided to do something sensible. He's going to drop his wretched job and take a week off with his children."

"And worry every minute he's gone," Deborah retorted. "And come back and work day and night to catch up. But he isn't going to do it. I've decided to take the children myself."

"You have?" cried Bruce delightedly. "You'll do no such thing," said Allan indignantly.

"Oh, you go to thunder," Bruce put in. "Haven't you any delicacy? Can't you see this is no business of yours?"

"It isn't, eh," Allan sternly rejoined. And of Deborah he demanded, "Didn't you say you'd go with me to 'Pinafore' this Saturday night?"

"Ah," sneered Bruce. "So that's your game. And for one little night of your pleasure you'd do me out of a week of my life!"

"Like that," said Baird, with a snap of his fingers.

"I'm going, though," said Deborah. "Quite right, little woman," Bruce admonished her earnestly. "Don't let him rob you of your happiness."


"Come here," growled Baird to Deborah. She followed him into the living room, and Roger went upstairs with Bruce.

"If he ever hopes to marry that girl," said Bruce, with an anxious backward glance, "he's got to learn to treat her with a little consideration."

"Quit your quarreling," Roger said. "What's a week in the mountains to

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## The Royal Bank of Canada

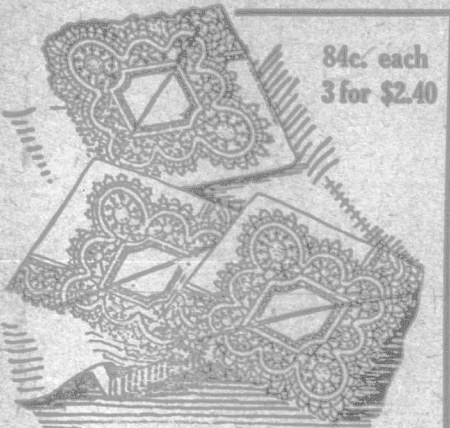


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you? Hasn't your wife just risked her life?"

"Sure she has," said Bruce feelingly. "And I propose to stick by her, too."

"Can I see her?"

"No, you can't—another of Baird's fool notions."

"Then where's the baby?"

"Right in here."

Silently in front of the cradle Bruce and Roger stood looking down with the content which comes to men on such occasions when there is no woman by their side expecting them to say things.

"I made it a rule in my family," Roger spoke up presently, "to have my first look at each child alone."

"Same here," said Bruce. And they continued their silent communion. A few moments later, as they were leaving Deborah came into the room and went softly to the cradle. Downstairs they found that Allan had gone, and when Deborah rejoined them she said she was going to stick to her plan. It was soon arranged that she and the youngsters should start on their journey the following day.

Back at home she threw herself into the packing and was busy till late that night. At daybreak she was up again, for they were to make an early start. Bruce came with his new automobile, the children were all bundled in, together with Deborah and their nurse, and a half hour later at the train Bruce and Roger left them—Deborah flushed and happy, surrounded by luggage, wraps, small boys, an ice box, toys and picture books. The small red hat upon her head had already been jerked in a scrimmage, far down over one of her ears.

"Don't worry about us, Bruce," she said. "We're going to have the time of our lives!" Bruce fairly beamed his gratitude.

"If she don't marry," he declared, as he watched the train move slowly out, "there'll be a great mother wasted."

To be continued.

- Sale Dates.**
- Nov. 26, 1919.—Elgin County Holstein Breeders' Club Sale, St. Thomas.
  - Dec. 2, 1919.—David Caughell, R. 8 St. Thomas.—Holsteins, farm stock, etc.
  - Dec. 2, 1919.—Wm. Steen, R. R. 3, Northwood, Ont.—Scotch Topped Short-horns;
  - Dec. 3, 1919.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Association, Dunnville, Ont.
  - Dec. 12, 1919.—Ontario Hereford Breeder's Association, Guelph, Ont.
  - Dec. 16, 1919.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeder's Club Sale at Woodstock, Ont.
  - Dec. 17, 1919.—Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Club semi-annual sale at Woodstock, Ont.
  - Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders Sale, Brantford, Ont.

**Questions and Answers.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**Water-proof Garment.**

How can you treat a garment to make an oil-skin of it? G. E. W.

Ans.—One method of making a water-proof garment is to paint it with boiled linseed oil. It is necessary to do this in a hot room or bright sunlight. The oil should be applied as soon as possible and dried perfectly between successive coats. Several coatings of the oil will be necessary.

**Choice of Teacher.**

A number of ratepayers are dissatisfied with the teacher, but the trustees are in favor of him.

1. What steps could the ratepayers take to have him discharged before the time to hire him for another year?
2. Would a petition signed by less than half the ratepayers have any effect?
3. Would ratepayers who have no children attending school have any say in the matter? L. C.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. It is for the trustees, exclusively, to determine what teacher is to be employed. A largely-signed petition presented to them by ratepayers might be influential, and ratepayers having no children attending the school would be entitled to sign it.

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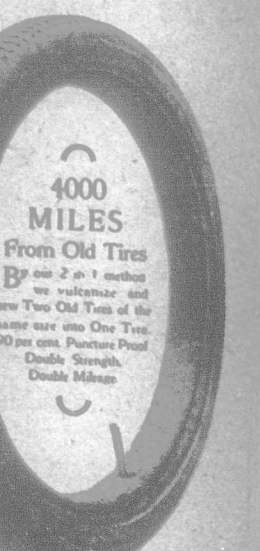


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Questions and Answers.  
Miscellaneous.

**Match Award.**

It has been run through my wishes. It is of no use. It runs through my mind. I am afraid of the safety of the ditch is from 3 feet deep in depth. My farm where the ditch goes, they dug so deep in it all enough. I appealed to my neighbors also, for it is not my course. But it went to the judge said both ditches. But the other ditch is lined up with dirt taken across my farm. Is there a party who gets the ditch responsible for anything should happen?

F. G.

Do not think so.

**Let Clover.**

I prefer, white or yellow clover. How much seed is it per acre? Is it a good crop to take the first cutting second for seed? What do you thresh it with? Do you ground more than one and pasture crop?

O. C.

For the white-blossom clover from 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. It can be cut for the second crop allowed. Care must be taken that you leave new shoots to come run it through the ground and then through the feet clover has proven a good crop. It is a biennial on the ground but one year.

**Land and Timber.**

Having his property to be divided between his two sons. One from home, while the other from the farm. There is a son who is away from his share of the timber sold by the brother. The farm will be sold.

junction protect the

**C. H.**

The son who is away from his share of the timber, in writing, that he will not permit it to be sold. He is of such notice, he will cut timber, or allow it to be sold in order to protect himself against him claiming damages. Such is the case and duly served. It is effective. Neither timber without the



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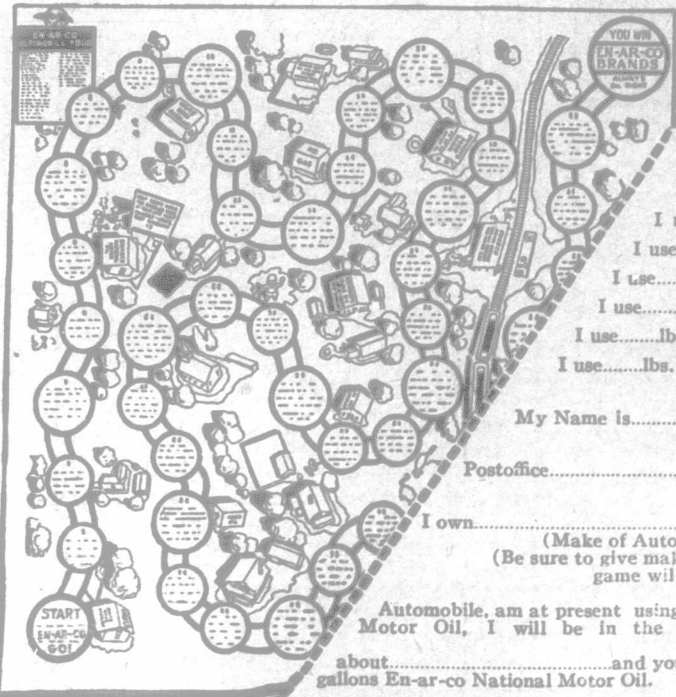
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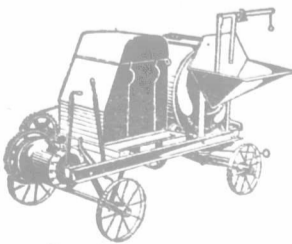
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### Gossip.

#### A Choice Offering in Scotch-Bred Shorthorns.

In reviewing the Spring Valley herd of pure-bred Shorthorns in these columns, it is almost useless to go into details regarding the breeding females in this noted herd. Neither is it necessary to dwell at any great length on the herd sire, which has been in use during the past three years. Families, such as the Buckingham, Broadhooks, Golden Drops, English Ladies, Village Girls, etc., have been too long in the Kyle herd to need any further introduction to the readers of these columns who are interested in Scotch-bred Shorthorns. Sea Gem's Pride the herd sire is also too well known, both as a sire of prize winners and a prize winner himself, to take up further space here. In passing on to the young bulls, however, all of which are sired by Sea Gem's Pride, we might add that for the past three years at both Toronto and London, he has at all times stood well within the money, winning senior championship honors at the latter fair in 1918. Visiting the farm recently, we found almost a dozen young bulls, all sired by Sea Gem's Pride in the stables the oldest of which was the Junior yearling Ivanhoe, the premier calf of seven entries in this class at Toronto this year. There was also a beautiful roan April calf, a full brother to Ivanhoe in the stables, which was showing, if anything, still more promise. These calves belong to the English Lady family and are by no means the best things in the calf stable. There is for instance the Village Maid calf, New Year's Gift, first in a class of thirteen junior calves at Toronto, and like all the others he too, is sired by their own herd sire. We could go on and mention a red October Missie bull, probably one of the strongest calves ever bred on the farm; two September calves, one Golden Drop and one Scottish Fancy, to say nothing of several more exceptionally strong youngsters, all of which carry popular pedigrees, and on all are stamped the best of Shorthorn character. Taken individually or collectively these youngsters, as we saw them lined up at the farm recently, were not only as strong a lot got by one sire as we have ever had the pleasure of seeing but were also as strong a line-up as we have seen in one herd in years. Without doubt they make up the most important contingent Kyle Bros. have ever had the pleasure of offering.

#### Bulls of 30-lb. Breeding.

There are but few pure-bred Holstein herds throughout either the United States or Canada that is more widely or more favorably known than the Hamilton House herd owned by D. B. Tracy of Cobourg, Ont. Mr. Tracy's herd first came into note chiefly through developing the great show cow Lulu Keyes. This was perhaps the most perfect high-record cow ever developed in Canada, and her record of 36.05 lbs. of butter in seven days was at the time equaled by only one other cow in the Dominion. In milk for the same period she produced 785.40 lbs., and running on for thirty days made 144.39 lbs. of butter and 3,191.8 lbs. of milk. Her highest day's milk being 122.8 lbs. This is the highest record cow so far that has been developed by Mr. Tracy, but Lulu Darkness an eight-year-old cow, still in the herd, and a full sister to Lulu Keyes, has 30.33 lbs. of butter in seven days and also gave over 100 lbs. of milk in one day. Mr. Tracy at present is advertising a six-month's-bull from this cow and sired by his present herd sire, which is a son of Lulu Keyes. Another cow in the herd which also has a bull calf in the sale's list, is Lady Akkrum Hengerveld. She has a 638 lb. milk record and 27.24 lbs. of butter for the seven days and her calf, also a six month's youngster, is also got by the same sire. The only other bull calf in the herd that is nearing serviceable age, is a nine month's son of Princess Dixie DeAnnandale 2nd, a 26.09 lb. cow. In addition to these calves mentioned, there are several others younger, all of which are from tested dams and sired by the son of Lulu Keyes, referred to above. While visiting the farm recently, Mr. Tracy informed us that he could also spare a few females, among which were a number of two and three-year heifers safely bred. As there has been no official testing done on the farm for the past two years, these heifers have never been tested, although in several

# SYDNEY BASIC SLAG ON PASTURES

Prof. Cumming, Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, speaking at the annual banquet of the Holstein Breeders in Toronto last March, drew attention to the excellent results they obtain by using Basic Slag on their pastures. He is quoted in Farm & Dairy of 27th March, 1919, as follows:

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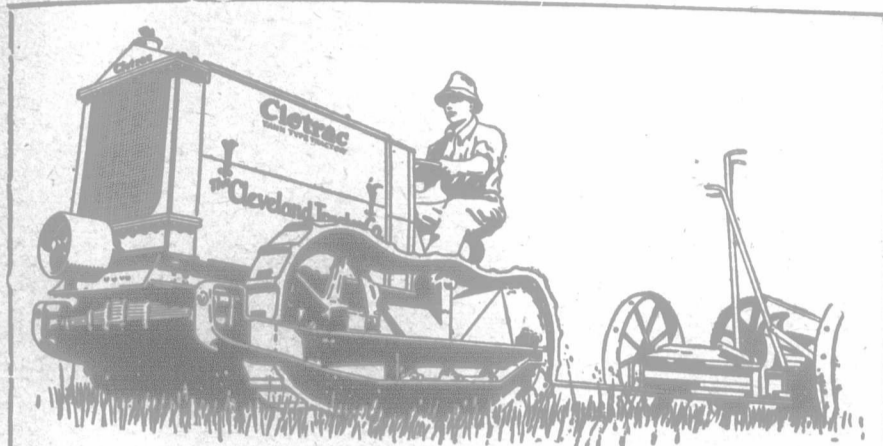
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instances, the dams are holding records, ranging from 25 to above 30 lbs. All are big, strong heifers, and show every evidence of being just the sort which would make the best material possible for a foundation herd. Full particulars regarding the herd will be gladly furnished at all times. Address all correspondence to D. B. Tracy, Hamilton House Farms, Cobourg, Ont.

#### Gossip.

C. R. James Richmond Hill.

Every dairyman, who is a breeder of pure-bred cattle, knows full well that a small herd does not offer near so many advantages in the way of making big records as is afforded the breeder who has a hundred or more breeding females to work with. There are, however, many small herds, when viewed from a commercial prospect, show up equally as well, and, in fact, in so far as dollars and cents are concerned, far outdistance many of their larger competitors. Visiting the herd of pure-bred Holsteins owned by C. R. James of Thornhill, Ont., recently, we were pleased to find that this herd showed every evidence of occupying this favorable position. The breeding females, though limited to less than twenty in number, are cared for in a strictly commercial way and though very few have been officially tested, quite a number have run as high as 75 and 80 lbs. per day without any special preparation whatever. Last year, however, Mr. James decided to do some official testing and started off with the first two daughters of May Echo Champion, he had to freshen. May Echo Champion it will be remembered, is the only full brother of the great May Echo Sylvia and is owned by a syndicate of York County Breeders, of which Mr. James is a member. Lilly Burke Champion the older of the two daughters, referred to, made 20.92 lbs. of butter from 408 lbs. of milk in seven days and 41.24 lbs. of butter from 803 lbs. of milk in fourteen days, while Echo Pauline Patricia, the other daughter, at just three years of age made 19.05 lbs. of butter from 405 lbs. of milk in seven days. Both these heifers are exceptionally large and show individuals and are only two of the half dozen or more daughters

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### You Can Get Rid of the "Outhouse" in a Few Hours

ONLY a few hours' job will rid your place of the most disagreeable, most unsanitary feature of farm life—the "outhouse."

In its place you can have the comfort and privacy of a modern indoor toilet—the sanitation and efficiency of a real sewage disposal system.

And note this. To install a Kaustine Waterless Toilet won't cost you a bunch of money. Less than 50 bushels of wheat will buy it—and install it!

But don't assume that because of this low price that Kaustine Waterless Toilet is a mere chemical compound. It isn't. It is as complete a system and as efficient as the water closet used in the city.

Needs less than two hours' attention each year. Absolutely trouble-free—absolutely odorless. The white washable china bowl is thoroughly and scientifically ventilated. And in Kaustine chemical you get the



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We'll give you a positive long-term guarantee on this statement—just as we have given it to over 50,000 Kaustine owners.

With winter approaching, now is the time to investigate the Kaustine system. And to get an outfit installed. Send the coupon. We'll send you literature that tells the whole story—scores of genuine testimonials—and, if you like, we'll tell you of an installation near you—in school, factory or farm-house. Fill in and take out to your mail box now.

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Kaustine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Gentlemen: I want to read your booklet about sanitation and indoor toilets. This places me under no obligation to buy. Name..... Address.....

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of May Echo Champion, now owned in the herd. When it is taken into consideration that Mr. James was practically inexperienced in feeding test cows, both records are exceptionally good. The present offering in bull calves is identically the same breeding on the sire's side and from the older cows that make up the foundation females.

In Tamworths, which is another specialty at the farm, the present offering is limited to a few bred-sows, and no litters are expected until early in November. Mr. James' post office is Richmond Hill, although the farm is near Thornhill and only one mile from the Yonge Street radial cars.

#### The Caughell Sale.

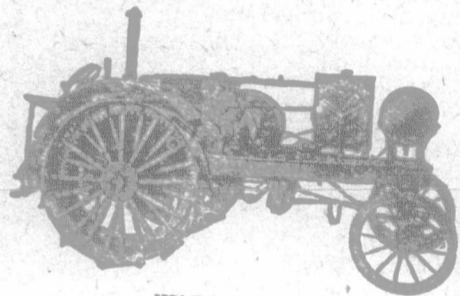
Elsewhere in these columns, Mr. David Caughell, of St. Thomas, Ont., announces his entire herd of pure-bred Holsteins for sale at the farm, by public auction on Tuesday, December 2nd. The sale of cattle will commence at 1 o'clock p.m., but there will also be sold, commencing in the forenoon of the same day, all of the horses, hogs, seed grain, field roots and the implements which go to make up the equipment on an up-to-date 200-acre farm. As the farm is sold, there will be no reserve. Returning to the Holsteins, a summary of those offered gives eleven daughters of Sir Colantha Wayne with records up to 25.50 lbs. of butter in seven days; three daughters of Flora Sarcastic Lad, with average records of 25.61 lbs. of butter in seven days in which is included Molly Mercedes, a 102 lb. per day cow; six daughters of Sarcastic Wayne DeKol; ten daughters of Lake View King Inka DeKol and twelve sons and daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Plus; a brother of May Echo Sylvia and the present herd sire. With the exception of the latter, every animal catalogued was bred on the farm. Further notes regarding the offering will follow in next issue. All requests for catalogues should be addressed to David Caughell, R. R. No. 8, St. Thomas, Ont.

"Is your wife fond of moving pictures?" "I should say she is. Scarcely a week goes by she doesn't make me get on the stepladder and change 'em all about"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

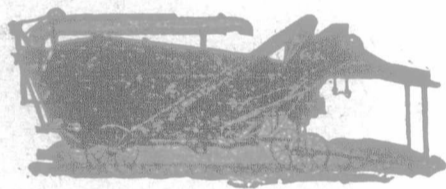
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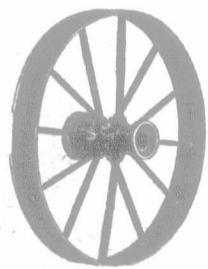
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Clydesdale Mares in foal, Filly two-year-old, Entire Colts, all first-class size and quality. If not sold they can be seen at the Winter Fair at Guelph.

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Of good size and quality.  
C. E. WOOD  
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# HOLSTEINS

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AT

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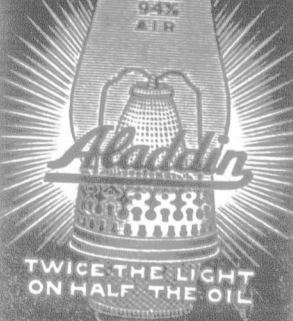
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Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal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

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LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD  
Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

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## Gossip.

In the advertising columns of this issue C. H. Scott of Hampton, Ont., is offering a choice lot of Shropshire Ewes, all of which are, we understand, in good field condition and priced at a figure which should not leave them long unsold. There are in the neighborhood of eighty head in the flock, forty of which are shearlings; thirty are two and three-shear ewes and the remaining numbers are mostly ewe lambs. He also advises us that he has a nice offering in ram lambs, the majority of which are early and well grown. For full particulars phone or write Mr. Scott and mention this paper. Parties going to see the offering should buy their tickets to Oshawa, Ont.

## Glencairn Ayrshires.

But few Ayrshire herds in Canada have enjoyed a longer term of prosperity than the Glencairn herd owned by Thomas J. McCormick of Rockton, Ont. The herd established some forty years ago, now numbers close to fifty head and Ayrshire readers of these columns will be pleased to learn that Mr. McCormick has recently purchased from Hunter Bros. of Freeman, Ont., a bull which in the future is to be the chief sire in service. This bull is described as one of the best young sires imported by Hunter Bros. last spring, and his pedigree, on the dam side, is rich in the blood of Auchenbrain, Buntie and Brown Kate strains, while on the sire side, he traces direct to Brae Rising Star. We might add also that he is a brother to Lessnessock Buntie Lad, last year's grand champion winner at Toronto Exhibition, over probably the strongest classes ever seen at Toronto. As the majority of Mr. McCormick's breeding cows are exceptionally large and typey individuals, many of which are carrying from 8,000-lb. to 11,000-lb. R. O. P. records, this new herd sire will have every opportunity and will no doubt prove his worth as a sire of some promising things. Mr. McCormick is now offering several bull calves, all of R. O. P. breeding, including two from high record cows. There is also listed a number of one and two-year heifers, among which are several of the best things which were ever bred on the farm. Full information regarding the entire offering will be furnished on request.

## Angus and Suffolks at Elm Park.

There is probably no pure-bred livestock breeder in Canada more widely known than James Bowman, breeder and importer of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk Sheep of Guelph, Ontario. With the herd in particular, Mr. Bowman has won prominent honors in nearly every show-ring in Canada from Halifax, East, to Calgary and Edmonton, West, on which circuit he has exhibited almost continuously since 1904. In this time, he has probably won more championship honors than any other one breeder in Canada, and naturally there are many herds throughout the Dominion to-day which owe their existence to early selections made from the Elm Park winners. In reviewing a list of the sires used in the past, it is interesting to note that in nearly every instance, each of these have been prominent winners at one or more of the larger Canadian Exhibitions. Elm Park Kelso, Beauty's Leroy and Young Leroy, all three successful sires, have each in their turn been a winner of either a first or a championship ribbon, the latter being almost an undefeated champion in 1916 throughout the entire circuit. In the present offering of young bulls there are a half dozen or more choice, thick, low-down youngsters, all sired by Young Leroy and each strong enough to stand well up in any show-ring. In Suffolk's, too, the present offering is exceptionally strong. The flock, numbering well over two hundred, is by far the largest for the breed in Ontario and the present offering varies in ages from lambs up to two and three-shear breeding ewes. In many cases, Mr. Bowman is pricing the winners of large classes at Toronto and London this year, and the demand being strong, it is not likely the best will remain in the pens very long. Breeders wishing to get either stock rams or breeding ewes should write Mr. Bowman at once and can be sure of being well treated should they decide to give him their order. This rule holds true, regarding both the Suffolks and Angus. All communications should be addressed to James Bowman, Elm Park Stock Farm, Guelph, Ont.

Gossip.

Advertising columns of this issue of Shropshire Ewes, all of which are priced at a figure which leaves them long unsold. The neighborhood of eighty flock, forty of which are purebred, are two and three months old. The remaining numbers are lambs. He also advises a nice offering in ram and ewe. For full particulars Mr. Scott and mention this going to see the offering tickets to Oshawa, Ont.

Ayrshires.

pure herds in Canada have a term of prosperity than the herd owned by Thomas of Rockton, Ont. The herd some forty years ago, and to fifty head and Ayrshires. These columns will be purchased from Hunter, Ont., a bull which is to be the chief sire in the herd. This bull is described as one of the best sires imported by the spring, and his pedigree is rich in the blood of the best sires of the district. He is rich in the blood of the best sires of the district. He is rich in the blood of the best sires of the district. He is rich in the blood of the best sires of the district.

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Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing. There is just one thing that will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the

Never Slip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road. Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

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**Allen - Kelley Company**  
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Gossip.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association are holding their thirty-sixth annual meeting at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on Wednesday, December 3. In connection with the annual meeting a banquet will be held.

Stockwood Imported and Canadian-Bred Ayrshires.

While visiting several pure-bred stock farms, in the Province of Quebec recently, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called at Stockwood Farm, the home of the well-known Ayrshire herd, which also bears that name. At present the herd numbers fifty head and the four year-old sire Killoch Gold Flake, (Imp.), is the chief sire in service. He is a bull of strong dairy qualities and sired by Netherland Scotland Yet, a son of the great Netherall Ivanhoe. His dam Whitehill Blue Bell 5th, was got by the great breeding bull, Howie's Rising Star. At present there are upwards of a dozen heifers now in the herd got by this sire, as well as several ten and twelve month bulls, and we may add, without favor to Mr. Watt, that these youngsters are as strong a lot as we have ever seen at Stockwood. Many of them, however, are from some of the strongest imported cows that can be found in this great Ayrshire district. Mentioning a few of the more noticeable ones, Borland Granny 6th (Imp.), should perhaps come first. She is a big, deep, well-proportioned cow beautifully marked, and got by Borland Chief, while her dam was Lessock Royal Rose 9th. This cow has an official record made in Scotland of 1,210 gallons of milk for the year with an average test of 4.04 per cent. fat. Borland Granny 6th has now three heifers in the herd, the oldest being a three-year-old, which was imported in dam and sired by Auchencrain General White. Next comes Killanford Junior, (Imp.). She is also a nice type cow and got by Killanford Buchlyvie, whose dam, Killanford Bell 3rd, was grand champion winner at Chicago in 1916. This cow also has two heifers in the herd, both of which are got by the herd sire. Another cow which is also got by Killanford Buchlyvie, is Killanford Pansy 3rd (Imp.). Pansy has a two-year-old record, made in Scotland, of 735 gallons of milk in thirty-one weeks, with an average of 4.1 per cent. fat. There is a two-year-old heifer and year-old heifer from this cow in the herd, the former being imported in dam and the latter being got by the herd sire. Still another cow much the same breeding, is Killanford Trilby (Imp.). She is a six-year-old and has a fourteen month's heifer, as well as a three month's bull calf in the herd. These make up the imported cows that are to be found among the breeding females, but in addition to these there are a number of young cows, all of which are sired by the former herd sire, Whitehill King of Hearts. This bull was perhaps one of the best breeding sires ever used in the herd and his sire, Whitehill Envy Me, was one of the best known sires of the breed. Killoch Gold Flake is mating exceptionally well with these daughters of Whitehill King of Hearts. The young stock of this cross are deep, strong and pleasing and of just the sort to make show animals that will be heard from in the near future. For full information and sales list address D. M. Watt, Stockwood Farm, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.

**Exceptional Strength**

The most persistent horse in your stable will soon give in to the Triumph. It is made from that wonderful chrome leather noted for its strength, pliability and durability. It is 1 1/4 inch double and stitched.

Our guarantee tag which goes with every Guaranteed halter means absolute protection for you.

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**Griffith Guaranteed Halters**

within a year from date of purchase just send it to us with ticket attached and we will send you a new one without charge. Triumph Halters are sold by all dealers at \$2.50 (\$2.75 in the West). Here is another wonder, made from chrome leather,—the Sturdy—Price only \$1.75 (in the West \$2.00). Look for the Griffith Guarantee Tag. If your dealer does not keep these halters, send direct to us giving dealer's name. Ask for our free Halter Booklet.

**G. L. Griffith & Son**  
68 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.

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Dec. 5th—GUELPH—Dec. 11th

**BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER**

**\$30,000.00 Offered in Prizes**

**TO EXHIBITORS**—Make your entries early. Special prizes are being offered by the Dominion Government for Finished Cattle, Market Wethers, Bacon Hogs and Dress Poultry (Class 369). If you have not received a copy of these specials, write the Secretary.

**TO THE PUBLIC**—Watch for the programme of judging and arrange to attend accordingly

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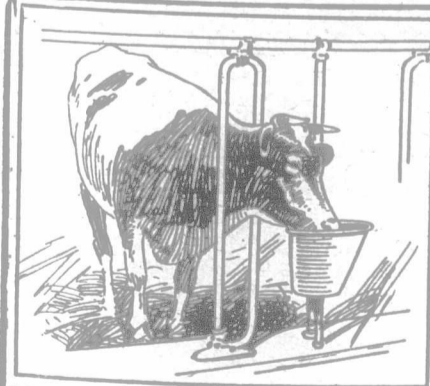
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71 A St. James Street, Montreal.  
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

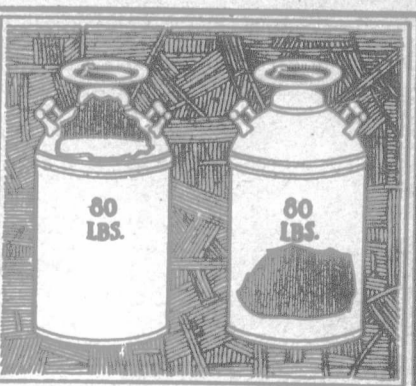
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Mr. Alex. Moore, Oxford County, Ontario, waters his cows with water bowls. One day last winter the windmill broke down. This cut off the water supply and he had to drive his cows out to the barnyard trough. The weather was cold and blustery.



As a result his herd of 15 cows failed an 80 lb. can of milk the very first day. They kept on failing every day afterwards, until the windmill was repaired. Milk is 87% water and the cows did not drink enough. With their water bowls the water was always before them. It was always at the right temperature.



You will get the maximum production with water bowls. If you are not using them, did you ever reckon up what you are losing? At only \$2.50 per cwt. an 80 lb. can per day for 200 days would amount to \$400.00. If your 80 lb. can is empty, send in the coupon. It will not cost you anything, or obligate you in any way, to get particulars of the BT Water Bowl.

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Please send me complete information regarding the BT Water Bowl. This is to be free and without obligation to me. I have answered your questions below.

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**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

**A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for**  
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capotee Hook,  
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind,  
 Pulls, and all lameness from Spavin,  
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 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
 Bunions from Horses or Cattle.

**As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.**  
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75  
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
 press, charges paid, with full directions for  
 its use. If need for descriptive circulars,  
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 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Gluten  
 Feed 23%, Shorts, Bran, Feeding  
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**WE BUY—Hay, Straw, Oats, Wheat,  
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Choice bred heifers. Bulls 8 to 15 months.  
 Southdown ewes in Lamb.

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**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO.**  
 Halse Grange, Brackley, England

Exporters of all Breeds of  
 Pedigree Live Stock.

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

## SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The present string of young bulls for sale includes  
 some classy herd bull prospects, winners them-  
 selves and sired by champions. If interested in  
 Angus write your wants. Visitors welcome.

**G. C. CHANNON** Oakwood, Ontario  
 P. O. and phone  
 Railway connections; Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

## Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm  
 Forest Ontario.

**Alonzo Matthews** Manager  
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Sunny Side Herefords—Choice bulls  
 and heifer calves, young cows with  
 calves at foot. Reg. Shropshire rams  
 ewe and ewe lambs. Inspection in-  
 vited. All are priced to sell.  
 Arthur F. O'Neil & Sons, R.R.No. 2  
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Angus Bulls—The  
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 Glencairn and a  
 number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.  
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## Beaver Hill

Aberdeen-Angus and Oxford  
 Sheep—Bulls from 8 months to  
 20 months. Females all ages. Shearing rams  
 and ram lambs. Priced for sale.  
**ALEX. MCKINNEY,** R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

## Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Sired by Middle-  
 brook Abbot 2nd  
 (won 1st prize when shown at Toronto and Ot-  
 tawa). Apply to **A. DINSMORE, Manager,**  
 "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ontario,  
 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

### Gossip.

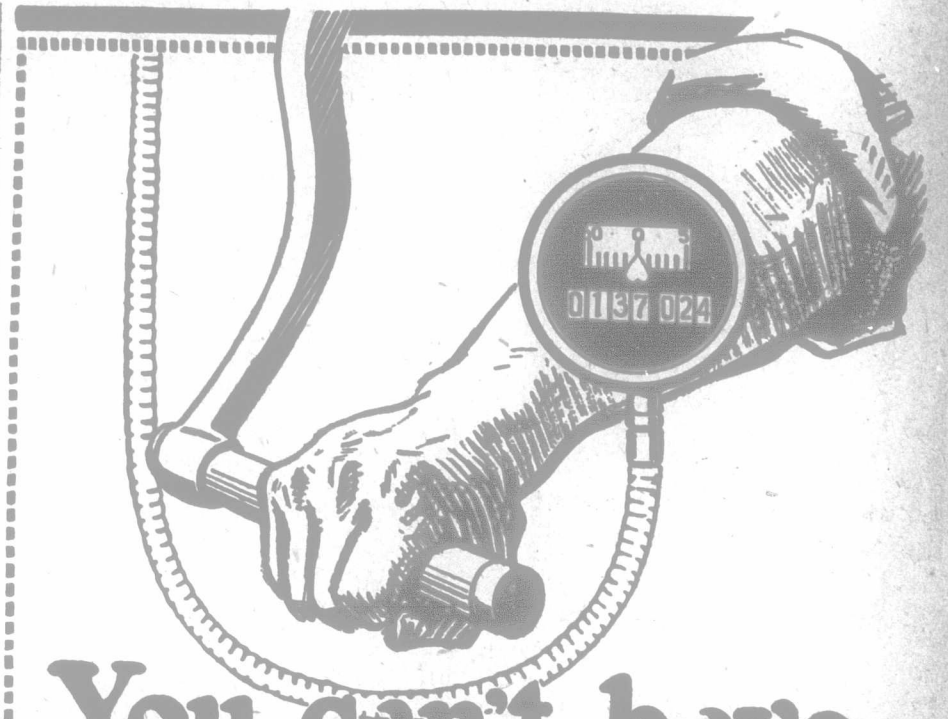
James McPherson & Sons, of Dundalk, write that although their turnips were not sown until near the end of June, they are harvesting a very fair crop. They report that the grain is not yielding as well as was expected, and will therefore be scarce for cattle feeding in that district.

B. H. Heide, Secretary of the International Live-Stock Exposition, writes that while the chief mission of the Exposition is to stimulate the production of more and better live stock, it will this year strongly emphasize the most modern economic feeding methods, so that if these lessons are put into practice the farmer will not only with profit to himself be enabled to produce meat at a minimum cost but he will also thereby aid to allay the prevailing unrest which is causing so much concern in so many quarters. This show is well worth the patronage of every live-stock breeder. It gives a broader conception of the possibilities of this great industry.

Among the judges at the International Live-Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago, November 29 to December 6, appear the names of J. Thompson, Kansas and T. E. Robson, of London, Ontario, as judges of the Shorthorns. The milking Shorthorns are to be judged by Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College. William J. Grant, of Argentina, is expected to judge the Aberdeen-Angus, and J. J. Cridlan, of London, England, is scheduled to make the awards in grades and cross-breeds. In the list of judges of sheep appear the names of Wm. A. Dryden, Henry Arkell, W. S. Dunnett, and E. R. Wood. William Grant, of Regina, is one of the judges of Clydesdales. He will be assisted by W. H. Pew, of Ohio, and A. McFarlane, of Iowa. Alex. Galbraith, of Edmonton, will judge the Suffolks. An effort is being made to make the 1919 show of great interest and Canadians might advisedly plan on spending two or three days at this great show.

### Holstein Bulls Bred for Production.

Canadian Holstein Breeders to-day need very little introduction to the Riverside herd of R. O. M. Holsteins, owned by J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, Ont. Visiting this herd recently, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was pleased to find the cattle not only in excellent condition, but producing wonderfully well, for cows that were not receiving any special attention. The young stock too, were looking exceptionally well, nearly all of which are sired by the senior sire in service, Francy Benorges Hartog, who has now several R. O. M. daughters, which include a number of 19 lb. two-year-olds and 21.72 lb. junior three-year-olds. The present offering includes some half-dozen young bulls, sired by Francy Benorges Hartog, all of which are choice well-grown calves, and from good record dams. For instance, there is a nice twelve month's son of Jemima Johanna Wayne, twice a thirty lb. cow, the highest of her records being 32.32 lbs. with 681.6 lbs. of milk in the seven days. She also has 116.14 lbs. of butter, 2403.7 lbs. of milk in thirty days, and is a full sister to Jemima Johanna of Riverside, the present R. O. P. champion of Canada. Another bull worthy of note is the young son of Lady Aaggie Tortilla of Riverside, that has 30.49 lbs. of butter and 606.7 lbs. of milk in seven days, 2456.2 lbs. of milk and 119.2 lbs. of butter in thirty days. This cow is almost a three-quarter sister of Tortilla of Riverside, Canada's first twenty-five thousand-lb. cow. Still another good calf is from Daisy DeKol of Riverside, a sister to both of the above cows, which has a 29.45 lb. seven-day record, and is one of the nicest cows in the herd. In addition to these mentioned there are several more young bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, who has now over twenty-five R. O. M. and R. O. P. daughters. As this is practically the same breeding all through as the new R. O. P. champion, Jemima Johanna of Riverside, these young bulls should not remain in the Riverside herd long, and breeders who are anxious to get some of this record production blood in their herds, should make inquiry at once regarding this offering. Address all correspondence to J. W. Richardson, Riverside Farm, Caledonia, Ont., and mention this paper.



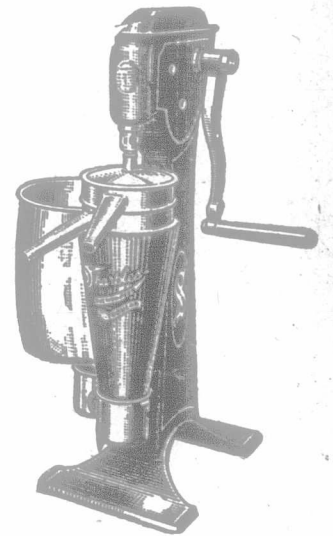
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**The Worker's Share in Agriculture.**

**INFLUENCE OF THE WAR.**—We are in the throes, painful and perhaps prolonged, of the birth of a new world. Political, social and economic frontiers and landmarks have been shifted, and we have to redraw the map of the common life of mankind, as the Allies have redrawn the map of Europe. In the welter of change only one factor of civilization remains stable—human nature. The great War has been the greater leveller. The doctrine of the equality of man, since it was propounded by Christ, has been preached—and also perverted—through all the Christian era, but the comradeship of War has hammered into millions of minds the truth that, however, much men may differ superficially, or however different may be their places in the ordered life of the community, they are much alike in all the fundamental virtues and vices which go to make up what we term character.

It is from this angle, and in the lurid light of war experience, that the relations of men, and of classes of men, must hereafter be viewed.

One notable result of the War is that, in the national effort to increase food production, the importance of the manual worker has been recognized. The ultimate dependence of agriculture upon labor has been demonstrated and the worker's share in production has been realized. Farmers at the present time do not stand very well in popular esteem, and the public are inclined to forget the real service which they rendered to the country in its hour of need. There is no doubt that the vast majority of them worked whole-heartedly and unreservedly to increase food production from a sense of patriotism and duty. But if it is true that the services of farmers are apt to be overlooked, it is equally true that recognition has never been adequately accorded to the laborers, without whose help all effort would have been in vain. The invaluable assistance rendered by women and others who had not previously been accustomed to agricultural service has been appreciated by the public, but the steady hard work of the native sons of the soil, which was the basis of all, is apt to be forgotten. The share of the worker in agriculture during the War is undeniable, and he became conscious, perhaps for the first time, that he is, equally with the farmer, a producer of the nation's food.

**THE WORKER'S POSITION IN AGRICULTURE.**—Of course, the very real influence which the agricultural laborer often has in the cultivation of the land and the management of stock is well known, and is by many farmers freely acknowledged. His advice is often sought and frequently taken, for it is based on close observation and intimate knowledge of the land on which probably he and his forebears have been rooted for centuries.

Kipling's lines on the hereditary worker on the land express a fundamental fact on English country life:—

"His dead are in the churchyard—thirty generations laid,  
Their names went down in Domesday Book when Domesday Book was made,  
And the passion and the piety and prowess of his line,  
Have seeded, rooted, fruited in some land the Law calls mine.

Not for any beast that burrows, not for any bird that flies,  
Would I lose his large sound counsel, miss his keen amending eyes."

The worker's share in agriculture, therefore, consists not only of the supply of labor and skill in the actual performance of farming operations, but oftentimes includes the contribution of knowledge and experience to the management of the farm. In such cases there is a real co-operation between employer and worker to wrest from nature the utmost of which the land is capable.

It may be said that in such co-operation, such mutuality of interest, is rare, or at any rate is becoming less common. Whether this is so or not, it will be general ly admitted that this kind of relation

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In Yorkshires I have several bred sows; a few boars of serviceable age and some young litters.  
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For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

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

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**Irvin Scotch Shorthorns**

Herd sire Marquis Supreme—by Gainford Marquis (imp.). We have at present three young bulls of serviceable age and one younger, all sired by our herd sire and from Scotch bred dams. Good individuals and the best of pedigree. Also pricing a few females.  
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**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride = 96895 =. Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and few females. Write for particulars.  
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ship between master and man is desirable, and that all possible means should be adopted to encourage it. If the worker has a real share in agricultural production, he is obviously entitled to a fair share in the results. So far everyone agrees, but the trouble comes in the attempt to define that share, and to determine the method of ascertaining it. In the past, the conception of labor as a mere commodity for purchase and sale has been too crudely expressed. Of course, services have an exchange value as well as goods, and in the long run the value of them is fixed by supply and demand. Just as it is possible to sell more hats or boots than there are persons wishing to wear them, just as the number and remuneration of farmers, as of doctors or lawyers or shopkeepers, are decided by the extent of the demand for the services they can supply to the community, so also the number and remuneration of workers in agriculture must be determined eventually by the amount of work on which they can be profitably employed. In these days it is unfashionable to call attention to anything so antiquated as the law of supply and demand; but it is not the law, but its application, which has been at fault in regard to labor. When it is used to justify the final settlement of the value of man's services by the "higgling of the market," and by no other consideration, it is recognized as inhuman in its application.

**DIFFICULTIES OF THE FUTURE. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.**—The trouble, of course, is that, when you give up the old method of paying as little, whether for goods or services, as you can by any means induce the owner of those goods or services to accept, you are left to find some other principle. This is not easy. Some of our modern teachers find no difficulty in laying down a principle for fixing wages. They say that wages must be such an amount as is necessary to maintain the wage earner in a reasonable standard of comfort. We should probably all agree to this as an abstract proposition, but it is not a simple matter to express an abstract proposition in pounds, shillings and pence. I confess that I find difficulty in conceiving of wages, or even of salaries, in the abstract. They seem to me necessarily to have a very concrete relation to the resources from whence they are paid. There are, no doubt, exceptions, but, in general terms, it must be true that the labor bill in any industry will have some fairly definite relation to the total proceeds of the industry.

In this elementary consideration of first principles, it may be worth while to recall one or two obvious facts. In the case of farming, the need for both capital and labor is self evident. For an ordinary farm crop a man must find money for seed, manure, implements, horses and their keep, and also for his own subsistence, for twelve months before he can realize the crop. If he employs more labor than his own he must also advance the whole of the payment for that labor, before he gets any return for it. That is the true function of capital, which, of course, is only another name for accumulated savings. The wage-earner has also to advance his capital—which is his labor. Now, of course, no man will use his savings, i.e., his capital, in trying to grow a crop unless there is a reasonable prospect, first that it will not be diminished, and secondly, that he will get some return for its use. The general theory that capital will not be invested in an industry unless it will bring a return equal to that which could be obtained, with the same degree of risk, in some other use, is not strictly true of agriculture. Capital is, and always has been, attracted to agriculture at a relatively low rate of interest, but there is a point at which no one will be prepared to risk his money.

A similar principle applies to the wage-earner. He will only consent to work on the production of the crop if he is assured of not less remuneration for his services than he can obtain in some other employment, subject again to the fact that some men are willing to work on the land and in the country for lower wages than they will accept in other occupations. These truisms lead up to the self-evident proposition that both capital and labor must each take a share of the proceeds of the crop, if the crop is to be grown at all. The problem is, on what basis are those shares to be calculated?

**FACTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN RATING WAGES.**—Among the questions which

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General Sale, 10 a.m.; Cattle Sale, 1 o'clock p.m.

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will receive the consideration of the Royal Commission on Agriculture will no doubt be the monetary share of the workers in the produce of the industry. At present the material for any calculation is scanty. From the data given in the report of the Wages Board Committee on the financial results of farming, it appears that on 26 farms the labor bill during the five years 1913-1914 to 1917-18 represented from 17 to 19 per cent. of the total expenditure, and from 15 to 18 per cent. of the total receipts. On 21 "home" farms the labor bill represented from 22 to 24 per cent. of the total expenditure. Such figures, however, help us very little to form an opinion as to the basis on which the worker's share should be assessed.

The facts which have to be taken into consideration are not merely statistical. They are mainly human and personal. From the employer's point of view, the first consideration is that the work should be done efficiently and punctually, that it should be done with a sense of responsibility—and with willingness to meet any disturbance of daily routine which weather conditions, or the nature of the work, necessitate. The employer does not want a human machine, he wants an intelligent man who is interested in his work and its results.

Now it is generally true, human nature being what it is, that men will not continually put forth their best efforts, physically and mentally, without a definite incentive. The incentive is not always financial. It often is simple pride in their work, and a feeling of self-respect which will not allow them to do less than their best. Various motives animate different individuals, but it still remains true as a broad generalization that, year in and year out, a man will do better work if by so doing he earns more money than he will if his remuneration has no relation to the amount of character of his work.

If this is true, it leads to the conclusion that the farm worker will produce more if he has a share in the increased production which results from his extra efforts. In other words, a definite interest in the financial results of the farm

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

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**JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.**

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—A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.

**R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.**

**PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS**

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.  
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**Important !! 30-lb. Herd Sire for Sale**—Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, No. 32700 (calved Nov., 1917), a show bull, guaranteed right. His dam is a 30.71-lb. granddaughter of Sir Waldorf De Kol, and his sire is May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. The latter bull, it will be remembered, is from a daughter of the great May Echo Sylvia, and got by the 44-lb. bull, Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia. Come and see his calves. We also have several of his sons for sale. **JOSEPH PEEL, Port Perry, Ontario.**

**For Quick Sale—One Bull Eight Months Old**—His dam gave 16,388 lbs. milk, and his sister 20,400 lbs. milk. He is a son of Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, who is a 32.92-lb. grandson of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy. Write at once for price, or better, come and see him. Take Kingston Rd. cars from Toronto. Stop 37.  
**ARCHIE MUIR, Scarborough P.O., Ont.**

**WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS**

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

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS**

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.  
**J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario**

**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. of 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.**

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN FEMALES !!**

I could spare ten or twelve two and three-year heifers, daughters of Baron Colantha Fayne and Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog. All are bred to freshen early to our 34 lb. sire. Also have a few young bulls, one from a 29.95 lb. cow that has milked 105 lbs. per day. Don't delay, this offering is priced right.  
**T. W. McQUEEN, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**WHO WILL TRADE Holstein Bull?**

I have one ten months old registered from good producing dam; will trade for one as good. If interested write for particulars to  
**J. W. Rattle, R. R. 1, Kincaid, Ont.**

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will provide an incentive to work and a stake in the success of the undertaking, which will form a binding link of mutual interest between employer and worker.

There is a story of a factory owner who stated that if his workmen liked, they could save him £10,000 a year by less waste and better work, and was somewhat pertinently asked why he did not offer them £5,000 a year to do it.

**PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—There are two methods of attaining this object, which have been more or less tested by experience—one known as profit-sharing, and the other as co-partnership.

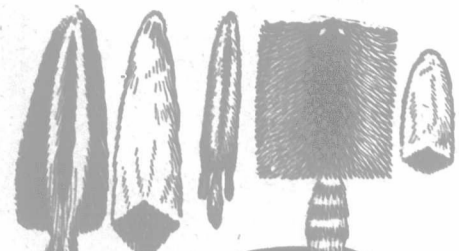
Profit-sharing is an agreement by the employer to pay to the worker a share, fixed in advance, of the profits of the undertaking.

A definition of co-partnership, drawn up in October, 1911, stated that "In its simplest form, taking the case of a man employed by a great limited liability company, it involves—

1. That the worker should receive, in addition to the standard wages of the trade, some share in the final profit of the business, or the economy of production.
2. That the worker should accumulate his share of profit, or part thereof, in the capital of the business employing him, thus gaining the ordinary rights and responsibilities of a shareholder."

Anyone who wants to know what has been done in the direction of adopting these two principles in industry generally should refer to the Report on Profit-sharing and Labor Co-partnership in the United Kingdom, issued by the Board of Trade in 1912. According to this Report there were on 1st August, 1912 six schemes of profit-sharing in agriculture, affecting 737 workers. This does not take account of agricultural co-operative societies, of which there were at that date 335, mostly in Ireland.

It must be admitted that, up to the date of the Board of Trade Report, the history of profit-sharing schemes in agriculture had not been very encouraging, for it was recorded that out of 18 schemes which had been started, 12 had been abandoned. But as the man who never



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makes a mistake never makes anything, so failure to succeed is no evidence that success is unattainable. The fact that six schemes had succeeded, or at any rate, survived—and I believe there are now others—shows that the problem is not insoluble.

VALUE OF A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.—I admit that if we accept the view that there are not now, and never again will be, any profits in farming, a discussion of methods of sharing them is waste of time. But I submit that, if only for the sake of argument, we must assume that farming in this country will be carried on, and as no industry can long be carried on without profits, the discussion is not quite futile. If there is any truth in the remarks which I made at the outset, we shall not get much help in the times in which we now live by quoting precedents from the Victorian era. The point to be established is that it is desirable that the workers should have a definite share in the financial results of their labor, and that the inducement to them to use their best efforts should not be merely the fear of losing their job. If this principle is right in itself, and if its adoption in agriculture will strengthen the bonds which should unite those engaged in the same calling, emphasize their common interest, and increase the production of the land, I cannot believe that the wit of man is incapable of devising a practical means of applying it.

At the beginning of these remarks I referred to the fact that it is not infrequent for a farmer to take counsel with the more experienced of his laborers, in regard to the operations of the farm, and thus to invite him in a limited degree to take a share in the management. A tendency is also becoming prominent among the workers in other industries to claim a definite share in the control of the business in which they are employed. This is quite distinct from a claim to a share in the management, which may be given under a profit-sharing or co-partnership scheme, in respect of capital invested in the undertaking. The claim is made by wage-earners as wage-earners.

It has been expressed by a prominent Labor leader in these words: "We invest our lives in these mines, which is of greater importance than the capital of the employer, and to that extent have a right to say as to what the conditions shall be, not merely the working conditions, but we are entitled to have some information on the commercial side of the thing also." Of course, it may be said that farming is not mining, and that the conditions of employment and the organization of the industry are totally dissimilar. No doubt this is true, but the following quotation from a letter in The Times, written by Lord Robert Cecil in February last, suggests that the same idea which miners entertain is not entirely unknown in agriculture. Lord Robert wrote:—"At the late election in one of the villages in my constituency there was apparent a strong anti-employer feeling, and I was told that it was due to the fact that the local farmer—an incompetent man—declined to listen to the advice of the men employed by him, who had far greater experience in agriculture than he had. They argued that he was not only ruining himself, which was his affair, but in so doing he was ruining, or likely to ruin, them also, and that it was intolerable that they should not even be consulted before such follies were perpetrated." There may, of course, be another side to such a story. The conservative instinct—I am not talking of politics—is deeply rooted in everyone connected with the land, and in none more so than the agricultural laborer. I have no doubt that any progressive farmer who wished to introduce new practices, or to make experiments, would often do so in face of general criticism, if not hostility, from his men. I think, also, that a farm like a ship, can only be run by one captain, and that any attempt to farm by a committee would be the shortest road to ruin. The sort of feeling to which Lord Robert Cecil referred could only be aroused by a degree of tactlessness on the part of an employer in dealing with his men which we may hope is extremely rare. But the desire of workers in any capacity to be taken into confidence with regard to the business in which their lives are bound up, and on which their livelihood depends, is a natural one, and it seems to me that it is wisdom on the part of employers

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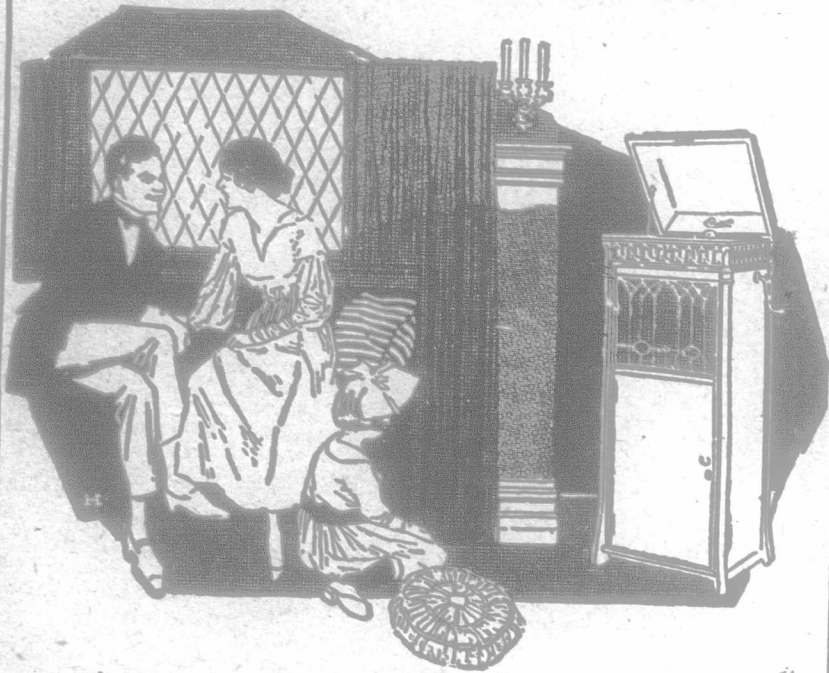
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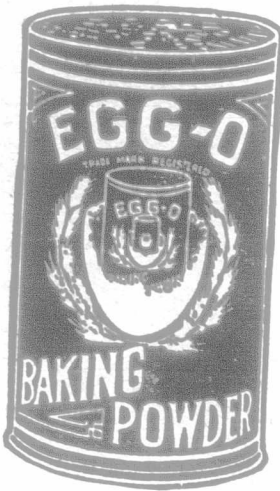
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## Our School Department.

### Teachers' Salaries.

Outstanding among the lessons taught by the world-war is that of the importance of education. Of a pernicious brand of education the results were very evident during more than four years—and so were the results of an enlightened type of training. Hence came the realization that education is one of the chief foundation stones of civilization. This conviction has now permeated almost all nations, though a few isolated individuals in most countries have not yet awakened. There follows the demand, and it is now a very insistent demand in Canada, that the schools train boys and girls to be citizens. It may be that certain subjects of the curricula, some that are traditionally dear to many hearts, will be greatly pruned as to quantity and modified as to quality; some other subjects may, perhaps, disappear entirely. But the aim of all subjects, new or old, will be preparation for citizenship. In the new curricula pupils will be taught the fundamentals, among which will be honesty, uprightness, industry, justice, harmony, thrift, fire prevention,—everything that is included in a citizen's full duty. Some of these subjects are now taught incidentally; some not at all.

But before this new era can dawn, one important reform must be accomplished. Teachers' salaries must be increased.

The new type of education will be worth every dollar that must be spent to attain the necessary standard—saving on education is not thrift, for thrift is intelligent spending. No money spent on education is ever wasted. For the new kind of instruction the best very teachers will be required and they must be as well paid as are members of other professions. This is no selfish aim—quite the reverse. So long as teachers receive a lower remuneration than do physicians, lawyers, business men, masons, carpenters, janitors, stenographers, so long will education fail of its true valuation in the life of the world. The public must be taught to see that money spent on education brings the highest possible returns, that the future welfare of the nation is dependent on the proper education of the youth of to-day, that for effective education competent teachers are essential, and that for such teachers really adequate salaries must be provided.

To give education its true place in the structure of democracy, to pay teachers in proportion to the value of their services to the state, are excellent evidences of national thrift.—From the Thrift Magazine.

[NOTE—Not so much fault can be found in Ontario with the salaries paid to beginners. The fairest complaint is that experience is not recognized by a graduated scale whereby trained teachers are remunerated according to their experience and ability.—EDITOR].

### Simple Experiments With Milk.

In the last few issues we have been discussing cleanliness in milk and it was promised that some more experiments would be outlined, for the benefit of teachers and pupils, that can easily be carried out in the schoolroom. Milk is a vital foodstuff and billions of pounds of it are produced each year in Canada. Large cities like Toronto and Montreal must have very large amounts of milk every day so that the health of the people can be kept up and the children and babies made to grow strong and healthy.

Just a few weeks ago there was a great strike in England of those who were working on the English railways. Now railways are used to carry nearly all of the food that reaches the very large cities of England, London, England, has millions of people and these people must have fresh milk every day. This milk comes in every morning from many miles out in the country and the railways carry it. When the strike occurred it was a very serious thing because there were those millions of people with no way of getting milk for their children. The Government fortunately was able

to send hundreds of motor lorries out to the country and they succeeded in bringing in enough milk every day to keep the people at least partly supplied.

The farmers in Great Britain have to pay very high prices for feed for their cows and as a result, some of them like some Canadian farmers would not produce very much milk unless they got good prices for it. The Government said that no one could sell cheese for more than 36 cents per pound in England and men came over to Canada and bought nearly 20,000 tons at 25 cents per pound, because that was all they could pay and sell it in England at 36 cents. But what do you think the British Government paid the English cheesemaker for his cheese; the same cheese that had to be sold to the women and children for 36 cents? They paid him 48 cents, or 12 cents more than it would be sold for. Why? It wasn't because they needed the cheese so badly, because Canada, New Zealand, the Argentine, Australia and other countries have cheese that could have been bought much more cheaply. The Government knew that if the British Dairyman was not guaranteed a handsome price for his cheese last summer, he would sell his cows. An then what? Why, then there would not be enough milk produced to supply the big cities like London, Manchester, and Liverpool during the cold winter months when milk is more than ever necessary and when it is usually very scarce. So the Government stood this big loss so that the people could be sure of having enough milk during the winter.

We have said all this just to show how very important milk is as a food for human beings and to make perfectly clear why it is absolutely necessary for farmers to take good care of the milk they produce and see that it is sweet, clean and perfectly wholesome when it leaves the farm. The little experiments suggested below will show how very easy it is for milk to become contaminated.

Would it not be a good idea to bring a few samples of clean, fresh milk to the school and experiment with them in different ways. It would of course, be wise to have all of the milk come from the same farm and if at all possible from the same cow. This milk, too, should be brought to school in a bottle or jar which had been boiled for a few minutes previous to filling it with milk so that it would be as fresh as possible when the experiments were started. Some of this milk could be put into a dirty bottle; some more could be put into a clean bottle and left open so that the air from the school room could get into the milk; another equal quantity could be put into a clean bottle in which a few flies had been kept for an hour or so; while another bottle very thoroughly washed and boiled, cork and all, for at least five minutes could hold the remainder. These four bottles should then be placed somewhere near the centre of the school room where the temperature would be fairly uniform and not too warm, and developments carefully watched.

In still another experiment several samples of clean milk would be put into clean bottles and then before putting the stoppers in, a fly could be put into one, a piece of straw into another, a tiny piece of manure into a third and a fourth left open to the air for an hour, while a fifth could be stopped up immediately. It would be interesting to watch the results of this simple test of cleanliness.

All of these experiments could be used to show how easy it is to get milk to spoil and how necessary it is to use the utmost care in producing clean milk. Other experiments just as simple and practical could easily be designed to show other points than the ones that would be brought out from the experiments mentioned above. Who has not heard about the bad flavor of milk when turnips are fed to cows just before or just at milking time. Milk is a very easy thing to taint and all one can do is to be as clean and careful as possible. It is a very poor practice to do the milking just after the cows have been fed hay or after they have been bedded down for the night. A great deal of dust is in the air at that time and all this tends toward dirty milk.



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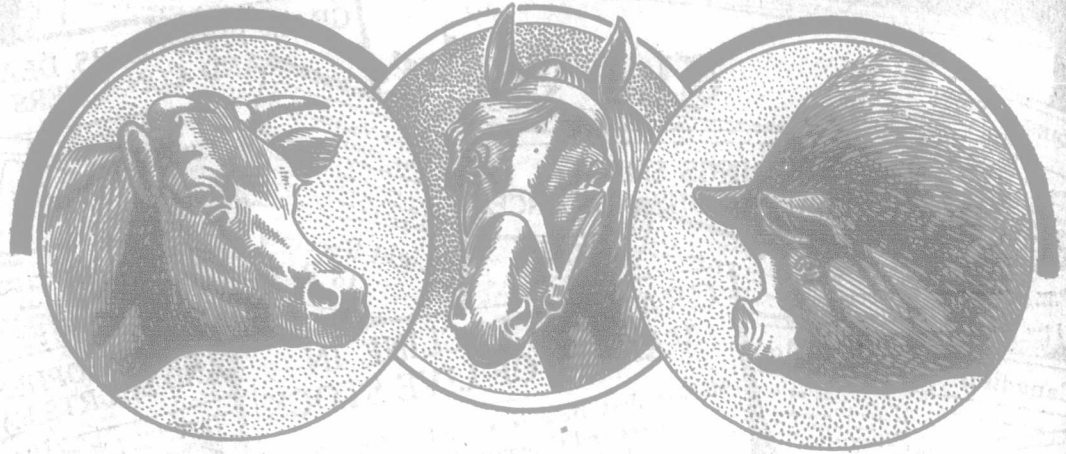
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When your horses become unthrifty, sluggish in appearance, rough, hidebound, coats dry and dead, stocked in limbs--it's time to give them International Stock Food Tonic. This Tonic will enable the animals to throw off these ailments quickly by setting digestive organs in proper shape and helping them to supply rich, red blood.

### For Cows---

For the every-day feeding of dairy cows and to fatten cattle, International Stock Food Tonic is rated as the one and only preparation. It is composed of the best-known ingredients to promote perfect digestion and to assist the body organs to perform that perfect assimilation which is the secret of milk-making and fattening. By feeding International, you can increase the quantity of milk and keep your cows in a toned-up, healthy condition.

### For Hogs---

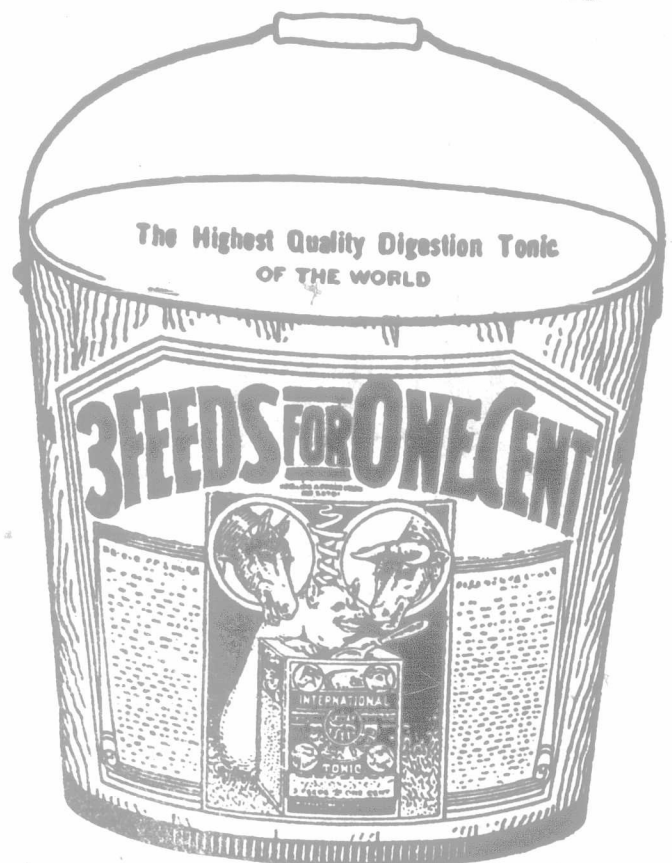
International Stock Food Tonic is composed of the valuable properties of herbs, roots, minerals and other digestion promoting ingredients. It gives the hogs a keen appetite and keeps them from going off their feed. Guaranteed to keep their system free from worms and prevent worm development. International Stock Food Tonic keeps the system toned up and in a clean healthy condition. It will save you thirty days in preparing hogs for the market.

For sale by dealers everywhere in convenient-sized packages and in 25-pound pails at \$3.75 each.

Use International Stock Food Tonic! It Pays!  
Remember the cost is small! 3 feeds for 1 cent!

#### FREE ON REQUEST

Write us, stating the number of stock you own, and we will send you free of charge a copy of our 1920 Almanac which also contains a series of Breeders' Tables arranged in simple form which enables you to keep accurate track of all your breeding stock.



**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto Canada