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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1920.

No. 1461



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BACK to the delicious white bread of pre-war days--the tasty cakes and light, flaky pastry we have gone so long without. They are possible now once more when you use

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THE Silo preserves more of the food materials of the original fodder for feeding stock than any other method now known. Your ensilage will be juicy, palatable, and high in food value if you get the corn into the silo quickly.

A good ensilage cutter is essential. The Massey-Harris is easy, economical and safe to operate. It has a capacity for cutting from three to eight tons per hour, depending on the size and condition of corn, length of cut, etc., and is smooth running and durable. The Massey-Harris local Agent will give you further particulars.

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PARTRIDGE TIRES

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YOU need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do all Winter through—help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that “feeling of security” which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

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

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

An exceptionally moderately-priced range of thoroughly reliable quality.

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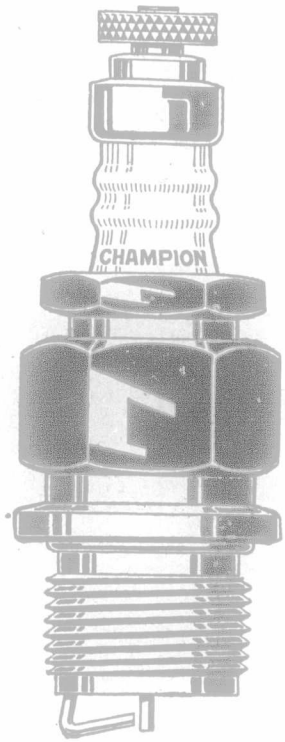
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A-43, 7/8-in., 18
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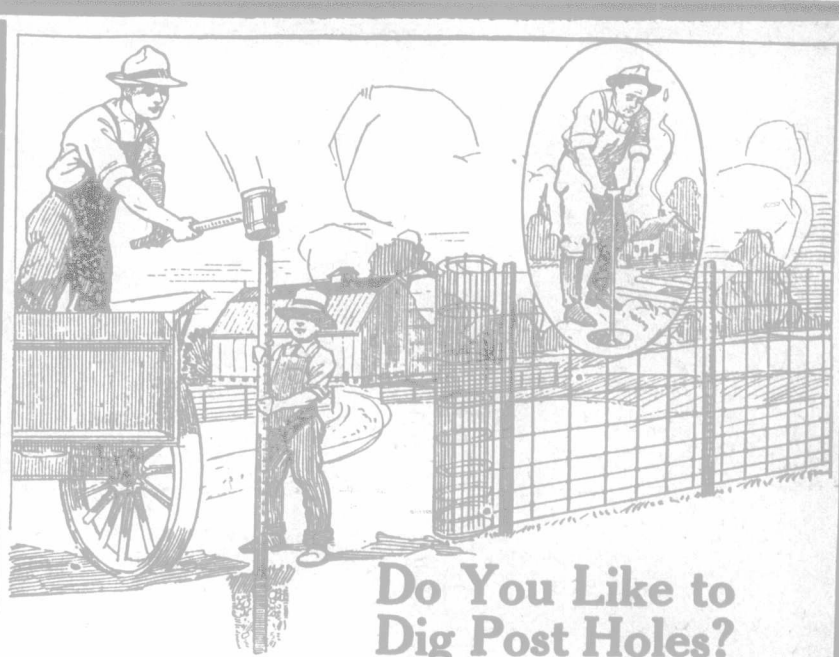
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Stitched Cotton Endless Belts

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"WESTERN" or "STAR"
Rubber Endless Belts

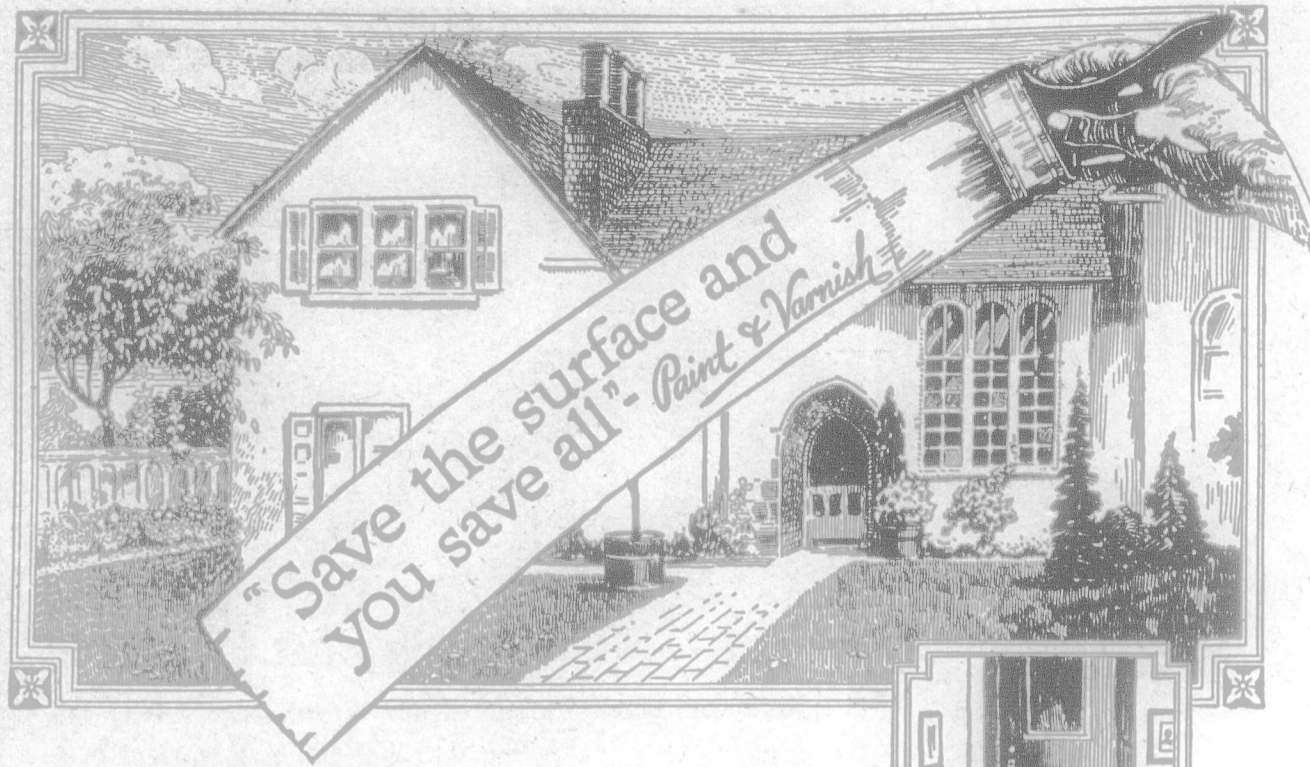
are belts that run true, deliver the power, stand up under all weather conditions, and carry you right through a big and busy threshing season without break-down or delay.

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20E





A Word to Property Owners

WE see many houses—once attractive—which we would not care to occupy because of their condition. Could not most of the deterioration, inside and outside, have been averted by surface protection? Unquestionably it could. Owners of property should constantly remember that disintegration, decay, rust, corrosion, wear and tear—all begin at the surface. Surface protection, therefore, is complete protec-

tion. As a matter of keeping up the value of your property—save the surface. Lack of proper surface protection causes more property loss than even fire itself. Surface protection inside and out means a saving in dollars to you. It is the best and cheapest way to insure your investments in buildings and equipment. Paint and Varnish will Save the Surface and so Save all.

The swinging door—its troubles are many. Pushing, stubbing feet. Clean hands, grimy hands, greasy hands, hands laden with parcels—many, many hands and objects held in hands—all wear on a swinging door year in and year out. Surface protection will prevent wear and keep the door like new. Save the surface and you save all.

Paint this Fall

Because:

- of proper weather conditions.
- surfaces are now in their most receptive condition, practically every trace of moisture having been eliminated by the summer sun.
- the wood being dry it absorbs more readily and the paint holds better.
- a surface needing protection should never be allowed to go over the winter without it.
- property needs more protection during winter than at any other time.

"Save the surface and you save all."

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT is issued by the Canadian Save the Surface Campaign Committee, for the purpose of educating the public in the Preservative and Protective value of Paint, Varnish and Allied Products for the Conservation of Property, and has received the approval of the Canadian Trade Commission in the following words:

"The realization of the above objects will lead to employment during the Reconstruction Period and bears our entire approval."

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION



Harry M. Lamer
Commissioner

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with plain or fin cast or steel shares,
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Why? This Sulky Plow will do as good work as any Walking Hand Plow in a clean field, and cannot be excelled in rough land. You can strike out your first furrow and finish the last furrow as well as it can be done with a walking Plow. A boy can operate this plow and do good plowing easily. Enters the ground quickly and easily—is easily lifted by means of a "Spring Lift." Built to stand the drawing power of two or three horses in any condition of soil. Write to-day for free illustrated catalogue.

Sheep and Swine Exhibit by the Department of Agriculture.

Sheep and swine raisers found many points of interest in the sheep and swine exhibit of the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at the Toronto Exhibition. On entering the main building numerous exhibits were seen. The ideal Wiltshire side of bacon was contrasted with sides that were too fat and too lean. Choice lean and fat bacon were also displayed. The object being to bring home to the farmer the necessity of producing a hog that will bring the top price on the market, be an economical feeder and produce bacon that is appetizing to the consumer.

A side of lamb was also displayed, showing the retail cuts and the proper methods of preparation for the table. It is felt that lamb as a summer and winter meat is not yet fully appreciated for home consumption, and lack of preparation has been one of the great detriments to a larger consumption. Lamb is a cheap, tasty and easily-prepared meat.

Illustrative exhibits showed breed type and wool grades, also how wool is used in the manufacture of carpets, woolen and worsted and felt goods. Specimens of parasitic diseases of sheep were also displayed, as well as dips, disinfectants, medical supplies, and other points of interest in successful sheep management. A goat exhibit illustrated points of interest in connection with both the Angora and milk goats, especially the products of Mohair and products from the milk of milk goats.

In sheds outside the main building classes of desirable and undesirable sheep and swine were shown. These animals were selected with a view to illustrate what can be expected if farmers are not careful in the selection of their stock and pure-bred sires. The grading of wool was also demonstrated as well as the preparation of wool for marketing. A modern dipping tank illustrated the value of dipping. Other equipments displayed tended to give valuable pointers in the successful marketing of the two classes of live stock. The exhibit was sent out under the direction of H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, and supervised by A. A. MacMillan, Chief Sheep and Goat Division and in charge of Jas. A. Teller, District Sheep Promoter for Ontario.

Pure-Bred Sire Essential.

Back in the old days, when our ancestors paid no attention to the keeping of live stock, the native stock, running wild throughout the country, produced only enough milk for their young. As time went on, however, men discovered the value of milk as a food for human consumption and they began to select the cows that gave the largest quantities.

Thus, we find that for many years live stock men have studied their herds carefully selecting females that possessed high producing qualities. These females were bred to sires whose dams had displayed high producing tendencies.

As time advanced breeders learned to keep records of all the milk given, as well as the feed consumed.

The result is that now we have records of individual cows giving over 30,000 pounds of milk in a year.

What a debt we owe to those old improvers of our breeds! We cannot repay them, but, we can continue to carry on the work that they so nobly commenced.

In so doing we will add greatly, not only to our own income but we will contribute to the revenue of Canada. No farmer can afford to neglect his live stock in these days when feed prices are soaring.

The use of pure-bred sires, careful selection of females, with judicious economical feedings, together with the keeping of records are essential points that the farmer of to-day cannot overlook and prosper. — C. F. MacKenzie, Fieldman, Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association.

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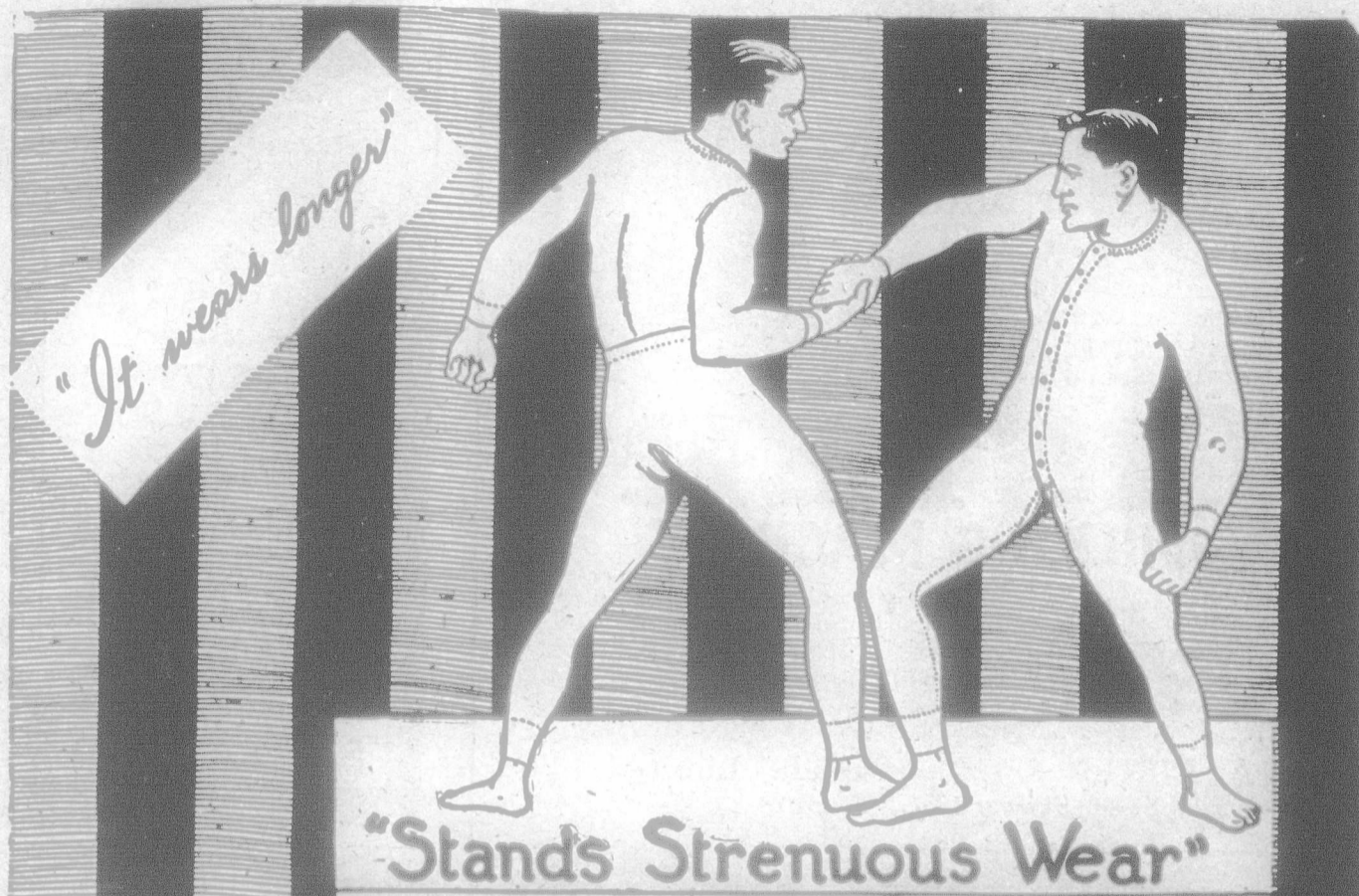
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STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

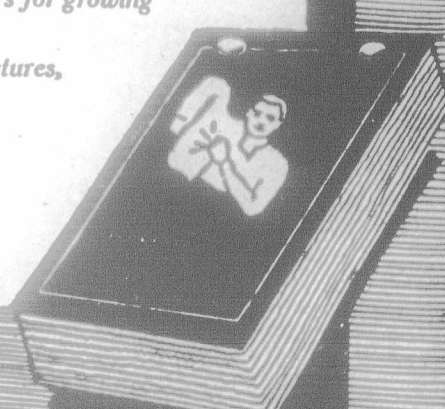
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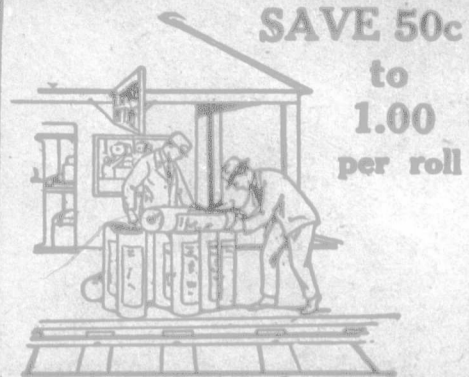
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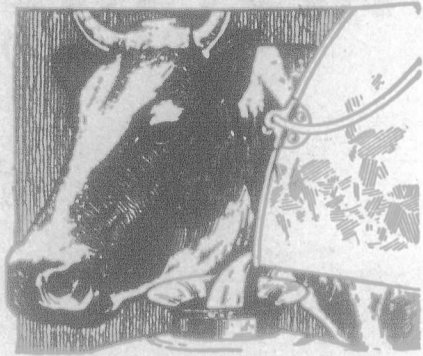
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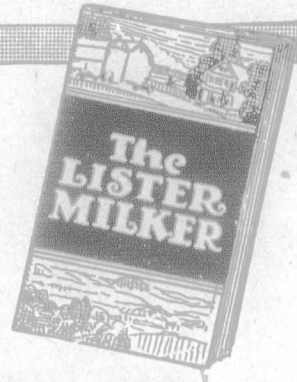


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GIVE her this convenience which you would demand if you had the house work to handle.

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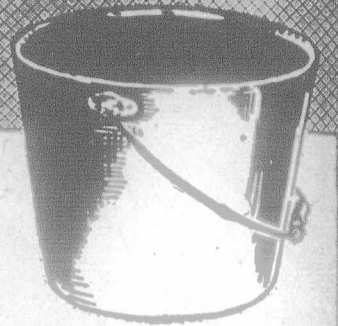
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The next time you need a milk
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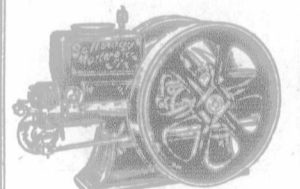
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1866

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1920.

1461

EDITORIAL.

A generation of younger men are breaking into the show-ring game, and they are acquiring themselves well.

Silo filling is at hand. Remember that the silo is no place for the slacker. Corn must be thoroughly tramped, especially around the sides, if there is to be a minimum of waste.

There may be certain features of the fair which attract urban dwellers more than do farm products, but agriculture, after all, is the foundation upon which any exhibition, large or small, is built.

Breeding classes of heavy horses were not as strong as they should be at the fairs this fall. There is a splendid opportunity now to rejuvenate the horse business and put it on the proper basis of quality and substance.

It was a sorry day in many districts when the cheese factory or creamery was disposed of. These valuable community institutions should be retained for, even if they are not in use, they have a good influence on the price of milk.

Can the present price of sugar in Canada be justified? It would seem not, and all the time the fruit industry is suffering because people refrain from canning fruit with sugar at the present price. Oh, that a Daniel should pass judgment!

Our educational institutions of an agricultural nature must hasten to keep abreast of the times in regard to farm machinery. It will profit a student very little if he knows all the science regarding soils but cannot operate tractors and other farm implements that have become so common. This is a machine age, and farmers must be tolerably good mechanics to work a farm reasonably well.

Last year the National Dairy Council saved shippers of milk \$240,000 by demonstrating to the Board of Railway Commissioners that, in the interest of all, milk should be carried at the old rate. Although the Railway Commission has again allowed very substantial increases in both freight and passenger rates, the National Dairy Council was successful in obtaining a continuance of the old rate on milk being shipped in baggage cars. The National Dairy Council is vindicating itself and is worthy the support of diarmen generally.

A large milk-products company, operating in Western Ontario, with factories at Brownsville, Belmont, Burford, Hickson and Glanworth, announce that they have "manufactured stocks on hand sufficient for several months, for which there is no immediate market." Contracts have been annulled, and they consent to manufacture patrons' milk into butter, deducting five cents per pound of butter as a making charge, and also charging against the patron the cost of hauling from receiving points to their central plants. Patrons are placed in a very unfavorable position under this arrangement. Furthermore, they are now as busy as during any time of the year, they are not equipped for butter-making at home, and unfortunately cheese factories and creameries have been abandoned by producers and largely absorbed by this company in the districts where they operate. It is very unfortunate indeed that such an eventuality should arise at this time, but patrons are thrown back upon their own resources and will have to organize some method of disposing of their milk profitably. Already milch cows have gone to the butchers. The situation now existing will be a severe blow to the dairy industry in the districts mentioned.

A New Class of Exhibitors.

During the last year various government institutions have invaded the show-ring in Eastern Canada and brought the question into prominence whether government institutions should enter into competition with breeders and private individuals. Considerable can be said for and against such a practice. It has advantages and it has disadvantages. Some breeders and exhibitors, while not openly hostile, are not too well pleased with the innovation, while others welcome the agricultural colleges, schools and experimental farms to the showing fraternity. So far, good rather than harm has been done, but a future policy should be agreed upon in order that breeders and exhibitors may know what to expect in the way of competition and from what source it is coming.

The Dominion Experimental Farms System is making steady improvement in the quality of breeding stock maintained, while the provincial institutions, such as the Ontario Agricultural College, or, on a smaller scale, the Kemptville Agricultural School, are in a position to make creditable entries in a good many different breeds. The feeling is prevalent in these circles that they are entitled to full recognition and that the best way to obtain it is to come out into open competition with breeders and reveal what they have to the public. On the other hand, breeders can argue that government institutions, whether Dominion or Provincial, are supported out of public funds and a private exhibitor, as an ordinary taxpayer, may be contributing to his own defeat. Up to the present no great hardship has been inflicted upon anyone, but if the practice is right more educational institutions of an agricultural nature should exhibit their live stock, and, with increased entries, private breeders and exhibitors might be squeezed out of the good placings and robbed of the honors for which they would be striving.

It would be a splendid feature of all exhibitions if the institutions dedicated primarily to the good of agriculture would come forward with the best from their herds and flocks, but we are convinced that they should compete among themselves and leave the regular classes to breeders and private exhibitors. It has been suggested that this method should prevail up to the championship, which should be open to all and sundry in order that the best animal might win that signal honor.

So long as the public institutions continue to show in open classes it would be better, we believe, if they would limit their entries to animals of their own breeding, except in the case of herd or flock sires. This would leave little ground for complaint and place everyone on practically the same level in show-ring contests.

Toronto Milk Price Investigation.

For the second time the price of winter milk to be supplied to citizens of Toronto has been made the subject of public investigation by the Board of Commerce. In 1919, producers asked for a price of \$3.35 per can, and after a thorough investigation a compromised price was agreed upon by the Board, which remained in effect until May 1, 1920. The producers then secured an average summer price of \$2.60 for the months of May, June, July and August. It was not as high a price as the producers felt they should have received, but it was accepted on the understanding that they were to receive a winter price for an extra month, beginning September 1. Accordingly, \$3.25 per can of 82½ pounds delivered was agreed upon to take effect September 1 and continue throughout the winter. The Board of Commerce, however, issued one of those well-known restraining orders and called for an investigation in Toronto, on September 9. The first order of the Board was modified, pending the investigation, so that the price of \$3.25 per can is still in effect at time of writing, notwithstanding the two-day investigation

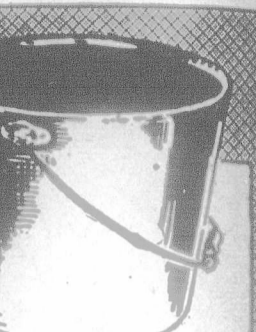
with severe cross-examinations, a great array of counsel and much legal argument.

Unfortunately, the real issue was not given due promise at the investigation, namely, the question of a fair price to the producers of milk. Counsel for the Board of Commerce and for the City of Toronto endeavored to make much of the inefficiency of diarmen generally, and to establish that the Ontario Milk Commission's report was inaccurate and biased. Major Duncan, counsel for the Board of Commerce, assumed a prejudicial attitude, and in true legal manner, perhaps, arrogantly attempted to discount the accuracy and the reliability of evidence submitted by the producers. The producers had testified as to the difficulties connected with dairying, as well as to the cost of production, yet opposing counsel endeavored to question this practical evidence and figures bearing the stamp of both the Provincial and Dominion Governments. The Board of Commerce, as a court, were of course anxious to get at all the facts, but we believe they would accomplish their purpose far better with a smaller array of counsel, and a better feeling on the part of all throughout the investigation. Producers are not criminals to be tried before the bar of justice; they are producing a commodity which urban dwellers require, and consumers set up certain standards which must be complied with as regards sanitation, cleanliness, etc. Those who produce such a vital commodity as milk are entitled to a fair price, and anything short of justice and equity in this regard will simply discourage production and inflict increased hardships on the consuming class. Farmers are not anxious to burden any other class, but they do not want the burdens of other people passed on to them. After sitting through the investigation we are convinced that the Board of Commerce could have met a representative of the producers, a representative of the distributors, a representative of the city and agreed upon a fair price inside of two hours.

The Egg and Poultry Trade.

Of no mean importance in Canadian trade is the trade in eggs. Among agricultural products it has abundant possibilities of enlargement, and as an export product there are already indications that if we continue in the future as in the past, particularly the last two or three years, to send overseas eggs of high quality and strictly graded, we can expand our market there, almost at will. Canadian agriculture has indeed made rapid strides forward in the handling of eggs during the last couple of years, and a full measure of credit in the progress that has been achieved should be freely given to the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and particularly, perhaps, to the Chief of the Division, W. A. Brown. Mr. Brown is intensely interested in his work, and is devoting every effort to placing Canadian eggs and poultry products on such a level that they will be marketed on a quality basis. British importers have acquired a liking for the Canadian product that is really surprising in view of the fact that it is not very long since our grading standards were much below their present high level. Their attitude is, to some extent, shown by the following market statement from the Department at Ottawa: "It is thought the reason for the improved demand is that Irish arrivals have been affected seriously by disturbed internal conditions. Canadian eggs under the grading and inspection regulations compare very favorably with Irish. There is very little export movement of United States eggs. British buyers who have been here say they do not want United States eggs. They want Canadians, as they can rely on the quality of Canadians for their best trade."

There is also added encouragement to be taken with regard to the egg trade from the fact that the co-operative



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egg circle work seems gradually to be getting on a firmer footing, and that in Ontario the United Farmers' Co-operative Company have been signally successful in establishing an egg and poultry branch of their business. This has been the one thing needed to create a more general interest in the product of the homely hen. Already the U. F. O. Co-operative have won both sweepstakes for commercial and producers' exhibits of eggs at the Canadian National Exhibition, which would seem to indicate a high-quality ideal on the part of that organization. There is room, however, for much more education among producers as to what really constitutes an egg of stated grade, to say nothing of what a really good egg is and must show before the candle. The chain of factors leading to a stronger interest in poultry and eggs is rapidly developing and it should not be long before the hen, neglected for so long, can take her proud place as the central figure in a national business of steadily increasing size. Good hens, intelligent feeding, strict grading and quick handling will do the trick.

The Alleged World Food Shortage.

By A. LAN MCDIARMID.

As far back as the records of human history go mankind seems always to have been in fear of something. Even when he had become somewhat accustomed to the lightning and the thunder and the wind, and after he had secured himself against the attacks of the wild animals that surrounded him, he began to set up gods, either in his imagination or in the form of images of things with which he had come in contact, and these gods became to him an object of fear as well as adoration. Fear isn't supposed to be a pleasant sensation but, apparently, humanity must rather enjoy it, judging from the facts we have before us.

Fear may be a good thing up to a certain point. It is likely to have the effect of inducing us to provide for future wants, in the way of homes, clothing, food and the thousand and one things that we have come to look upon as the "necessities of life." The actual pain of hunger and cold compel us to think about our present requirements, but fear goes further than this, with the

result that we are not likely to experience hunger or cold to a degree that will do us any harm.

In the long ages that have elapsed since man became a thinking, reasoning being, it is probable that more of his thought and labor has been given to the matter of food than to any other one thing. After air, which is free and always on hand, it is the first great necessity. So, in the nature of things, it became man's great concern, and the danger of not being able to get it became his greatest fear.

At this very time we have a class of men who seem to be making it their business to prophesy famine for the world in the near future. They tell us that mankind is always within a week of catching up to its visible supply of food and if the production machine was to be thrown out of gear some way or other, for a short time, the end of all things would be at hand. In 1914, when Belgium became tangled up in the gear-wheels over in Europe, a whole bunch of these Jeremiahs came into existence, and, if we could believe them, starvation and bankruptcy was going to end the war long before the bayonets and bullets would have a chance to become a deciding factor.

It didn't turn out that way, however, and, if the war had kept on, the indications are that those at home would have continued to supply their soldiers with the means of existence, indefinitely.

The point is that the world is only playing at this food production business, and if the need arises we could probably double the amount of grain raised, as well as the amount of butter, cheese, meat and so on, that man thinks he needs to vary his bill-of-fare.

It appears that way anyway. As soon as the "crisis" comes, of which we have experienced so many in the past few years, somebody gets busy and the danger-point is soon passed. Whether it be a shortage in the coal supply or a scarcity of wheat it is all the same. The trouble is soon overcome.

But some tell us that, while this point of view may be all right for the present generation, yet, we ought to give a thought to those that are coming after us, for whom the outlook is dark indeed, if the world's population keeps on increasing, as it is supposed to be doing.

Personally, I would be inclined to let every generation shift for itself. If the struggle for existence proves too much for it the chances are that it wouldn't have been worth a great deal even if things had been made easy enough for them by their ancestors to enable them to pull through. The rule for progress that makes the overcoming of difficulties necessary, is going to apply to all future generations in no less a degree than it did to those of the past.

But even if posterity doesn't invent some way to get its food supply from the air, of which we hear rumors occasionally, and has to stick to the old methods for a few thousand years yet, the chances are that starvation will not become general enough to affect those who are willing to earn their bread according to the style adopted by old father Adam. On the Yankees and other gamblers, who go on trying to live by their wits, we don't need to waste our sympathy.

The security of the food supply for the future is to be seen all about us and in almost every country of the earth. Talk about intensive farming! Where is it practiced? Perhaps in Japan, parts of India and in some of the countries of Europe. The rest of the world is just being skimmed over. Not one quarter of the crop is being taken off that might be. Our own Canadian West is as good an example of this as any I know of. One has just to see the proportion of uncultivated land in the Prairie Provinces to enable them to imagine the possibilities in the line of increased food supplies. An increase in our population shouldn't mean any less food for each individual. If the right proportion go to live on the land it will mean more for each, rather than less. A good farmer should raise enough food to supply his own family and also that of his brother who is employed in the city. On this basis, with the town and country population evenly divided, there should be no difficulty in feeding the world. For years to come all that will be needed will be men and women who are willing to work on the land, and to work with mind as well as muscle. The earth can give them the raw material. It's for them to come over with the finished product.

In the United States there are about one hundred million acres of swamp land that needs nothing more than draining to fit it for the plow and the seeder. On a part of this and on a great deal of the rest of the land in the South, double cropping could be practiced. And almost none of the land in the States is cultivated as it is in the thickly populated parts of Europe.

The trans-Siberian railway opened up a country as large as half of Canada, most of which is still lying unused. South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the greater part of South America, are only in the early stages of their agricultural development, when the actual is compared with the possible. It is the same in almost every corner of the land surface of the earth. It is all just "half-worked."

And provided that man goes on working and inventing new and improved methods of supplying the world with its food, such as our Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms are supposed to be doing at the present time, where does the chance for this world calamity of a foodshortage come in? If it comes we'll deserve it, for it will be through our own fault.

It seems to me that food should be so plentiful in the future that man can quit thinking about it and so give all his attention to what will have become the more important side of life; the side that has to do with the mental part of his make-up, and which is supposed to continue in existence long after he has finished worrying about where his next meal is coming from. Some say that our present relative valuation of things is all wrong.

Nature's Diary.

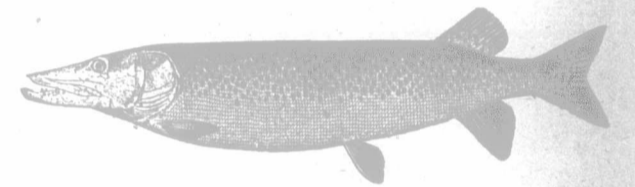
BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.
THE MASKINONGE.

The Maskinonge is one of the most important game-fishes of eastern Canada and occurs in the upper St. Lawrence and the Great Lake region. It is commonest about the Thousand Islands, in Lake Scugog, Lake Simcoe, the Trent Valley, and in Lake Erie and Georgian Bay.

There is great diversity in the spelling and pronunciation of the common name of this species, such variations as Maskinonge, Maskinunge, Mascalonge, Muskellinge, and the abbreviations Lunge and Longe being in common usage. The Ojibwa name for this species is Maskinonge, a name derived from the words "Mash—big" and "Kinonje—fish," and is consequently the correct rendering of the name.

The Maskinonge is dark gray, greenish or brownish, always darker on the back, lighter on the sides, and whitish beneath. The fins usually have dusky spots or blotches and the lower fins and the tail-fin are sometimes reddish. In the young the upper half of the body is covered with small round black spots, which usually change their shape, or disappear, as the fish grows older. In mature fish the spots are more diffuse, sometimes enlarging to an inch or more in diameter, and sometimes joining to form vertical bands, while in some individuals no distinct black markings remain.

This fish sometimes attains a very large size, and specimens weighing a hundred pounds have been recorded. It rarely however, reaches a weight of over eighty pounds and the average weight is about twenty five pounds.



The Muskinonge.

☛ The favorite haunt of the Maskinonge is among water plants at the edge of channels or along the shore. Here it lies concealed waiting, perfectly motionless, for prey to approach, when it darts forth with the speed of an arrow. Its chief food, in the adult stage, consists of fish of fair size which it seizes cross-wise, holds with its jaws till they desist from struggling and swallows. Its jaws, and tongue, are armed with long, sharp, conical teeth and these give it a grip from which there is no escape for the unlucky fish that is so unfortunate as to be seized by the Maskinonge.

This species spawns soon after the ice has gone, and the eggs are deposited in water less than fifteen feet in depth where logs, stumps and drifted wood are thickest. The fish is solitary except at spawning time when the male accompanies the female to the spawning-ground. The number of eggs produced by a single female varies with the age and size of the fish, a thirty-five pound fish depositing about 250,000 eggs. The eggs hatch in from fifteen to thirty days, depending on the temperature of the water. The fry at first are light in color, with a big yolk-sac, which is absorbed in about fifteen days, when the young begin to feed on the small fishes. At a month old they are about an inch and a half in length.

As is the case with all fish which produce a large number of eggs we find the mortality, both of eggs and young, very high. The spawn, being deposited in shallow water is eaten by turtles, frogs, ducks and coots, and the young fry are preyed upon by other fishes.

The great vitality, power and weight of the Maskinonge render it much esteemed as a game-fish, and in fact it is by some rated as high in gameness as the Salmon, Brook-trout and Black Bass. With proper tackle it affords good sport, as being a powerful fish it requires much skill and judgment on the part of the angler to keep it away from the water-weeds and snags of the bottom, and to successfully bring it within reach of the gaff in a reasonable time. The best bait is a large live minnow or a frog, either for casting or trolling, though in the latter kind of fishing a large trolling-spoon with a single hook may be used.

The flesh of the Maskinonge is firm, flaky and of good flavor, particularly when taken in the fall. As in the case of all fishes when taken in shallow, warm water in the summer the flesh is soft and is often of the flavor usually described as "weedy."

The popularity of this species as a game-fish has caused a serious depletion in some of our streams and lakes and in some bodies of water it has been almost exterminated. If the supply is to be maintained there is not much doubt but that artificial propagation will have to be resorted to. Culture of the Maskinonge has met with success in parts of the United States, and would undoubtedly be equally successful in Canada. Though it might be good policy to restock depleted waters in which this species was once common, it would not be advisable to introduce the Maskinonge into waters in which it is not indigenous, since it is too powerful and voracious a species and would in all probability have a serious effect on the abundance of the other fishes of these waters.

THE HORSE.

Some Common Fall Ailments in Horses.

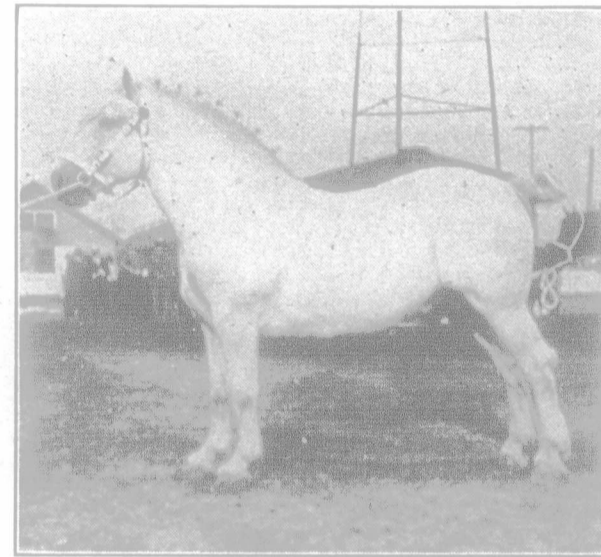
Change of weather, change of surroundings, change of feed, and change of usage are often responsible for derangement in the health of horses. Swelling of the limbs, commonly called stocking, may occur at any season of the year, in some cases without appreciable cause, but is more common in the fall and early winter when horses, young or old, that have been on grass for a greater or less time are then taken to the stable and spend considerable time in idleness, without exercise. Stocking in such cases is more liable to occur in horses that are freely fed on grain, but is not uncommon in those that receive little or no grain. The condition is due to sluggish circulation in the limbs. The general health of the animal is usually not noticeably interfered with. One or more limbs from the hock or knee to the foot, more often the former, become swollen. There is no lameness, and usually no tenderness to pressure. Exercise, in most cases, dissipates the swelling, but after a few hours of idleness it usually re-appears. This condition is usually noticed in horses that have been in the habit of spending the night on pasture, but is not unknown in horses that have been stabled all the time. In the former cases, regular work or exercise and moderate feeding on feed of a laxative nature will after a time usually result in a cure, but in any case a cure is hastened by treatment. The animal should be fed on bran only for twelve to sixteen hours, then a purgative of six to ten drams of aloes (according to size) and two to three drams of ginger should be given, and nothing but bran fed until purgation commences, after which hay and grain in small quantities should be given until the bowels regain their normal condition. Daily exercise should be given and when the animal is brought to the stable after exercise the limbs should be well hand-rubbed, and bandages applied with slight pressure and left on for a few hours. This tends to keep the limbs warm and stimulates the circulation, but the bandages must not be tight enough to cause pressure if slight swelling should occur. In addition to exercising and bandaging, it is good practice to give a heaped tablespoonful of Epsom salt in his feed two or three times daily until the tendency to stock ceases. A few carrots, or a turnip or mangel, once daily tends to keep the bowels in a healthy condition when no grass can be fed. Pregnant mares, in many cases, appear to be particularly liable to stock. In such cases it is not well to give drastic purgatives. A pint of raw linseed oil may be given as a laxative and the other treatment as above. If the horses are idle, good health can be retained only by seeing that they get daily exercise, either in harness, saddle, on the line, or in a paddock. A horse that stands untied in a roomy box-stall will, in most cases, take sufficient voluntary exercise, hence can stand idleness and high feeding much better than the idle horse that stands tied.

Scratches, or cracked heels, frequently appear. Some horses, especially those of the beefy-legged nature, are particularly predisposed to this trouble, but it occurs in all classes. Stocking is often the exciting cause, but standing in damp stables, frequent wetting of the limbs, and failure to rub them dry and groom properly are often direct exciting causes. In cases where scratches are about to appear the stocking is accompanied by marked increased local heat and tenderness to pressure, and usually by lameness for a few steps when exercise commences. After a variable time the skin becomes very tender, and cracks or eruptions which exude a moisture in greater or less quantities appear, and the general symptoms become more marked. If the exciting causes continue, and treatment be neglected, the case of course, becomes more marked, the cracks become deeper, the exudate more plentiful and often foul-smelling, and lameness more marked and persistent.

Treatment.—Before eruption takes place the treatment advised for stocking, along with care to avoid exciting causes, will usually be sufficient. When crack or exudation of fluid are noticed, in addition to the above treatment the parts must be kept as clean as possible by careful rubbing (do not wash) and dressed three or four times daily with an antiseptic and astringent application. For this purpose, a lotion made of one ounce of acetate of lead, six drams sulphate of zinc and a pint of water is probably the best that can be used in moderate weather. In quite cold weather this dressing has too much of an astringent action and should be alternated with the oxide of zinc ointment, or an oil, as one part carbolic acid to thirty parts raw linseed or sweet oil. This tends to prevent too great astringent and drying action with a tendency for the cracks to re-appear after an apparent recovery. In cases that have become aggravated by neglect of treatment or other causes, it is good practice to apply hot poultices of linseed meal for a few days before using an astringent or ointment. Then, if the cracks refuse to heal, it will be noticed that there generally is what is known as "proud flesh" present. This should be dressed with a caustic, as a little butter of antimony applied with a feather once daily until it disappears, after which continue treatment as above.

Catarrh, or common cold, is often noticed in young or idle horses that have been left on grass until late in the season. While it may appear peculiar, it is a fact that the removal of a horse from exposed and cold quarters to a comfortable stable often causes trouble of this nature. In such cases the patient is noticed to cough more or less; there is at first a slight, watery nasal discharge, which soon becomes thicker, purulent and persistent; the temperature is increased; the appetite impaired; a general

unthriftiness in appearance; the coat dry and staring and in some cases difficulty in swallowing, probably some of the water he drank returning through the nostrils; and in some cases slight stocking, but a careful examination will reveal the fact that there are no alarming symptoms. In most cases good care, laxative feed, and seeing that good ventilation is provided, will effect a cure, but this can be hastened by the administration of one to two drams of nitrate of potassium three times daily. If difficulty in swallowing be marked, the same doses of chlorate of potassium will give better results. If there be a tendency to stock, the legs should be well hand-rubbed and lightly bandaged. Purgatives should be avoided. If constipation be noticed, a little raw linseed oil should be given. In case liquids of any nature are given, on account of the difficulty in swallowing it is dangerous to attempt to drench; hence they should be administered with a two-ounce syringe, with which it can be forced well back in the mouth and, as the patient's head is not being held high, there is practically no danger of any of the liquid gaining entrance to the wind-pipe.



Miroton.
Champion Percheron stallion at the C. N. E., for Hodgkinson & Tisdale.

LIVE STOCK.

Junior Farmers' Judging Competition at Toronto.

The judging competition put on by the Canadian National Exhibition brings together a large number of young men from various parts of the Province to test their judgment at placing live stock, grain, roots, vegetables and fruits, and giving reasons for the same. This year there were 223 competitors from 22 counties. All classes were keenly contested. The judges picked very fair classes for the boys to work on, and in many cases when giving reasons the boys were questioned in order to test their knowledge of the animals they were working on. Many of the competitors showed ability in sizing up the classes and giving reasons for their placings; others were at a loss apparently, and had either not seen the animals in the same light as the judge saw them, or else had forgotten the various points about the animals before giving their reasons orally. This line of work should be encouraged as it offers an inducement to the boys to know live stock and various farm crops, and to be able to give intelligent reasons why they prefer one to another.

Heavy Horses.

Possible score, 200—C. M. Playter, Newmarket, York, 168; Adam Calder, Glanford, Wentworth, 160; W. C. Soldan, Hensall, Huron, 155; Geo. Rogerson, Fergus, Wellington, 143; Earl Jerome, Glanford, Wentworth, 142; L. G. Gardhouse, Weston, York, 136; Clarence W. Marchant, Schomberg, York, 122; A. R. Ferguson, Blackstock, Durham, 120; Jim Fisher, Georgetown, Halton, 119; Harold Cooper, Whitevale, Ontario, 118; S. Lowrie, Acton, Halton, 113; Carson Casier, Welland, Welland, 108; Lorne McLean, Trafalgar, Halton, 100; W. A. Fowler, Hyde Park, Middlesex, 99; M. W. Staples, Orono, Durham, 95; John Petch, Gormley, York, 90.

Total number of entries, 34.

Beef Cattle.

Possible score, 200—F. H. White, Whitevale, York, 189; Stewart A. Brown, Shedden, Elgin, 188; Cecil A. Newton, Egbert, Simcoe, 187; D. J. Lerch, Preston, Waterloo, 186; Burns McCorquodale, Embro, Oxford, 185; Norman Bell, Glanford, Wentworth, 184; Lorne B. Weber, Waterloo, Waterloo, 183; Willie Watson, Galt, Waterloo, 182; C. J. Beattie, Oakville, Halton, 181; Elmer G. Ribey, Paisley, Bruce, 180; W. S. O'Neill, Denfield, Middlesex, 179; Duncan A. Brown, Sheldon, Elgin, 178; Howard Groff, Waterloo, Waterloo, 177; Geo. Toole, Locust Hill, Ontario, 176; W. G. Shaw, Mono Road, Peel, 175; Harold Clark, Smithville, Lincoln, 174.

Total number of entries, 56.

Dairy Cattle.

Possible Score, 200—Stanley White, Toronto, 177; W. A. Hume, Campbellford, Northumberland, 175; Alfred Dickout, Salford, Oxford, 170; R. Bruce Ness,

Howick, Que., 164; Clarence Anderson, Terra Cotta, Peel, 161; Alexander McKinney, Brampton, Peel, 159; Leo Challand, Simcoe, Norfolk, 158; Douglas A. Ness, Howick, Que., 154; W. J. Crysler, Allanburg, Welland, 152; Milton Bird, Georgetown, Halton, 151; Frank R. Petch, Cheltenham, Peel, 150; Roy Thompson, Glanford, Wentworth, 149; P. L. Wilson, Delhi, Norfolk, 147; Frank Stark, Milton, Halton, 144; Max Butcher, Embro, Oxford, 143; Geo. A. Pack, Byron, Middlesex, 141.

Total entries, 59.

Swine.

Possible score, 200—John E. Hurd, Grimsby, Lincoln, 175; T. Douglas, Stony Creek, Wentworth, 173; Blair Ferguson, Galt, Waterloo, 166; John Tull, Christina, Middlesex, 165; N. McCutcheon, Glencoe, Middlesex, 162; James Beaton, Hamilton, Wentworth, 161; Clarence S. Wood, Freeman, Halton, 160; Percy Mitchell, Fergus, Wellington, 158; W. L. Snowden, Bowmanville, Durham, 157; Herbert Kane, Gormley, York, 155; Harry Gray, Puslinch, Wentworth, 154; George C. Jackson, Elia, York, 153; Albert Whitfield, Dundas, Wentworth, 152; Clarence Ford, Milton, Halton, 149; Clifford Parker, Smithville, Lincoln, 147; Jack Blair, Embro, Oxford, 142.

Total number of entries, 35.

Sheep.

Possible score, 200—Ross Anderson, Edgeley, York, 161; J. Young, Smithville, Wentworth, 158; Raymond McKnight, Rockton, Wentworth, 153; Willis Marshall, Woodstock, Oxford, 140; Gordon Jamieson, Galt, Wentworth, 136; Clarence Wright, Woodville, Victoria, 131; Clifford Clarkson, Weston, York, 129; Leslie Martin, Hannon, Wentworth, 124; B. A. Wilson, Woodville, Victoria, 123; W. B. Rettie, Fergus, Wellington, 120; Dannie Fletcher, Hannon, Wentworth, 119; Leslie Clarkson, Weston, York, 118; W. Patterson, Caledonia, Wentworth, 115; Morley A. Stafford, Shedden, Elgin, 112; Murray McKnight, Rockton, Wentworth, 108; Robert Clark, Smithville, Wentworth, 103.

Total entries, 27.

Poultry.

Possible score, 300—Arthur Crowhurst, Port Hope, Durham, 260; H. T. Ednersby, Highland Creek, York, 255; C. M. Howarth, Toronto, York, 252; R. Rowcliffe, Ridgeville, Welland, 231; Clarence Partridge, Norfolk, 220; Clarence E. Deavitt, Aurora, York, 219; Arthur Wilson, Perrytown, Durham, 214; Harry Daboll, Ridgeville, Welland, 200; W. J. Hansler, Ridgeville, Welland, 189; V. A. Alexander, Jordan Station, Lincoln, 176; S. W. Wilton, Mt. Brydges, Middlesex, 150; Harold McKague, Woodville, Victoria, 135.

Total number of entries, 12.

Grain and Roots.

Possible score, 500—Allen F. Balston, Markham, York, 388; Oscar Lerch, Preston, Waterloo, 384; W. H. Hoiles, Maple, York, 383; Roy Thompson, Glanford, Wentworth, 378; Harry Jose, Newcastle, Durham, 377; Wilfred Holden, Markham, York, 374; John Tull, Christina, Middlesex, 371; Robert Peacock, Jarvis, Haldimand, 369; Arthur Wilson, Perrytown, Durham, 367; J. B. Maitland, Elora, Wellington, 366; Harold Anderson, Fergus, Wellington, 365; T. A. Trick, Clinton, Huron, 363; Milton W. Staples, Orono, Durham, 361; D. J. Lerch, Preston, Waterloo, 358; Cecil A. Newton, Egbert, Simcoe, 354; Howard Turvey, Vittoria, Norfolk, 348.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Possible score, 1,100—Howard A. Jamieson, Carborne, Northumberland, 897; Harry Daboll, Ridgeville, Welland, 894; N. T. Sanderson, London, Middlesex, 870; Geo. A. Pack, Byron, Middlesex, 860; Vernon Plunkett, Weston, York, 857; Bruce Ness, Howick, Que., Quebec, 853; Harold Pack, Byron, Middlesex, 838; Albert Whitfield, Dundas, Wentworth, 791; S. W. Wilton, Mt. Brydges, Middlesex, 784; W. Lloyd Snowden, Bowmanville, Durham, 778; Jas. Pepper, Simcoe, Norfolk, 764; V. A. Alexander, Jordan Station, Lincoln, 763; Roy Weir, London, Middlesex, 758; Chas. E. Langdon, Port Hope, Durham, 751; Peter J. Marlow, Smithville, Lincoln, 749; W. J. Hansler, Ridgeville, Welland, 744.

Total number of entries, 24.

Grade up the Herd.

Many are of the opinion that a herd sire of good type, supposing he is of scrub breeding, has the ability to produce good stock when mated with the breeding herd. However, one seldom hears of a breeder who has improved his herd by the use of a scrub sire, whereas there are numerous instances where the continued use of a pure-bred sire of the proper conformation, character and quality has resulted in the building up of a very creditable herd from rather mediocre breeding females. The following table shows how the unimproved blood disappears by the continued use of pure-bred sires.

Generations	Sires p. c. of Pure Blood	Dams p. c. of Pure Blood	Offspring p. c. of Pure Blood
1	100	00	50
2	100	50	75
3	100	75	87.05
4	100	87.05	93.75
5	100	93.75	96.87
6	100	96.87	98.44

Thus it will be seen that the offspring from the sixth generation retains about 1.56 per cent. of unimproved

Diary.

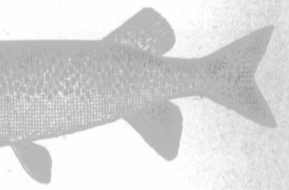
KLUGH, M. A.
MASKINONGE.

One of the most important fish in the upper Lake region. It is common in Lake Scugog, Lake Simcoe, and Lake Erie and Georgian Bay.

In the spelling and pronunciation of this species, such as Maskinonge, Mascalonge, variations Lunge and Longe, the Ojibwa name for this fish is derived from the words "fish," and is consequently the name.

gray, greenish or brownish, lighter on the sides, and usually have dusky spots on the tail-fin are some of the upper half of the body black spots, which usually disappear, as the fish grows older. The spots are more diffuse, sometimes in diameter, and sometimes in shape, while in some individuals they remain.

It attains a very large size, and several pounds have been reached, reaches a weight of over 20 pounds, and its average weight is about twenty



Maskinonge.

Maskinonge is among water fish along the shore. Here it is perfectly motionless, for prey it moves with the speed of an arrow. In the adult stage, consists of a large cross-wise, holds with its mouth open and swallows. Its mouth is long, sharp, conical and from which there is no doubt it is so unfortunate as to be

after the ice has gone, and water less than fifteen feet and drifted wood are thickly deposited at spawning time when the female to the spawning produced by a single female of the fish, a thirty-five to 250,000 eggs. The eggs hatch in about ten days, depending on the temperature. The fry at first are light and which is absorbed in about ten days begin to feed on the water they are about an inch and

fish which produce a large mortality, both of eggs and of young, being deposited in ponds, turtles, frogs, ducks and are preyed upon by other

and weight of the Maskinonge as a game-fish, and in some high in gameness as the Black Bass. With proper care as being a powerful fish it is a good sport on the part of the angler. The water-weeds and snags are usually brought it within reach of the net. The best bait is either for casting or trolling, and a large trolling-spoon is used.

Maskinonge is firm, flaky and of good flavor when taken in the fall. As soon as taken in shallow, warm water it is soft and is often of a "weedy" flavor.

Maskinonge as a game-fish has become one of our streams and water it has been almost entirely exterminated. It is to be maintained there by artificial propagation will be a success. The Maskinonge culture of the United States is usually successful in Canada. A policy to restock depleted waters was once common, it would be the Maskinonge into the water, since it is too powerful and would in all probability exterminate the abundance of the other

blood from the original dam. However, one will occasionally find an individual, even of the sixth generation, that shows little improvement from the original foundation stock. This is the exception, however. By using a pure-bred sire and continually crossing the female offspring with pure-bred sires of the breed first selected, the original blood will be practically bred out and the qualities and characteristics of the sire used will be shown in the vast majority of cases. By using good herd sires there is a chance to get somewhere with the herd, but with a scrub sire there is no improvement.

Our Scottish Letter.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

August, 1920, will be memorable for one of the heaviest floods experienced in Scotland. Tuesday, the 17th inst., and Wednesday, the 18th inst., were the dates on which rivers rose suddenly at least two feet, and quiet mountain burns with almost equal rapidity became rivers. It is seldom that the Clyde rises so suddenly and the current could be seen rushing beneath the bridges very much after the same fashion as is normally seen in the Thames. On Wednesday, 18th inst., not only did the Clyde carry hay-ricks and numerous wooden articles, but carcasses of cows and sheep which were swept away by the flood. Having regard to the suddenness of the spate and the immense volume of water which fell, one is rather surprised that great damage was not done. Since the heavy rainfall, the weather has greatly improved and we have had quite a fair proportion not only of dry days but of genial heat. The latter is sorely needed for every crop, and no matter how great the heat we may now have, the harvest of 1920 is bound to be late. The weather appears now to be settled and given a warm month of September with plenty of sunshine, the general results of 1920 might not be so disastrous as at present they almost threaten to be.

One result of the wet summer is the abundance of pasture, and a heavy hay crop; the latter, however, has not been secured in very good order and much of it must of necessity be of inferior quality. Still, bulk is there, and this is a great matter. Another crop which promises well is the turnip and swede crop, while potatoes are not only a very large crop with

made by the Large Whites. The top price of the sale was 720 guineas, paid for a Large White sow and her litter of ten. We understand that this is a record for any kind of pig, at least in so far as Great Britain is concerned. The averages for the three breeds were: 49 Large Whites, £93 12s. 10d.; 33 Middle Whites, £66 18s. 3d.; and 16 Berkshires, £42 11s. 10d.

The first meeting of the Scottish Council of Agriculture was held in Edinburgh in the beginning of the month. This is an organization based on the democratic principle of election and designed to act as an advisory council to the Board of Agriculture. The idea is that through the channel of this council agricultural opinion in Scotland will be focused and a united opinion presented to the Government Department on questions of vital importance to agricultural progress. One of the first subjects debated, and certainly one of the most important that could be debated, was the necessity for taking steps to increase the numbers of store cattle and sheep in this country. It is a curious fact that while Great Britain is entitled to be regarded as the stud farm of the world, with respect to its commercial cattle and sheep, there is great room for improvement. This applies particularly to cattle. There is an immense distance between Great Britain's best and Great Britain's worst in the cattle world. One of the most marked achievements of the Irish Department of Agriculture has been the improvement of stock throughout Ireland. It is universally admitted that the cattle that now come to Great Britain from Ireland for the purpose of being fattened are greatly superior to those bred in Ireland from twenty-five to forty years ago. The great instrument in effecting improvement has been the system of premium bulls. The Irish Department at all the great shows in Ireland select the best bulls and those which are labelled as premium bulls by the Department are qualified to receive the district premiums offered for such. Not only are these superior bulls placed at the disposal of farmers within a given area, but those using them are entitled to receive a subsidy according to the merit of their female stock. In this way the levelling up process goes steadily forward. The results have been altogether satisfactory for Ireland and also highly beneficial to the stock owners of Great Britain. Something of the same kind has been done on a comparatively small scale in Scotland. The work, however, is growing and the committee which has been appointed to investigate the question have before them a problem which admits of solution, and, in the solving of which

ment will put down an equal sum, so that the station starts with a capital of £42,000. More than this will be required. It cannot be said that the response from farmers has been either general or praiseworthy. A very large number of them, and in particular a large number of those who are known to have made large fortunes during the war, have either subscribed in a most illiberal fashion or subscribed nothing at all.

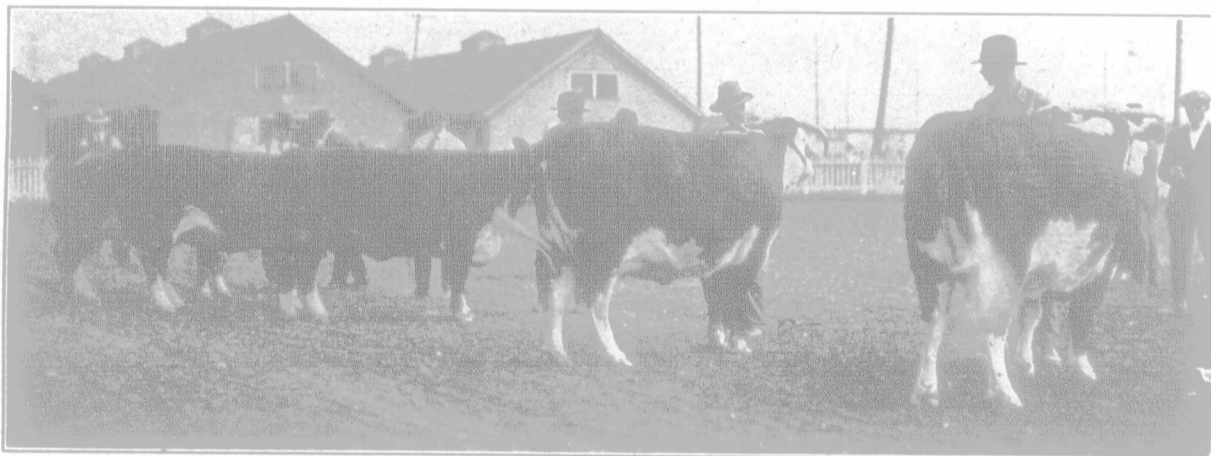
Breed societies are unfortunately having some unpleasant experiences. The Shorthorn Society and the British Friesian Society have during the past year or so had to expel members. The Royal Agricultural Society of England has also been under the necessity of enforcing expulsion. The member dealt with by the last named society endeavored to get the law courts to reduce the sentence, but failed in his effort. The courts held that the Society was acting within its right. This decision will be approved by all who desire to see the affairs of the breed societies and agricultural shows conducted in a way that is above suspicion. More recently the Ayrshire Herd Book Society has been called on to expel a member. In this case the member was also a member of council. The circumstances involved a substitution of one animal for another at a great show, the sale of the animal that actually was shown with the pedigree of the animal which ought to have been shown, to a wealthy patron of the breed, and of necessity the attention of the Breed Society having been directed to the case its council had to deal with the member. The facts were not disputed. One difficulty in connection with it is that the whole business was so crude and admitted of such easy detection that it is difficult to understand how anyone of average intelligence not to speak of any other quality, could have engaged in it. Whether an attempt will be made to reduce the sentence of expulsion remains to be seen. Past experience of such actions is not encouraging. As a rule, breed societies are very unwilling to expel members, and we know of no case where the action has been taken except on the clearest possible evidence.

Considerable shipments of Ayrshires have been made to the United States and Canada this season. Great difficulty is found in obtaining transport and this hinders not only the exportation of Ayrshires but also the exportation of Clydesdales. What are called commercial Ayrshires, which is just another name for Ayrshires possessing good dairying qualities, have been winning a considerable number of champion prizes at our shows this year. There can be no doubt, of the growing popularity of the Ayrshire that is fitted to yield a profit in the ordinary farm dairy. This is as it should be. British Friesian cattle are still selling at very high prices. G. F. Frances, West Seaton, Arbroath, had a sale of sixty-five head in the beginning of the month, the average price realized being £200 15s. A large number of pedigree sales are to take place next month. The Rt.-Hon. F. W. Wrench, one of the most prominent patrons of the breed in Ireland, is dispersing his great herd of Shorthorns. On account of the deaths of their owners, the Shorthorn herds at Tulliallan and Boquhan, in the Stirling district, are also being dispersed. The famous Clydesdale stud founded by the late Stephen Mitchell of Boquhan, comes under the hammer, and Messrs. Dickens and Butler who started a high-class Clydesdale stud in North Lancashire about six years ago, finding it difficult to carry on at such a distance from the centre of the breed and so expensive to get the service of the best stud horses are also dispersing their stud, at Lanark, in October. As a result, a large number of high-class Clydesdale mares, as well as first-class Shorthorns, will be thrown upon the market.

The Dublin Horse Show was held a fortnight earlier this year than usual, and in spite of the disturbed condition of Ireland, was again a huge success. Hunting horses are, of course, the great feature of that show and a somewhat unusual occurrence took place. The champion horse of the show was also the champion in 1919. He is named Babes in the Wood, and although bred and owned in Ireland is the property of a Scotsman, E. W. Hope-Johnstone, of Raehills, Lockerbie, whose Irish seat is at Clonhugh, Multyfarnham, West Meath. Those who were present at the show seemed to have difficulty in believing that they were visiting a country seething with political discontent.

Two illustrations of the increasing importance of mechanical appliances in agriculture have recently come to light. The well known firm of John Wallace & Sons, (Ltd.) Glasgow, has been merged in a great combine called Wallace (Glasgow) Limited. The feature of this new company is the prominence given to farm tractors. A huge work has been purchased from the Government at Cardonald, near to Glasgow. The "Glasgow" tractor is a new engine which in the tractor trials at Lincoln last year caught the fancy of all who saw it at work. The principals in the new venture have all been long identified with the old firm of John Wallace & Sons. They are indeed the grandsons of the founder, John Wallace—a fine example of the Puritan early nineteenth century Scot, the product of Evangelical upbringing and the Scottish system of education which developed brains and character, along with robust physical health. The other illustration referred to is the nomination of R. M. Greaves, a member of the implement trade, as President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for 1920. The show in that year is to be held at Derby, the headquarters of the Midland Railway Company. This will be the third visit to that centre within the memory of the writer. The first took place in 1881, and the second in 1906. In spite of extraordinary gates and drawings, the show at Darlington, in June and July last, has proved a financial loss to the Royal Society. This is a significant commentary on the increased charges which meet one on every hand.

SCOTLAND YET.



Line-up of Aged Hereford Cows at Toronto.

Perfection Lass 5th, grand champion female at Toronto and London is first in the line.

respect to the acreage planted, but given sunshine now, the yield will be much above the average. These features of the crops have led to an extraordinary rise in the value of store lambs. August is the great month for the lamb sales and prices this year have been far above anything recorded within living memory. In 1919 there was a very small crop of lambs owing to heavy snow storms during the lambing season. This year the lambing season was abnormally favorable. There is a very large crop of lambs, and yet prices have in some cases doubled the returns of last year. In almost every case there is at least an advance of twenty-five per cent. Blackface ewe lambs are in great request and at the Lanark sale the produce of the stock ewes at Weston sold for 140s. each the first draw, 115s. each the second, and 70s. the third. Of course, these are by no means average prices, but they indicate the buoyancy of the market. Ram sales are almost due; most of the English breeds have had their innings; the Scottish sales begin next week. So far the top price is held by the Lincolns, C. W. Tindall, Louth, having sold a shearling at the Lincoln sales for 1,000 guineas. It remains to be seen whether the record prices established last year for the three principal Scottish breeds are to be surpassed. These figures were £620 for a Cheviot, £600 for a Border Leicester, and £450 for a Blackface. A month hence I will be able to answer this question.

Pedigree stock sales during the month have provided a fair amount of excitement. So far pigs hold the record. The second sale of pure-bred pigs from the herds of the Earl of Rosebery, K. G., was held at Dalmeny early in the month. The last sale took place two years ago when one hundred pigs of the Large White, Middle White, and Berkshire breeds made an overhead average of £54 17s. This year it was scarcely hoped that this record would have been broken but at the sale ninety-eight pigs of the three breeds named made an average of £76 6s. 1d. This year the highest prices were

credit must redound alike to the committee and to the Government Department. The Council of Agriculture also debated a variety of questions which are not likely to go to rest. These affect the relation which ought to exist between sport and agriculture. There was also a good deal of criticism of government schemes for settling ex-service men on the land. So far not very much has been done in this direction, the great trouble being lack of funds. There has been a great waste of money in certain government departments with the result that other departments are being starved. Unrest is developing in many areas, and one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that the times are really ominous. Those who wish not well to the existing social fabric are taking advantage of these difficulties to promote their own ends, and at the moment the country is face to face with a threat of a miners' strike, which, should it mature and come into being, may issue in a paralysis of the whole trade of the country.

The Scottish Plant Breeding Station is at last fairly afloat. A surprising amount of good work has already been done. The station is situated on the farm of East Craigs, a few miles to the west of Edinburgh. The work which was being carried on at St. Andrews, by the late Dr. J. H. Wilson, has been transferred to the station and this has formed an admirable nucleus. Dr. Wilson was a pioneer in the production of new varieties of potatoes and also of cereals. The station was recently inspected by a large number of experts connected with agriculture, horticulture, and the seed trade. On all hands satisfaction was expressed with the progress which had been made. There is every likelihood that in a few years Scotland will have a station worthy to be compared with the Swedish Svalof. The capital required to found the station was put at £50,000, of which the Government agreed to provide one-half on the condition that farmers and others provided the other half. So far the amount raised from private sources has been £21,000, and according to the arrangement the Govern-

The Western Fair Has a Successful Week.

THE Western Fair of 1920 has passed into history, but it will long be remembered for the fine weather enjoyed and the resulting large attendance that kept the turnstiles busily clicking. The show was well patronized by urban and country folk, many of whom missed the Western Fair last year because of the heavy rains which practically brought the exhibition to a close before it was nicely started.

The Western Fair long ago outgrew the present site, but the congestion was slightly relieved this year by the addition of a considerable area west of the cattle barns where the cattle and heavy horses were judged. Another commendable innovation was the production of a catalogue of the live stock entries. This is the first year that this necessary step has been taken to give visitors and the press some assistance in following the judging, identifying prize-winning animals and becoming acquainted with their breeding and owners. Needless to say the grounds and buildings were filled with exhibits, and every available foot of space was utilized. Tractors and farm machinery were much in evidence, and many were the feats performed with throbbing engines. Automobiles, too, were well displayed and upon them was focused many a covetous gaze. To be brief, all the requirements of the farm or city home were attractively exposed and those commodities which lighten one's burdens, and take the rough edges off of life were quite in evidence. The live stock exhibit, as a whole, was indeed creditable. Draft horses, in the breeding classes, were lighter than usual and so were some of the cattle sections, but, on the whole, the agricultural end of the Western Fair was well maintained, in spite of labor shortage and pressing work on the farm at this season of the year. Generally speaking, it has been a favorable year for agriculture in Western Ontario, and the Western Fair this year, assisted by fine weather throughout, gave expression in a tangible manner to the prosperity in that part of the country whose centre it is. Space does not permit of a complete review of what transpired at the Western Fair, but in the following columns we shall attempt to record those facts which are of most vital interest to farmers.

Heavy Horses.

The heavy horse exhibit was not as strong this year as we have seen it on former occasions, yet a very good impression was created. Clydesdales were a trifle weak in the breeding classes, but they were strong right where the breed is strong in this country, namely, in the classes for geldings and fillies sired by registered Clydesdale stallions and shown singly or doubly in harness. Very creditable exhibits were made in these departments and, on the whole, the Clydesdale maintained his good reputation as a show-ring horse, and the getter of draft and agricultural horses. Percherons put up a spectacular show in the aged-stallion class, but the female end of the exhibit was weaker than last year. Some splendid filly classes were in evidence in 1919 which is a good feature. Percheron breeders should bring out their mares and young stuff so the classification will be observed throughout. Shires were absent, but the Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Ltd., showed Bonnot de Hamal, a splendid Belgian stallion weighing about 2,250. He was clean throughout and moved as nicely as anything shown in the draft horse ring.

Clydesdales.

Clydesdales were not as strong as usual at the Western Fair this year. The showing was made largely by breeders from the farms and studs of Ontario, and when one considers that practically no importations are being made, and that our Clydesdale exhibits are almost purely Canadian products, one cannot be too critical. When the importing business is flourishing there is always a good showing of stallions made. This is the department of the Clydesdale show that reveals some diminution in these times. The Western Fair produced a splendid lot of Clydesdale fillies and geldings in harness, paired and single, and throughout the whole classification splendid teams and harness horses were shown.

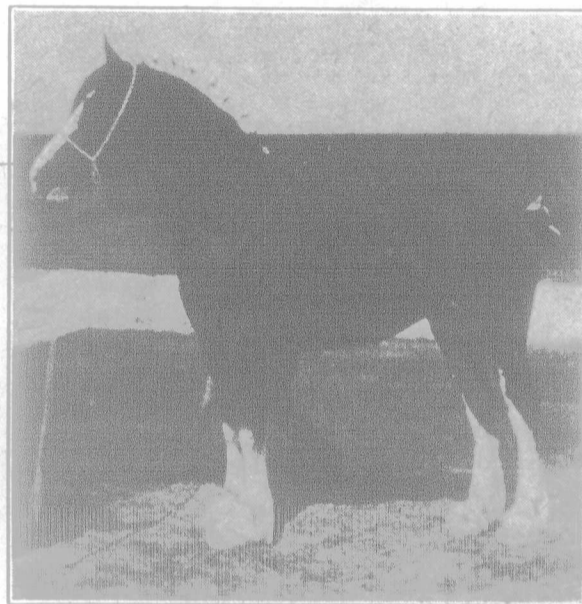
Four horses were forward in the class for aged stallions and the competition for first place was between Carbrook Buchlyvie, shown by Brandon Bros., and General Joffre, exhibited by Albert Bass. The latter horse was in a little better bloom and moved a little more freely. Carbrook Buchlyvie, however, is splendidly turned and possesses good Clydesdale style and quality. He stood better on his ankles than General Joffre, where the latter horse could be faulted a little in comparison. Carbrook Buchlyvie has not been long in Canada, and before leaving Scotland he sired the best gelding showing in Scotland this year, and many other young things which have been well up in the money in the 1920 Scottish shows. General Joffre was placed first, Carbrook Buchlyvie came second, and in third place was Raith Standard, a good, strong, useful horse but not outstanding when compared with the other two. Branton Junior, in fourth, was outclassed, particularly by the first two horses.

Three three-year-olds were led by King Simon, a big, well-grown horse, as was Prince Paramount, which came second. Four two-year-old stallions were forward, with Herminius Stamp in the lead. This horse was of good quality, had good underpinning, and travelled well, but he was quite thin and small for his age. General Miller, which came into second place, was an exceptionally large, well-grown fellow, and a fairly good mover but a trifle plain withal. Victor Herminius was also one

of those well-grown horses with hardly enough Clydesdale style or finish in conformation or movement, and King James, in fourth place, was stylishly topped but not an extra good mover. The finished class looked rather peculiar with a small, thin colt at the top, but in the judge's opinion his quality and promise of making a good horse were sufficient to command the premier placing. Master Baron, a good quality colt, and Sir Herminius were the only two yearlings forward. The former was placed first. General Joffre, the aged stallion winner, was awarded the championship in this and other Clydesdale classes.

Four brood mares, with their foals, made a very good class, Farmer's Belle, shown by W. W. Hogg, being in the lead. She is a big good-quality mare, and a good mover with more class than Lady King which went second. The later mare is showing age but withal went in ahead of Newbigging Beauty on account of quality of underpinning. Jean in fourth place was a trifle thin to show well.

Only two three-year-old fillies were out, but four two-year-olds made a strong class. Here Duff & Son were first with Ida Fleming, a nice thing that won her class at Toronto. Royale's Keepsake was not highly fitted, but she was plenty good enough for second



Hillcrest Queen.

Grand champion Clydesdale mare at the Western Fair for Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle.

while Lady Haig, in third, was nicely turned, well-grown and splendidly fitted, but she was not quite fine enough in feather or as good at the ground. Four yearlings and four foals completed the single classes. Three splendid Clydesdale teams were out and Batty won with Princess Palatine and Heather Princess. The former mare was then declared champion of the females.

The Clydesdale specials brought out some of the best classes of the heavy-horse exhibit. Seven big, good-quality fillies and geldings, sired by registered Clydesdale stallions, competed in harness, where John McIntosh won first and second with Mack and Knight. These two horses brought together also won the first prize in class for teams with Meadows second. These two classes were, indeed, remarkable boosts for the Clydesdale breed.

General Joffre was champion and grand champion stallion and Batty won the championship in the open classes for females on Princess Palatine. Duff's winning mare in the heavy draft classes, Hillcrest Queen, was champion in her department and defeated Princess Palatine for the grand championship. Baron Favorite was the champion heavy draft stallion.

Wm. Graham, Claremont, Ont., made the awards in the open Clydesdale classes and heavy drafts.

EXHIBITORS.—James Weatherston, Troy; Albert Bass, Oil City; Brandon Bros., Forest; W. J. Trott, Oil City; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; John Sercombs, Thedford, Wm. McAllister & Sons, Zurich; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Thos. Elgie, Chatham; Chas. E. Meadows, Embro; S. J. Miller, Linwood.

AWARDS.—Stallion, aged, (4): 1, Bass, on General Joffre, by Hillhead King; 2, Brandon Bros., on Carbrook Buchlyvie, by Bonnie Buchlyvie; 3, Weatherston, on Raith Standard, by Gallant Stewart; 4, Trott, on Branton Junior, by Branton Surprise. Stallion, three years, (3): 1 and 3, Brandon Bros., on King Simon, by King's Courtier, and Herminius Again, by Herminius; 2, McMichael & Son, on Prince Paramount, by Lord, Ronald. Stallion, two years, (4): 1, Brandon Bros., on Herminius Stamp, by Herminius; 2, McMichael & Son, on General Miller, by Kimpurni; 3, Sercombs, on Victor Herminius, by Herminius; 4, McAllister & Sons, on King James by King Thomas. Stallion, one year, (2): 1, Duff & Son, on Master Baron; by Baron's Stamp; 2, Brandon Bros., on Sir Herminius, by Herminius. Champion stallion: Bass, on General Joffre.

Brood mare, with foal by her side, (4): 1, Hogg, on Farmer's Belle, by Farmer's Counsel; 2, McMichael & Son, on Lady King, by King Thomas; 3, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty, by Atahullpa; 4, McAllister & Sons, on

Jean, by Fashion Plate. Filly, three years, (2): 1, Duff & Son, on Golden Lady May, by Golden Hero Lad; 2, Elgie, on Eva Marcellus. Filly, two years, (4): 1, Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming, by Baron Gartley; 2, Hogg, on Royale's Keepsake, by Denholmhill David; 3, Meadows, on Lady Haig, by Hocksley; 4, Miller, on Victory Bess, by Knight of Elamis. Filly, one year, (4): 1, Batty, on Woodside Sylvia, by Baron Stanley; 2, Hogg, on Denholmhill Maud, by Baron Stamp; 3 and 4, McAllister & Sons, on Maud of Parr, by Commodore and Bonnie Jean, by King Thomas. Foal of 1920, (4): 1, McMichael & Son; 2, Batty; 3, Hogg; 4, McAllister & Sons. Champion mare: Batty, on Princess Palatine.

Percherons.

A remarkable showing of Percheron stallions was made at the Western Fair this year, but the female classes were practically without entries. The Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Limited, contributed very generously to the stallion classes and made the aged-stallion class one of particular moment. In this section, eight well-groomed and well-dressed horses were forward and the showing was indeed a good one. Jaslo, from the Lafayette Stock Farm Company's stables, went into first place, and was later awarded the championship ribbon. This horse was well-topped and carried his good quality right down to the ground. He was clean of limb and a good mover. One of his stablemates, Diamond, a beautiful black, was a close second. He also was well turned, clean, and a good mover. Hector, another black from the same stables, went into third place, and fourth came Vigoureux shown by Pedden. Vigoureux was good of limb, but he was not so well coupled or as nicely turned as those placed above him. Jayette, a big, firmly-built grey, with plenty of weight but a little less quality in limb, came into fifth place. Three good horses competed in the three-year-old class, where Zique, from the Lafayette Stock Farm Company's stables, was first. There was not as good material to be found in this class as in the aged-stallion class, but a good showing was made. Shantz won a red ribbon on Honest Lad, in the class for two-year-old stallions. This horse was first as a yearling at the Western last year, and is developing into a big, useful horse. Togo, in the yearling class, was alone and won another red ribbon for Shantz. Jaslo won the grand championship over all first-prize winners, and Shantz stood reserve with Honest Lad, the winning two-year-old.

Ratz, of Tavistock, had the only brood mare forward, and won first prize with her in her class as well as the championship ribbon. She has substance, good conformation and the right kind of underpinning. J. White, Brooklin, Ont., judged the Percherons.

EXHIBITORS.—Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Ltd., London; Archie Pedden, Strathroy; Titus Shantz, Kitchener; Bert C. Ratz, Tavistock; John McMillan, Glanworth.

AWARDS.—Stallion, aged, (8): 1, 2, 3 and 5, Lafayette Stock Farm Company, on Jaslo, Diamond, Hector and Jayette; 4, Pedden, on Vigoureux. Stallion, three years, (3): 1 and 2, Lafayette Stock Farm Company, on Zique and Buster; 3, McMillan, on Shawnee Prospero. Stallion, two years, (2): 1, Shantz, on Honest Lad; 2, Ratz, on Gilbert Good. Stallion, one year, (1): 1, Shantz, on Togo. Champion stallion, Lafayette Stock Farm Company, on Jaslo.

Heavy Drafts.

There was not a great deal of competition in the heavy draft classes where only Clydesdales were forward. Three aged stallions came out and McMichael & Son easily won first with Colonel Bowers, which was champion at the Western Fair last year. He is still a good horse. McLean's Earl of Dee was the only three-year-old but with his good quality and style he could win in strong company if he had a trifle more size, and would move a little freer. One two-year-old and one yearling completed the stallion classes and the yearling, Baron Favorite, was declared champion. The female classes were, likewise rather quiet. Hillcrest Queen which won the three-year-old filly class at both Toronto and London was one of the good things out this season, and won the championship of the heavy draft and open Clydesdale classes. In this department, too, the teams in harness were a strong feature. John McIntosh was first with his two good geldings, Mack and Knight, and Meadows was second.

EXHIBITORS.—Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; John A. McIntosh, Ilderton; Hugh McLean, Sarnia; Wm. Semple, Kincardine; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Wm. McAllister & Sons, Zurich; N. C. Montague, Jarvis; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Freeman Arsey, Granton; John McIntosh, Embro; Dow & Godbolt, Exeter; Chas. E. Meadows, Embro.

AWARDS.—Stallion, aged, (3): 1 and 2, McMichael & Son, on Colonel Bowers, by Pacific, and Glen Rae, by Great Britain; 3, John A. McIntosh, on King's Court, by Dunmore Link. Stallion, three years, (1): 1, McLean on Earl of Dee, by Earl Dudley. Stallion, two years, (1): 1, Semple, on Silver City by Jake of Fairfield. Stallion, one year, (1): 1, Duff & Son, on Baron Favorite, by Baron's Stamp. Champion stallion: Duff & Son, on Baron Favorite.

Brood mare, with foal by her side, (1): 1, McAllister & Sons, on Maggie of Parr, by King Thomas. Filly or gelding, three years, (2): 1, Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen, by Royal Cadet; 2, Montague, on Lady Montague. Filly or gelding, two years, (3): 1, Duff & Son, on Nellie Lind, by Baron's Stamp; 2, Batty, on Heather Princess,

by Prince Palatine; 3, Montague, on Miss Margaret Montague. Filly or gelding one year, (1): 1, McMichael & Son, on Princess Royal, by Royal of Denholmhill. Champion mare: Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen. Pair in harness, (4): 1, John McIntosh, on Mack and Knight; 2, Meadows, on Silver Blend and Pride of Craig; 3, Arskey, on Mack and Rose; 4, Dow & Godbolt, on Tom and Maud.

Farmer's Specials.

The classes for farmer's specials brought out a number of animals that had already been shown in other sections, but a few new ones came in. Under present conditions this class would accomplish more if animals which had previously won prizes in other departments were excluded. The awards were as follows:

Gelding or filly, two years old: 1 and 3, Duff & Son, on Nellie Lind and Ida Fleming; 2, Batty, on Heather Princess; 4, Hogg, on Royale's Keepsake. Gelding or filly, three years: 1 and 2, Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen, and Golden Lady May; 3, John C. Henderson, Lakeside, on Maude; 4, Chas. Cuthbert, Curries, on Jess. Gelding or filly, single, in harness: 1, 2 and 3, John C. Henderson; 4, H. J. Darroch, Listowel. Pair, in harness: 1, Henderson; 2, Adam Harkness, Belmont.

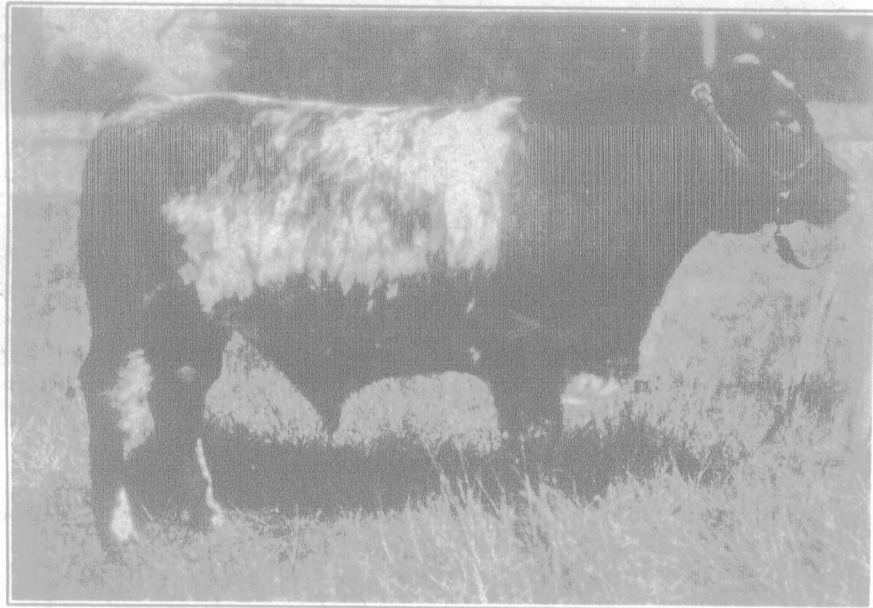
Agricultural Horses.

The showing made in the agricultural classes brought out some good candidates, and the pairs in harness particularly were worthy of note. The awards were as follows:

Brood mare, with foal by her side: 1, John C. Henderson, on Kit. Gelding or filly, three years: 1, Henderson; 2, Chas. Cuthbert, Curries. Gelding or filly, two years: 1, Henderson; 2, Alex. Smith, St. Marys; 3, Chas. Cuthbert. Gelding or filly, one year: 1, Henderson. Foal of 1920: 1, Henderson. Pair in harness: 1, Wm. Brock, Granton; 2, Oscar Daniels, Denfield; 3, Henderson.

Light Horses.

The breeding classes of light horses were only moderately well filled, particularly in Thoroughbreds and Hackneys. The Standard-Breds made a very good showing, and an excellent exhibit of Roadsters was on hand.



Browndale Hero.

First Senior Shorthorn bull calf, as well as Junior and Grand Champion at London for Jas. Douglas & Sons, Caledonia

Thoroughbreds.

Three entries were forward in the class of aged stallions, where W. H. Shore, of Glanworth, won first with Ben Hodder; J. Coventry, Woodstock, was second and third with Hermit and Black Prince. Shore also had the champion stallion. Lady Crick was the only brood mare with foal entered, being the property of W. H. Shore. James McFarlane, Ailsa Craig, showed Half Time in the filly or gelding three-year-old class. J. Coventry had the best mare any age.

Standard Breds.

The awards in the Standard-Bred classes were as follows: Stallion, aged: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm, Galt, on Jim Todd; 2, Jas. Essery, Exeter, on The Salvage; 3, B. Davis, Lambeth, on Mahan L; 4, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, on Flashlight. Stallion, 2 years: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm, on Moko Battle. Stallion, yearling: 1, John Decker, Zurich, on Youthful Peter. Champion stallion: Cruickston Stock Farm, on Jim Todd. Brood mare and foal: 1, D. S. Ward, London, on Mystery Points; 2, Decker, on Lady Youthful; 3, Douglas, on Sphinxwood Maid; 4, Essery, on Gaiety Belle. Gelding or filly, 3 years: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm, on Helena Battle; 2, Decker, on Betty Azoff; 3, Ira A., Mabee & Sons, Aylmer, on Princess Sable. Filly or gelding, 2 years: 1, Douglas, on Dora Chimes. Filly or gelding, 1 year: 1, Decker, on Miss Peter Bingen; 2, Cruickston Stock Farm, on Victoria K. T. Foal of 1920: 1, Ward; 2, Decker; 3, Douglas & Sons; 4, Essery. Stallion and 3 of his get: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm, on Jim Todd. Judge, C. M. McCall, St. Thomas.

Roadsters.

Brood mare and foal: 1, Shore. Filly or gelding, 3 years: 1, Mabee & Sons; 2, Bert. C. Ratz, Tavistock;

3 and 4, Shore. Filly or gelding, 2 years: 1, Shore; 2, Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; 3, D. Day, Embro. Filly or gelding, 1 year: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm; 2, Shore. Foal of 1920: 1, Shore. Mare, any age: 1, W. J. Maher, Cobourg. Single, 15.2 and over, trotters 1 and 2, Maher; 3, S. W. Blewett, Peterboro; 4, Mabee & Son; 5, R. T. Luker & Son, Exeter. Single, under 15.2, trotters: 1, N. Norton, Tambling's Corners; 2 and 4, Cruickston Stock Farm; 3, Ratz; 5, Maher. Pair, 15.2 and over, trotters: 1, Maher; 2, Blewett; 3, Mabee & Son. Pair, under 15.2, trotters: 1, Maher; 2, Cruickston Stock Farm; 3, Chas. Cole, Paris; 4, Ratz. Single (G. or M.) pacer: 1 and 4, Cruickston Stock Farm; 2, Mabee & Sons; 3, Hugh Cumming, Chatham; 5, D. A. McEwen, London. Pair (G. or M.) pacers: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm. Farmers' class, single: 1, Mabee & Sons; 2, Ratz; 3, Blewett; 4, H. E. Hilliker, Burgessville. Farmers' class, pair: 1, Mabee & Sons; 2, Cole; 3, Blewett; 4, Ratz. Judge: C. M. McCall.

Ponies.

Stallion, any age, Shetland: 1, Hastings Bros., Guelph, on Rattler; 2, John Pringle, London, on Bobbie Blackhawk. Mare, any age: 1, 2 and 3, Pringle; 4, Hastings Bros. Welsh mare, any age: 1, Hastings Bros., on Forest Wee Reenie. Pony mare, general, under 13 hands: 1, Pringle, on Flossie of Woodview; 2, Hastings Bros., on Forest Wee Reenie. Filly or gelding, 2 years: 1, Hastings Bros. Foal of 1920: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Pringle.

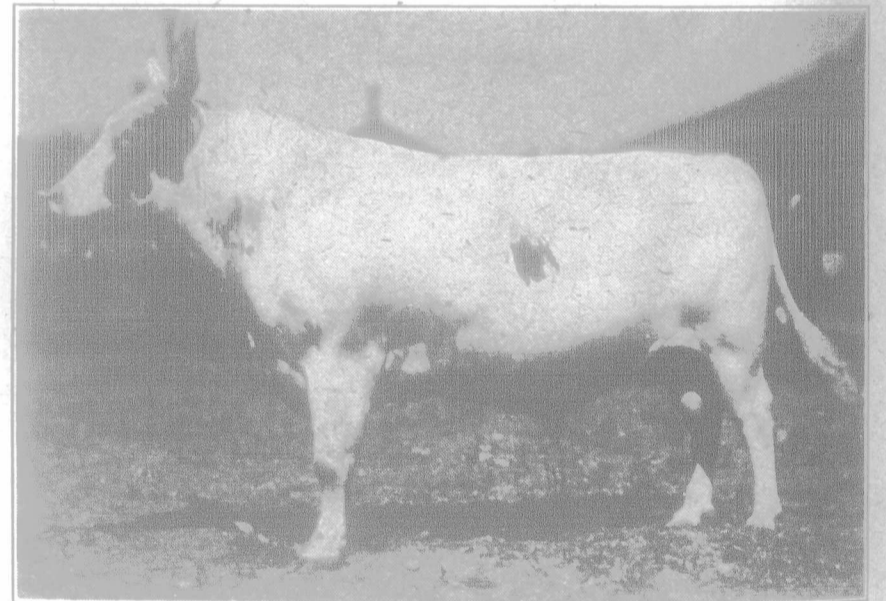
Beef Cattle.

With the exception of Herefords, the beef cattle classes were not as strong in point of numbers as in previous years. However, the uniformity of quality and breed character surpassed that of former shows. Although this is the fifty-third anniversary of the Western Fair, it is the first time that a catalogue of live stock entries has been issued. This catalogue was carefully prepared and nicely gotten up. It proved of value to the exhibitors and made the show more interesting to the visitors, as by the use of the catalogue they were able to identify the various animals in the different classes and to learn something of their breeding. A considerable area of land has been added to the exhibition grounds during the past year, and this was

The uniformity of marking in practically every class is a strong feature with the breed. Good spring of rib depth of body, and even fleshing are qualities which appeal to the stock feeder and to the pure-bred breeder alike. The awards were placed by John McKinnon, of Chesley.

Four aged bulls appeared in the first class to enter the ring, and as at the previous show, were led by Cavalier, that deep, thick-bodied, strong-topped bull with breed character and wealth of fleshing, but he falls away in the quarters, narrowing too much. In second place was Victor Fairfax, a promising herd sire with a strong top, and great spring of rib. He was particularly smooth and masculine looking, but was scarcely as massive as the winner. Folk Fairfax, another smooth, typey individual, patterned much after the one placed above him, stood in third place. He was extra well developed at both ends, but might be stronger on the top. There were only two yearling bulls in the ring, but Andy Fairfax, the winner, was a particularly strong-topped, smooth, nice-quality individual, with considerably more depth of body and scale than his competitor. The senior-calf class was represented by four very promising individuals, each showing a good deal of character and quality. Farmer Fairfax, a growthy, thrifty calf, with good lines and spring of rib, won first place for Hooper & Sons, with Prince Rea, a typey calf but with scarcely the substance of the former, in second. O'Neil Bros. had two very good entries in this class. The junior calf class was the strongest in numbers of any of the males. There were seven smooth, typey calves that were as uniform a lot as one would wish to see. It was between Cavalier Perfection and Drury Donald for first place. The former headed his class and secured the grand championship at Toronto, but the London judge preferred the latter. He is a particularly thick, breedy calf, well let down at both flanks and with thickness and smoothness throughout. Bright Lad Fairfax, shown by Currah, was practically equal in quality and character to the former two. All three calves were of red-ribbon quality.

There were six aged cows brought out, with Perfection Lass 5th, that well-proportioned, strong-topped cow of Clifford's, at the head. She showed in particularly good form and bloom, and was admired by the spectators for her great spread and depth of body, and



Humeshaugh Invincible Peter

First Aged Ayrshire bull and Champion at London for A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners.

used as a live stock judging ring. It is west of the cattle barns, and quite convenient for the showing of the cattle, although it is some distance from the horse barns. The ground is not quite as level as breeders like to show on, but it was a great improvement over the former ring and, there being plenty of space, the visitors had an opportunity of seeing the stock to advantage. A larger crowd than usual followed the judging of the different classes. It would, no doubt, be more acceptable to regular visitors to the Western Fair if the judging was extended over a little longer time, and certain days set for the judging of the dairy cattle, beef cattle and horses. If the judging of each class was finished in one day a person could follow the placing of the classes in one particular breed from beginning to end. However, with four or five classes being judged at once, it is more difficult to concentrate on one particular breed and get the most out of the judging. The Western Fair is held in the centre of a great live stock district and the future of the show, from a live stock standpoint, is promising, provided this end of the exhibition is given due encouragement.

Herefords the Stongest of the Beef Breeds in Numbers.

Hereford breeders staged one of the best exhibitions of White Faces ever seen at the Western Fair. Practically all the stock out appeared the week previous in the Toronto ring, but it had lost none of its bloom and made a very favorable impression at London. Some of the Toronto placings were considerably changed, but this might well be expected where competition is close and the top animals of the class are of much the same build, quality and finish. Practically every animal brought out was in fine condition, and throughout the showing a large crowd witnessed the work of the judge.

evenness of fleshing. Lorna Fairfax, in second place, is also an attractive cow and has greater spread and depth than the winner. While she possessed smoothness and quality, the former was the type preferred by many Hereford breeders. Miss Brae 58th worked into third place for Hooper & Sons. This cow would have stood a little more fitting, but she is a breedy-looking individual and showed a good deal of character in her make-up. An entry from the Clifford herd secured the red ribbon in the two-year-old class. Her quality and finish together with character, which is hard to definitely define, made her a favorite, although Hattie, from the Hooper herd, was a strong contender for the place. Lady Ellen, a typey, square-built heifer, of fine quality was third for O'Neil Bros. Perfection Lass 10th, a senior yearling, was the red-ribbon heifer of her class. The junior yearlings were a particularly strong class, with Minnie Fairfax at the top. Della 3rd, a promising heifer, worked in second, with a stablemate of the winner as third. Burnette Donald, from the O'Neil herd, was first in the senior calves, and reserve junior champion. She is a beautiful individual, showing a good deal of type and character, and has a square, blocky body well let down at both fore and rear flanks. She had the qualifications for the junior championship. Perfection Lass 12th, a daughter of the senior champion cow, Perfection Lass 5th, headed the junior-calf class and secured the junior championship. The groups and herds made interesting classes and showed marked uniformity of type and finish.

EXHIBITORS.—J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; A. L. Currah, Bright; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; McNeil & McNeil, Dutton.

AWARDS.—Bull, aged (4): 1, Clifford, on Cavalier; 2, Hooper & Sons, on Victor Fairfax; 3, Currah, on Folk Fairfax; 4, O'Neil Bros., on Lord Donald. Bull, 2

g in practically every class is breed. Good spring of rib and to the pure-bred breeder placed by John McKinnon, of

red in the first class to enter previous show, were led by thick-bodied, strong-topped bull wealth of fleshing, but he was narrowing too much. In Fairfax, a promising herd sire great spring of rib. He was masculine looking, but was the winner. Folk Fairfax, individual, patterned much after stood in third place. He was ends, but might be stronger only two yearling bulls in the the winner, was a particularly nice-quality individual, with of body and scale than his half class was represented by individuals, each showing a good quality. Farmer Fairfax, a good lines and spring of rib. Hooper & Sons, with Prince Real, scarcely the substance of the il Bros. had two very good the junior calf class was the ny of the males. There were s that were as uniform a lot as it was between Cavalier Per for first place. The former ured the grand championship on judge preferred the latter, a breedy calf, well let down at ness and smoothness through shown by Currah, was prai character to the former two ed-ribbon quality.

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4): 1, Clifford, on Cavalier; 2, r Fairfax; 3, Currah, on Folk , on Lord Donald. Bull, 2

years (1): 1, McNeil & McNeil, on Brae Real. Bull, 1 year (2): 1, Hooper & Sons, on Andy Fairfax; 2, Clifford, on Lord Fairfax. Bull, senior calf (4): 1, Hooper & Sons, on Farmer Fairfax; 2, Clifford, on Prince Real; 3 and 4, O'Neil Bros., on Jimmy Donald, and Victor Donald. Bull, junior calf (7): 1 and 6, O'Neil Bros., on Drury Donald, and Donald's Revenge; 2, Clifford, on Cavalier Perfection; 3, Currah, on Bright Lad Fairfax; 4, McNeil & McNeil, on Brae Dale; 5 and 7, Hooper & Sons, on Russell Fairfax, and Admiral Fairfax. Cow, 3 years or over (6): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th; 2 and 5, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax, and Gipsy Queen; 3, Hooper & Sons, on Miss Brae 50th; 4, McNeil & McNeil, on White Cap; 6, O'Neil Bros., on Brenda May. Heifer, 2 years (4): 1, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax; 2, Hooper & Sons, on Hattie; 3 and 4, O'Neil Bros., on Lady Ellen, and Maid of the Mist. Heifer, senior yearling (3): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 10th; 2, O'Neil Bros., on Queen Donald; 3, Hooper & Sons, on Lady Fairfax. Heifer, junior yearling (5): 1 and 3, Hooper & Sons, on Minnie Fairfax, and Vera Fairfax; 2 and 4, Clifford, on Della 3rd, and May Queen Fairfax; 5, O'Neil Bros., on Armour Donald. Heifer, senior calf (5): 1, O'Neil Bros., on Burnette Donald; 2, 4 and 5, Hooper & Sons, on Beauty Fairfax, Daisy Fairfax and Miss Brae 51st; 3, Clifford, on Lady Perfect. Heifer, junior calf (7): 1 and 2, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 12th, and Lady Cavalier Fairfax; 3, Currah, on Queen Fairfax; 4, O'Neil Bros., on Vera Donald; 5, McNeil & McNeil, on Miss Brae Dale; 7, Hooper & Sons, on Flossie Fairfax. Senior and grand champion male: Clifford, on Cavalier. Junior champion male: O'Neil Bros., on Drury Donald. Senior and grand champion female: Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th. Junior champion female: Clifford, on Perfection Lass 12th. Aged herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Hooper & Sons; 3, O'Neil Bros. Junior herd: 1, Clifford; 2, O'Neil; 3, Hooper. Calf herd: 1, Clifford; 2, O'Neil; 3, Hooper. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Hooper; 2, O'Neil; 3, Clifford; 4, McNeil & McNeil. Two animals, product of one cow: 1, Clifford; 2, O'Neil; 3, Hooper.

Aberdeen-Angus.

The Angus classes were not well filled, although the entries which were brought out by three breeders were worthy representatives of the breed, and showed a marked uniformity of type and conformation. The thick, deep, low-set, smooth, soggy bodies of the Doddies appeal to many. Competition in most classes was close. The awards were made by A. Minty, of Michigan.

Four herd sires answered the call for aged bulls. They were a splendid lot, and each worthy of a place in the best herds. Benedictine Monk, from the Larkin herd, a massive, smooth, deep-bodied bull and winner at Toronto, again showed well, but the judge preferred Queen's Edward, from the McEwen herd. The latter bull has massiveness and strong masculinity, together with good breed type and character. Later he was made senior champion. Beauty's Leroy is also of red-ribbon calibre and has substance and quality, but was possibly not quite so smooth as his competitors. Tro Pride of Alloway, a son of the winning aged bull, won the two-year-old class from Bowman's E. P. Bandmaster. He is a strong individual, thick and deep at the heart, and well filled in the quarters. His competitor was also deep-bodied and of good quality. Philosopher of Larkin Farm is a very attractive junior yearling and succeeded in winning the junior and grand championship. He fills the eye and is about all that a breeder could desire in Angus type and character. Not only has he great spread of rib and smoothness, but he is particularly low set.

Three matronly individuals competed in the aged-cow class. Bowman had a thick, blocky cow at the top that comes pretty well up to the ideal. A square-built, thick, roomy cow with attractive appearance was second for Larkin. A trio of two-year-old heifers made a strong class. Pride of Larkin Farm 38th, a thick, breedy-looking heifer with smoothness and quality throughout, was first and also won the highest honors. Her competitors, from the Elm Park Farm, were a pair of good heifers in the pink of condition. Elm Park Pride 21st, a particularly thick, sappy senior yearling, won her class and the junior and grand championship. There is a style about her which attracts attention. Primrose of Larkin Farm 8th, a right good heifer, but lacking in scale and smoothness, compared with the winner, was second, and E. P. Emmeline 3rd was third. Pride of Larkin 48th, a sweet, attractive calf, was first in the senior class. This youngster has the spread, depth and smoothness that breeders desire, and with it there is quality. There were five entries in this class, and so near alike were they that it was no easy task to place them. The junior calf class was represented by two individuals patterned after the senior calves in quality and finish.

EXHIBITORS.—J. D. Larkin, Queenston; Robt. McEwen, London; Jas. Bowman, Guelph.

AWARDS.—Bull, 3 years and over (4): 1, McEwen, on Queen's Edward; 2, Larkin, on Benedictine Monk; 3 and 4, Bowman, on Beauty's Leroy, and Revelation. Bull, 2 years (2): 1, McEwen, on Tro Pride of Alloway; 2, Bowman, on E. P. Bandmaster. Bull, junior yearling (1): 1, Larkin, on Philosopher of Larkin Farm. Bull, senior calf (2): 1 and 2, Larkin, on Pioneer of Larkin Farm 3rd, and Prescott of Larkin Farm. Bull, junior calf (1): Bowman, on E. P. Elford. Cow, 3 years and over (3): 1 and 3, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 29th, and E. P. Rosebud 20th; 2, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 8th. Heifer, 2 years (3): 1, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th; 2 and 3, Bowman, on Barbara of Larkin Farm 3rd, and E. P. Rosebud 32nd. Heifer, senior yearling (4): 1 and 2, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 21st, and E. P. Emmeline 3rd; 2, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 8th; 4, McEwen, on Alloway

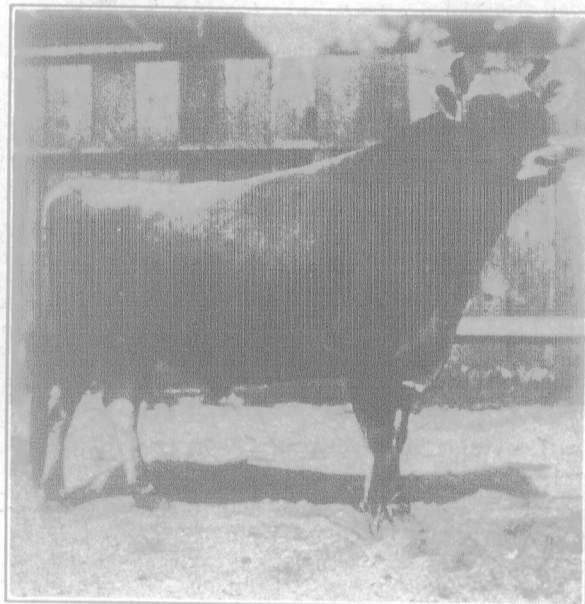
Tro Edward. Heifer, junior yearling (1): 1, McEwen: on Alloway Edward's Queen. Heifer, senior calf (5), 1 and 3, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 49th, and Bracelet of Larkin Farm 7th; 2 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 35th. Heifer, junior calf (2): 1, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 23rd; 2, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 51st. Senior champion male: McEwen, on Queen's Edward. Junior and grand champion male: Larkin, on Philosopher of Larkin Farm. Senior and grand champion female: Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th. Junior champion female: Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 49th. Aged herd: 1, Larkin; 2 and 3, Bowman. Junior herd: Bowman. Calf herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman.

Fat Cattle.

Steer, 1-year-old: Kyle Bros. Steer or heifer, under 1 year: H. Smith. Cow or heifer, over 1 year: H. Francis, London.

Shorthorn Classes Not Well Filled.

The Shorthorn exhibit at the Western Fair was not as strongly represented in point of numbers as is usually the case. However, the herds which were represented were brought out in excellent condition. There were no tail-enders, from a quality or finish standpoint. The closeness of the competition made the judge's task an arduous one. The high cost of showing is, no doubt, responsible for other herds not being brought out. With the exception of two or three entries, the animals were placed in much the same position as at Toronto. Only a small part of the Toronto exhibit was out at the Western Fair, but the classes were slightly reinforced by two or three local exhibitors, who were out with two or three entries. Kyle Bros., of Drumbo, and James Douglas, of Caledonia, were the principal exhibitors. The senior championship went to Kyle Bros.' three-year-old bull, Ivanhoe, that was second in his class at Toronto. Browndale Count, the winner in a strong senior bull calf class, and junior champion at Toronto, lost his class to his half-brother, Browndale Hero, which was junior and grand champion Shorthorn male. The awards were placed by J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston.



Hazelden Aviator.

Champion Jersey bull at the Western Fair for A. T. Little, London.

There was only one animal out in the aged-bull class, but this was a herd sire which anyone might be pleased to have in his herd. He has a deep, thick body, with good spread of rib and well let down at the flank. He has rather a heavy crest and shows strong masculinity and Shorthorn character. There were four competitors in the two-year-old class. Ivanhoe, that smooth, thick individual shown by Kyle Bros., won the class and also the senior championship. He has a good spread of rib and fills well in the quarters. Being a beautiful red-roan added to his appearance and tended to strengthen his outstanding quality. Jilt Commander, in second place, was a big, thick roan that was well proportioned. He was in very good fit and handled exceptionally well. Perfect Peace, in third place, was scarcely as tippy a bull as the two placed above him. Golden Chief, which stood fourth, was a good-topped individual but was not quite as heavy in the quarters or as deep at the heart as the first two in the class. DeKay had a winner in his senior yearling bull, Bruiach Nonpareil. This is a clear-cut, sappy calf, with nicely-developed hind quarters. Rosebud Chief was in second place for Patterson Bros. He was not as strong topped as the winner, but carried a well-proportioned body. Thornham Prince, in third place, was strong from the loin back. Brown & Sons had a short-coupled, thick, breedy, nice-quality calf in fourth. There were only four senior bull calves, but these were as strong a quartette as one would see in any show-ring. There were three sons of Browndale, all of which showed excellent Shorthorn type and character, and were particularly well built. All three were practically of one age, there being not over a week's difference between the three. These calves had excellent heads and carried splendid thickness from their shoulders back. The judge deliberated long before placing the ribbons. Finally, Browndale Hero was singled out for the honors. He has wonderfully well-developed quarters, and the fleshing over the entire body was firm and of excellent quality. Spring Valley Chancellor, which stood fourth, was a thick, sappy, white calf, showing good character.

Gale had a Marquis bull at the top of the junior calf class. He was a thick, soggy individual with a good deal of outcome to him. Walnut Champion, a growthy, well-built calf of good quality, stood second, with White Butterfly in third.

There were only two in the aged-cow class. Vanity 26th, shown by H. Smith, had rather a catchy appearance, together with high quality and nice character. She is not quite as deep-bodied as Gloster Duchess 3rd. Both cows have a strong, matronly appearance, with good capacity. There were two two-year-old heifers out. They have met on former occasions and, as at previous shows, Jubilee Jilt stood at the top of the class and was picked for senior and grand championship honors. She is a thick, sappy, quality heifer that anyone might be proud to own. She carries a wealth of mellow flesh. The same might be said of Jealousy 9th, her competitor, but the former is a little the older of the two and showed more development. Pride 5th and Morning Blossom were the only two senior yearlings in the class. This pair would make excellent foundation stock for anyone starting in Shorthorns. They are sired by Browndale, and the latter is a full sister to the Toronto junior and senior champion males. There were three junior yearlings headed by Jubilee Jilt 2nd, a sweet sappy calf. Strawberry Blossom, in second place, is a deep, thick heifer, but not quite so smooth as the winner. Lady of the Valley, in third place, has a strong top, but, being younger by several months, is scarcely as large as her two competitors, and has not as breedy an appearance. DeKay had a tidy, strong-topped calf at the top of the senior-calf class. She is dark red in color and showed breed character to a marked degree. Later she was picked for the junior championship. Dale Blossom, in second place, is straight in the lines with possibly a little more capacity than the winner, and particularly well developed in the hind quarters. Spring Valley Mayflower is a sweet calf, with beautiful lines and every indication of a strong constitution, and great capacity for the changing of feed into fleshing. She stood third for Kyle Bros.

EXHIBITORS.—H. Smith, Hay; Percy DeKay, Elmira; Chinnick Bros., Chatham; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; Geo. Patterson, Watford; Duncan Brown & Sons, Shedden; Hastings Bros., Guelph; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; J. A. Gale, Alma.

AWARDS.—Bull, aged: 1, Smith, on Diamond Prince. Bull, 2 years (4): 1 and 4, Kyle Bros., on Ivanhoe, and Golden Chief; 2, Chinnick Bros., on Jilt Commander; 3, DeKay, on Perfect Peace. Bull, senior yearling (4): 1, DeKay, on Bruiach Nonpareil; 2, Patterson, on Rosebud Chief; 3, Hastings Bros., on Thornham Prince; 4, Brown & Sons, on Walnut Marquis. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Kyle Bros., on Spring Valley Victor. Senior bull calf (4): 1, 2 and 3, Douglas, on Browndale Hero, Browndale Count, and Browndale Member; 4, Kyle Bros., on Spring Valley Chancellor. Junior bull calf (5): 1, Gale, on Royal Gain; 2, Brown & Sons, on Walnut Champion; 3, Chinnick Bros., on White Butterfly; 4, Kyle Bros., on Village Earl. Senior champion bull: Kyle Bros., on Ivanhoe. Junior and grand champion bull: Douglas, on Browndale Hero. Cow, aged (2): 1, Smith, on Vanity 26th; 2, Kyle Bros., on Gloster Duchess 3rd. Cow, in milk: 1, Smith, on Blarney Princess. Heifer, 2 years (2): 1, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt; 2, Kyle Bros., on Jealousy 9th. Heifer, senior yearling (2): 1 and 2, Douglas, on Morning Blossom, and Pride 5th. Heifer, junior yearling (3): 1, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt 2nd; 2 and 3, Kyle Bros., on Strawberry Blossom, and Lady of the Valley. Heifer, senior calf (4): 1, DeKay, on Alice Undine; 2 and 4, Douglas, on Dale Blossom, and Willow bank Jilt; 3, Kyle Bros., on Spring Valley Mayflower. Heifer, junior calf (2): 1 and 2, Kyle Bros., on Village Maid 46th, and Golden Drop 24th. Senior and grand champion female: Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt. Junior champion female: DeKay, on Alice Undine. Aged herd: Kyle Bros. Young herd: 1, Douglas; 2, Kyle Bros. Calf herd: 1, Douglas; 2, Kyle Bros. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Douglas; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Smith. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Kyle Bros.

Dairy Cattle.

The three breeds of dairy cattle were well represented at the Western Fair, being out in much larger numbers than the beef breeds. Local herds made the Jersey showing a big success, while exhibitors from Oxford County contributed both numbers and quality to the Holstein classes. The Ayrshire entries covered a much wider spread of territory, but, like the two previous breeds, uniformity and quality characterized the showing. In past years the exhibitors of the dairy breeds have been very much handicapped by lack of space for showing their animals. This year, however, a more commodious judging-ring enabled them to show their animals to much better advantage. It is interesting to those who follow the judging of the breeds from year to year to note the progress in development of the breeds and to study the character and type of the progeny of sires and dams which have won in the past. Some class-headers, and even champions, appear in the ring but once and may not be heard from again, while others come back year after year and win their classes, and their progeny stand well to the top in the various classes. A study of the entries reveals the fact that a good deal of the young stuff shown is the progeny of noted sires and dams. Greater number of breeders of dairy cattle might advisedly make an effort to be at the ring-side on the day their particular breed is judged, and note what other breeders are doing as well as study the type which the judge prefers.

A Strong Showing of Ayrshire Females.

Three herds of Ayrshires which were at Toronto came to the Western Fair, where the classes were further

strengthened by the entries of A. Armour. While some of the male classes were not large, most of the female classes were well filled and competition was keen throughout. Spectators had a splendid opportunity of seeing individuals of recognized type and conformation. Although this has been a year of high-priced feeds, the entries on the whole were in the pink of condition. The awards were placed by William Stewart of Campbellford.

Two sons of Hillside Peter Pan competed for the honors in the aged-bull class. Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, shown by Turner, was in excellent bloom and of splendid type and conformation, although he was possibly not quite so deep-ribbed as his competitor. He was placed first, and later won the senior and grand championship. Humeshaugh Perfect Peter, with more scale than the winner, was second. Stansell had a stylish, well-brought-out bull in the two-year-old class. He had more substance and a little stronger lines than Sir Hugh of Springbank, in second place, although the latter was showing in excellent bloom. Holehouse Military Cross, a junior yearling, was in higher fit than Buster Brown, his competitor in the class, and not only received the red ribbon but was made junior champion. Six senior bull calves and an equal number of juniors made two of the strongest male classes of the show. Stansell had a strong-topped senior at the top, while Turner headed the junior classes with Gay Lad of Springbank.

Six cows were forward in the aged-cow class, which was won by Stansell on Highland Lady. She is of excellent breed type and conformation, and from all appearances is built for hard work. She has the capacity and machinery for turning out high-quality milk in large quantities. A stablemate, of much the same build, was second, with Springbank Daisy Star, a cow showing beautiful character and a smooth, deep, thick body, third. She has a well-balanced udder and splendid veining. Armour was fourth with a deep, well-balanced cow, but she was in scarcely as high bloom as some of her competitors. In the three-year-old class, Turner had a stylish, high-quality cow, with spread of rib and depth of body. Armour's entry, in second place, was particularly good at the heart and showed a deal of quality, while Stansell's entry, in third place, had capacity and breed type. It was a strong class even if not in numbers. The three-year-old class, not in milk, was a particularly strong one. In it was Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, that model of Ayrshire type with strength for heavy production. She was not only first, but secured the senior and grand championship. Garclaugh Miss Bartley, also of red-ribbon calibre, was placed second, with Humeshaugh Helen 3rd in third place. These cows were in various stages of gestation, but all were in good flesh and high bloom. A trio of two-year-old heifers in milk carried particularly well-attached udders and gave promise of developing into heavy producers. The two-year-old dry class was possibly as strong as any brought out. Not only were they in the pink of condition but they were of excellent type and conformation. Highland Queen, in first place, was a strong, sweet individual with quality throughout, while her stablemate, Selwood Leading Lady, a typey, deep, thick heifer, was placed fourth, although from the ring-side she looked good enough to head the class. The junior and calf classes brought out a choice lot of sappy, growthy individuals, and although there were five or six in each class, only one or two of the lot were lacking in condition. So uniform were the classes that it was no easy work for the judge to pick the winner. In some cases another judge might have reversed the placings and yet shown good judgment. Comparatively few people were present when the groups and herds were being judged but those not present were the losers, as there is no place where a person can get as good an idea of the type, quality and uniformity of what a breeder is producing as he can in these classes at an exhibition.

EXHIBITORS.—A. S. Turner & Son Ryckman's Corners; A. Hume & Co. Campbellford; Angus Armour Dorchester; J. L. Stansell Straffordville; F. G. Howse Harrow.

AWARDS.—Bull aged (3): 1 Turner & Son on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter; 2, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Peter. Bull, two years, (3): 1, Stansell, on Robin Hood; 2, Turner & Son, on Sir Hugh of Springbank; 3, Armour, on Ideal Scottish Thistle. Bull, senior yearling, (1): 1, Turner & Son, on Springbank General. Bull, junior yearling, (2): 1, Hume & Co., on Holehouse Military Cross; 2, Stansell, on Buster Brown. Bull, senior calf, (6): 1, Stansell, on Selwood Proud Prince; 2, Turner & Son, on Sir Hugh of Springbank 2nd; 3 and 4, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Master Cavalier, and Humeshaugh Hero. Bull junior calf, (6): 1 and 4, Turner & Son, on Gay Lad of Springbank, and King Theodore of Springbank; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Ringleader; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate's Star. Cow, four years and over, (6): 1 and 2, Stansell, on Highland Lady, and Airmount Bidy; 3 and 5, Turner & Son, on Springbank Daisy Star, and Scotch Thistle; 4, Armour, on Aggie of Darroch. Cow, three years, (3): 1, Turner & Son, on Dainty Lass of Springbank; 2, Armour, on Craiginbrae Lady White; 3, Stansell, on Selwood Pride 5th. Cow, dry, three years and over, in calf, (5): 1 and 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, and Humeshaugh Helen 3rd.; 2, Turner & Son, on Garclaugh Miss Bartley; 4, Armour, on Milkmaid 4th. Heifer, two years, in milk, (3): 1, Turner & Son, on Springbank Lady Jane 4th; 2 and 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Snow Drop 4th, and Humeshaugh Kate 3rd. Heifer, two years, dry, (5): 1 and 4, Stansell, on Highland Queen, and Selwood Leading Lady; 2, Turner & Son, on Marguerite of Springbank; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Helen 6th. Heifer, senior yearling, (5): 1, Turner & Son, on Heather Belle of Springbank; 2, Howse, on Eureka Blossom; 3, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Kate 4th; 4, Stansell,

on Selwood Juniper. Heifer, junior yearling, (6): 1 and 2, Stansell, on Cherry Blossom, and Selwood Lady Snow; 3, Turner & Son, on Edith Cavell of Springbank; 4, Howse, on unnamed cow. Heifer, senior calf, (4): 1, 3 and 4, Turner & Son, on Briery of Springbank 5th., Miss Floss of Springbank 3rd., and Springbank Betsy Brown 2nd; 2, Stansell, on Selwood Nancy Terry. Heifer, junior calf, (5): 1, Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Ena 5th.; 2, Turner & Son, on Heather Queen of Springbank 2nd; 3, Stansell, on Myrtle. Senior and grand champion male: Turner & Son, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. Junior champion male: Hume & Co., on Holehouse Military Cross. Senior and grand champion female: Hume & Co., on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady. Junior champion female: Turner & Son, on Heather Belle of Springbank. Senior herd: 1 and 2, Turner & Son; 3, Stansell. Junior herd: 1, Turner; 2, Stansell; 3, Hume. Three animals, get of one sire: 1 and 3, Turner; 2, Hume. Two animals, product of one cow: 1 and 3, Hume; 2, Stansell. Cow with official record begun when over five years: 1 and 2, Turner, on Betsy Brown (115.35) and Springbank Daisy Star (105.44); 3, Armour, on Queen of Hillcrest (88.69). Cow with official record begun under five years of age: 1 and 4, Turner, on Scotch Thistle (113.298) and Dainty Lass of Springbank (94.83); 2, Hume, on Humeshaugh Perfect Lady (103.051); 3 and 5, Armour, on Aggie of Darroch (101.164) and Milkmaid 4th (88.364).

Quality and Uniformity in Jerseys.

While there have been more Jerseys in the different classes at the Western Fair on past occasions, we doubt if the quality of the individuals was ever better. The female classes were considerably better filled than the male classes. There is something about the appearance of a Jersey which attracts attention; consequently it was but natural that there should be a large crowd following the work of the judge. The Jersey is credited with producing particularly rich milk, but judging by the size of the udders on the cows in milk, there is quantity as well as quality. The awards were placed by J. A. Lee, of Kentucky.

There were three aged-bulls in the ring. All were of good size and showed depth of body and spread of rib. There was a restlessness about all three, possibly due to the crowd at the ring-side. Brampton Raleigh Prince, the herd sire on Little's farm, was placed first. He showed a good deal of character in his head, and was particularly strong-topped for his age, and was well let down at the flanks. Woodview Bright Prince, Pringle's herd sire, had scale equal to the winner, was well-proportioned throughout, and conformed to the recognized type and conformation of the breed. He was a close contender for first place. There was only two two-year-olds, and both were promising herd sires. Hazelden Aviator, a stylish, well-built individual, with excellent handling qualities, was first in the class, and also senior and grand champion. The junior champion male was found in the junior yearlings, in Rower's Golden Maid's Prince. He is a tidy, nice-quality individual, with well-spread ribs and deep body. The senior and junior calf classes were attractive.

If anything, more interest was shown in the judging of the females. Practically every one of the entries brought out had great capacity and large, well-balanced udders. Seaside Lass, a beautiful type of cow, with a large udder attached high behind and extending well forward, was first. She has excellent veining, and later in the day was made senior champion. There is a good deal of style about this cow, and she is of the type which one might set as an ideal. Lady Alice, in second place, was of much the same quality and build as the winner and was well proportioned throughout. The first four cows in the class all carried exceptionally good udders. They were exhibited by J. Pringle. In the three-year-old class in milk, Atkinson had a typey cow with a good deal of quality. There were five two-year-old heifers in milk, any one of which a breeder might be pleased to have in his herd. The four-year-old, dry cows were in the pink of condition. Gold Maiden, shown by Little, had great spread of rib and a deep body. Her udder was one of the best found in the ring, but it possibly showed to better advantage than the rest as she was about due to freshen. Brampton Golden Lass, from the same herd, had size, quality and character to satisfy the most exacting. Lady Aldan and Raleigh's Brightness, from the Pringle herd, both typey, well-ribbed cows, were third and fourth. Four junior yearlings, headed by Eva's Victory Bond, made a very nice class. In it were promising individuals, but it was in the seniors that the junior and grand champion female of the show was to be found. There were only three in the class, but Rower's Marjoram was outstanding. She is a particularly sweet thing. The calf classes were strong.

EXHIBITORS.—A. T. Little, London; Harry Atkinson, Woodstock; John Pringle, London; Frank H. Silcox, Iona; E. Lawrence, London; B. Lawson, London; Geo. C. Watson, London.

AWARDS.—Bull, aged, (3): 1, Little, on Brampton Raleigh Prince; 2, Pringle, on Woodview Bright Prince; 3, Atkinson, on Oxford Pearl. Bull, two-year-old and under three, (2): 1, Little, on Hazelden Aviator; 2, Pringle, on The Owl of Woodview. Bull, 18 months and under two years: 1, Silcox, on Hazelden Willoughby. Bull, 12 months and under 18 months: (2): 1, Pringle, on Rower's Golden Maid's Prince; 2, Atkinson, on Golden Laddie of W. Bull, senior calf, (6): 1, Little, on Hazelden Golden Lad; 2, 3 and 5, Pringle, on Rower's Noble Raleigh, Majesty's Bright Prince and Rower's Oxford Majesty; 4, Silcox, on Brampton Oxford Putney. Bull, junior calf, (3): 1 and 2, Silcox, on animals not yet registered; 3, Pringle, on Rower's Maid's Bright Prince. Cow, four years and over, in milk, (7): 1, 2, 3 and 4, Pringle, on Seaside Lass, Lady Alice, Lady Aldan A.,

and Rower's Charm. Cow, four years, dry and in calf, (6): 1 and 2, Little, on Gold Maiden, and Brampton Golden Lass; 3 and 4, Pringle, on Lady Aldan, and Raleigh's Brightness. Cow, three years and under four, in milk, (2): 1, Atkinson, on Queen of Cedar Creek; 2, Lawson, on Juno of Maple View. Cow, three years and under four, dry and in calf, (3): 1 and 3, Little, on Brampton Gypsy Maid, and Br. Blonde's Bessy; 2, Pringle, on Noble's Golden Maid. Heifer, two years, in milk: 1 and 2, Silcox, on Bright Rose of W., and Princess Pattie; 3, Little, on Hazelden Girl; 4, Atkinson, on Riverside Christmas Lily. Heifer, two years, dry and in calf, (1): 1, Pringle, on You'll Do's Buttercup. Heifer, 18 months and under two years, (3): 1, Pringle, on Rower's Marjoram; 2, Little, on Br. Raleigh Princess; 3, Atkinson, on Beauty of Riverside. Heifer, 12 months and under 18, (4): 1, Watson, on Eva's Victory Bond; 2, Little, on Hazelden Winsome; 3, Pringle, on You'll Do's Rower's Fanny; 3, Lawrence, on Stanley's Gem. Heifer, senior calf, (6): 1, 2 and 4, Pringle, on Majesty's Paris Model; Rower's You'll Do Bowline, and Gamboge Rower's June Lady; 3, Atkinson, on Pearl's Primrose.

Heifer, junior calf, (6): 1 and 3, Little, on Hazelden Fairy, and Hazelden Bright Princess; 2, Pringle, on Bright Prince's Gamboge Lass; 4, Silcox. Senior and grand champion male: Little, on Hazelden Aviator. Junior champion male: Pringle, on Rower's Golden Maid's Prince. Senior champion female: Pringle, on Seaside Lass. Junior and grand champion female: Pringle, on Rower's Marjoram. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Pringle; 2, Silcox. Cow, and two of her progeny: 1, Pringle. Aged herd: 1, Little; 2, Pringle. Junior herd: Pringle. Calf herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Silcox.

Keen Competition in Holsteins.

The Black and Whites were the most strongly represented of any of the dairy breeds. The classes were all large and competition was close. Some of the Toronto placings were reversed. The majority of the entries had appeared in the Toronto ring, but some of the local entries were able to work into the money. The Holstein is the largest framed of the dairy breeds, and one would expect that the udder would be large, but seldom does one see such development of udder as was carried by some of the cows in milk. The awards were placed by W. H. Cherry, of Hagersville.

The aged-bull class was strong, there being seven entries. Many of these had met on former occasions, and, as at the previous show, Count Plus Inka Sylvia, from the Haley & Lee herd, secured the red ribbon. He is a big, thick, masculine individual, with a good deal of smoothness. Major Sylvius Colantha, a bull in good condition, strong-topped and smooth throughout, was in second place. Paul Netherland Pontiac, in third place, had substance but was not as strong-topped. Some of the other entries were a little rough and lacking in breed character. Prince Colanthus Abbekerk, the best-conditioned animal in the ring, headed the two-year-old class, while in second place was Elmcrest Teake Netherland, a massive individual for his age, but with scarcely the smoothness of the winner. Duke Ormsby Mercena, a yearling of outstanding quality, although smaller than some of his competitors, was first in the yearling class, for Rettie Bros., with Count Paul Ladoga, of a trifle less scale, in second. The junior champion appeared in the class of eight senior bull calves, in Sir Francy Netherland, a typey, well-proportioned calf, showing strong constitution and desirable character. There was a class of ten junior bulls, with Sir Sylvia Dewdrop, a sappy, clear-cut calf, at the top.

Seven four-year-old cows made a particularly strong class. Francy Maid 2nd., the senior and grand champion female at Toronto, repeated the performance at London. She has wonderful capacity and an immense udder. In second place was a big, open-ribbed cow, with wonderful udder and veining development. She also showed a good deal of breed character. In fact, practically all the cows in the class had capacity and well-developed machinery for production. In fourth place there was a smooth, strong-topped cow that was well brought out, while the cow in third place also showed good depth at the heart, spread of rib, and an udder extending well forward. Mildred Colantha, first in the four-year-old dry class, won out over Victoria Isabella. Both were cows of great substance and had every indication of being able to produce heavily. Both cows were in good bloom and well proportioned, but the latter one was due to freshen, thus making her udder appear possibly to a disadvantage as compared with the winner. The three-year-old class in milk was not as strong as the four-year-old class, but a good deal of quality and capacity characterized the entries in the three-year-old dry class, which was led by Valleybrook Mollie Hartog. There were eight two-year-olds in milk making keen competition throughout. They were a milky-looking lot of heifers, with large, well-balanced udders and good veining. Butter Baroness Korndyke was first for Hilliker Bros. The yearling and calf classes were well filled, there being as high as thirteen in the senior calf class. Uniformity characterized these classes. The young things were growthy, typey and well brought out.

EXHIBITORS.—Wm. H. Welsh, Watford; Rettie Bros., Norwich; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Haley & Lee, Springfield; Hilliker Bros., Burgessville; W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg; T. A. Trick, Clinton; Wm. Dunn, Byron; W. J. Ellis, London; Elias Snyder, Burgessville.

AWARDS.—Bull, aged, (7): 1, Haley & Lee, on Count Plus Inka Sylvia; 2 and 5, Hulet, on Major Sylvius Colantha, and Ladoga Prince Abbekerk; 3, Hilliker Bros., on Paul Netherland Pontiac; 4, Prouse, on Sir Abbekerk Hartog. Bull, two years, (3): 1, Hulet, on Prince Colanthus Abbekerk; 2, Hilliker Bros., on Elmcrest Teake Netherland; 3, Haley & Lee, on Ourrilla Susie Sir Abbekerk. Bull, yearling, (4): 1, Rettie

Four years, dry and in calf, Gold Maiden, and Brampton Pringle, on Lady Aldan, and two, three years and under Atkinson, on Queen of Cedar of Maple View. Cow, three years and in calf, (3): 1 and 3, Popy Maid, and Br. Blonde's ble's Golden Maid. Heifer, (2), Silcox, on Bright Rose of 3, Little, on Hazelden Girl, de Christmas Lily. Heifer, (1): 1, Pringle, on You'll 18 months and under two Rower's Marjoram; 2, Little, 3, Atkinson, on Beauty of onths and under 18, (4): 1, Bond; 2, Little, on Hazelden You'll Do's Rower's Fanny's Gem. Heifer, senior calf, on Majesty's Paris Model, ina, and Gamboge Rower's Pearl's Primrose.

1 and 3, Little, on Hazelden t Princess; 2, Pringle, on Lass; 4, Silcox. Senior and ttle, on Hazelden Aviator. Pringle, on Rower's Golden champion female: Pringle, on d grand champion female: rjoram. Three animals, get Silcox. Cow, and two of her d herd: 1, Little; 2, Pringle. d herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Silcox.

on in Holsteins. es were the most strongly e dairy breeds. The classes etition was close. Some of e are reversed. The majority in the Toronto ring, but some ble to work into the money. st framed of the the dairy ect that the udder would be e see such development of me of the cows in milk. The H. Cherry, of Hagersville. us strong, there being seven ad met on former occasions, ow, Count Plus Inka Sylvia, secured the red ribbon. He individual, with a good deal ylvius Colantha, a bull in ped and smooth throughout, ul Netherland Pontiac, ou was not as strong-topped. ore a little rough and lacking e Colanthus Abbekerk, the e ring, headed the two-year- lace was Elmcrest Teake ividual for his age, but with the winner. Duke Ormsby outstanding quality, although competitors, was first in the os., with Count Paul Ladoga, ond. The junior champion ight senior bull calves, in Sir pey, well-proportioned calf, on and desirable character. Junior bulls, with Sir Sylvia t calf, at the top. s made a particularly strong e senior and grand champ- eated the performance at ul capacity and an immense as a big, open-ribbed cow, veining development. She of breed character. In fact, the class had capacity and for production. In fourth strong-topped cow that was row in third place also showed spread of rib, and an udder ildred Colantha, first in the n out over Victoria Isabella. stance and had every indica- ce heavily. Both cows were orportioned, but the latter us making her udder appear as compared with the winner. milk was not as strong as a good deal of quality and entries in the three-year-old Valleybrook Mollie Hartog- olds in milk making keen They were a milky-looking ell-balanced udders and good Korndyke was first for Hill- and calf classes were well as thirteen in the senior calf ized these classes. The typey and well brought out.

Welsh, Watford; Rettie let, Norwich; Haley & Lee, Burgessville; W. C. Prouse, Clinton; Wm. Dunn, Byron; Snyder, Burgessville. (7): 1, Haley & Lee, on Count 5, Hulet, on Major Sylvius ince Abbekerk; 3, Hilliker Pontiac; 4, Prouse, on Sir wo years, (3): 1, Hulet, on 2, Hilliker Bros., on Elm- Haley & Lee, on Ourvilla 1, yearling, (4): 1, Rettie

Bros., on Duke Ormsby Mercena; 2, Hulet, on Count Paul Ladoga; 3, Dunn, on King Segis Rupert; 4, Ellis, on Champion Echo Mercena. Bull, senior calf, (8): 1 and 2, Synder, on Sir Francly Netherland, and Sir Francly Clothilde; 3 and 6, Hulet, on Sir Comet Ormsby, and Sir Patrick Pontiac Echo; 4, Prouse, on Mark Pontiac; 5, Haley & Lee, on Fayne Veeman Alcartra. Bull, junior calf, (10): 1 and 3, Haley & Lee, on Sir Sylvia Dewdrop, and King Sylvia Pontiac Echo; 2, Rettie Bros., on Pontiac Abbekerk Dew; 4 and 6, Hulet, on King Paul Ladoga, and Count Paul M. Posch; 5, Hilliker Bros., on Count Paul Veeman. Cow, four years and over, in milk, (7): 1, Rettie Bros., on Francly Maid 2nd; 2, Haley & Lee, on Calamity Snow Mechthilde; 3, Prouse, on Gray De Kol Colantha; 4 and 5, Hulet, on Maggie Segis of Elderslee, and Lady Tensen Abbekerk. Cow, four years and over, dry, in calf, (5): 1 and 3, Haley & Lee, on Mildred Colantha, and Ourvilla Rhetta Colantha; 2, Prouse, on Victoria Isabella; 4, Hilliker Bros., on Princess Houwtje De Kol. Cow, three years, in milk, (3): 1, Rettie Bros., on Pauline Mercena Colantha; 2, Prouse, on Mollie De Kol Veeman; 3, Hulet, on Hartog Flora Tensen. Cow, three years, dry and in calf, (5): 1, Haley & Lee, on Valleybrook Mollie Hartog; 2, Hulet, on Pauline Colantha Princess; 3 and 5, Hilliker Bros., on Abbekerk Posch Lyons, and Lowlands Dona Canary; 4, Prouse, on Valdesa Ormsby Oakhurst. Heifer, two years, in milk, (8): 1, Hilliker Bros., on Butter Baroness Korndyke; 2 and 4, Hulet, on Lady Pauline Colantha 2nd, and Aggie Sylvia; 3, Prouse, on Mary Pauline Hengerveld; 5, Haley & Lee, on Mercena Sylvia Posch. Heifer, two years, dry, in calf, (6): 1, Rettie Bros., on Maggie Clothilde Ormsby 2nd; 2, 3 and 5, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Abbekerk 3rd, Schuiling Colantha Abbekerk, and Madam Vale Abbekerk; 4, Haley & Lee, on Ourvilla Susie Fayne. Heifer, senior yearling, (5): 1, Hulet, on Lady Veeman Ladoga; 2 and 4, Prouse, on Marguerite Brook Colantha and Colantha B. G. Valdesa; 3, Rettie Bros., on Molly Stuart; 5, Haley & Lee, on Silver Butter Baroness Pontiac. Heifer, junior yearling, (9): 1, 3 and 4, Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd; 2, Rettie Bros., on Bessie Atlas Colanthus; Abbekerk Pauline Posch and Grace Mercena Echo. Heifer, senior calf, (13): 1 and 4, Snyder, on Lady Emma Hartog, and Aggie Netherland Posch; 2 and 6, Hulet, on Madam Vale Abbekerk 2nd, and Lady Veeman Abbekerk P.; 3, Rettie Bros., on Maple Helliose; 5, Prouse, on Sylvia Colantha Valdesa. Heifer, junior calf, (8): 1 and 4, Haley & Lee, on Sarah Ann Sylvia, and Mary Ann Sylvia; 2 and 6, Hulet, on Mercena Schuiling Abbekerk 2nd, and Lady Pauline Colantha Pontiac; 3, Hilliker Bros., on Lowlands Bonheur Jewel; 5, Rettie Bros., on Ianthe Korndyke. Senior and grand champion male: Haley & Lee, on Count Plus Inka Sylvia. Junior champion male: Snyder, on Sir Francly Netherland. Senior and grand champion female: Rettie Bros., on Francly Maid 2nd. Junior champion female: Hulet, on Madam Pauline Sylvia 2nd. Senior herd: 1, Haley & Lee; 2, Rettie Bros.; 3 and 4, Hulet; 5, Hilliker Bros. Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Haley & Lee; 3, Rettie Bros.; 4, Hilliker Bros. Calf herd: 1, Haley & Lee; 2, Hulet, 3, Rettie Bros. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Haley & Lee; 2 and 3, Hulet; 4, Snyder; 5, Rettie Bros. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 4, Hulet; 2, Haley & Lee; 3, Rettie Bros.; 5, Hilliker Bros. Herd bred by exhibitor: 1, Rettie Bros.; 2 and 3, Hulet; 4, Hilliker Bros.

A Good Showing of Sheep.

The sheep barns on the Western Fair grounds were filled to capacity with high-quality individuals. It is doubtful if the competition in the past has been any keener in most of the breeds. Shropshires were possibly the strongest, with four exhibitors showing. The honors were fairly evenly divided. The lamb classes, in particular, were strong with entries that were well-grown and fitted. The Oxford-Down classes were well represented by entries from two flocks. In Southdowns, three exhibitors brought out typey, well-fleshed individuals, but the major portion of the prizes went to the McEwen flock. There were four exhibitors of Dorset Horned sheep, with as high as fifteen entries in one class. Judging by the competition, this breed is growing in popularity, or else the breeders are more enthusiastic than those having some other breeds. Telfer Bros. had no competition in Hampshires, but no doubt they would have welcomed a contest with other breeders, as they had their stuff in good show form. Three breeders brought out strong classes of Cotswolds, and again honors were fairly well evened up. In Leicesters there were four exhibitors, while in Suffolks the entries came from three flocks. There were nearly 300 entries.

Shropshires.

EXHIBITORS.—D. W. Baxter, Toronto, Jno. R. Kelsey, Woodville; Geo. D. Betzner, Copetown; F. W. Gurney, Paris. AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, Kelsey; 2 and 4, Betzner; 3, Kelsey. Ram, shearing: 1, Baxter; 2, 3 and 4, Kelsey. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Betzner; 3, Baxter; 4, Kelsey. Ewe, aged: 1, Gurney; 2, Kelsey; 3, Betzner; 4, Baxter. Ewe, shearing: 1, Gurney; 2, Baxter; 3 and 4, Betzner. Ewe lamb: 1, Gurney; 3 and 4, Baxter. Pen, 5 shearlings: 1 and 2, Kelsey. Pen lambs: 1, Betzner; 2, Kelsey. Pen, ram and 4 ewes: 1, Baxter; 2, Kelsey. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Betzner; 2, Kelsey. Ram, any age: 1, Kelsey. Ewe, any age: 1, Gurney. Champion ram: Betzner. Champion ewe: Gurney.

Oxford Downs.

EXHIBITORS.—P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; Johnson Bros., Appin. AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ram lamb:

1 and 3, Johnson Bros.; 2 and 4, Arkell & Sons. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, Johnson Bros. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Johnson Bros.; 2 and 4, Arkell & Sons. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons. Pen lambs: 1, Johnson Bros.; 2, Arkell & Sons. Pen, ram and 4 ewes: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Johnson Bros. Ram, any age: 1, Arkell & Sons. Ewe, any age: 1, Johnson Bros. Champion ram: Arkell & Sons. Champion ewe: Johnson Bros.

Southdowns.

EXHIBITORS.—Robt. McEwen, London; J. W. Springstead & Sons, Caistor Centre; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington. AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Stobbs; 4, Springstead & Sons. Ram, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, McEwen; 4, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, Stobbs. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, McEwen; 2, Springstead & Sons; 3, Stobbs. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, McEwen; 4, Springstead & Sons. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, Stobbs. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, McEwen; 2, Springstead & Sons. Pen lambs: 1, McEwen; 2, Stobbs. Pen, ram and 4 ewes: 1, McEwen; 2, Springstead & Sons. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, McEwen; 2, Springstead & Sons. Ram, any age: 1, McEwen. Ewe, any age: 1, McEwen. Champion ram: McEwen. Champion ewe: McEwen.

Dorset Horned.

EXHIBITORS.—W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; M. B. Stafford & Sons, Shedden; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; Jno. F. Robertson, Acton. AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, Wright & Son; 2, Stafford & Sons; 3, Robertson. Ram, shearing: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Robertson. Ewe, aged: 1, 2 and 4, Stobbs; 3, Robertson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 3, Wright & Son; 2, Robertson; 4, Stobbs. Ewe lamb: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Robertson. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Wright & Son; 2, Stobbs. Pen lambs: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs. Pen, ram and 4 ewes: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright & Son. Ram, any age: 1, Robertson. Ewe, any age: 1, Stobbs. Champion ram: Stobbs. Champion ewe: Stobbs.

Hampshires.

Telfer Bros., of Paris, were the only exhibitors, but they had a strong showing in all classes.

Cotswolds.

EXHIBITORS.—J. M. Patterson, Strathroy; Norman Park, Tavistock; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth. AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, Shore; 2, Park; 3 and 4, Patterson. Ram, shearing: 1, Shore; 2 and 4, Patterson; 3, Park. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Park; 2 and 4, Shore. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, Shore; 2 and 3, Patterson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Shore; 2, Patterson; 3, Park. Ewe lamb: 1 and 4, Park; 2, Patterson; 3, Shore. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Shore; 2, Park. Pen lambs: 1, Park; 2, Patterson. Pen, ram and 4 ewes: 1, Park; 2, Patterson. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, Shore; 2, Patterson. Ram, any age: 1, Shore. Ewe, any age: 1, Shore. Champion ram: Shore. Champion ewe: Shore. Pen of 4 lambs: 1, Park; 2, Patterson.

Leicesters.

EXHIBITORS.—A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Jno. Packham & Sons, Caistor Centre; J. S. Cowan, Atwood; Jno. E. Featherstone, Hornby. AWARDS.—Ram, aged: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Packham & Sons; 3, Featherstone; 4, Cowan. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, Packham & Sons; 4, Featherstone. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Featherstone; 2, Cowan; 3, Packham & Sons. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, Packham & Sons; 4, Cowan. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Cowan; 3, Packham & Sons. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 4, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, Packham & Sons. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Packham & Sons; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw. Pen of lambs: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Featherstone. Pen, Canadian-bred: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Packham & Sons. Ram, any age: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw. Ewe, any age: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw. Champion ram: Packham & Sons. Champion ewe: A. & W. Whitelaw.

Suffolks.

EXHIBITORS.—J. Bowman, Guelph; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; Hastings Bros., Guelph. AWARDS.—Ram lamb: 1, Bowman; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Stobbs. Ewe lamb: 1, Stobbs; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Bowman. Pen of 5 shearlings: 1, Bowman; 2, Stobbs. Pen of lambs: 1, Stobbs; 2, Bowman. Pen, ram and 4 ewes: 1, Bowman; 2, Stobbs. Ram, any age: 1, Hastings Bros. Ewe, any age: 1, Bowman. Champion ram: Hastings Bros. Champion ewe: Bowman.

Fat Sheep

EXHIBITORS.—A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth; Robt. McEwen, London; Jno. R. Kelsey, Woodville; J. W. Springstead & Sons, Caistor Centre; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Johnson Bros., Appin; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington. AWARDS.—Wether, 1 year, long wool: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw. Wether, under 1 year, long wool: 1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Shore. Wether, 1 year and over, medium wool: 1, 3 and 4, Arkell & Sons; 2, Springstead & Sons. Wether, under 1 year, medium wool: 1 and 3, Johnson Bros.; 2, Stobbs; 4, Wright & Son. Champion long-wool wether: A. & W. Whitelaw. Champion medium-wool wether: Arkell & Son.

Swine Exhibit Stronger Than Usual

Although some people are rather pessimistic over the hog situation, there was very little pessimism shown by the pure-bred breeders exhibiting at the Western Fair. Not only did they bring out a particularly strong

lot of individuals in every class, but they report having made some excellent sales during the show week. The Berkshires were possibly the strongest throughout. Practically all the entries were shown at Toronto, while some of the classes were strengthened by local breeders bringing out creditable individuals. The condition in which the pigs were shown did not bear any evidence of a shortage of feed.

Berkshires.

EXHIBITORS.—G. L. Smith, Meadowvale; J. D. Monk, Springford; Adam Thomson, Stratford; J. S. Cowan, Atwood; F. C. Stevenson, London Junction; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming. AWARDS.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Thomson; 2, Monk; 3, Cowan. Boar, 1 year and under 2: 1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Thomson. Boar, 6 months: 1 and 3, Thomson; 2, Cowan. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Thompson. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, Cowan; 2, McEwen; 3, Thomson. Sow, 1 year and under 2: 1 and 3, Cowan; 2, Thomson. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 2, Thomson; 3, Cowan. Sow, under 6 months: 1, McEwen; 2, Cowan; 3, Thomson. Four pigs, under 6 months: 1, Thomson; 2 and 3, McEwen. Four pigs, offspring of 1 sow: 1, Thomson; 2 and 3, McEwen. Boar and 2 sows, over 1 year: 1, Cowan; 2 and 3, Thomson. Boar and 2 sows, under 1 year: 1, Thomson; 2, McEwen; 3, Cowan. Boar, any age: 1, McEwen. Sow, any age: 1, Cowan.

Yorkshires.

EXHIBITORS.—G. W. Miners, Exeter; J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; Henry Capes, Wyoming. AWARDS.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Miners. Boar, 1 year and under 2: 1, 2 and 3, Featherston. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Miners. Boar, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3 Featherston. Sow, 2 years and over: 1 and 2, Featherston; 3, Miners. Sow, 1 year and under 2 years: 1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Miners. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, Miners; 2 and 3, Featherston. Sow under 6 months: 1, Miners; 2 and 3, Featherston. Four pigs under 6 months: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Miners. Four pigs offspring of 1 sow: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Miners. Boar and 2 sows, over 1 year: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Miners. Boar and 2 sows, under 1 year: 1 and 3, Featherston; 2, Miners. Boar, any age: 1, Featherston. Sow any age: 1, Featherston.

Tamworths.

D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, were the only exhibitors of Tamworths, but they had a good showing in each class.

Chester Whites.

EXHIBITORS.—W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Henry Capes, Wyoming. AWARDS.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Wright & Son. Boar, 1 year and under 2: 1, Wright & Son; 2, Capes. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, Wright & Son. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Wright & Son. Sow, 2 years and over: 1 and 3, Wright & Son; 2, Capes. Sow, 1 year and under 2: 1, 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Capes; 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Four pigs, under 6 months: 1, Wright & Son; 2 and 3, Capes. Four pigs, offspring of 1 sow: 1, Wright & Son; 2 and 3, Capes. Boar and 2 sows, over 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Boar and 2 sows, under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Boar, any age: 1, Wright & Son. Sow, any age: 1, Wright & Son.

Hampshires.

There was only one exhibitor of Hampshires, this being Byron Robinson, Wheatley, who had a goodly number of entries out.

Poland Chinas.

EXHIBITORS.—Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; Geo. G. Gould, Essex. AWARDS.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1, Stobbs. Boar, 1 year and under 2: 1, Gould; 2, Stobbs. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Gould. Sow, 2 years and over: 1 and 2, Stobbs. Sow, 1 year and under 2: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs. Four pigs, under 6 months: 1, Stobbs. Four pigs, offspring of 1 sow: 1, Stobbs. Boar and 2 sows, over 1 year: 1 and 2, Stobbs. Boar and 2 sows, under 1 year: 1 and 2, Stobbs. Boar, any age: 1, Gould; 2, Stobbs. Sow, any age: 1, Stobbs.

Duroc Jerseys.

EXHIBITORS.—Ed. McPharlin & Sons, Essex; R. F. Robinson, Leamington; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington. AWARDS.—Boar, 2 years and over: 1 and 2, McPharlin & Sons; 3, Robinson. Boar, 1 year and under 2: 1, McPharlin & Sons; 2, Stobbs. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year: 1 and 2, Robinson; 3, McPharlin & Sons. Boar, under 6 months: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, McPharlin & Sons. Sow, 2 years and over: 1, Stobbs; 2, McPharlin & Sons. Sow, 1 year and under 2: 1, McPharlin & Sons; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, McPharlin & Sons. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Robinson; 2, Stobbs; 3, McPharlin & Sons. Four pigs, under 6 months: 1, Stobbs; 2, McPharlin & Sons. Four pigs, offspring of 1 sow: 1, Stobbs; 2, McPharlin & Sons. Boar and two sows, over 1 year: 1, Stobbs; 2, McPharlin & Sons. Boar and 2 sows, under 1 year: 1, McPharlin & Sons; 2, Stobbs. Boar, any age: 1, McPharlin & Sons. Sow, any age: 1, Stobbs.

Poultry Holding Its Own.

The space allotted to poultry was partially filled, there being less than a half dozen empty coops. Visitors, knowing the reputation of London as a poultry

centre, not only expect to see a large number of birds in competition, but birds of the very highest quality. In this they were not disappointed. It is doubtful if pullets and cockerels of the different breeds have ever been more strongly represented with as growthy, well-feathered birds. All the utility breeds were particularly strong, and there was a good showing of the fancy breeds and pet stock. Turkeys were light and not as well grown as we have seen, but water fowl were fairly well represented. It is an education to everyone interested in poultry to go through the Poultry Building and study the conformation and markings of the different breeds. The majority of people are familiar with but two or three, but at a show like the Western Fair scores of different breeds are to be seen. Each have their good points; some are bred for strictly egg production, others for meat, and others again largely for appearance. Besides these, there is the utility strain which furnishes a profitable number of eggs during the year and also produces good roasters. Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns led in point of number of entries.

Grain and Roots at the Western Fair.

The departments for grain and roots were not as well filled at the Western Fair as they might well have been, considering the advantages for growing such crops in the district surrounding the Forest City. A glance over the awards will show that there were comparatively few exhibitors, and that these had entries in many classes. The grain was an exceptionally good sample, and most of it was well cleaned. The roots made a very good display and there were mangels and turnips of enormous size. We cannot see the idea, however, of exhibitors bringing such rough mangels. In looking over the exhibit it was noticed that the judge usually preferred those that were smooth as well as large. Corn in the sheaf was of exceptional length and the ears were fairly well matured. The grain and root department of the Western Fair could be greatly enlarged if those in the vicinity would exhibit some of the good things which they grow on their farms.

Red winter wheat: 1, D. R. Palmer, Thorndale. White winter wheat: 1, Palmer; 2, W. McCutcheon, Glencoe. Six-rowed barley: 1, McCutcheon; 2, F. C. Stevenson, London; 3, Palmer. White oats: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Stevenson; 3, Palmer. Black oats: 1, McCutcheon; 2, C. Tuckey, Hyde Park; 3, Palmer. Small peas: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Palmer. Large peas: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Palmer. Small white beans: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Tuckey; 3, Palmer. Yellow dent corn: 1, Wm. Gould, Glencoe; 2, W. E. Wright & Sons, Glanworth; 3, McCutcheon. White flint: 1, McCutcheon. Yellow flint: 1, Gould; 2, McCutcheon. Red flint: 1, McCutcheon. Millet: 1, Palmer. Hungarian: 1, Palmer. Timothy: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Palmer. Clover seed: 1, McCutcheon. Flax: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Palmer. Sunflower: 1, A. G. Vining, London; 2, Tuckey; 3, K. Whitlaw, London. Red wheat, sheaves: 1, Palmer. White wheat, sheaves: 1, Palmer. Oat sheaves: 1, Palmer; 2, Stevenson. Barley, sheaves: 1, Palmer. Corn, sheaves: 1, Gould; 2, B. C. Brooks, London; 3, Palmer. Flint corn, sheaves: 1, W. Fuller, London; 2, Gould; 3, Palmer. Oats, sheaves, (East Middlesex Agricultural Society): 1, B. T. Baty, Wilton Grove; 2, J. H. Wheaton, Thorndale; 3, A. Cornish. Turnips, purple top: 1, H. L. Nichol, Wilton Grove; 2, Wright; 3, Fuller. Turnips, A. O. V.: 1, Nichol; 2, G. West, Ilderton; 3, W. Steele, Hyde Park. Turnips, Greystone: 1, Nichol; 2, West. Turnips, yellow: 1, Nichol. Carrots red: 1, C. Plunkett, Weston; 2, Nichol; 3, Tuckey. Carrots, giant orange: 1, Nichol; 2, Tuckey; 3, West. Carrots, half-long: 1, Nichol; 2, West; 3, Fuller. Carrots, A. O. V.: 1, Nichol; 2, H. Trott, London. Mangel, long red: 1, West; 2, Fuller; 3, Nichol. Mangel, giant yellow: 1, West; 2, Nichol; 3, Steele. Mangel, red

globe: 1, West; 2, Fuller; 3, F. & C. Fuller. Mangel, yellow globe: 1, W. Fuller; 2, West; 3, F. & C. Fuller. Sugar beets, red: 1, W. Fuller; 2, Nichol; 3, J. A. Carroll, London. Sugar beets, white: 1, W. Fuller; 2, Nichol; 3, West. Squash: 1, J. W. Agur, London; 2, N. Johnson, London; 3, W. Geddes. Pumpkins: 1, Agur; 2, Johnson; 3, Geddes. Collection field roots: 1, Nichol; 2, F. & C. Fuller; 3, Trott.

Machinery at the Western Fair.

The exhibit of farm machinery extended over a greater area than usual this year, and much of it was of a very practical nature. Not only were the machines to be seen, but many of them were in operation. Several makes of light tractors were demonstrating their power on the draw-bar and on the belt. Threshing machines, which, by the way, were of the small type, were being operated, and these were fully equipped with self-feeder, blower, grain elevator, etc. One firm had their tractors doing the actual threshing, baling the straw, grinding grain, and filling silos. A tractor was used to draw in the corn and grain and to draw away the straw. A 35-foot silo was erected on the grounds to show the height to which the corn could be blown with the power used. Having the machines in operation afforded visitors to the fair a splendid opportunity of ascertaining the machine most adapted to their especial farms. The display of farm implements was quite elaborate. Several firms-manufacturing farm lighting plants were represented on the grounds, demonstrating to the public the practicability of bringing the city conveniences, in the way of electric power, to the rural district. A stook-loader was something new to the majority of people. This is a large, rather cumbersome implement, driven by a tractor, which might be serviceable on the larger farms.

Dairy Products.

The Western Fair had the largest exhibit of dairy products in the history of the exhibition. There were twenty-one entries alone in the section calling for 14-pound boxes of butter, and there were 116 cheese on exhibition, being only four less than were at Toronto. The quality of the butter was excellent, and, of course, the cool weather helped to keep it so. It was the best finished lot of cheese shown that was ever seen at the Western Fair, and the quality was good as well.

Cheese Awards.—June colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, London, 96.97; 2, B. F. Howes, West Moncton, 96.76; 3, William Jamieson, Lambeth, 96.62; 4, M. Calder, Stratford, 96.31; 5, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 96.25; 6, W. Hargrave, Donegal, 95.42; 7, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 95.40. June white: 1, William Krotz, Palmerston, 98.16; 2, M. Calder, 97.69; 3, B. F. Howes, 97.48; 4, C. J. Donnelly, 97.43; 5, H. E. Donnelly, Strathfordville, 97.28; 6, W. T. Oliver, 96.22; 7, William Jamieson, 95.84. July colored: 1, L. H. Schneider, Gad's Hill, 98.79; 2, M. Calder, 97.02; 3, H. E. Donnelly, 96.53; 4, C. J. Donnelly, 96.49; 5, B. F. Howes, 95.91; 6, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 95.78, (won on flavor); 7, W. Krotz, Palmerston, 95.78. July white: 1, M. Calder, 97.71; 2, W. Krotz, 97.23; 3, B. F. Howes, 97; 4, C. J. Donnelly, 96.85; 5, H. J. Neeb, 96.83; 6, W. T. Oliver, 96.68; 7, L. H. Schneider, 96.25. August colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.11; 2, Jos. Skelton, Kintore, 96.65; 3, B. F. Howes, 96.60; 4, M. Calder, 96.59; 5, W. T. Oliver, 96.34; 6, F. C. Eastman, Arkona, 95.78; 7, H. J. Neeb, 95.60. August white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 98.02; 2, William Jamieson, 97.92; 3, Jos. Skelton, 97.70; 4, W. T. Oliver, 97.41; 5, H. E. Donnelly, 97.11; 6, B. F. Howes, 96.63; 7, H. J. Neeb, 96.40. Two Canadian flats: 1, Jos. Skelton, 97.95; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97.58, (won on flavor); 3, H. E. Donnelly, 97.58; W. T. Oliver, 96.59; 5, H. J. Neeb, 96.18; 6, Connolly Bros., Thamesford, 95.95; 7, William Jamieson, 95.88. Three Canadian stiltons: 1, M. Calder, 98.36; 2, C. J. Donnelly, 97.64; 3, Connolly Bros., 96.85; 4, L. E. Schienk, Brunner, 96.67. Dairy Instructor whose group of factories secured highest

aggregate of prizes in section 1 to 8: 1, R. A. Thompson, Atwood, 72 points; 2, Geo. M. McKenzie, Ingersoll, 70 points; 3, T. F. Boyes, Lambeth, 60 points. London special: 1, C. J. Donnelly.

Butter Awards.—Creamery, 56-lb. box: 1, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 97; 2, H. Hanson, Lacombe, Alta., 96.07; 3, Central Creameries, Calgary, 96.01; 4, Jas. Johnston, Rathburn, Ont., 95.09; 5, F. J. Newman, Lorneville, Ont., 95.07. Creamery, 14-lb. box: 1, H. Hanson, 97.02; 2, F. J. Newman, 96.06; 3, W. H. Jackson, 96.02. Creamery, 50 1-lb. prints: 1, W. H. Jackson, 96; 2, H. F. Newman, Cambridge, Ont., 95.08; 3, Jas. Johnston, 95.03; 4, Ontario Creameries Ltd., London, Ont., 94.09, (won on flavor); 5, C. A. Davies, Guelph, Ont., 94.09. Farm Dairy, 10 lbs.: 1, Mrs. J. Forsyth, Lambeth, Ont.; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, Ont.; 3, Mrs. R. Emerson, Sutton Jct.; 4, William Armstrong, Brussels; 5, Mrs. R. Duers, Goderich. Farm Dairy 1-lb. rolls or prints, 12 only: 1, Mrs. R. Emerson, Sutton Jct.; 2, J. J. Emerson, Sutton Jct.; 3, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower; 4, Mrs. J. Forsyth; 5, Miss L. B. Gregory. Special prize, 10-lb. prints: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory.

Butter-making Competition.—Amateur class: 1, Mrs. Fenwick, Brampton. Free for all: 1, Miss A. Barber, Guelph, 98.47; 2, Miss L. B. Gregory, Ilderton, 98.45; 3, Miss Bryden, Puslinch, 98.35; 4, Mrs. W. Hill, Parkhill, 98.31; 5, Miss Wilson, Ayr, 98.30; 6, Mrs. Fenwick, Brampton, 98.29. Sweepstakes (open to all except first and second-prize winners in previous classes): 1, Miss Wilson, Ayr, 98.62; 2, Mrs. Young, Belmont, 98.55; 3, Miss Bryden, 98.52; 4, Mrs. Duers, Goderich, 98.35; 5, Mrs. W. Hill, 98.27. Special for highest score: 1, Miss Wilson, 98.62.

Fruit of Excellent Quality.

There was nothing but favorable comment heard about the individual exhibits and displays in the Horticultural Building. We doubt if the fruit and flowers were ever more perfect in form and coloring, and the quality of the fruit was of the best. In the past, it has not been uncommon to find a considerable quantity of the fruit showing blemishes, but this year nothing of this was to be seen. Every specimen was about as nearly perfect as nature could produce it, and the exhibitors had evidently done their utmost in the selection of samples of uniform size and quality. The majority of the fruit was shown on plates; there were, however, a few boxes very nicely put up. Some excellent fruit was shown in the Middlesex County Special, and the London branch of the Middlesex Fruit Growers' Association had a rather unique exhibit. The different varieties of apples, plums, pears and grapes native to the district were displayed in boxes, while on the wall in the background was an apple calendar showing the varieties for all-year-around use. There were five apples of twelve different varieties, representing the months of the year. They were: July, Astrachans; August, Duchess; September, Blenheim; October, Wealthy; November, Pippin; December, King; January, Snow; February, Spy; March, Baldwin; April, Talman Sweet; May, Ben Davis; June, Russet.

The exhibit of flowers was particularly attractive, and the variety of color added to the appearance of the whole exhibit in the building. Florists in the city had particularly pleasing designs in their exhibits, and the showing of individual flowers, by amateurs and professionals, was worth a person going a considerable distance to see. The size of bloom and coloring of asters and gladioli made an appeal to all lovers of flowers. After seeing such an exhibit many will, no doubt, endeavor to improve the showing of flowers on the home grounds.

The vegetable section of the Horticultural Building has on former occasions been better filled, but we doubt if the quality was ever superior. There was a large showing of potatoes, and the general crops of the garden were well represented.

Large Attendance at the Central Canada Exhibition.

It has been said that the Central Canada Exhibition made more money in 1919 in spite of several rainy days than in any previous year. If this is true the exhibition of 1920 should make more money than in 1919. Wednesday's crowd was claimed to be a record one and throughout the whole week the weather was a great improvement over last year. Fair managers usually claim we believe that the midway makes the money and it certainly appeared this year as though it was money the directorate was after. The midway, however, was not particularly high-class that we could notice, but in quantity there was no discount on it if we include refreshment booths, and a host of other concessions of the cheaper kind. As a moneymaking proposition the fair this year should certainly prove eminently successful, but as a real educational factor in the lives of the people of Eastern Ontario and Quebec such a characterization would be wide of the mark in a great many respects. This is particularly true as regards Agriculture, exclusive of the several splendid contributions made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture about which more will be said later. Live stock is always the big end of agricultural exhibits at any fair, but in this respect Ottawa is fast reaching the stage of insignificance to the agricultural industry as respects several lines of stock. It is advertised that \$30,000 is being offered in prizes this year for live stock. This is, no doubt, the truth, but it would be interesting to know how much of this is taken up and for what kinds of stock. There is always a good showing of Ayrshire

cattle and there used to be a good showing of heavy horses, but the live stock end of the Central Canada Exhibition is going backward rather than forward. Beef cattle and swine were almost without competition. There were two herds of Jerseys and if it had not have been for the Holstein sale staged on the Fair Grounds, the exhibit of Black and Whites would no doubt have been much inferior in numbers at least to the very moderate showing that was made. Take the Ayrshires, the Holstein sale and the Central Experimental Farm away from the Central Canada Exhibition this year and there would have been mighty little left to create competition in live stock which is 75 per cent of the Agricultural exhibit.

There were some changes for the better this year. The introduction of an automobile show made it necessary to move the pure food exhibits out of Howick pavilion to the building that was formerly used for the machinery. The old sheep building that never was filled even at one end with sheep, was fixed up for machinery and the sheep and swine both found ample room in the long row of swine pens. The cattle judging ring was improved by being moved eastward and fenced in adequately. What is needed now is good seating accommodation under cover at both horse and cattle

rings and suitable judges' stands so that people will think there is something worth while going on there.

There were several exhibits of particularly valuable interest to agriculturists. Some of these we hope to refer to more at length in later issues, but particularly there was the exhibit of the Dominion Experimental Farms System, the exhibit of the Sheep and Swine Division and the Poultry Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, the Kemptville Agricultural School and the Domestic Science Department of the Macdonald Agricultural College. In addition to these exhibits there was the log hut filled with products from Northern Ontario and the dairy products in the dairy building.

Horses.

Clydesdales

It matters very little whether or not their grievances are imaginary, there has been for the past several years a feeling among the heavy-horse exhibitors that they have been discriminated against, and this without doubt is for the most part responsible for the large falling off in the number of entries in the Clydesdale exhibit at Ottawa. It is true importations have been almost nil for the past four years, but there are numbers of show horses in the country that may well have been out had their owners not been so indifferent. With the existing feeling present, this end of Eastern Ontario's biggest show has been rapidly declining. Why the feeling should exist is somewhat hard to determine. We would say

place was Sandhill Optimist, a month older and showing a good combination of type and smoothness, but less growthy and not quite so well balanced. Barweys the Goods, another typical young bull was placed at third. Six senior calves made a very good class and were headed by Burnside Baron Masterpiece. Burnside Henny Hopeful and Burnside Sunbeam Victory from the same stable were in second and third respectively. An equally large class of junior bull calves put Edgewood Brae Lad at the top, with Ottawa Victor and Ottawa Mons from the Experimental Farms herd in second and third.

Eight aged cows in milk were brought out and were eventually led by Belle of Oban, a cow of great substance, a particularly fine udder and smoothness. Auchlochan Emerald in second place showed even more substance than the first cow and was of much the same type, but her udder was not so good and the Judge, Alex. Hume, Campbellford, Ont., showed a marked preference for well-developed udders. In third place came Burnside Flora Ryan, a cow of less substance and of a little different type from the first and second animals. There were five three-year-old cows in milk and Cyrilla of Bridgeview easily acquired top position on account of the better udder she carried and because of the fact that she was in better bloom than Beauty of Bridgeview 2nd from the same stable that stood second. The latter, however, carried the better body, but could not win higher as they stood in the ring. In third position was Burnside Broomhill Girl, a smaller cow. Among another quintette of cows three-years-old and upwards, Canadian-bred, the judge's preference for udder development was again brought sharply to the fore when Annetta of Leaffield 2nd was put in first place. She carried a great udder and showed a strong constitution, but was markedly smaller than the next cow, Orange Blossom. The latter, however, carried much less udder, although she was larger and showed a very strong top. There were six dry cows three-years-old and upwards. It was here that Chapmanton Henry came out and once more started on her way for the championship. This honor she did acquire finally, but it was not won so easily as has been the case in the past. In her class she won on top line and udder over Ravensdale Tinker Bell, while Carleton Baroness from her own stable stood third.

There were four two-year-old heifers in milk. In this class Burnside Randy 3rd and Burnside Emma Blossom, that have fought it out ever since they were calves were placed in second and third positions as they have been named, while the honors were awarded to Spotty of Bridgeview. Braeburn Genevieve led a quartette of dry two-year-olds with Nellie of Bridgeview in second place and Braeburn Florence 4th in third.

There was an exceptionally fine line up of yearling heifers. The class was unusually uniform and after the six prize winners had been picked there still remained eight heifers that would have been considered a good class on other occasions. The class was finally headed by Burnside Henny Chapman, a fine type of Ayrshire heifer. Next in order came two newly imported heifers shown by the Experimental Farms, Grange Mary 5th and Hobsland Betty 7th. Ten senior calves also made a good class and the red ribbon here was given to Burnside May Scott, with Ottawa Tilly from the Experimental Farm in second. The Juniors were a smaller class headed by Flossie of Bridgeview and with Burnside Denty in second.

EXHIBITORS.—D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.; R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que.; Director, Experimental Farms, Ottawa; M. Begg, Moose Creek, Ont.; Chesley Pillar, Russell, Ont.; and R. Holmes, Howick, Que.

AWARDS.—Bull, three years and over, (3): 1, R. R. Ness, on Holehouse Hopeful; 2, Cavers, on Burnside Fanny's Lensier; 3, D. T. Ness, on Bonnie Brae Lad. Bull, two years, (2): 1, R. R. Ness, on Killoch Volunteer; 2, Holmes, on Burnside Sir Andrew. Bull, one year, (5): 1, Experimental Farm, on Overton Lord Kyle (imp.); 2, R. R. Ness, on Sandhill Optimist; 3, Begg, on Barweys the Goods; 4, D. T. Ness, on Thornhill Renewer; 5, Cavers on Burnbrae Chief. Senior bull calf (6): 1, 2 and 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Baron Masterpiece, Burnside Henny Hopeful and Burnside Sunbeam Victory; 4, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Near Print; 5, Pillar, on Baronet. Junior bull calf, (7): 1, and 6, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Brae Lad and Edgewood Barweys; 2 and 3, Experimental Farms, on Ottawa Victor and Ottawa Mons; 4, Pillar, on Captain Osborne of Russell; 5, R. R. Ness, on Oban Chief. Champion male: Experimental Farms, on Overton Lord Kyle (imp.). Cow, four years and over, in milk, (8): 1, 2 and 6, Experimental Farms, on Belle of Oban, Auchlochan Emerald (imp.) and Culraigie Dot (imp.); 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Flora Ryan; 4, Begg, on Springhill Stylish Alice; 5, Cavers, on Ryanogue Genevieve. Cow, three years, in milk, (5): 1 and 2, Begg, on Cyrilla of Bridgeview and Beauty of Bridgeview 2nd; 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Broomhill Girl; 4, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Buttercup; 5, Cavers, on Oakland Fairy. Cow, three years and over, in milk, Canadian bred, (5): 1, Begg, on Annetta of Leaffield 2nd and 3, Cavers, on Orange Blossom and Florence 2nd; 4, Pillar, on Stoney Craft Pride; 5, D. T. Ness, Ravensdale Susie. Heifer, two years, in milk, (4): 1, Begg, on Spotty of Bridgeview; 2 and 3, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Randy 3rd, and Burnside Emma Blossom; 4, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Miss Nellie. Heifer, one year, (14): 1, 4 and 5, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Henny Chapman, Burnside Rose Harley and Catlins Pansy 6th; 2 and 3, Experimental Farms, on Grange Mary 5th (imp.) and Hobsland Betty 7th (imp.); 6, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Heifer Bull. Senior heifer calf, (10): 1 and 6, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Mary Scott and Burnside Maggie Finlaystone 9th; 2, Experimental Farms, on Ottawa

Tilly; 3 and 5, D. T. Ness, on Edgewood Tinker Bell and Edgewood Blossom Best; 4, Cavers, on Braeburn Genevieve 3rd. Junior heifer calves, (6): 1 and 6, Begg, on Flossie of Bridgeview and Betty of Bridgeview; 2, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Denty 11th; 3, D. T. Ness, on Miss Elva of Oban; 4, Experimental Farms, on Ottawa Lady 2nd; 4, Cavers, on Florence 5th. Dry cow, three years and over (6): 1 and 3, R. R. Ness, on Chapmanton Henny and Carleton Baroness; 2, D. T. Ness, on Ravensdale Tinker Bell; 4, Cavers, on Violet 5th. Dry heifer, two years: 1, 3 and 4, Cavers, on Braeburn Genevieve, Braeburn Florence 4th and Braeburn Dewdrop 2nd; 2, Begg, on Nellie of Bridgeview. Champion female: Ness, on Chapmanton Henny. Senior herd: Experimental Farms; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, Cavers. Junior herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Begg; 3, Experimental Farms. Four, get of sire: 1 and 3, R. R. Ness, on get of Hobsland Masterpiece and Holehouse Hopeful; 2, Experimental Farms, on get of Brunsdale Ypres Masterpiece; 4, D. T. Ness, on get of Barweys Footprint. Two, produce of



Castlehill Sybil's Gamboge.

First two-year-old and Champion Jersey male at the Central Canada Exhibition, 1920, for W. Lyall, Magog, Que.

cow: 1, Cavers, on produce of Violet; 2 and 3, R. R. Ness, on produce of Chapmanton Henny and Holehouse Randy 9th; 4, Experimental Farms, on produce of Lady Gray. Cow, having official record begun at 5 years of age or over: 1, R. R. Ness, on Chapmanton Henny (conformation 94 + production 6.04=100.04). Cow having official record begun under five years: 1, D. T. Ness, on Ravensdale Tinker Bell (89+6.9=95.9); 2, Begg, on Annetta of Leaffield (86+9.5=95.5); 3, Cavers, on Orange Blossom (87-6.63=93.63).

Holsteins.

Holsteins were a disappointment to many at the Central Canada this year. W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minnesota, who has for the last two years judged at the Canadian National at Toronto, officiated at Ottawa this year for the first time, and we believe gave satisfaction as general as has ever been given. He had poor material to work with in nearly every class, and in many cases it was a question of picking out two or three good ones in the class, arranging these in order and then letting the remainder take up the prize money. The two-day sale of the Ottawa Valley Holstein Club attracted many more cattle to the fair than were shown in the ring, with the result that there were few really good Holstein classes brought out.



Lakeview King Mona.

First aged bull and Champion Holstein male at the Central Canada Exhibition, 1920, for M. J. McKay, Cornwall, Ont.

Four aged bulls came out on the start and the honors were awarded to Lakeview Sir Mona, a large bull showing considerable quality. He was later given the championship. Gano Favorit Brave Boy, in second, was a much larger bull, but coarser, while Schuiling Favorite Faim in third, was typey, but smaller than the others. The six two-year-olds that came out were an uneven class, but Count Rauwerd Rattler, the Kemptville Agricultural School bull, was finally placed first over Gold Dollar Desta Abbekerk, his nearest competitor. There were three good ones on top among the seven yearlings. The winning bull was a very smooth individual, but very nervous, and it was difficult for the judge to get a look at him properly. He was young, smooth and well fitted and showed quality and masculinity. The second bull, Perfection of Pleasant Valley, was a bull of greater capacity and a stronger top than the winner, but he showed less masculinity in the ring and was inclined to sleepiness. The third bull was Dutchland Artis Canary, a bigger, growthier, but also leggier animal. Among five senior calves there were three fair ones at the head, led by Rideau Vale Sir

Lyons Echo with Senator Bateman in second, and Rideau Vale Sir Segis Echo in third. Nine juniors showed two twins in the lead from the same stable as the winner of the last class. Rideau Sir Pontiac and Rideau Vale Sir Clyde took the first two ribbons here with K. A. S. Boutsje Count, from the Kemptville School, in third.

There was not a great deal of good show material among the twelve aged cows in milk that lined up before the judge. The winner of the red, Helena of Pleasant Valley, was a nice, typey cow with good depth, straightness and quality. Maple Hill Faith in second place, was better veined, but showed an udder that was not so well hung. Her general type was the same as that of the winner. Het Loo Boon, a strong cow of good size was in third. In the aged dry class Flora Tensen, previously well known in the Ottawa show-ring, was given first place. She is a big black cow with a strong top and plenty of substance and capacity, and it was this that won her first position over her stablemate Forum Hengerveld De Kol 3rd, an animal of less capacity and a less superior top line. Homestead Houwtje Calamity was the third cow. There were only two three-year-old cows in milk, and Jessie Segis Walker easily won over Countess Beets Korndyke. In the three-year-old dry class the prize money was all taken up and the red ribbon carried off by Iris of Pleasant Valley, with Artis Segis Korndyke taking the blue.

There were likewise only two two-year-old heifers in milk. Fayne Lauretta won here. Of the six dry two-year-olds Burnside Echo Champion was decidedly the best of the lot, and she was eventually made champion. She is a nice heifer, smooth, carries a good udder and on this account won over Hilda of Pleasant Valley, that stood second in the class. Granden Susie was third. Seven senior yearlings gave first place to Burnside Korndyke Riverdale, a smaller, smoother quality heifer than Marguerite of Pleasant Valley that stood in second. There were four junior yearlings, and these were led by a Kemptville School heifer, K. A. S. Toitilla Lass, followed by Mazadara Clyde Waldorf. The calf classes were not particularly good, although there were some good calves in each. Echo Teake Verbele won the senior class and Rideau Vale Urmagelsche, the junior.

EXHIBITORS.—M. J. McKay, Cornwall; J. S. Havey, Arnprior; P. W. Taber, East Farnham; J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.; G. S. Gooderham, Clarkson; F. S. Caldwell, Carp; N. Sangster, Ormstown; H. Carson, Ottawa; J. Vipond & Son, Cumming's Bridge; Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville; A. N. MacDonald, Dalhousie Mills, Que.; W. H. Miner, Granby; J. B. Wylie, Almonte; Hopkins Bros., Ottawa; Cummings & Vipond, Cumming's Bridge; D. B. Tracy, Cobourg; R. J. Eadie, Russell.

AWARDS.—Bull, 3 years and over (4): 1, McKay, on Lakeview King Mona; 2, Taber, on Grand Favorit Brave Boy; 3, Harvey, on Schuiling Favorite Faim; 4, Havey, on Sir Echo Sylvia Paul De Kol. Bull, 2 years (6): 1, Kemptville Agr. School, on Count Rauwerd Rattler; 2, Vipond & Son, on Gold Dollar Desta Abbekerk; 3, Sangster, on Nixon of Pleasant Valley; 4, Caldwell, on Mac of Hillside; 5, MacDonald, on King Segis Alcartra Posch. Bull, 1 year (7): 1, Hopkins Bros., on Count Paul E. Posch; 2, Sangster, on Perfection of Pleasant Valley; 3 and 4, Harvey, on Dutchland Artis Canary and Sir Inka Sylvia Pontiac; 5, Miner, on Sir Sadie Keyes Purity. Senior bull calf (5): 1 and 3, Carson, on Rideau Vale Sir Lyons's Echo and Rideau Vale Sir Segis Echo; 2, Harvey, on Senator Bateman; 4, Sangster, on Ned of Pleasant Valley; 5, Miner, on Occola Fayne Hengerveld. Junior bull calf (9): 1, 2, 4 and 5, Carson, on Rideau Sir Pontiac, Rideau Vale Sir Clyde, Rideau Vale Sir Walker and Rideau Vale Sir Woodcrest; 3, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Boutsje Count. Champion bull, McKay, on Lakeview King Mona. Cow, 4 years old or over, in milk (12): 1 and 5, Sangster, on Helena of Pleasant Valley and Edna Duchess Hengerveld; 2, Harvey, on Maple Hill Faith; 3, Cummings & Vipond, on Het Loo Boon; 4, Carson, on Countess Plus. Cow, 4 years or over, dry: 1 and 2, Carson, on Flora Tensen and Forum Hengerveld; 3, Homestead Houwtje Calamity; 4, Vipond & Son, on Pontiac Beauty Segis, 5, Tracy, on Sadie Beets Korndyke. Cow, 3 years, dry (6): 1, Sangster, on Iris of Pleasant Valley; 2, 3 and 5, Harvey, on Artis Segis Korndyke, Isabelle Segis Korndyke and Princess Segis Bateman; 4, Vipond & Son, on Rose Mauleen Fayne. Heifer, 2 years, dry (6): 1, Wylie, on Burnside Echo Champion; 2, Sangster, on Hilda of Pleasant Valley; 3, Havey, on Granden Susie; 4, Harvey, on Polly Beets Walker; 5, Tracy, on Sadie Beets Keyes. Cow, 3 years old, in milk (2): 1, Harvey, on Jessie Segis Walker; 2, Tracy, on Countess Beets Korndyke. Heifer, 2 years old, in milk (2): 1, Vipond & Son, on Fayne Lauretta; 2, Tracy, on Ethel Mercedes Korndyke. Heifer, senior yearling, dry (7): 1, Wylie, on Burnside Korndyke Riverdale; 2 and 4, Sangster, on Marguerite of Pleasant Valley and Lottie of Pleasant Valley; 3 and 5, Tracy, on Edith Segis Keyes and Princess Wayne Keyes; 6, Miner, on Correct Fayne Calamity. Heifer, junior yearling (4): 1, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Toitilla Lass; 2 and 3, Harvey, on Mazadara Clyde Waldorf and Mable Beets Walker; 4, Miner, on Betty Tensen Keyes. Heifer calf, senior (6): 1, Vipond & Son, on Echo Teake Verbele; 2 and 3, Gooderham, on Ekster Segis Lyons, and Pauline Overton Pitertje; 4, Harvey, on Queen Anne; 5, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Mercena Rattler. Heifer calf, junior: 1, Carson, on Rideau Vale Urmagelsche; 2, Cumming's & Vipond, on Sylvia Echo Favorit; 3 and 5, Kemptville School, on K. A. S. Sylvia Rattler, and K. A. S. Echo Rattler; 4, Eadie, on Mercedes Sylvia Lass. Champion female and best junior female, 1 year or more: Wylie, on Burnside Echo Champion. Four, get of sire, over 6 months old:

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eman in second, and in third. Nine juniors from the same stable as Rideau Sir Pontiac and first two ribbons here from the Kemptville

of good show material milk that lined up before red, Helena of Pleasant with good depth, straight-Faith in second place, an udder that was not was the same as that a strong cow of good dry class Flora Tensen, Ottawa show-ring, was black cow with a strong capacity, and it was in over her stablemate a animal of less capacity Homestead Houwtje

There were only two and Jessie Segis Walker Kornydyke. In the money was all taken off by Iris of Pleasant ke taking the blue.

Two two-year-old heifers here. Of the six dry champion was decidedly eventually made cham-smooth, carries a good over Hilda of Pleasant class. Granden Susie s gave first place to smaller, smoother quality sant Valley that stood or yearlings, and these heifer, K. A. S. Toitilla de Waldorf. The calf d, although there were o Teake Verbele won ale Urmagelsche, the

Cornwall; J. S. Havey, Farnham; J. Harvey, Erham, Clarkson; F. S. Ormstown; H. Carson, King's Bridge; Kemptville; A. N. MacDonald, Miner, Granby; J. B. Ottawa; Cummings & B. Tracy, Cobourg;

over (4): 1, McKay, on er, on Grand Favorit iling Favorite Faim; 4, ul De Kol. Bull, 2 on, on Count Rauwer d Gold Dollar Desta of Pleasant Valley; 5, MacDonald, on King year (7): 1, Hopkins 2, Sangster, on Per- d 4, Harvey, on Dutcha ka Sylvia Pontiac; 5, rity. Senior bull calf n Vale Sir Lyon's Echo 2, Harvey, on Senator of Pleasant Valley; 5, rvd. Junior bull calf eau Sir Pontiac, Rideau ir Walker and Rideau le School, on K. A. S McKay, on Lakeview or over, in milk (12): of Pleasant Valley and Harvey, on Maple Hill on Het Loo Boon; 4, y, 4 years or over, dry; en and Forum Henger- calamity; 4, Vipond & Tracy, on Sadie Beets 6): 1, Sangster, on Iris Harvey, on Artis Segis yke and Princess Segis Rose Mauleen Fayne ylie, on Burnside Echo a of Pleasant Valley; 3, Harvey, on Polly Beets Beets Keyes. Cow, 3 on Jessie Segis Walker; Kornydyke. Heifer, 2 ond & Son, on Fayne Mercedes Kornydyke.

1, Wylie, on Burnside angster, on Marguerite of Pleasant Valley; 3 ves and Princess Wayne yne Calamity. Heifer, le School, on K. A. S. r, on Mazadara Clyde er; 4, Miner, on Betty enior (6): 1, Vipond 2 and 3, Gooderham, uline Overton Pitertje; Kemptville School, on r calf, junior: 1, Carson, Cumming's & Vipond, Kemptville School, on A. S. Echo Rattler; 4, Champion female and re: Wylie, on Burnside ire, over 6 months old:

1, Sangster, on get of Hillside Sam Bonerges; 2, Harvey, on get of King Walter Kornydyke; 3, Kemptville School, on get of Count Rauwerd Rattler. Two, produce of cow, over 6 months old (3): 1, Wylie, on produce of Burnside Teake Kornydyke; 2, Harvey, on produce of Alice Bateman; 3, Sangster, on produce of Lady Rhoda. Graded herd: 1, Sangster; 2, Harvey. Junior herd: 1, Kemptville School; 2, Harvey. Best herd, bull and 4 females, any age: Carson, with Dutchess of Norfolk Flora Tensen, Forum Hengerveld, Countess Plus and Sir Pontiac Clyde Pietje.

Jerseys.

There were only two exhibitors of Jerseys this year as compared with three in 1919, but neither Papple Bros., Brantford, nor W. Lyall, Magog, who showed, were among the exhibitors last year. The number of the animals brought out was not large and the quality was by no means unusual although there were a few good ones. Six entries constituted the largest class, namely, three-year-old cows and in three other female classes there were four out. Gordon Duncan, Todmorden, Ontario, placed the awards.

Papple Bros. had the only entry in aged bulls and yearlings, Brampton Bright Noble and June Bell's Bright Noble appearing respectively in these classes. Lyall's single entry two-year-old, Castlehill Sybil's Gamboge, won out for the championship and is a very typey, straight-lined, smooth bull, although he was not well handled when he came up for championship honors. There were three junior bull calves headed by Butter Girl's Noble with Castlehill Dandy in second place.

Four aged cows made no more than a fair class, and were led by Castlehill Lady Emily. She carried an udder of slightly inferior quality to that of Castlehill Noble Guenon her closest contender, but she was a milkier looking individual and carried more quality throughout. The best slung udder in the class was on Fluffy's Fontaine in third place. Six three-year-olds made the best class of the breed, and it was here that the champion Jersey female was found in Castlehill White Easel, a smooth, typey and breedy looking cow. She carried by far the best udder in the class and it was this principally that put her in first place over Castlehill 2nd's Pet. This cow was larger, stronger at the heart and carried a larger udder. The latter was, however, not nearly so well proportioned, and showed, moreover, a tendency to weakness in one fore quarter. The third cow, Castlehill May Queen, was dry, but achieved her position, because of the quality she carried. Buttercup's Noble Spot easily won first as a two-year-old in a showing of two, while Golden Beauty's Primrose, as a yearling and the oldest among four won on size, top-line and strength. Next to her came Castlehill Dairy-like, the youngest of the class. Belmont Noble Buttercup carried off the red as a senior calf with four competitors, while among two juniors Castlehill Daisy was first.

AWARDS.—Bull, three years and over, (1): 1, Papple Bros., on Brampton Bright Noble. Bull, two years (1): 1, Lyall, on Castlehill Sybil's Gamboge. Bull, one year, (1): 1, Papple Bros., on June Bells Bright Noble. Junior bull calf, (3): 1 and 3, Papple Bros., on Butter Girl's Noble and Foxy Girl's Noble; 2, Lyall, on Castlehill Dandy. Champion bull: Lyall, on Castlehill Sybil's Gamboge. Cow, four years and over, (4): 1, 2 and 4, Lyall, on Castlehill Lady Emily, Castlehill Noble Guenon and Castlehill Polly; 3, Papple Bros., on Fluffy's Fontaine. Cow, three years, (6): 1, 2 3 and 5, Lyall, Castlehill White Easel, Castlehill 2nd's Pet, Castlehill May Queen, and Castlehill Mentora; 4, Papple Bros., on Belmont Noble Sunray. Heifer, two years, (2): 1 and 2, Papple Bros., on Buttercup's Noble Spot and Belmont Noble Foxy. Heifer, 1 year, (4): 1, Papple Bros., on Golden Beauty's Primrose; 2, 3 and 4, Lyall, on Castlehill Dairylike, Castlehill Beauty and Castlehill Triumph. Heifer, senior calf, (4): 1 and 2, Papple Bros., on Belmont Noble Buttercup and Opal's Bright Jewel; 3 and 4, Lyall, on Castlehill Sultanne and Castlehill Oxford Daisy. Heifer, junior calf, (2): 1, Lyall, on Castlehill Daisy; 2, Papple Bros., on Golden Beauty Lily. Champion female, Lyall, on Castlehill White Easel. Bull and four females, any age(2): Chateau Laurier Special: 1, Lyall; 2, Papple Bros. One bull, four females over one year, (2): 1, Lyall; 2, Papple Bros. Four animals, get of one sire, (2) 1, Lyall, on get of Fern's Oxford Noble 2nd; 2, Papple Bros., on get of Brampton Bright Noble.

Guernseys.

Among Guernseys, A. Carter, Knowlton, Que., was the only exhibitor, but he had out a dozen head of good individuals that served to represent the breed for the benefit of exhibition visitors. Peter Pan of Stannon, the aged bull was declared champion male and Canadian Hope, three-year-old cow was made champion female. Jas. Roper, Charlottetown, P. E. I., was judge.

Grade Dairy Cattle.

Ayrshires and Holsteins competed for honors among grade dairy cattle this year and were exhibited by Chesley Pillar, Russell; D. T. Ness, Howick; F. S. Caldwell, Carp; N. Sangster, Ormstown, and J. P. Cavers, Ormstown.

AWARDS.—Aged cow in milk: 1, Sangster; 2 and 3, Ness; 4, Pillar; 5, Cavers. Cow 3 years old, in milk: 1 and 2, Ness; 3, Caldwell. Heifer, 2 years, in milk: 1, Caldwell; 2, Ness. Champion: Sangster, on aged cow. One pure-bred bull and 4 females, grades: 1, Ness; 2, Cavers; 3, Caldwell. Four, get of sire: Ness.

Beef Cattle.

Always a slender exhibit at the Central Canada Exhibition, beef cattle this year were lighter than usual and there was practically no competition through-

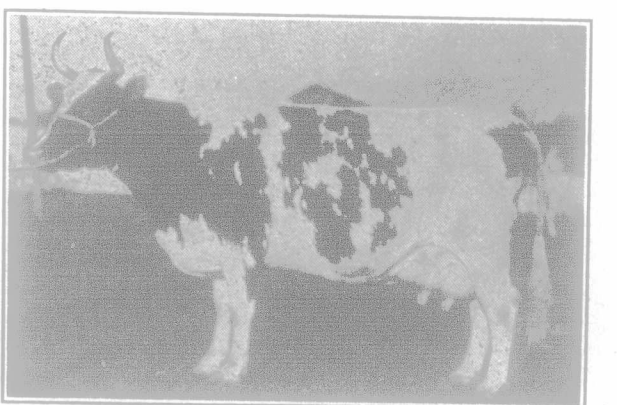
out. Aberdeen-Angus were not represented at all and there were only two head of fat cattle, both yearlings and shown by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Shorthorns.

Shorthorns were much weaker than usual, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, and Jno. Harvey, Frelighsburg, being the only exhibitors. The latter entered only in three-year-old bulls, two-year-old heifers, senior yearling heifers and breeder's herd. He had the only entry in aged bulls and senior yearling heifers, and got second and third in two-year-old heifers, and second in breeder's herd. Edwards won the male championship in his junior yearling, Corals Champion, a fairly good bull and the female championship on his two-year-old heifer, Duchess of Gloster 53rd. Harry Pettit, Freeman, Ont., placed the ribbons.

Herefords.

J. Page, Wallacetown, was the only exhibitor, but he was out with 10 head that were representative of the breed although not of the same quality that have come from this herd on previous occasions. Brae Real 6th, the aged bull was made champion male and Ruby Fairfax, two-year-old heifer, champion female. Harry Pettit, Freeman, Ont., placed the awards.



Belle of Oban.
First prize aged Ayrshire cow in milk at the Central Canada Exhibition, 1920, for the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Sheep.

There was more competition in sheep this year at Ottawa than there was last year, when the only competition was in Oxfords. This year there was some competition in Leicesters, Southdowns and Shropshires. Robert Miller, Stouffville, made the awards.

Cotswolds.

G. H. Mark & Son were on the only Cotswold exhibitors, but they had out two entries in nearly every class. The championships were awarded to the winning shearlings in both the ram and ewe classes.

Leicesters.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and N. Allin, Newcastle, provided the competition in Leicesters this year. The latter got both championships on the winning shearlings. The Experimental Farm won first on aged ram; first, second and fifth on ewe lamb, first on pen of lambs, second and fourth on shearling ram, second and third on ram lamb, third and fourth in each case on aged and shearling ewes, and second on graded pen. Allin got the remainder.

Southdowns.

Competition was provided by G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain, and R. Young, Jr., Glanford, Young got both the championships on the two shear ram and the shearling ewe. Mark & Son won second on aged ram, first on shearling ram, second on ram lamb, third and fourth on aged ewe, third on shearling ewe, first and second on ewe lamb, first on graded pen and second on pen of lambs, the remainder going to Young.

Shropshires.

EXHIBITORS.—L. Skinner & Son, Tyrone, Ont.; Experimental Farm, Ottawa; R. Young, Jr., Glanford, Ont.; A. Dow & Sons, Metcalfe; A. M. Stuart & Son, Osgoode.

AWARDS.—Ram, two-shears and over: 1, Young; 2, Skinner; 3, Exper. Farm; 4, Dow & Sons; 5, Stuart. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Skinner; 2, Young; 4, Dow & Sons; 5, Exper. Farm. Ewe, two shears and over: 1 and 3, Skinner; 2, Young; 4, Exper. Farms; 5, Stuart. Ewe, shearling: 1, 3 and 4, Young; 2 and 5, Skinner. Ewe lamb: 1, 3 and 5, Skinner; 2 and 4, Young. Pen ram lamb and 3 ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor: 1, Skinner; 2, Young. Pen, ram any age, 2 ewes, 1-year-old or over and 2 ewe lambs: 1, Young; 2, Skinner. Champion ram: Young on the aged ram. Champion ewe: Skinner, on the ewe lamb.

A. Dow & Sons and A. M. Stuart & Son competed for the Eastern Counties special. The majority of the firsts went to Dow & Sons, but Stuart won the ram championship on the aged ram. The latter also secured second on shearling ewe, but in the other classes they were forced to be content with third or fourth placing.

Oxfords.

In this breed G. W. Acres, Vernon, was the only exhibitor. He had several entries in each class of the Eastern Counties Specials for Oxfords, but only one entry throughout the regular classification.

Wool.

Fine medium: 1, Mark; 2 and 4, Young; 3, Mrs. A. Ayre, Hampton. Medium: 1, 3 and 5, Young; 2, Mrs.

Ayre; 4, Mark. Coarse: 1 and 4, Mrs. Ayre; 2 and 3, J. B. Armstrong, Teeswater. Lustre: 1, Mark; 2 and 5, Mrs. Ayre; 3 and 4, Armstrong.

Swine.

The swine show was also light at Ottawa this year, and in none of the breeds was there any degree of competition. There were no Berkshires shown at all. J. E. Brethour, Burford, made the awards.

Yorkshires.

A. Dynes, Ottawa; M. C. Neate, Ottawa, and the Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, were the only Yorkshire exhibitors, the last-named winning first on aged boars, their only entry. M. C. Neate likewise had only one entry in the one-year-old sow class, in which he got third place. Dynes got the remainder, including both championships, the sow 1 year old and under 2, and the boar 1 year and under 2 winning.

Tamworths.

There were two exhibitors of Tamworths, G. B. Baker, Newington and J. T. Dagg, Navan. Dagg won all the placings in sow under 6 months, second and third out of three entries of 4 under six months, progeny of 1 sow, and also got the championship sow. Baker had the remainder of the classes to himself, and the boar 6 months and under 1 year was awarded the championships.

Other Distinct Breeds.

J. G. Annisser, Tilbury, Ont., and W. G. Cluff, Roche's Point, Ont., showed Chester Whites in this section, the latter having only one entry, a boar, 1 year and under 2 that came out alone. Annisser secured both championships.

Export Bacon Hogs.

A. Dynes, Ottawa, had the only three entries for best pen of four pure-breds. In the Junior Farmers' Inter-County Bacon Hog Contest, for one pair of bacon hogs, fed and cared for by the contestant, there were only two entries, W. W. McCrostie, Metcalfe, Ont., winning first, and G. B. Baker, Newington, second.

Cheese and Butter Awards.

The display of cheese and butter was not large this year, but the display of dairy products looked very well and the following are the awards for cheese and butter:

Cheese.—August, colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, London, 96.8; 2, Benson Avery, Kinburn, 96.3; 3, Wesley Koltz, Palmerston, 95.5; 4, E. A. Toller, Kinburn, 95.2; 5, J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, 94.6. August, white: 1, Alfred Pepper, Vankeek, 96.4; 2, Wesley Klotz, 95.5; 3, A. J. Cameron, Cornwall, 94.9; 4, E. A. Toller, 94.8; 5, J. Skebon, Kintore, 94.7. June, colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.0; 2, Wesley Koltz, 95.7; 3, Ben F. Howes, West Monkton, 94.9; 4, J. L. Lavine, Sandown, 94.8; 5, E. A. Toller, 94.6.

Creamery Butter.—56-lb. box, solid pack: 1, Central Creameries Limited, Calgary, 97.2; 2, C. A. Metcalf, Tantallon, Sask., 96.5; 3, Eldon Creamery Limited, Lorneville, 96.4; 4, W. H. Jackson, Marker-ville, Alta., 95.9; 5, I. S. McGrath, Buck Hills, Sask., 95.8. Creamery prints, 20 lbs.: 1, C. E. Christensen, Edmonton, Alta., 97.2; 2, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, 96.6; 3, J. Duncan, St. Hyacinth, Que., 96.1 Diploma, open to produce dealers only: Whyte Packing Co., Brockville, 94.3.

Dairy Butter.—Tub, box, firkin, or crock, 10 lbs.: 1, J. J. Emerson, Sutton Jct., Que., 93.2; 2, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, 93.1; 3, Mrs. O. B. Meldrum, Wyman, Que., 92.6; 4, C. W. George, Maisonville, Que., 90.7. Package, or basket of prints, 10 lbs.: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace, 93.8; 2, J. J. Emerson, 93.5; 3, C. W. George, 92.7; 4, Mary F. Young, Maisonville, Que., 91.6.

Ottawa Holsteins Make Good Averages.

On Thursday and Friday, September 16 and 17, at the Central Canada Exhibition Grounds, the Ottawa Valley and District Holstein Breeder's Club held their third annual sale and disposed of 98 head for the splendid average of \$249 throughout; the total proceeds amounting to \$24,515. The sale was under the management of the Club Secretary, William R. Cummings, of Cummings Bridge. Many of the cattle offered were in too thin flesh to help either the breed, sale, or vendor, but this seems to be the most difficult problem to overcome in all club sales and unless the club is exceptionally well established it is next thing to an impossibility to eliminate every plain entry in a sale of one hundred head. Contrary to the conditions in the 1919 sale very few cattle went a great distance from Ottawa. Jno Harvey, from Frelighsburg, Quebec, was perhaps farther from home than any other purchaser, although a New Zealand breeder was present and did some bidding. Mr. Harvey was also the largest purchaser for the day, taking 8 head at an average of \$350 each and was the runner up on the year-old heifer, Sylvia May Echo Champion, that topped the two days selling at \$1,950. This heifer was got by May Echo Champion, a full brother to May Echo Sylvia and her dam was a 29.49-lb. daughter of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch which was the sire of May Echo Sylvia. The purchaser of this royally bred heifer was W. W. Immerson, a young breeder from Harlem, Ont., and a member of the club. Marshall Miller, Brome Centre, Que., who consigned the \$1,950 heifer made the highest average of any of the consignors with 3 head averaging \$771.60. Other consignments averaging up well were W. C. Houch & Sons, Chippewa, with 4 head averaging \$469; J. W. Stewart Lyon, with 3 head averaging \$383, two of which were 10 month's heifers only. Jno. R. Wylie of Almonte with 5 head

averaged \$378 and Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Quebec, with 4 head made \$272 average. The sale was conducted by S. T. Wood, of Syracuse, N. Y.; sales manager, and Col. L. D. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, and L. E. Franklin, Toronto, Auctioneers. The sales in excess of \$100 follow, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers of each.

Sunset View Wandagelsche Veeman, J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.	825
Consigned by J. C. Jakes, Merrickville, Que.:	
Freda Korndyke Burke, Routcliff Bros., Aylmer, Que.	150
Bessie Burke Tensen, Routcliff Bros.	235
Midnight Korndyke Girl, W. Borthwick, Ottawa.	300
Gipsy Korndyke, W. B. Ellwood	200
Consigned by Neil Sangster, Ormstown:	
Marguerite of Pleasant Valley, J. D. McMartin, St. Scholastique.	300
Nixon of Pleasant Valley, Richard Dowler, Billings Bridge.	200
Lottie of Pleasant Valley, J. Harvey.	315
Edna Duchess Hengerveld, W. W. Hammond.	275
Consigned by Gordon S. Gooderham, Clarkson:	
Pauline Overton Pietertje, Box & Son.	200
Ekster Segis Lyons, J. D. McMartin, St. Scholastique.	225
Aaggie Abbekerk De Kol, Jas. Knapp, Merrickville.	225
Aaggie Abbekerk De Kol, J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Quebec.	185
Brookside Aristocrat Johanna, A. D. Foster & Son, Bloomfield.	105
Manor Pietje Artis, Jas. Knapp.	290
Vernon Tensen, J. Condie.	145
Homestead Houwtje Calamity, J. Harvey.	255
Manor Keyes Segis, E. R. Grimes.	100
Brookside Brightwood Princess, A. C. Hardy, Brockville.	310
Daisy Margaret, C. E. Knapp.	230
Colantha Fayne Aaggie, X. Plaunt, Northcote.	155
Cloverdale Topsy Posch, F. E. Came.	175
Ruby Dolice Posch, C. Baker, Brighton.	400
Consigned by X. Plaunt, Northcote:	
Jean Evergreen Hengerveld, A. A. McGibbon, Brownsburg.	150
Bess Hengerveld, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.	260
Mary Hengerveld, C. Craig, Cyrville.	200
Aaggie Avon De Kol, W. W. Hammond.	205
Consigned by Marshall Miller, Brome Centre:	
Princess Echo Sylvia, F. E. Came, Richelieu.	225
Princess Echo Aulinda, J. R. Heron, Billings Bridge.	140
Sylvia May Echo Champion, H. W. Immerson, Harlem.	1,950
Consigned by A. F. Fritz, Brighton:	
Sylvia Alcartra Lee, C. Knapp.	220
Consigned by W. T. Fritz, Brighton:	
King Alcartra Lee, R. M. Freeman, Ironside.	200
Consigned by John D. Wylie, Almonte:	
Eleanor Korndyke Riverdale, R. M. Freeman.	175
Lind Korndyke Riverdale, J. Vipond & Son, Cummings Bridge.	305
Princess Lind Korndyke Two (twin), R. M. Stewart, Almonte.	210
Princess Burnside Johanna, J. R. Reid.	400
Princess Sylvia Teake De Kol, J. R. Reid, Almonte.	800
Consigned by D. B. Tracy, Cobourg:	
Countess Beets Korndyke, J. R. Heron.	135
Ethel Mercedes Korndyke, J. R. Heron.	130
Edith Segis Keyes, Routcliff Bros.	170
Countess Prescott Korndyke, R. M. Freeman.	175
Mamie Prescott Korndyke, Experimental Farms.	340
Princess Dixie Keyes, W. H. Miner, Granby, Ont.	280
Princess Wyane Keyes, S. Pink, Aylmer.	180
Sadie Beets Keyes, J. Harvey.	200
Sadie Beets Korndyke, J. Harvey.	550
Princess Dixie Pontiac, J. D. McMartin.	260
Consigned by A. A. Ireland, Easton's Corners:	
Queen Echo Calamity, W. S. Armitage, Sherbrooke, Quebec.	205
Peerless De Kol A., C. Craig.	200
Consigned by W. A. McElroy, Chesterville:	
Huckleberry De Kol, C. R. Pink, Aylmer.	255
Aaggie Mercedes Ormsby, G. Eloy.	115
Huckleberry Hillside Pontiac, W. B. Cross.	130
Low Banks Queen Korndyke, G. E. Radnor, Aylmer, East.	255
Consigned by A. W. Churchill, Phillippsville:	
Inka Quidee Plus, G. C. Churchill, Phillippsville.	175
Mina Pontiac Tensen, F. E. Came.	195
National Echo Posch, F. E. Came.	175
Consigned by E. E. Muirhead, Clarkson:	
Inka Cornucopia De Kol, J. Harvey, Frelighsburg, Quebec.	200
May Bell W. Lass, W. H. Hammond.	205
Sylvia Segis Faforit, X. Plaunt.	210
Consigned by W. C. Houck & Son, Chippawa:	
Pontiac Mercena Segis, Experimental Farms.	410
Llenroc Veeman Wandagelsche, A. C. Acres.	115
K. S. A. C. Gladys Artis, T.P. Charleson, Ottawa.	525
Consigned by A. D. Foster & Sons, Bloomfield:	
Black Plus Burkeyje, K. M. Dalgleish, Kenmore.	500
De Kol Segis Alcartra, R. G. Maley, Oxford Mills.	180
King Pietertje Burke, Routcliff Bros.	205
Beauty Pauline, Geo. Angus.	130
Consigned by H. W. Immerson, Harlem:	
Jewel Rag Apple, Herd James, Almonte.	240
Dorothy Hill, W. B. Cross, Brockville.	350
Consigned by J. W. Stewart, Lyn:	
North Star Cassie Korndyke, R. M. Freeman.	230
Sylvia Pontiac Johanna, J. Harvey.	300
Galatia Johanna, John Lumsden.	620
Consigned by Jno. Willoughby, Smith's Falls:	
Jean Ormsby Pauline, R. M. Freeman.	270

Hillcrest Sir Ormsby Echo, A. A. Ireland, Easton's Cors.	500
Lily Countess, R. M. Freeman.	250
Consigned by Wm. R. Cummonds, Cumming's Bridge:	
Het Loo Boon, Jno. Lumsden.	500
Consigned by Sir F. Bailey, Oakville:	
Manor P. H. Alta, John Harvey.	200
Consigned by R. H. Earl, Merrickville:	
Francis Calamity De Kol, J. Kehoe.	160
Princess Mollie Cornucopia, H. Woodham, Blackburn.	145
Alfreda Abbekerk, W. Borthwick.	145
Consigned by J. S. Havey, Arnprior:	
Granden Susie, John Lumsden.	255
Consigned by Jas. Knapp, Merrickville:	
Parkness Pontiac Keyes, Wesley Savage, Navan.	160
Lulu Keyes Camille, M. H. Armitage, Sherbrooke.	300
Desta Korndyke Keyes, J. Knapp.	150
Consigned by Stanley Pink, Aylmer East, Que:	
Cloverdale Butter Baroness, J. R. Heron.	150
President Korndyke Echo, J. Shoulbee, Britannia Bay.	185
Hilldale Tidy Korndyke, Cyrus Craig, Cyrville.	205
Consigned by M. J. McKay, Cornwall:	
Lady Mercena Schuiling, H. F. Carscadden, Russell.	170
Manor P. H. Coral, J. R. Heron.	125
Consigned by H. Carson, Ottawa:	
Rideau Vale Sir Lyons Echo, A. Nixon, Osgoode.	180
Rideau Vale Sir Segis Echo, R. McGahran, Cobden.	125

THE DAIRY.

Milk Powder Market Seriously Disturbed.

Hundreds of dairymen in Western Ontario were very much startled in the early part of last week to receive notice from the Canadian Milk Products Company that the five milk-powder plants operated by this concern at Brownsville, Belmont, Burford, Hickson and Glanworth would stop the manufacture of milk powder after Saturday, September 18. The letter to the patrons reads as follows:

"Conditions in the dairy products industry are at present so serious that this company is, for the time being, compelled to cease manufacturing milk powder. Practically every manufacturer of milk products, including ourselves, has manufactured stocks on hand sufficient for several months, for which there is no immediate market.

"We have, therefore, decided that it is absolutely essential that we cease production, and we cannot buy or receive milk at any plant or receiving station after Saturday the 18th of September, 1920, until further notice except as stated below.

"Realizing how serious this step is, not only for ourselves but for our patrons, we desire to make some provision by which the milk can be turned into some saleable product. The only products at present saleable are butter and cheese. We are not equipped to make cheese, but can make butter. The following offer is made to allow our patrons some outlet for their milk until conditions are such that we can operate our plants again for making milk powder.

"After this week we will receive milk of the usual quality from any patrons who may desire to bring it on the following basis only:—

"The milk will be skimmed and the patrons must take away the skim-milk. The cream will either be made into butter or sold as cream.

"Where it is made into butter, the amount realized from the sale of this butter, less a making-charge of five cents per pound of butter, will be divided by the number of pounds of butter-fat in the milk used to produce this cream, and a price per pound of butter-fat in the milk will thus be established. The butter shipped as cream will be paid for at five cents a pound above this established price, the additional amount being pooled among all the patrons in proportion to their fat.

"The above prices will be paid for milk delivered at our plants at Brownsville, Belmont, Burford, Hickson and Glanworth. Milk will be received at the receiving stations, but the cost of transporting it to the nearest plant from which each station will be charged against the patrons of such station in proportion to the weight of milk transported. If any better way of handling this receiving station milk can be found, we shall be glad to listen to any suggestions. It might be possible to arrange for the patrons to make cheese at some stations.

"No one can regret more than we the necessity of taking this step. It is due to conditions over which we have no control. As soon as possible we shall begin operations again, and hope that this will be inside of a few months."

Naturally the receipt of this letter caused considerable disappointment and confusion among the patrons of the factories. This company has developed rapidly during the past few years, and only this spring opened up a new plant in Eastern Ontario. Due to the policy of the Company during the few years of its rapid expansion, a large number of the cheese factories in Oxford and Middlesex Counties, from which the Company draws many millions of pounds of milk annually, have been bought outright and are now beyond the control of the patrons who have been almost solely dependent upon the Canadian Milk Products

Company for a milk market. As noted above, the Company have offered to manufacture butter or cheese wherever possible, and at a reasonable price per pound for making. The situation is an extremely difficult one for the producer, who, in a great many cases, is not in a position to turn his milk immediately into cream and butter, unless by means of the Company's equipment. These districts have developed almost wholly into whole milk districts, and there are few patrons who either have a cream separator or a sufficient number of hogs to utilize the skim-milk.

The situation for the producer is further complicated by the fact that the Company has not seen fit to take the patrons very much into their confidence. Almost no information is contained in the first paragraph of the letter quoted above, and this is the only reference and the only satisfaction the producer has as regards a further disposal of his milk through this market. It is true that the Company regrets taking this step, and says that "as soon as possible we shall begin operations again," but the producer is not told whether the domestic market for milk powder is decreasing or whether it is being flooded by foreign products, or whether it is the export market which is causing consternation in the milk-powder business in Canada.

In 1918 alone, 216,237,844 pounds of milk were produced in Ontario alone for the milk-powder industry. The number of patrons required to produce this amount of milk annually cannot be told on four days' notice that their market is absolutely gone for an indefinite period, without creating a very unpleasant and unfortunate condition in the dairy industry. One is inclined to wonder why no further warning was given to the producers, and also why, until a month or two ago, the Company's officials claimed to be turning away orders in Canada for their products. The statements made along this line by Company officials have been repeated very frequently in dairy circles until they are generally known, and it seems only fair that producers should be given much more information than they have been given about the sudden cessation of the market.

Meetings have been held by producers in several localities, such as Belmont, Harrietsville, Glanworth, Salem, Nilestown, etc., to determine what was the best course to pursue under the circumstances. Representatives of "The Farmer's Advocate" have attended some of these meetings, and have talked to a number of farmers in other localities. There seems no probability of concerted action on the part of the producers to get the better of the situation. Creameries will get a certain amount of the milk, some producers will be able to ship cream and utilize the skim-milk; others may make cheese, but there seems a general tendency to go each man for himself, rather than regard the sudden loss of their market as an outstanding example of the need for community action. It is a noteworthy fact that in nearly every locality the producers who are regarded as the largest, and in many cases the best, are the ones who favor co-operative action in distributing the milk produced on the farms of the locality. Undoubtedly this is the proper way of meeting this and similar situations which may arise in the future. A plan for obtaining the best market for our milk was outlined in a series of articles published during the months of June and July, in "The Farmer's Advocate." The fact that hundreds of dairy farmers in the districts covered by the Canadian Milk Products Company have now been suddenly deprived of the market upon which they have developed large herds of cattle, and in some cases radically changed their methods of farming, recalls a paragraph from page 1449 of our issue of July 1, 1920, which reads as follows:

"It is for the producer to remedy his own conditions, and we believe a remedy is available if it is adopted. Organizations such as the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association are splendid and necessary, but they must be backed up by more permanent local associations than are at present affiliated with it. If producers are dissatisfied they must be prepared to market their milk elsewhere, but to do this effectively and to get the best market for the milk of a community, action must be co-operative or collective rather than individual.

"An article in this issue (the fourth of a series now appearing in 'The Farmer's Advocate') suggests co-operative milk distributing plants as the most practicable method for marketing the milk produced in a community. There is no reason why such a method of selling milk should not prove eminently successful. There is no reason either why the individual milk producer should not have within his reach several alternative markets. Not much of an investment would be required on the part of each patron to put the whole milk market, the cheese market, the butter market and the cream market within the reach of every milk producer in the community. Moreover, the patrons could elect annually a board of directors who would handle the entire production of all members for the year, and these few men could handle the resulting large volume of milk to much better advantage than each individual member could handle his own small supply. There is no reason that we can see why the milk of the organization should not be hauled to the factory co-operatively, tested there, and delivered there to the purchaser if disposed of as whole milk. Co-operation is needed in the milk-producing business as much or more than in any other branch of agriculture. Co-operative selling of milk is the most business-like method of sale for the dairymen, and is also the most satisfactory way of remedying the conditions that now exist in some condensery and milk-powder districts. The producers should never have let the cheese factories get away from them, but co-operation can still remedy this oversight."

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending September 16.
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers		Week		Receipts		Top Price Good Calves		Week	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,183	8,244	5,804	\$14.00	\$13.75	\$14.50	1,174	922	1,140	\$20.00	\$23.00	\$19.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,726	2,055	1,113	12.00	14.00	12.00	1,349	855	1,161	15.00	17.00	18.00
Montreal (East End)	1,860	2,180	1,424	12.00	14.00	12.00	1,307	1,055	699	15.00	17.00	18.00
Winnipeg	14,066	7,520	11,221	13.75	11.50	12.75	738	811	831	12.00	11.50	12.00
Calgary	3,663	2,598	2,519	10.00	10.00	10.75	170	781	567	10.75	10.00	11.00
Edmonton	1,191	791	888	9.50	10.50	9.50	242	113	106	10.00	9.50	10.00

	HOGS						LAMBS					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects		Week		Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs		Week	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,492	8,403	2,839	\$20.75	\$19.25	\$21.00	12,361	14,733	9,096	\$14.25	\$15.65	\$14.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,749	1,193	1,386	21.00	19.25	21.00	8,220	3,761	6,784	12.50	14.50	13.00
Montreal (East End)	2,208	1,146	1,831	21.00	19.25	21.00	5,227	2,702	4,911	12.50	14.50	13.00
Winnipeg	892	979	1,102	21.00	18.00	21.00	2,780	3,950	1,650	12.25	13.00	12.50
Calgary	311	369	427	22.00	17.75	21.00	3,511	882	1,417	11.35	12.50	11.50
Edmonton	177	48	208	21.25	17.25	20.50	482	335	235	12.00	12.50	10.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Receipts for the week consisted of seventy-six hundred and eighty-five cattle ten hundred and ninety-six calves, twelve thousand and forty-three sheep and lambs, and thirty-five hundred and forty-four hogs. Of the cattle, seven hundred and fifty-four head were on through billing. Monday's market found five thousand cattle offered at prices 25 to 50 cents per hundred lower than during the previous week. After this decline, prices remained practically steady for the remainder of the week, and the market had a firmer tone. The close of the market on Thursday found the yards well cleaned up. A few choice loads of heavy steers sold from \$13 to \$13.50, while common kinds moved mostly from \$8 to \$9. Choice cows were scarce, but sold readily around \$10.50. Common cows were disposed of from \$7 to \$8. The trade in milkers and springers was slow due to the lack of quality in that class. A fair trade was done in stockers and feeders, but there was no demand for common stockers. Many were sold to kill. The run of calves on the market for the week was light. Jewish buyers were not operating on Monday and Tuesday. Choice veal held steady all week, selling from \$18.50 to \$19, although not many of that quality were offered. Heavy fat calves are not selling readily.

The sheep market suffered a decline of 50 cents during the earlier part of the week, but Thursday's market found heavyweight sheep selling at \$8. With a fair run of lambs prices were steady to stronger, the bulk of choice lambs moving from \$13 to \$14, cull lambs from \$8 to \$10. The market was well cleaned up with a steady demand for choice fat lambs.

Hog prices reported by packers on Monday were \$20.50, fed and watered. Outsiders were bidding 25 cents above that figure. At the close of the market packers were paying \$20.75, and outsiders were paying \$21, fed and watered. Prospects are that prices will be steady unless exceptionally large receipts are received on Monday.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 9, inclusive, were: 1918, 138 cattle, 63,166 calves, 214,022 hogs and 91,196 sheep; compared with 224,638 cattle, 50,455 calves, 256,922 hogs and 104,854 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

Cattle receipts for the week on the two yards amounted to thirty-five hundred and eighty-six head. Prices were estimated to be about 50 cents lower than during the previous week, especially for medium and common grades of butcher stock. Bologna bulls remained at \$5 to \$5.75 with the heavier bulls selling up to \$6. Canners remained at \$3 to \$4. While prices were lower than those paid during the previous week there was an undertone to the trading that would inspire more confidence in the prospects for the future than has been apparent for some time. Many of the dealers expressed the opinion that prices have practically reached a level at which the fall run of stock is likely to be handled. There has not been much variation in prices paid for calves for a number of

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO				MONTREAL			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	20								
STEERS good	255	\$11.82	\$10.50-\$13.50	\$14.00	64	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	
1,000-1,200 common	132	8.69	8.00-10.00	10.00	41				
STEERS good	820	11.08	10.00-12.00	13.00	96	11.00	10.50-12.00	12.00	
700-1,000 common	605	8.60	8.00-10.00	10.00	421	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.50	
HEIFERS good	196	11.58	10.50-13.00	13.25	16	11.00	10.00-12.00	12.00	
fair	636	8.23	7.50-11.00	12.00	50	9.00	8.50-10.00	10.00	
common	485	6.58	6.00-8.50	9.00	230	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	
COWS good	315	10.45	9.00-11.00	12.75	78	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00	
common	590	8.13	6.00-9.00	10.00	270	7.00	5.00-8.00	8.00	
BULLS good	57	10.45	8.50-11.00	11.50	2				
common	146	7.46	6.00-8.50	9.00	373	5.50	5.00-5.75	6.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	175	4.59	3.25-5.00	5.25	66	4.00	3.00-4.50	5.00	
OXEN					10				
CALVES veal	744	17.86	17.00-19.50	20.00	233	13.50	12.00-15.00	15.00	
grass					1,116	7.25	7.00-7.50	8.00	
STOCKERS good	2,075	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00					
450-800 fair	468	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50					
FEEDERS good	205	11.11	10.50-12.00	12.00					
800-1,100 fair	3			10.25					
HOGS selects	3,359	20.33	20.25-20.50	20.75	1,048	20.65	20.50-20.75	21.00	
heavy	14	14.41	19.25-19.50	19.75	1				
(Fed and lights	10	18.50	18.25-18.50	18.75	525				
watered) sows	99	16.32	15.25-17.50	17.75	163	16.00	15.00-16.75	16.75	
stags					12				
LAMBS good	9,893	13.32	12.50-14.25	14.25	3,287	12.40	12.00-12.50	12.50	
common	12,08	9.00	8.00-10.00	11.00	3,870	11.00	11.00	12.00	
SHEEP heavy	124								
light	803	7.65	7.00-8.50	8.50	603	7.00	7.00	8.00	
common	333	4.65	4.00-7.00	7.00	460	6.00	6.00	6.50	

Hog quotations at Montreal on basis of off car weights.

weeks past. Good veal calves sell around \$14 and grass calves \$7 to \$8, very thin grass calves from the East, \$6.50, and heavy calves that have been fed on grass, up to \$9.

There is still considerable difference of opinion as to what is likely to be the price for lambs. Even the most pessimistic dealers are beginning to doubt earlier predictions of very low prices this fall. Despite the fact that there were thirteen thousand five hundred lambs on sale, prices remained around \$12.50 for good lots, and the bulk of the sales were made at \$12 to \$12.50 for the better grades and \$11 for the common.

During the past twenty years, prices paid at this season are reaching their lowest levels and are those at which the bulk of the season's lamb crop is marketed. It has been this during the past twenty years.

There were forty hundred and fifty-nine hogs on the market. The most common price was from \$20.50 to \$20.75. A few small lots were sold up to \$21 weighed off cars. There are still too many light hogs; the action of the market would indicate that there is an outlet for many more hogs than are likely to be offered during the fall.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to September 9, inclusive, were: 25,141 cattle, 52,878 calves, 49,208 hogs and 39,311 sheep; compared with

30,195 cattle, 59,087 calves, 59,078 hogs and 34,258 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to September 9, inclusive, were 27,058 cattle, 41,714 calves, 37,613 hogs and 27,941 sheep; compared with 33,578 cattle, 42,355 calves, 40,656 hogs and 27,073 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

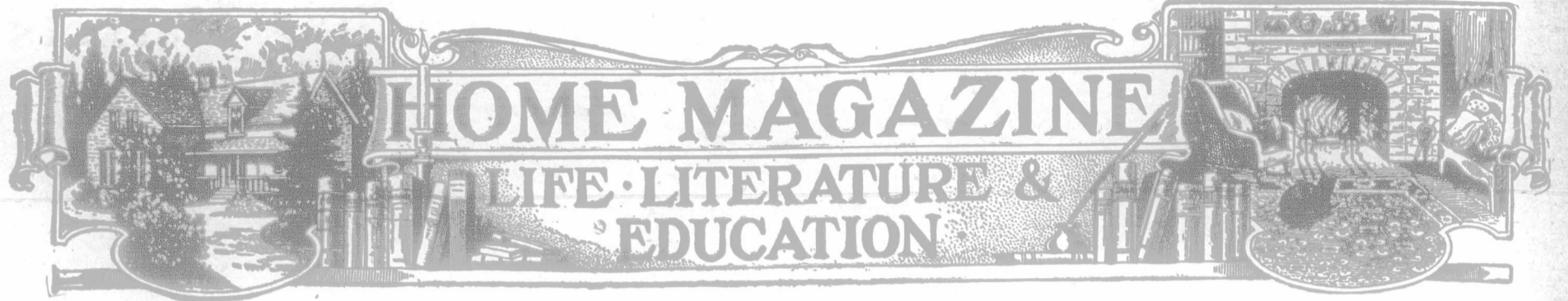
Winnipeg.

The feature of the market was the good inquiry for cattle on export account to United States points and the comparatively heavy movement to Eastern points. While trading was slow and draggy, early in the week the fairly free movement relieved the market later in the week and brought about steady prices and an improved tone to trading. Choice heavy steers were sold during the week at prices from \$9.50 to \$12, handyweight steers of good grading, from \$9 to \$12, and common from \$7 to \$8.50. Light butchers were moved from \$8.25 to \$10 for good and from \$5.50 to \$7.50 for common to medium. Heifers were weighed up from \$6 to \$10, and butcher cows from \$5.50 to \$10. Bulls sold from \$4 to \$6.50, canners and cutters from \$3 to \$4, veal calves from \$7 to \$11, stockers from \$5 to \$6.50, and feeders from \$5.50 to \$9.25, according to quality.

Wool Market Report

The opening of the American woollen mills has had the effect of stimulating interest in the wool trade. At the manufactured opening, goods were marked down from ten to twenty-five per cent., as compared with last year's prices. This is expected to start buying on a large scale and reflect itself on the movement of raw wools. At recent London auctions fine wools were in keen demand. Mediums sold at five per cent. advance, while the market for the poorer grades was dull. Many more buyers were on hand than at the previous auction. While it is felt that Britain and the United States are well supplied with wool, it is known that millions of men and women in central Europe are destitute of woollen goods. Canadian wools continue to move steadily. July exports to the United States show that 249,367 lbs. of wool crossed the border, while Canadian mills continue to buy the graded wools. Small lots are still being picked up by dealers in Western Canada at ten to fifteen cents although trade at these prices is very limited. Quotations for graded wools are as follows: CANADIAN EASTERN WOOL.—Medium combing, 50c. to 55c.; low medium combing, 42c. to 45c.; low combing, 30c. to 34c.; coarse, 23c. to 25c.

Markets continued on page 1681.



Autumn Lights.

Still within the season's urn
Bright the salvia's embers burn;

Still the aster flambeau flare
In the crispy morning air;

And the goldenrod is still
Like a flame upon the hill.

These, with all their glow and gleams,
Light the Autumn's path of dreams;

Light the path of promise to
Vernal loveliness we knew;

For we cannot quite forget
April, and the violet;

Golden April that is gone,
April that again shall dawn!
—Clinton Scollard, in *The New York Sun*.

Talks on Various Subjects.

The Country as Convenient as the Town.

ONE afternoon Professor Graham took the members of the Rural Leadership Summer School on a tour of visiting all the appliances designed to bring city conveniences to country places. You can have them all,—provided you have the cash.

First of all there was a lighting system, with a gasoline engine for working the batteries that generate the electricity. One gallon of gasoline will charge the batteries and light the buildings for 4 or 5 days. An engine such as this will run the electric washing machine and vacuum cleaner, will pump water into a compression tank in the cellar, and will charge the storage battery of your car.

Other methods of pumping shown us were 1. An improved pump for hand or power operation which may also be used in connection with the compression tank, and 2. A hydraulic ram by which water may be forced up into a tank from any convenient spring, river or pond, and then led from the tank, by pipes, to every part of the house and barn. The compression system also does this, and by its use (as described recently in these pages) one may have a continuous supply of water anywhere one wants, and heated by passing the pipe through stove or furnace.

We were also much interested in a model of a septic tank—by which sewage from a house is disposed of in such a way as to leave it absolutely harmless. The residue is of some value as a fertilizer, and, being sent on beneath the soil of the garden, supplies a certain amount of moisture.

Manitoba vs. Ontario.

MR. W. M. Morris, Sec.-Treas. of the Ontario Trustees' Association gave a bright address on educational topics. Because of the present democratic tendencies of the world, he said, nothing impresses us more than the need of a higher general intelligence. A successful democracy demands a high standard of education, and we must train the future citizen up to that standard. This must be done through four agencies, the Home, School, Church and Community.

At present there is a movement to try to arouse community spirit and see what can be done through recreation and in other ways. As a boy in the country we used to steal away on Sundays to swim ("Oh-h-h!") from the parsons in the audience, but no one seemed to think of spending \$50 to make a really good swimming pool. The attitude used to be to try to repress all such instincts rather than to satisfy them; that is the attitude of many communities still.

Again, the common school is common property. How can it be put to use in

making citizens? The Germans in a generation transformed the ideals of the people through the schools. We, then, could use the schools to build up a great democracy if the people could be aroused to the true value of education. Mr. Morris thought that we here in the East are not as alive in this matter as the people in Western Canada. In Winnipeg last fall he had seen a Conference of 800 people met to discuss educational affairs—they meet annually—yet here in Ontario we can only get from 125 to 150 people to come together for the same purpose.

This made him think of a story. A Canadian who was visiting in Scotland was taken to a place where there is a famous echo which comes back in 4 minutes. "Huh! that's nothing!" said the Canadian. "I live in the Rockies. Every night I shout 'Hello, Bill! time to get up!' and in 8 hours back comes the echo. It's my alarm clock." We need an alarm clock to awake real interest in education in Ontario. Most of the teachers in Ontario are girls—"fine girls"—but he did not believe that it is for the good of the growing youths to have lady teachers for the whole of their 7 years in public school. By the consolidated school we can get a man for principal who should be a leader in many respects.

In Manitoba he had sat with a committee that was discussing the status of the teacher. They recommended that the salary be \$1,200, and that the nicest house in the village, with a fine garden, be bought for a teachers' residence. They said "It will enhance the value of education in Manitoba if the Government builds a fine residence." In one place in Ontario he had found a man in a fine barn milking with an electric machine; his house and barn were lighted—and run—by electricity. "What about your school?" asked Mr. Morris. "Oh, it's pretty dilapidated—just the same school granddaddy went to." People have made more progress in other things in rural Ontario than with the schools. But that's all wrong. An autocracy can do without intelligence, a democracy demands it. We must have an intelligent vote or we shall drift into Bolshevism.

Mr. Morris was strongly in favor of the consolidated school, and took pains to point out the disadvantages of the small isolated school "Do you suppose," he said, "that a boy in a small school, all alone in his class, is being educated to adjust himself to every social situation when he grows up? Has he not first to learn this among boys and girls?" To illustrate the point he told about a boy who, with three little girls, was being educated by a private tutor. The lad was taken up to Geneva and put in a camp with other boys. In the morning he was crying. The boys had called him "Maggie." We don't want our boys to be Maggies.

In Ontario there is a new movement that may help educationally. The trustees have started an association, and, so far, have organized about 20 branches. They are called "Educational Associations," and they are for everybody, to interest all in educational affairs. They are made up of a representative (or representatives) from each municipality concerned, besides the officers. These associations are going to put on local conferences in various parts of the counties to take up all sorts of educational subjects, and are asking the co-operation of the teachers.

The outcome of a healthier public opinion in regard to the schools may be in some places the establishment of a consolidated school; other places may decide upon something different. But in any case it is hoped that the man in the rural districts may find this matter of rural education his problem and feel his own importance and responsibility in regard to it.

Community Life Institutes.

MR. Maclaren in giving points for starting a community center, or "Community Life Institute," said the first thing to do is to get all the people together—it must not be denominational. Then try to get them to see that all the ends for the community's good are common ends, and that all must work together. Let the people have a good time together for a while, get them started at community singing and recreation and they will soon do other things. In the evening there may be addresses on such subjects as "The Business of Farming," "Value of Co-operative Organizations," "Relationship of Town and Country," "The Country Home," "Partnership in the Home," "The Church and Country Life." On Sunday try to have a union service. In one such meeting everyone was asked to pray for the person on the right, that he might have the gift of service, then for the person on the left, then for themselves. An effort was then made to impress the fact that every round of life, intellectual, physical, social ought to be rounded out as a religious duty.

At the first meeting appoint a Resolutions Committee, whose duty it will be to set out what should be done in the community. A committee might try to put on four events during the year. 1. A Community Life Institute Meeting; 2. A Community Christmas Tree; 3. A Community Play-day; 4. A Ploughing Match. Or different organizations such as the Women's Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, etc., might be asked to put on demonstrations. Also have a debating society in winter, and a recreation society. As the years go on community spirit will develop. The idea is not to do away with other organizations, but to have all contribute. Such an "Institute" need not cost much. As a rule local speakers and representatives of organizations do not charge.

The Farm Representative.

MR. D. H. Martin of Whitechurch, the only farmer who favored the Summer School with his presence, was called upon to make a speech, and cheerfully responded. In reply to a question regarding farm labor, he said he had solved the problem to his own satisfaction. He did not try to make one man do two men's work, but tried to have the work so arranged as to get the maximum of work from the proper man. He believed in paying a good wage, and occasionally gave the use of a horse and buggy. He thought the social question on the farm was suffering from a complication of diseases, and that having a second house on a farm, for the hired help, is one of the best remedies. Another is to have a big team. Personally he liked a good team better than a tractor—they are "all the year" power. Also he believed in having good machinery.

To the question "Can you pay men wages and make the farm pay?" Mr. Martin replied, "I know it." The whole matter was summed up in farm management and equipment.

The discussion following proved so animated that one member suggested that the Farmers' Clubs should send delegates to the summer school Mr. Maclaren replied that the season was very busy, but that he saw a place for starting a winter school in January.

Rural Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Work.

MR. Bishop, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., took as his subject the relation of the Y. M. C. A. to the churches, and the proposals regarding co-operation of the Y. M. C. A. with the churches in the towns and the rural districts. We are inclined in these

days, he said, to rush too much to discussion of practical things without thinking of their place in the Kingdom of God. One of the lessons of the War was the necessity for co-operation of all agencies for good. The Y. M. C. A. is not a separate organization, but one within the personnel of the church, and a movement is afoot to link up its work more directly with that of the churches. Also the "Y" has determined to establish county associations—in co-operation with the rural churches. Various counties are now being organized in this line, and the work is expected to fit in with the new community center movement.

After Mr. Bishop's address an animated discussion ensued regarding the place of the churches in the "community center" idea, the possible uses of the auditorium, etc.

Next week will be given a most important talk for parents, given by Dr. Anna Young of Toronto.

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

ACIDOSIS.

"Interested Reader, N. S., writes: 'Dear Sir: I have a little girl age 6 years who for over two years has had vomiting spells. She goes to bed apparently well and happy and next morning perhaps when dressing will say, "I feel sick in my throat." She will feel that way all day. She has nothing to eat, but drinks a little hot water. Perhaps that night, or next morning she begins to vomit bile and froth, usually yellow at first then more green. She will keep that up for 3 and 4 days, takes no nourishment. She just seems seasick, stays in bed, no temperature, and pulse quite normal, but gets very weak. I have tried to give castor oil. Sometimes it comes up. I give an enema to clean out bowels, then I give her a salt solution enema to retain. I have given Milk of Bismuth, pepsin, etc., but nothing seems to help. I am particular about her diet and if it is something she eats I don't know what it is. I give her no cream and no fats except butter on her bread, very few eggs. It is hard to know how to nourish her, for at her age she should be taking good nourishment. She drinks milk. After these spells I begin with a little junket and gradually she comes out of them and feels fine in every way.'

Ans.—"Dear 'Interested Reader': 'From your description your little girl suffers from acidosis. I can assure you it is not "worms."

Acidosis: Causes—Insufficient or unsuitable food—or starvation. The body requires certain chemical or mineral substances every day, for example calcium or lime, soda, potash. If the person is receiving insufficient nourishment—is being starved—acidosis develops. The "little old man" type of babe that results from diarrhoea suffers severely from acidosis. This explains why soothing syrups like castoria helps babies that have diarrhoea and vomiting. Most of them contain soda bicarbonate, or baking soda, which neutralizes the acids.

"When the body burns up the foods that are circulating in the blood, acids are formed. Just as Nature abhors vacuum, so she dislikes acids (just as we dislike anybody with a sour disposition). Nature does two things under the circumstances. She gets rid of all the acid she can, and neutralizes or destroys the rest. (Add soda to vinegar and you neutralize or destroy the vinegar. It is not sour or acid any more. For the same reason you add soda to tomato when making soup, so as to neutralize or destroy the acid which might curdle the milk.)

"How can Nature get rid of acids? (1) through the breath; (2) through the stomach; (3) through the kidneys. If



you will count your girl's respiration you will find she is breathing faster than normal during the attack. Every time she breathes she gets rid of some of the carbonic acid. So Nature makes her breathe faster and thus get rid of the extra amount of carbonic acid. Other acids are excreted into the stomach and these are irritating and your girl vomits them up to get rid of them. If anyone vomits severely or for any length of time bile is regurgitated into the stomach which the patient vomits, of course, and naturally you blame the liver—the patient is "bilious". The liver is not at fault at all. Physicians do not lay so many sins at the door of the liver as formerly. The kidneys normally excrete acids and in acidosis the urine is more acid than usual.

"The acids that are not excreted by the breath, the stomach or the kidneys are neutralized or destroyed by alkalies, like soda, potash, calcium (lime), magnesium. Now where does the body get its daily supply of alkalies? In our food and drinking water. Did you ever wonder why you liked hard water rather than soft? The children who have been accustomed to soft water all their lives—for example in certain parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, will instinctively choose hard water if they have an opportunity. We like hard water not because we have been used to it. We need the calcium or lime that is in it to help neutralize acids in the blood and also for growth and repair of bone. So when your girl has an attack give her plenty of water. Milk also contains lime; other foods contain alkalies, especially vegetables and cereals. So train your girl to eat everything (in moderation)."

"Treatment—1. Don't purge. In the first place Nature won't let you. Your girl vomits the castor oil and I don't blame her. I would too. If the bowels move freely you will likely sweep out all the alkalies (from the food) and the body needs these alkalies to cure the acidosis.

2. Give plenty of water. She may vomit some, but she will retain some. Have you ever been seasick? I have—too often. I always wanted something to show for all the effort I was making. If you drink water you will have something to bring up, instead of straining, straining all the time. If she vomits the water it will wash out her stomach and that will make her feel better. If any of the water is absorbed it will dilute the acids in the blood and make them less irritating.

3. Give water by the bowel, also food. Your treatment with a cleansing enema is splendid, following as you do with a saline enema to be retained. Cleansing enema.—Use in syringe just ordinary soapsuds—use warm and a sufficient amount to empty the bowel. Then in 15 or 20 minutes follow it with a saline enema to be retained (salt one-half teaspoonful, warm water 1 cup). Because she is taking no nourishment by mouth, the body starts to burn up the tissues and makes a bad job of it. The acids formed are especially irritating, so to lessen this we try to give some food by the rectum. Dextrose is the best food, but is seldom available. A good substitute is ordinary corn syrup (which contains considerable dextrose). So to your cup of warm water, in addition to the half teaspoonful of salt, add a table-spoonful of corn syrup. Inject this slowly and repeat every 2 to 4 hours.

Medicines.—Soda. Baking soda, as much as will lie on a ten cent piece every 2 to 4 hours while she has her attack. Milk of Magnesia and Milk of Bismuth are milder remedies but do not act quickly enough. As soon as she can retain anything on her stomach, start feeding her milk and equal parts of barley water or lime water, starchy foods, gruels, rice, cornstarch, tapioca, milk toast, etc.

Preventive Treatment.—Train your child to eat everything, in moderation. Give her 1 to 2 pints of milk a day (pasteurized). No matter what happens don't let her miss taking the milk. Naturally in Nova Scotia, you will give her oatmeal porridge and that is splendid. Eggs and meat are good. She should have plenty of vegetables and cereals; cabbage and turnips are especially recommended. Cucumbers don't cause cholera any more than green apples cause colic (provided they are not eaten to excess at any one time, and they should be chewed fairly well, otherwise the big chunks might give some discomfort).

"Yours very truly,
"MEDICUS".

"P. S.—You are a trained nurse, if I am not mistaken. If you are not, you would have made a good one; you are a careful observer."

The Children's Poem.

"How Mortified I Am."

When anybody come to call,
My mother gives them tea,
And asks them how they are this fall,
And then begins on me.
She says I'm growing up so fast
She's lengthened all my frocks;
And that she's had to have at last,
A pantry door that locks.

She says when I was seven or eight,
She thought my eye was crossed;
That now my hair is growing straight—
Its baby curl is lost.
She says that I get very bruised
In climbing neighbors' trees.
She asks them if they'd ever used
Hot water for lame knees.

She says I like my teachers now,
But didn't much at first:
That school's a problem, any how;
She hopes I'm through the worst,
She says no little girl alive
Gets marks as odd as mine,
Because sometimes I'm sixty-five,
And sometimes ninety-nine.

I wonder why she likes to tell
About her little girl.
I'm very sorry I can't spell,
And that my hair won't curl.
And I don't think its hardly fair
To hint I take the jam—
I wonder if the callers care
How mortified I am!

ST. NICHOLAS.

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

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

POSITIVELY NO PATTERNS WILL BE SUPPLIED EXCEPT THOSE ILLUSTRATED.

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

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

3120. A Smart Coat Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yard. Price, 15 cents.

3372. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3360. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yard. Price, 15 cents.

3327. Boy's Over Coat.
Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size will require 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3330. Ladies' Coat.
Cut in 4 sizes: small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4 1/4 yards of 48-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3092. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3348. 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. A medium size

requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3371. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size will require 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3043. Girl's School Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3347. A Stylish Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size will require 4 1/4 yards of 38-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3350. Comfortable Undergarment.
Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3354. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12-year size requires 4 1/2 yards of 38-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

3352. Junior's Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14-year size will require 3 yards of 38-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3366. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. The dress measures about 1 1/4 yard at the foot. Price, 15 cents.

3094. Dress for Work or Leisure.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 1/4 yards. Price, 15 cents.

3368. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3286. Bathing Suit.
Cut in 4 sizes: small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3297. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

2770. A Simple Apron.
Cut in 4 sizes: small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3289. A Cool Dress.
Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size will require 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

3287. A Pretty Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 2 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe or underwaist, and 5 1/2 yards for the dress. The width of the skirt at its lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price, 15 cents.

3300. Girl's Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size will require 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material for the blouse, and 2 1/2 yards for the skirt. Price, 15 cents.

3280. Ladies' House Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures 1 1/2 yard at its lower edge. Price, 15 cents.

2815. Child's Play Suit.
Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 1/2 yards for the waist,



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which they will put off as long as they dare. Death seems a long way off yet, and they want to "have a good time" before beginning to think of serious things. And yet the kingdom of heaven is a priceless treasure, a pearl worth far more than all possessions of a rich man. Those who find the treasure are filled with new and wonderful joy. All their old jewels look like pebbles beside the dazzling gem which glows like a living flame in their eager hands. The sacrifices required of them are not considered at all, because they are so tremendously outweighed by the gain. So St. Paul declares that he counts the loss of all earthly possessions as "gain," if he may only win Christ. Forgetting everything else he strained all his energies towards the winning of that great prize.

Our vision is not undimmed like the vision of Christ. We find earthly comforts and treasures weighing heavily in our estimation, it may be. And yet, in our deepest consciousness, we know that these things can never satisfy our souls. We know that if it were possible to gain the whole world we should still be restless and unsatisfied. A woman who longs for the love of her husband can never rejoice in gifts of gold or jewels. These things are very worthless unless they are proof of his love. And a happy wife and mother, spending the busy days in willing service for those she loves—and who love her—is infinitely richer than an unloved woman who is trying to satisfy her hungry heart with glittering stones.

If your Christianity brings you no gladness there is something wrong with it. Outsiders may fancy that the life of a Christian is dull and wearisome, but one who has really found Christ would not barter the treasure for all the pleasures of earth.

"The bride eyes not her garment,
But her dear Bridegroom's face;
I will not gaze at glory,
But at my King of grace;
Not at the crown He giveth,
But on His pierced hand;
No Lamb is all the glory
Of Immanuel's land."

The man who found the hid treasure was not looking for it, but he knew its value and did not consider it a sacrifice to sell all that he had in order to possess the treasure he had discovered. The merchant who sought for goodly pearls was on the lookout for a prize. He, also recognized the great value of the treasure he had sought and found. He, also, rejoiced in the opportunity of possessing it; and did not consider it a sacrifice but a gain though it cost all his other possessions to obtain it.

A few days ago I was calling on a woman who had broken her wrist, and she told me the following story. She said that a young man from Scotland, who had made a failure of life and was considered a ne'er-do-weel, was passing a little church in Toronto a few weeks ago. He noticed there was an invitation to passersby to enter the building. Yielding to a sudden impulse he went in. There—standing as a lonely stranger in his Father's house—he saw on the wall these words: "Lo, I am with you always." There, in the silent church, he found his Master. Where only two had met together that day, one of the two was the King. Like the fishermen in Galilee the attraction of Christ led that young man to drop his old life of useless self-pleasing, and follow humbly in the steps of Him Who went about doing good. In that church he had unexpectedly found a treasure. Was it gain or loss to him? Well, I don't know the young man, but I don't believe he would part with that treasure for all the riches of this world.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Treasure.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth and, for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field.—S. Matt. 13, 44.

"When the soul to sin hath died,
True and beautiful and sound,
Then all earth is sanctified;
Up springs Paradise around."

The parables of "The Hid Treasure" and "The Pearl of Great Price" are like two lovely jewels in one setting. They are held up to the light by Christ to let us see how incomparably better are spiritual than earthly treasures. Yesterday I heard of someone who has a great store of diamonds and other costly stones. Perhaps she thinks she is rich, but how little Christ cared for outside grandeur. He was looking at the souls of men; and His tender pity went out to those who trusted in their purple and fine linen; and forgot that the angel of Death would soon strip off all outside splendor and lead them into a state where only spiritual graces have any value.

Many people seem to think that the Christian life is an unpleasant business

There is plenty of pain and trouble in this life, but those who have dedicated their lives to the service of Christ carry with them a spring of joy which no pain can quench. They feel the pain, of course, but His presence goes with them gives them strength to endure. The Saviour of the world felt the agony of the cross to the uttermost—He absolutely refused the drug which might have partially deadened sensation—but the joy of saving others was not a thing He would give up for the short satisfaction of saving Himself.

You, who know Christ and are trying to follow Him, would not give up His service for anything the world could offer. And those who are standing outside the circle of His disciples—perhaps



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will put off as long as they seem a long way off yet, but to "have a good time" is to think of serious things, yet the kingdom of heaven is a treasure, a pearl worth far more than the possessions of a rich man, and the treasure are filled with wonderful joy. All their hearts are like pebbles beside the sea which glows like a living fire in the eager hands. The sacrifices are not considered at all, but are so tremendously out of the gain. So St. Paul counts the loss of all things as "gain," if he may only gain Christ. Forgetting everything else, he pours out all his energies towards that great prize. It is not undimmed like the sun. We find earthly comparisons weighing heavily upon it, it may be. And yet, in our consciousness, we know that we can never satisfy our hearts now that if it were possible for the whole world we should still be unsatisfied. A woman who has the love of her husband and the joy in gifts of gold or silver things are very worthless in the proof of his love. And a mother, spending the time in willing service for those who love her—is more than an unloved woman who tries to satisfy her hungry heart with stones. Christianity brings you no joy if there is something wrong with your life. You may fancy that the life is dull and wearisome, but when you really found Christ would you have treasure for all the pleasures

eyes not her garment, but the Bridegroom's face; gaze at glory, the King of grace; crown He giveth, pierced hand; all the glory of the Father's land."

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ago I was calling on a woman who had broken her wrist, and she told me the following story. She was a young man from Scotland, who had a failure of life and was called "the do-weel," was passing through Toronto a few weeks ago. There was an invitation to enter the building. Yielding to impulse he went in. There was a lonely stranger in his room—he saw on the wall a picture. "Lo, I am with you always." In the silent church, he found his only two had met to-day, one of the two was the fisherman in Galilee the Christ led that young man to a life of useless self-pleasing, but in the steps of Him he found out doing good. In that moment he unexpectedly found a gain or loss to him? He knew the young man, he believed he would part with all the riches of this

abundance of pain and trouble for those who have dedicated themselves to the service of Christ carry a burden of joy which no pain can touch. They feel the pain, of Christ's presence goes with them and they have strength to endure. The world felt the agony of the uttermost—He abandoned the drug which might have given a deadened sensation—but he found that others was not a thing to be put up for the short satisfaction of self.

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Like a centurion long ago we may truthfully say: "Lord, I am not worthy that Thou should'st come under my roof," and yet—well, we know that if He should depart from us life would lose all its color, all its sunshine.

In the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews we find a list of men and women who considered that the treasure of a good conscience towards God was not to be given up for the sake of earthly fear or reward. That list is very incomplete—as far as any earthly records go—but no name that rightly belongs there is omitted from the list in God's Book of life. Even the Apostles were told not to rejoice in great achievements for Christ's sake, but to rejoice because their names were written in heaven. Judas may have healed the sick through the name of Christ, but that remembrance had no power to save from despair a man who—knowing the value of belonging to the company of Jesus—sold the treasure of treasures for a handful of silver. Would his folly have been any less if he had gained 30 millions instead of 30 pieces? One man turns his back on God and lives as if earthly pleasures were satisfying, and has now more to show for it than had the prodigal son. Another man does exactly the same thing and enjoys the short pleasure of being a millionaire. Is it worth while to starve one's soul for pleasure, wealth or fame? People's opinions may differ about a man who goes on a hunger-strike. Some call it "martyrdom," while others call it "suicide;" but only a "fool" will deliberately starve his soul—his one priceless possession. There can be only one answer to the searching question: "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

We know the answer to that question, and yet too often we put it aside and live as if it were well while to pay all our attention to things of this world, God and the soul are forgotten, as if only earthly gain were of any value. It is utter folly to copy Esau and sell our birthright as children of God for present gratification. As Keble says:

"We barter life for pottage; sell true bliss
For wealth or power, for pleasure or
renown;
Thus, Esau-like, our Father's blessing
miss,
Then wash with fruitless tears our faded
crown."

The treasure of life is ready for our taking. Shall we use it or lose it? Shall we give up Christ for a few pieces of silver? Can we find a grander Master, a nobler Leader? A man has thrown away a priceless treasure indeed, if, like a famous Englishman, he says in a muffled voice (when reciting the creed) "I used to believe in God the Father Almighty."

If you carelessly or recklessly starve your faith in God, it may die. Dare you take the risk of some day having to say: "I used to believe?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook

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

The Western Fair.

AT time of writing the Western Fair at London is half over, and still the weather man smiles, and the Ferris wheel goes gaily about from morning till night with its burden of thrill-seekers, and the hobby-horse and "airplane" whirligigs careen about filled with others as keenly bent on "doing something" and parting with their money. It's a gay and colorful scene.

As usual, we strayed first to the Horticultural Building, where the exhibits are usually of outstanding excellence. This

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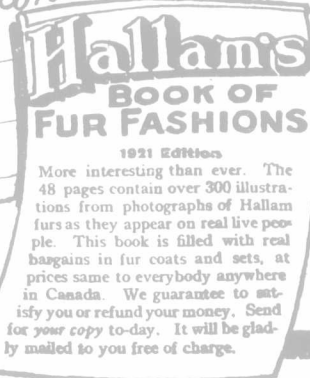
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year, we thought, they were better than ever, probably owing to the copious rains of this summer. Every kind of vegetable, from the tiny pearl-like pickling onion to the hugest pumpkin, was perfect of its kind.

At one side of the vegetable exhibit the Dominion Experimental Farms had their usual display of model hog pens, poultry houses, etc. (We even noticed a crate for broody hens), and the usual number of placards with helpful farming mottoes on the wall. One of the latter was as follows:

"Finishing Ration for Hogs—
Shorts, 3 parts;
Ground oats, 3 parts;
Ground barley, 1½ parts;
Ground corn, 1½ parts;
Oil cake, 1 part.
Approximate cost, \$3.25 per cwt."

Another was:
"Grain Ration for Beef Cattle—
Bran, 3 parts;
Ground barley, 3 parts;
Or corn, 2 parts;
Oil-cake meal, 2 parts.

Approximate cost, \$3.12 per cwt."

"The trouble is," we remarked to the young man in charge, "that people do not come provided with pencil and paper, and they can't remember these things."

"Well," he said, "our object is to let them know that they can get information of this kind. For instance, all this stuff about feeding animals—anyone can get it by writing to the Animal Husbandry Department, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa."

"Do very many people apply to you for help?"

"We get a great many letters—more from Western Ontario than from Eastern Ontario, strange to say. The Western Ontario farmers seem to be wider awake about getting and using our literature."

In this Department we noticed especial prominence given to "Liberty Hulls" oats, "Himalayan Hullless" barley, "Huron" spring wheat (for light soil), "Marquis" wheat, and "Arthur" peas. Also there were placards recommending "Herbert" raspberries and "Senator Dunlap" and "Parson Beauty" strawberries.

The fruit exhibits this year were especially good. One exhibitor had struck a novel plan of showing that one can have apples "all the year round," by arranging them in a wheel showing all kinds from "Astrachans" in July to "Baldwins" in March, "Talmans" in April, "Ben Davis" in May, and "Russets" in June. Among the plums the most delicious of all were a beautiful honey-yellow species called "Shiro." Then there were fine red "Burbanks"; big green "Reine Claudes" (very sweet); a big yellow plum called "Washington," and another called "General Hand," a large purple "Grand Duke," and a darker purple "German prune."

A placard above a splendid collection of canned fruit sent by the Thorndale Women's Institute, told that the cans were destined for Byron Sanitarium.

Next to this collection was an interesting collection of as fine canned vegetables as one could see, shown by Mrs. McCutcheon, of Glencoe—everything from peas and peppers to Swiss chard ribs. The same exhibitor also had a splendid exhibit of fruit and syrup.

Never were the flowers better at the Western Fair. Perhaps the outstanding features were the collections of gladioli and asters; we thought the very best gladiolus a fine pink one called "Panama." But there were dahlias that were very beautiful; phlox drummondii elbowed some beautiful, old-fashioned pinks; and in a magnificent collection shown by the London Horticultural Society was a bunch of dear old scabiosa (mauve, white and pink) and a collection of lilies.

"Never put manure on lilies," said an enthusiast present, and then he called attention to various regal beauties, the golden-banded "auratum," a beautiful pink, "speciosa rubrum," and an orange, "Hansonii."

The Women's Work Department contained the usual bewildering array of crochet and needle-work of all kinds, including some very beautiful day-slips for pillows, towels, embroidered handkerchiefs, etc. Of especial interest was a display of filet crochet by Lila McEvoy Robson, who invents her own designs, and who has also invented some new stitches in crochet.

The "Palace."

Go to the "palace" if you want to find out what you can buy—also to the "Pure-Food" exhibit, which was this year in a different part of the grounds. In the palace we paused long, examining the newest electric washing-machines. By having one of these, farm women who have the advantage of hydro-power in their homes can turn wash-day almost into a play day.

The coat and suit exhibits were very similar to those in Toronto—buttressed all the way to the throat, with fur collars. Beaver and gray squirrel seemed to be the favorite fur for these, but there was one handsome "nigger brown" suit trimmed with opossum. The blouses shown were all over-blouses, an especially pretty one being blue Georgette beaded with coral.

We thought the furnished rooms prettier than usual. The favorite furniture seemed to be walnut, or walnut inset with cane, and the favorite color blue, although one suite featured old rose as the background or color-scheme.

Did you notice the wickless oil stoves? Clean and effective, they seemed just the thing for farm homes in summer. But they are a little more expensive than the "blue-flame" stoves, which also do good work.

And did you notice the iron beds that don't look like iron beds, but, rather like enamelled wood?

Passing pianos and victrolas of all kinds, we left this building and took a flying trip through the Dairy Building to see the butter and cheese. If people don't soon learn to drink milk it will not be the fault of the Exhibitions. Here we noticed one placard stating that a quart of milk is equal in food value to 8 eggs, four-fifths lb. loin of pork, three-fourths lb. of ham; 2 lbs. chicken, three-fourths lb. lean beef, etc.

The Art.

The loan exhibit of paintings this year contained no outstanding work of art but a great number of very excellent pictures, for all that. Among them were three fine sea scenes by Sir Thomas Smith; a street scene by McGuinness; a head of a young girl and two Madonnas by Laura Muntz Lyall; "The White Flower" (a young girl in white) by Florence Carlyle; a splendid head "The Master of Northcote," by Wyly Grier, R. C. A., and a decorative panel of sunlit woods and laughing, dancing girls, entitled "When Daffodils Begin to Peer," by Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes.

Among the "professional exhibits" were flower pieces and two portraits by Miss Eva Bradshaw, who won first prize in oils; some dainty bits of water color by Miss Mary Healey, and some "old country" pieces by Mr. Hargitt.

Upon the whole the art exhibit was very creditable to the western metropolis.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—Do you ever feel, when reading something, that you want to say something right away? I do, and this time it is an article by "Medicus" that is tempting my volubility. He is warning against kissing babies, and I should like to extend the warning for the protection of adults, unless on the cheek or hand—if one is addicted to the osculatory habit. "Medicus" will likely have something to say about that some day.

Just now I can "point my moral." Just before I went to The Exhibition in Toronto, an infectious disease, not very serious, but weakening, accompanied by a temperature, was going the rounds in a neighboring town, and I had the ill-luck to meet a friend from that place on the day before I left. She kissed me, right on the mouth, and in the next breath told me she was just recovering from the infection.

"I'm in for it now!" I thought, and so I was, for the whole time of The Exhibition trip I was absolutely off my appetite, had a high temperature and was all round ill—not a very happy state of affairs when one has to do that will not wait and must be done.

I think we should stop kissing people on the lips. Scientists tell us we may have germs in the mouth or throat that may never infect us, because we are in a physical condition to throw them off, but that, through kissing, or in other careless ways, we may pass them on to someone who is less resistant and may succumb. Should we not be more considerate in

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this matter—better informed? We know when people really love us, even if they only kiss us on the cheek, or not at all.

I saw at least half a dozen little babies, too young to sit up, bundled about in the jam at the Toronto Fair, their little heads wobbling about in imminent danger of getting a thump from somebody's elbow. Also, outside of one of the buildings another baby, in a baby-carriage, was crying until it seemed on the verge of a convulsion—and its mother was nowhere in sight!

What do you think of the mothers? What do you think of a mother who could be so ignorant as not to know that a knock on a little baby's head might leave it an imbecile for life—or so selfish that she would take the risk?

After coming back I told "Medicus" about it. He said "they didn't deserve to have children."

When people marry and have children, raising those children is surely the life-work they have undertaken. It's their "contract" to do the job properly, even though they may have to deny themselves a few pleasures for a few years.—And, anyhow, how can people be so hard-hearted?

Thank goodness, however, the great majority of folk are not at all deficient in common sense and the "milk of human kindness." I think one of the pleasant sights of the great Fair was to see big burly policemen petting and putting heart into little, lost, terrified children. Every now and again you would meet a big fellow going along to the "Lost Children" tent, holding a sobbing youngster by the hand and assuring it that "mother would be along soon." It was the kindness in the big voice that attracted one's attention. Children are bound to get lost, occasionally, at The Exhibition, but no one worries about that any more. Nor is there any reason to while Toronto's policemen are "on the job." JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"The cost of living can be reduced if everyone who produces will produce his utmost, if those who buy and consume will save and eliminate extravagance, and if all honest people will join with the Department of Justice in stamping out profiteering and hoarding."—U. S. Attorney-General Palmer.

Autumn Cookery.

Pickled Cabbage.—One large head of red cabbage, 2 qts. vinegar, 2 tablespoons salt, 1 tablespoon whole black pepper, 1 tablespoon cloves, 2 sticks cinnamon, 2 blades of mace. Cut the cabbage very fine, sprinkle with salt and set aside for 48 hours. At the end of 48 hours drain the cabbage. Heat the vinegar and spices pour over the cabbage, and boil slowly for 1 hour. Put in jars with loose covers and let stand until cold, then tighten and keep in a cold, dark place.

Baked Pears.—Eight hard pears, ¼ cup sugar, ½ cup boiling water, 4 cloves. Wipe the pears, remove stems and put in an earthen dish; add sugar, water and cloves; cover and bake in a slow oven 4 hours, basting occasionally. Serve cold. A good desert for wash day.

Pear and Ginger Marmalade.—Eight lbs. hard pears, grated rind of 4 lemons, juice of 4 lemons, ¼ lb. preserved ginger, 6 lbs. sugar. Quarter and core pear and put through food chopper. Add lemon rind and juice, and the chopped ginger. Mix the fruit with the sugar, heat gradually and cook slowly about 2 hours, or until thick.

Red Tomato Jam.—Three lbs. ripe tomatoes, 3 lbs. sugar, 2 lemons, 1 teaspoon ginger, ¼ teaspoon salt. Scald and peel tomatoes, cut in halves cross-wise, and, if you like, discard the seeds. Put in a preserving kettle with sugar, lemon juice and ginger. Cook slowly for 2 hours, stirring often with a wooden or enamelled spoon. Skim when necessary. Seal in glasses.

Squash Pie.—One and one-half cups cooked squash, 1 cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup sifted crumbs, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 egg beaten, 1½ cups milk. Mix in order given, fill paste-lined pan, and bake about 40 minutes. The oven should be hot for the first 10 minutes, then reduced. The same rule stands for custard pie. If you like sprinkle some nutmeg or desiccated cocoanut over the top.

The Windrow

Horticulture in Canada.

Always the Horticultural exhibit, in vegetables and fruit as well as flowers, is one of the most attractive at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and the Western Fair at London. Those who have been watching with interest the almost phenomenal progress of the St. Thomas, Ont., Horticultural Society, were pleased to see its fine showing this year at the Toronto Exhibition. The exhibit from that city, of gladioli alone, amounted to 1,500 wonderful spikes, and, of dahlias, 250 fine blooms. No wonder that the Toronto Fair Board decided to award to this enterprising society a diploma of merit and an award of \$50 besides. The President, Dr. F. E. Bennett (to whose unwearied efforts, in conjunction with those of Mr. R. V. Smith the Society's landscape gardener, much of the floral enterprise of St. Thomas is due) informs us that the St. Thomas society won "first" at Boston at the annual meet of the American Gladiolus Society, and also that next year's meet of the American Gladiolus Society is to be in "The Flower City,"—the first time such a meeting has been held in Canada. The farming public about St. Thomas is as much interested in this event as the city, for the St. Thomas Horticultural Society numbers many farm folk among its members.

Current Events

The wholesale price of sugar in Canada has dropped \$1 per cwt.

The Federal official estimate of this year's crops in Alberta is \$215,727,200, provided the present price of wheat holds.

The "Ansley Home," to care for feeble-minded girls, was recently opened at St. Catherine's, Ont.

The Cabinet has refused to stay the increase in freight and passenger rates on railways, but has promised to give prompt attention to appeals.

A big Canadian meat deal between Great Britain and Germany is under way.

Miss Nina Cameron, of Ayr, after 43 years as a public school teacher, was presented with \$1,200 and a set of furs.

The Executive Committee of the Labor party in England has refused to affiliate with the newly-formed communist party.

The British Government has decided not to wait for the passage of the Home Rule Bill to put in operation the partition of Ireland. An under-secretary has been appointed in Ulster. Sir Horace Plunkett accepts the Government's scheme, allowing self-determination for any Ulster county providing the rest of Ireland is given full self-government of the same kind. But riots and murders still go on.

The Duke of Connaught is about to marry the widowed Lady Essex.

The culprit who placed the infernal machine in Wall Street, in front of the J. P. Morgan House, resulting in the death of 29 and injuring of 200 people, at noon of Sept. 16th, has not yet been discovered. A general round-up of "Reds" in the United States may be the result of the disaster.

Great Britain's agreement to recognize the independence of Egypt will take the form of a treaty of alliance. The British army of occupation will be withdrawn, but Britain will retain a garrison in the Canal Zone, and undertakes to guarantee the existence of Egypt against outside aggression.

The German Government has ruled that, under the Versailles treaty the Kiel canal is not an international waterway but an internal German waterway. France interprets the clause differently, and is protesting.

PASTURES

The Most Important Crop Gets the Least Attention

You will agree with us that this is the one crop to which most farmers give little or no attention. And what crop is of more importance and costs so little in labor? Is it any wonder that so many stockmen are compelled to either use high-priced feeds during July and August or, still worse, stand by and see their stock gradually dropping back because of insufficient feed?

TOP DRESS YOUR PASTURES THIS FALL WITH

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

It will return you dividends for the next few years far beyond your expectations. Ask any Old Country farmer what it has done for them over there, or let us put you in touch with some very prominent stockmen and dairymen in this country who are now using it on their pastures.

WRITE US AT ONCE—THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE IF YOU WOULD HAVE IT THIS FALL.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Address to our General Sales Agent:
A. L. SMITH, Dept. A, 220 Alfred St., KINGSTON, ONT.

Coal Oil Light **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



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

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 234 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL or WINNIPEG

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.

Agents Wanted

Steel Rails

For Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.

Cut any Length

JNO. J. GARTSHORE

58 Front Street, West - TORONTO

Please mention Advocate.

The "workers" in Italy have taken over the arsenal in Venice, and hundreds of automobile and other factories in northern Italy; and have established miniature Soviets in all the leading manufacturing centres. They call themselves "Communists" and claim to have different methods from those of the Bolsheviks. They are not using force, but will resist force. An Italian squadron has arrived at Genoa, where the trouble is acute.

President Deschanel, of France, has resigned, because of ill-health, and Premier Millerand is being urged to accept the Presidency.

The Department of Agriculture at the C. N. E.

Most regular visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, know that every year in the centre wing of the Government Building that stands in front and to the right of the main or Dufferin St. entrance, the Ontario Department of Agriculture had an exhibit that occupied the whole wing and was representative of the activities of the various branches of the Department. The centre this year was occupied by a display of sheaves and grain from the winning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competitions and this display is always most attractively arranged. We do not know that it showed any appreciable improvement over other years, but this may be because of the position occupied by the display this year. Back of the grain and sheaves were samples of vegetables from the winning fields in the vegetable section of the competitions carried on annually through the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association and the Fairs and Exhibitions Branch. This is always interesting and proves attractive not only to vegetable growers and farmers generally, but also to the large crowds of the city people who annually come to the exhibition. There was also to be found in the centre of the wing this year a splendid floral display contributed largely by the Toronto Horticultural Society as representative of the work carried on by the Fairs and Exhibitions Branch through the Ontario Horticultural Association, an organization supported by grants from the Government and composed of members of the many local horticultural societies scattered throughout the Province.

Beginning at the left and walking around the wing there was first to be seen this year the exhibit of the Ontario Veterinary College, operated like the Ontario Agricultural College, under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Here were displayed a great many things of interest to farmers and stock raisers relating to veterinary work through connection with the many diseases of animals. There were skeletons of various animals, illustrations of many common deformities, instances of malformed calves—such as a two-headed calf, etc.—and other objects tending to point out the importance of veterinary science. Among other things we noted specimens of many plants poisonous in some form to various kinds of live stock. Included in a list of such plants were the following: Stinking Willie, Larkspur, Common Flax, Squirreltail Grass, Ergot of Rye, Common Horsetail, Luping, Poison Ivy, Rum Cherry, Red Baneberry, Swamp Milkweed, Water Hemlock, Spreading Dogbane, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Ground Ivy, Bittersweet, Purple Cockle, Salt Marsh Grass, Tall Buttercup, Marsh Marigold, Blue Flag, Loco Weed, Cursed Crowfoot, Wild Mustard, Wild Radish Darnel, Wormseed Mustard, Flax Seed Screenings and Cow Cockle.

Next to the exhibit of the Veterinary College was a very popular and catchy exhibit put up by the Co-operation and Markets Branch. A miniature community was laid out with a small electric railroad, station house, grain elevator, seed-cleaning plant, warehouse, stock shipping yards, weigh scales, country store and community hall, all in miniature and depicting the salient features of co-operative community enterprise. Co-operation was the keynote of this exhibit, and endeavor was made to attract attention to the value of community action in all things affecting the social and business life of the rural district. A few miniature cows, trees, telephone poles, etc., and a miniature tennis court served to make the reality seem less remote and to attract a great deal of attention.

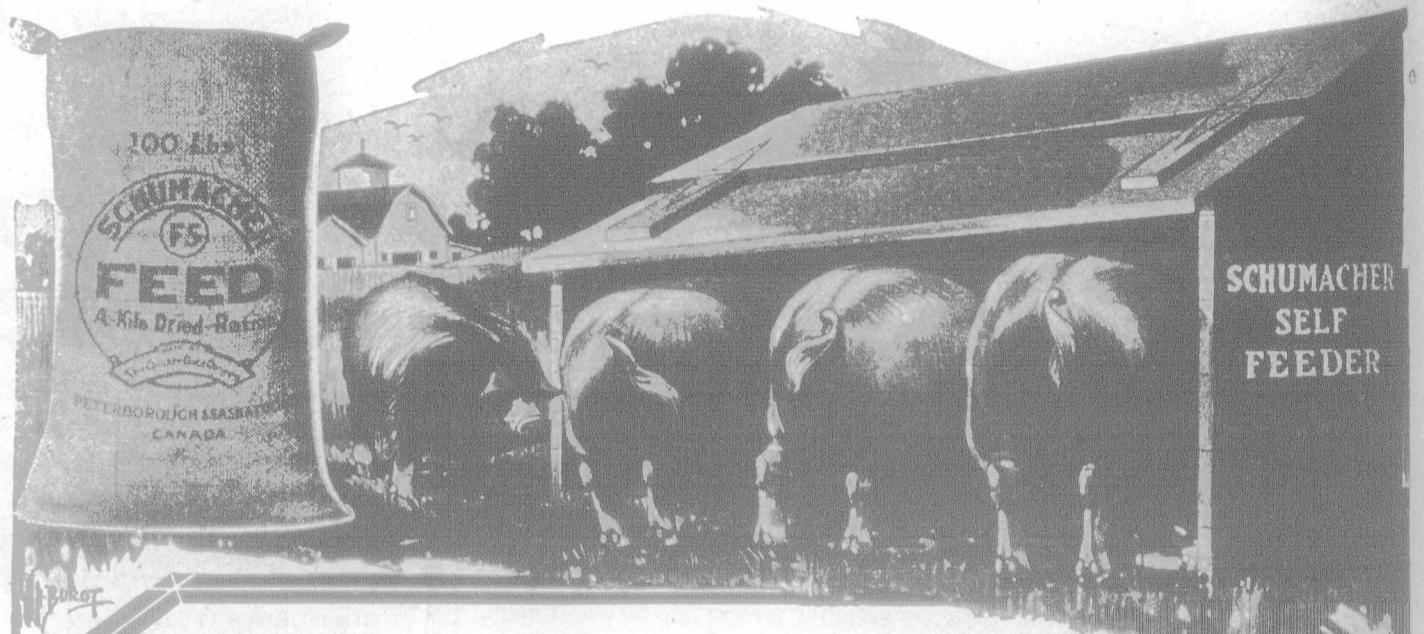
Next came the exhibit of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland which included principally an attractive display of peaches and apples on a black velvet background. An officer of the station was always on the job to give any information requested on matters relating to fruit and vegetable growing. Samples were also shown of a new greenhouse cucumber which has been developed at Vineland and which carried in addition to a splendid appearance, extra deep fleshing, and a minimum of seeds. Farther on was a honey exhibit put up by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and the Apiculture Department of the O. A. C., Guelph. A very attractive display of honey was presented in combs, glasses and pails and information relating to bee-keeping was available at all times.



*Make good stoves and
Cooking utensils.*

In the corner was a booth taken up by the Fruit Branch of the Department, while up above, across the whole width of the wing and on a platform erected over the doorway was an attractive display of box apples strikingly contrasting the green and red of our commercial varieties. The Fruit Branch booth was available to all and sundry as a source of information on any matter related thereto.

In the opposite corner was a splendid exhibit put on by the Women's Institute Branch and by the Vegetable Division. A display of various vegetables was merged into the same exhibit where skilled canners and dietiticians were ready to offer advice on cookery, canning, and other branches of household science. We do not intend to elaborate on this exhibit here, as it is being treated fully in the Home Magazine section of this paper. It was, however, well worth the attention of any farm woman—or her husband. Passing on we come to the exhibit of



A Better Cheaper FEEDING PLAN FOR HOGS

The reason SCHUMACHER FEED is known as "The Ideal Growing and Developing Feed for Hogs"—the reason that it is fed by so many successful hog breeders, feeders and farmers—the reason more SCHUMACHER FEED is made and sold than all other feeds combined, is because it produces the much desired big, stretchy framed type—building a foundation on which the feeder can put on more pounds of pork resulting in more profit. It meets the needs of young or mature hogs so completely and produces rapid, healthy growth so economically that it has taken its place as the leading growing and developing hog feed.

SCHUMACHER FEED

produces pork more economically because it is composed principally of a mixture of specially selected by-products of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Linseed Meal finely ground and scientifically blended to exactly meet requirements for growing and developing hogs.

It supplies certain mineral contents for producing big bone and stretchy frames — that's why SCHUMACHER fed hogs are always big, strong framed animals — have a frame that will carry the maximum pounds of pork when finishing for market.

Try This Feeding Plan on Your Hogs This Year

SCHUMACHER FEED can be successfully fed in self-feeders or in the slop. For best results in self-feeders, keep self-feeder where hogs can have access to it at all times. When hogs are on pasture, SCHUMACHER FEED is the only other feed necessary. They will develop big, strong, healthy frames and later on, by adding tankage to your self-feeder compartment, they'll put on fat at a most rapid rate.

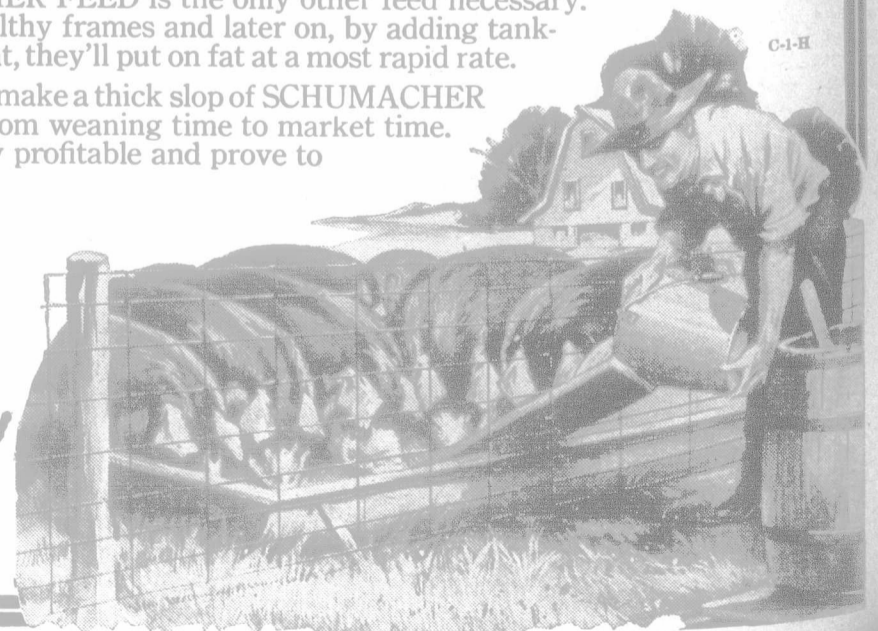
If you prefer the slopping method, make a thick slop of SCHUMACHER and give to your hogs regularly from weaning time to market time.

Either plan will prove exceedingly profitable and prove to

your satisfaction that there is big profit in raising hogs today with the aid of SCHUMACHER FEED.

Ask your dealer for SCHUMACHER — if he can't supply you, write us.

**The
Quaker Oats Company**
HOG FEED DEPARTMENT
Address
Peterborough & Saskatoon
Canada



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the Ontario Agricultural College which is never any better than it should be, but was this year, in some particulars at least, better than usual. The various departments contributed something telling of their work whether with soils, weeds, fertilizers, lime, bacteria or farm management. There is not space to describe the small details of each, but the most outstanding section was contributed by the Department of Farm Management and dealt with the cost of milk production as brought to light by farm surveys. Here we learned for instance, that the average home in Toronto uses 100 pounds of milk per month, which at 16½ cents per hour for labor and allowing 5 per cent. interest on investment in cows, costs the farmer \$3.08, and for which he received only \$3.08 for the year ending July, 1920. The cost per 100 lbs. of milk was shown to have been distributed as follows:

Item	Amount	Cost
Labor.....	2.29 hrs.	\$0.379
Investment in Cows.....	5%	.128
Depreciation.....	.64 hrs.	.217
Labor hired.....		.192
General expense.....		.094
Pasture.....		.226
Millfeeds.....	23.6 lbs.	.777
Grain.....	14.8 lbs.	.318
Roots.....	24.2 lbs.	.097
Hay.....	43.4 lbs.	.391
Silage.....	87 lbs.	.261

Reduced to a per quart basis this cost is as follows, expressed in quantities of the various items:

Item	Amount
Silage.....	2 1/5 lb.
Labor.....	4 2/5 min.
Investment in cows.....	64 1/2%
Millfeeds.....	3/5 lbs.
Grains.....	2/5 lb.
Pasture.....	1/1000 acre
General expense.....	1/4c.
Roots.....	3/5c.
Depreciation on cows.....	1/2c.
Hay.....	1 1/2 lbs.

Markets

Continued from page 1673.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat (in store, Ft. William).—No. 1 northern, \$2.82½; No. 2 northern, \$2.79½; No. 3 northern, \$2.75½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.59½.
 Manitoba Oats (in store, Ft. William).—No. 2 C. W., 80c.; No. 3 C. W., 77c.; extra No. 1 feed, 77c.; No. 1 feed, 75c.; No. 2 feed, 72c.
 Manitoba Barley (in store, Ft. William).—No. 3 C. W., \$1.23; No. 4 C. W., \$1.16; rejected, \$1.09; feed, \$1.09.
 American Corn (track, Toronto, prompt shipment).—No. 3 yellow, \$2, nominal.
 Ontario Oats (according to freights outside).—No. 3 white, 70c. to 75c.
 Ontario Wheat (f. o. b. shipping points, according to freights).—No. 2 winter, per ear lot, \$2.30 to \$2.40.
 Peas (according to freights outside).—No. 2, nominal.
 Barley (according to freights outside).—Malting, \$1.30 to \$1.35.
 Buckwheat (according to freights outside).—No. 2, nominal.
 Rye (according to freights outside).—No. 3, \$1.75, nominal.
 Manitoba Flour.—Government standard, \$13.25, new crop, Toronto.
 Ontario Flour (prompt shipment).—Government standard, nominal, in jute bags, Montreal; nominal, in jute bags, Toronto; \$10.40 to \$10.50 bulk seaboard. Millfeed (car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included).—Bran, per ton, \$52; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.75.

Hides and Wool.

Hides, f. o. b. country points.—Beef hides, flat cured, 9c. to 11c.; green hides, 8c. to 9c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horse hides, country take-off, \$3 to \$4; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1 to \$1.50; shearing and spring lamb, 25c. to 50c.; horse hair, farmers' stock, 38c. to 40c.
 City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 12c.; calf skins, green flats, 12c.;

veal kid, 10c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$4 to \$5.
 Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 8c. to 9c.; cakes No. 1, 13c. to 14c.
 Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 16c. to 18c.; medium, 24c. to 26c.; fine, 32c. to 34c.

Country Produce.

Butter on the wholesale market was a steady to firm trade, with choice fresh-made creamery pound prints selling at 61c. to 62c., and a couple of merchants were asking 63c. per lb., while creamery solids sold at 59c. to 60c. per lb.
 Eggs were a strong trade and prices were slightly higher; new-laid selling up to 72c. per doz. in cartons.
 Poultry was in good demand, especially large fat hens and good chickens weighing over 4 lbs. each.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Butter.—Choice creamery pound prints, 61c. to 62c.; creamery solids, 59c. to 60c.; choice dairy, 49c. to 50c.
 Eggs.—New-laid in cartons, 70c. to 72c.; No. 1's, 60c. to 61c.; selects, 66c. to 67c.
 Cheese.—New, large, 29½c. to 30c.; old, 33c. to 34c.
 Poultry (alive, per lb.).—Chickens, crate fed, 35c. to 36c.; chickens, good farm stock, 33c.; hens, over 5 lbs., 32c.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c.; hens, 3½ to 4 lbs., 28c.; roosters, 22c. to 25c.; ducklings, 26c. to 28c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts have been very heavy all week, and the quality of the bulk of the offerings has not been very choice, so prices have been generally lower.

Apples.—Apples kept about stationary in price, selling at 30c. to 60c. per 11 qts., \$1 to \$2.25 per bushel, and \$3 to \$6 per bbl.

Blueberries only came in in small quantities, and mostly sold at \$3 per 11-qt. basket; a few going at \$3.25, and some poor ones at \$2.25 per 11 qts.

Cantaloupes have not been of very good flavor this season; the green flesh selling at 30c. to 50c. per 11 qts., and 50c. to 75c. per 16 qts.; the salmon flesh ranging from 75c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Crabapples have had very little demand and are a very slow sale at 25c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

Grapes of better quality are now coming in freely and selling at 35c. to 50c. per 6 qt. flats, and 60c. to 75c. per 6 qts. lenos.

Lawton berries are still coming in in very limited quantities, and sell at 25c. to 32c. per box.

Pears.—A lot of the Bartlett pears are now over-ripe and hard to sell at lower prices; the range on all varieties being from 25c. to 75c. per 6 qts., and 50c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

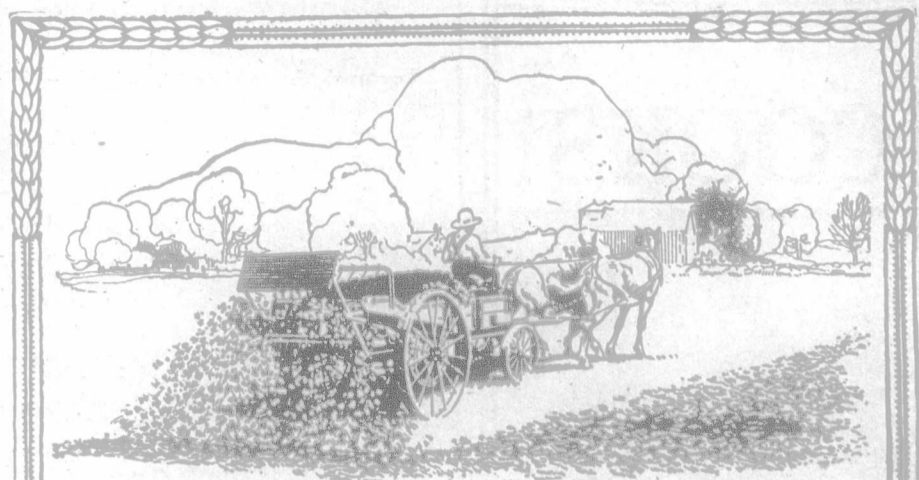
Plums have been shipped in very heavily, and the bulk have been wasty, so prices declined—ranging from 20c. to 40c. per 6 qts., and 40c. to 75c. per 11 qts.; a few choice ones bringing 50c. to 75c. per 6 qts., and \$1 per 11 qts.

Peaches have come in in large quantities, but the crop is so heavy this season they are not as large as usual—selling at 25c. to 75c. per 6 qts.; a few bringing slightly more, and 35c. to \$1 per 11 qts., with a few at \$1.25, and an odd extra choice one at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—Prices have been lower this week, ranging from 20c. to 50c. per 11 qts.

Vegetables have continued to come in freely, and slightly lower prices have been the rule as follows:

Beans.—25c. to 35c. per 11 qts.
 Beets.—\$1.25 per bag.
 Cabbage.—40c. to 75c. per doz.
 Carrots.—90c. to \$1.25 per bag.
 Cauliflower.—50c. to \$1.50 per doz.
 Corn.—5c. to 12c., and Evergreen 15c. to 25c. per doz.
 Cucumbers.—40c. to 60c. per 11 qts.
 Gherkins.—40c. to \$1.25 per 6 qts.; 60c. to \$2.25 per 11 qts.
 Eggplant.—40c. to 65c. per 11 and 16 quarts.
 Onions.—\$2.75 to \$3 per cwt.
 Pickling Onions.—75c. to \$2 per 11 qts.
 Peppers.—Green, hot, 75c. per 11 qts.; sweet, \$1 to \$1.25 per 11 qts.; red, 75c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.
 Potatoes.—\$1.65 to \$1.85 per bag.
 Squash.—Hubbard, \$1 to \$1.50 per doz.
 Pumpkins.—\$1 to \$1.50 per dozen.



Make Your Manure Go Further—

THERE are three big draw-backs to spreading manure by hand: First, you can't spread it evenly; second, it takes too many loads to the acre; third, it requires too much time and labor—three good reasons why you should own a

McCormick or Deering Manure Spreader.

The all-steel beater tears the manure into fine bits; the spiral wide-spread attachment scatters it uniformly and throws it well beyond the wheels on both sides so the spreader doesn't track in the manure when spreading the back strip. You can regulate the spreading density to anywhere from 2 to 16 loads to the acre—5 different apron speeds. And a mighty nice thing about McCormick and Deering Spreaders is that they are easy to load, the top of the box being only waist-high, and there's no work to unloading although the spreader throws off and spreads a load four times as quickly as you could do it by hand.

Make your manure go further and do more good by spreading it with a McCormick or Deering Spreader. Ask your nearby International agent about one—and write for catalog.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.
 EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Complete Dispersal Sale

OF HIGH-CLASS

REG. HOLSTEINS

Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1920

AT THE FARM, TWO MILES SOUTHWEST OF SUTTON, ONTARIO

The offering includes twenty head of registered Holsteins and four extra good grade cows.

The herd combines the blood of some of the greatest cows of the breed, including May Echo Sylvia, the world's greatest milk producer, and Segis Fayne Johanna, the world's first 50-lb. cow.

Write for full particulars to

Auctioneer, W. S. KESTER. Ringmaster, R. W. E. BURNABY.

Norman S. York, Sutton, Ontario

BOY'S AND GIRL'S You can earn a lot of money by securing new subscriptions to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE You can do it in your SPARE TIME. Write for instructions THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD., London, Canada

COOKS!

You will immensely improve the tastiness of dishes and add tremendously to their nourishing value if you use plenty of

BOVRIL

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—53 ACRES OF CHOICE clay loam; well underdrained, fairly level, extra good two-story brick house, barns fair, windmill, deep well, good orchard, nice lawn and lots of shade and ornamental trees; 1 mile to school, 2½ miles to Aylmer, Ontario; 2½ miles to Condensed Milk Factory, 3 miles to High School. Apply Lewis Adams, Aylmer, Ont.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, HIMALAYAN'S Rabbits, White Angora Rabbits, English Spotted Rabbits, Black Siberians. Robert W. Nicholson, Strathroy, Ontario.

WANT TO HEAR FROM PARTY HAVING farm for sale, give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Advocate St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

WANTED IN A SMALL FAMILY, GOOD girl for general housework; good wages. Full particulars, and references if possible, to Box 87, Hespeler, Ont.

WANTED BY A CANADIAN ASBESTOS Roofing concern, reliable and experienced salesmen. Only those who have connections with farmers need apply. Salary or commission. Apply Box No. 51, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

Pen No. 1.—Park's Supreme Ringlets imp., laying record 313 eggs in 1 year.

Pen No. 2.—Thompson's Imperial Ringlets, imp., record 312.

Pen No. 3.—Holderman's Aristocrats, imp., record 311.

Pen No. 4.—Riley's Delights imp., record 309.

Pen No. 5.—Taylor's Regals imp., record 308.

Pen No. 6.—Bryant's Standard imp., record 307.

Pen No. 7.—G. A. C. Guelph, record 310.

Pen No. 8.—Guld's, record 283.

Pen No. 9.—Coldham's Canadian Ringlets, record 260.

Pen No. 10.—Clark's, record 258.

Pen No. 11.—Donaghy's, record 256.

Pen No. 12.—Jameson's, record 255 eggs.

Price—First 6 pens \$9.00 each; remaining 6 pens \$5.00 each.

It is a many times proven fact that the cockerel transmits the laying qualities to his pullets which he received from his dam.

H. A. CROZIER, Box 16, Meadowdale, Ont.

I Will Pay You 23 Cents

a pound for live hens, any kind, any size, any age, any quantity. No deduction for shrinkage. I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto. Crates loaned free.

ALBERT LEWIS

666 Dundas, West - TORONTO

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, September 20. Cattle.—Receipts, 3,686. With nearly two thousand fewer cattle offered on this week's opening market than last, prices were from 25 to 50 cents higher. A few choice butcher steers sold at \$13.25 to \$14; top load was of twenty-three steers and heifers averaging 1,063 pounds, which sold for \$12.75. Butcher cows were stronger; bulls were steady to twenty-five cents stronger. Stocker and feeder trade was active and steady. Good short-keep feeders are scarce. Quotations: heavy beef steers, \$14 to \$15. Butcher steers, choice, \$13 to \$14; good, \$11 to \$12; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$6.75. Butcher heifers, choice, \$13 to \$14; medium, \$7.50 to \$9; common, \$6 to \$7. Butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$12; medium, \$7 to \$9. Canners and cutters, \$3 to \$5.25. Butcher bulls, good, \$8.50 to \$9.50; common, \$5 to \$6.50. Feeding steers, good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$9.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 327. The calf trade is steady with choice veal in demand. Quotations: choice, \$18 to \$20; medium, \$15 to \$17; common, \$8 to \$10. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$160. Springers, choice, \$125 to \$175.

Sheep.—Receipts, 5,916. Receipts are about a thousand less than last Monday. Sheep were steady, bulk of lambs 14 cents, which is steady with last week's close. Quotations: Ewes, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Lambs, \$13 to \$14.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,201. The demand for hogs is good and prices this week will likely remain steady at last week's higher levels. Quotations, fed-and-watered basis: selects, \$20.75 to \$21; light, \$18.75 to \$19; heavies, \$19.75 to \$20; sows, \$15.75 to \$18.

Montreal, September 20. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,529. Trading brisk at prices a trifle firmer than those paid last week; \$13 was paid for the best steers offered, and \$12 for a straight load of good quality. Top cows were \$10, while 24 good cows of medium weight brought \$9.50. Bologna bulls of light weight, \$5; bulls weighing 600 pounds up, \$5.50; heavy bulls up to \$6. Receipts were disappointing, both in numbers and quality. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice and good, \$10.75 to \$13; medium, \$9 to \$10.50; common, \$6 to \$9. Butcher heifers, choice, \$10 to \$11.50; medium, \$8.50 to \$10; common, \$6.50 to \$8.50. Butcher cows, choice, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$5.50 to \$8.50. Canners, \$3 to \$4; cutters, \$4 to \$5. Butcher bulls, good, \$8 to \$9; common, \$5 to \$5.75.

Calves.—Receipts, 2,631. There was not much change in prices for calves, the most common price was \$7 for grass calves. Quotations: good veal, \$13 to \$15; medium, \$10 to \$13; grass, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 7,452. The average quality of the lambs offered was lower than usual. Selected small lots were sold up to \$13; good lambs were purchased in large lots at \$12.50. Quotations: Ewes, \$6 to \$7.50; lambs, good, \$12.50; common, \$10 to \$12.

Hogs.—Receipts, 2,143. Market was about steady at \$20.50 to \$20.75 for selected lots suitable for local store trade. Mixed lots were \$20 off cars. Quotations, off-car weights: Selects, \$20.50 to \$20.75; lights none; heavies, none. Sows, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Buffalo, September 20. Cattle.—Receipts, 4,400. The market was generally a half lower, while some sales on medium kinds of butchering steers and heifers were a dollar down. Top for Canadians was \$14.75; yearlings were up to 17 cents.

Hogs.—Receipts, 12,000. Heavies were \$18.50 to \$18.60; lights were \$18.75; pigs, \$18.

Sheep.—Receipts, 10,000. Best lambs were \$14.50; best ewes, \$6 to \$6.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 1,500. Tops, \$19.

Sale Dates.

Sept. 29, 1920.—Pettit-Elliott sale, Freeman, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Sept. 29, 1920.—Norman S. York, Sutton West, Ont.; Holsteins.

Oct. 7.—Curry-Bowes & Bowes, Markdale, Ont.; Scotch Shorthorns.

Oct. 12, 1920.—J. J. Merner, M. P., Seaford; Scotch Shorthorns.

Oct. 20.—Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association, Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont.; Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Sec'y.

November 10, 1920.—Elgin Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.

FARMERS' BUSINESS



15

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1860

With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta and 11 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Poultry Wanted—We require large quantities of live poultry every week, and can pay top prices for any number of birds of good quality. If you want the best market for your poultry sell to

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

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle receipts were moderate the past week, as the result of which a good, strong quarter advance was had on shipping steers, while butchering cattle generally ruled strong. Canada supplied almost half of the week's receipts and furnished largely the shipping steer supply. Best shipping steers sold at \$15.00—none very choice here—while around \$13 to \$13.50 took the best handy-weight steers. Best butchering heifers showed a range of from \$11 to \$12, a fair on down to a common kind running from \$6 to \$9 to \$9.50. Stocker and feeder trade showed some improvement, demand being better at prices strong. Bulls sold a quarter higher, especially kinds running from eight to ten hundred pounds. Milk cow and springer trade ruled firm, advance in milk prices of late having the effect of creating a better demand for the best kind of dairy cows. Offerings for the week totalled 4,975 head, as against 4,600 for the previous week and as compared with 5,750 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Steers, Canadians.—Best, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$11.50 to \$12.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, good to prime, \$15.50 to \$16.50; choice, heavy, \$14.50 to \$15; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14.25; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Heavy heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; best butchering heifers, \$11 to \$12; good butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9.50; light, common, \$6 to \$6.50; very fancy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, good, \$3.75 to \$4; old rinds, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9 to \$9.50; common to fair, \$8 to \$8.50; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7; grazing cows, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Hogs.—Prices were on the jump last week. Monday heavy grades sold from \$17.50 to \$17.75, and the good handy hogs moved at \$18 and \$18.10, few reached \$18.25, and pigs landed at \$17. The fifth day of the week showed heavies selling from \$18.25 to \$18.60, handy grades landed mostly at \$18.75, with one deck up to \$18.90, and pigs changed hands at \$18.

Sheep and Lambs.—A good active trade was had last week. The first two days showed top lambs selling at \$14.50, with culls ranging from \$10.50 down, and the next three days best lambs sold at \$15, with best culls bringing up to \$11. Sheep prices were steady all week. Top wethers were quoted from \$7.50 to \$8, best ewes sold from \$6.50 to \$7, and cull sheep ranged from \$2 to \$4. Receipts for the week were 17,800 head, the week before there were 15,399 head and for the same week a year ago 20,300 head.

Calves.—Last week opened with top veals selling at \$19; Tuesday's trade was steady; Wednesday top was \$20; Thursday bulk sold at \$20.25, and Friday the majority reached \$21. Handy cull calves sold up to \$16 and \$17, weighty rough calves ranged from \$10 to \$12, and grassy kinds sold from \$7 to \$8, with a

few light drinkers selling on Friday up to \$12. The past week's receipts totalled 2,850 head, being against 3,091 head for the week previous, and 2,350 head for the same week a year ago.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for hogs is quiet, but prices were generally unchanged, selected lots selling at 20½ to 20¾ cents per lb.; good lots at 20c. to 20¼c. and mixed lots were 17¾c. to 18¾c. per lb. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was 30c. per lb.

Poultry.—Prices were steady with milk-fed chickens quoted at 42c. to 45c. per lb.; fowls were 35c. to 38c.; geese, 30c.; turkeys, 57c., and ducks 40c. per lb.

Potatoes.—A fair amount of business is passing in potatoes in a wholesale jobbing way. Sales took place at \$1.85 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-store and car lots were quoted at \$1.55 per bag of 80 lbs. ex-track.

Maple Products.—No change was reported in the market for maple products. Maple syrup was quoted at \$2 per gallon in wood and \$2.10 to \$2.25 in tins of one gallon. Maple sugar was 25c. to 28c. per lb. according to quality.

Eggs.—Prices of eggs are being maintained under a good domestic demand. Quotations were: special grades, 75c. per dozen; extras, 68c. to 69c.; firsts 58c. to 60c. and seconds 50c. to 53c. per dozen.

Butter.—The butter market was without any feature of note and prices showed little change. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 59½c. to 59c. per lb.; finest creamery 58½c. to 58½c.; fine creamery 57½c. to 57½c., and dairy butter 51c. to 52c.

Grain.—A good demand is noted for Ontario white oats and a fair amount of business has been done in car lots at 91c. per bushel, ex-store, at 85c. for prompt shipment and 83c. for first-half October shipment from points in Ontario. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at \$1.05 to \$1.06 for car lots; No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed at \$1.03½ to \$1.04½c.; No. 1 feed at \$1.02½ and No. 2 feed at \$1.01 per bushel ex-store.

Cheese Markets.

At the meeting of the Belleville Cheese Board, on Saturday, September 18, there were 1,010 boxes of colored and 300 boxes of white cheese offered, the former selling at 24¾c., and the latter at 24¾c. At Picton, on the same day, there were 620 boxes of colored offered, of which 580 sold at 25½c., and the balance remained unsold. There were 1,723 boxes of colored cheese and 65 boxes of white offered at Cornwall, but there were no sales. The highest bid was 25½c. At London, one factory boarded 100 boxes, but there were no sales. At Danville, Que., 1,239 boxes sold at 24¾c. The cheese receipts at New York were 1,075. State whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, sold at 29c. to 29½c.; average run, 27c. to 28c.; State whole milk twins, current make, specials, 28c. to 28½c.; average run, 27c. to 27½c. Montreal quotations were as follows: finest Easterns, 25c. to 26c.

BUSINESS

rs, this Bank has on to the business... tend you every aid g practice. and talk over your always welcome.

BANK

Established 1864

New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 11 branches in Alberta and 11 branches in British Columbia.

inkers selling on Friday up past week's receipts totalled being against 3,091 head for previous, and 2,350 head for the year ago.

Montreal.

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Prices were steady with chickens quoted at 42c. to 45c. ls were 35c. to 38c.; geese, 57c., and ducks 40c. per lb. A fair amount of business in potatoes in a wholesale. Sales took place at \$1.85 00 lbs. ex-store and car lots at \$1.55 per bag of 80 lbs.

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Cheese Markets.

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Gossip.

The Pettit-Elliott Sale.

Ontario has seen, during the past eighteen months, a number of exceptionally good sales of Shorthorn cattle. Several have established new high averages for cattle auctions in Canada, and more pleasing still is the fact that the majority of the better and higher-priced cattle were purchased by Canadian breeders to stay in Canada. Our own breeders are to-day showing more than ever before that they are ready and willing to pay just as high a premium for quality as are the breeders from any other country, providing they are afforded the opportunity of bidding on the best. With this spirit prevailing we predict a successful day at the Pettit-Elliott sale at Freeman, Ontario, on Wednesday, September 29. The cattle in this offering may be said to be the best of the two importations, and leading cattle men throughout the United States and Canada have pronounced these, as two of the strongest ever brought from Britain. As the majority of Canadian breeders know, the Elliott cattle came over late in June and the Pettit cattle came into quarantine shortly after the Elliott cattle landed home; so both importations have had just a nice length of time in this country to become climatized and to begin gaining in flesh. A number of the cows, too, have calved since landing, and all have been held a sufficient time so every female catalogued can be sold as a guaranteed breeder. In summarizing the offering one scarcely knows where to begin. The quality of the lot throughout is far more apparent and will furnish far more interest for the prospective purchaser than will the outstanding merits of several which we may choose to mention. Commenting, however, on the various individuals and groups mentioned in the copy in the advertising columns of this and other issues, a line or two by way of reference may be in order. There are, for instance, the 18 imported heifers and five young cows that are bred to the great \$34,000 bull, Millhill's Comet (imp.). This young bull not only holds the distinction of being one of the best individual calves of the past year, but also of being the highest-priced calf for his age ever sold in Britain. We have yet to hear a breeder who has inspected Millhill's Comet say other than that he is a wonderful youngster, and his services on these better things in the Elliott offering should be well worthy of the appreciation of every good breeder who is anxious to obtain the best. Another group which are every bit as worthy of equal appreciation are 12 choice heifers ranging in ages from 15 to 24 months, all carrying the blood of the top Scotch herds and all well forward in calf to the various good sires used in the herds from which they were drawn. In conclusion we mention a few individual cows whose pedigrees were checked by our representative as they were being prepared for the printer, and these pedigrees, it may be said, are representative of the offering throughout. Maud B, a nicely-turned, thick roan 3-year-old, is a Marr-Maud bred by Garland, while the four top bulls are of Marr and Duthie breeding. Rosemary A, also a three-year-old, is a Shepard Rosemary, while on the sire's side the same Marr and Duthie bulls referred to above come in again in this pedigree. Merry Maid 10th, a 5-year-old cow and one of the largest and most attractive cows in the sale, belongs to the good breeding Charlotte Corday family, and she is backed by Marr and Duthie breeding. Bessie 3rd is a 4-year-old Campbell-Bessie got by the Duthie bull, Prince Clarion, and carries fully as much scale as any cow that has passed through a sale-ring this year. Rosebud 20th is a roan 4-year-old Campbell-bred Rosebud, while Wartle Mysie is a fine, large cow got by Lothian Augustus, the 1,400-guinea bull purchased by Mr. Duthie at the Perth sale in 1914. A summary of the entire catalogue shows equal breeding throughout, and will be of interest to every breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Same may be had by applying to H. A. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.



Chart of Recommendations for TRACTORS (Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart

The correct grades of Gargyle Mobiloils for tractor engine lubrication are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargyle Mobiloil "A" B means Gargyle Mobiloil "B" BB means Gargyle Mobiloil "BB" Arc means Gargyle Mobiloil Arctic

These recommendations cover all models of tractors unless otherwise specified.

Table with columns for Year (1920-1915) and rows for various tractor models like Allis-Chalmers, Fordson, etc.

Tractor Shortage

A problem which every farmer must face

FOOD is the reconstructor of nations. In their efforts to regain a normal peace production, European Peoples are bidding their bottom dollar for food—and machinery to produce food.

Here in Canada, lack of man power has for some time caused a scramble for farm machinery. Authoritative sources predict a serious shortage of tractors.

This condition makes it more important than ever that the farmer get the utmost service from his tractor. New tractors may be hard to get. In any case the replacement cost will be high.

In the conservation of the tractor no one thing is more important than scientific lubrication.

Working constantly in a cloud of dust and grit, farm tractors demand lubrication of the highest quality. These lubricants, to be efficient, must be scientifically

correct for the engine of the particular make of tractor on which they are used.

The manufacturers of Gargyle Mobiloils have for years been recognized as authorities on scientific lubrication. Gargyle Mobiloils when used as specified in our Chart of Recommendations have time and again proven their superior value in actual savings of oil and fuel and in greater power delivered.

The Charts shown here will tell you exactly what grade of Gargyle Mobiloils will enable you to get most power and longest service from your auto, truck and tractor.

Gargyle Mobiloils are put up in 1- and 4-gallon sealed cans, in wood half-barrels and barrels.

Write for "Correct Lubrication," a booklet containing complete automobile and tractor charts and other valuable data.



Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargyle Mobiloils in Canada BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Music Hath Charms To Soothe

Music! What a wonderful gift and what a tired and soulless old world this would be without it. By all means teach music to your children.



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

is the ideal piano for beginner or expert. It is built by men who have the faculty of building pianos and with whom the construction of a Sherlock-Manning Piano is a labor of love.

To hear one is to decide to have one!

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

Sherlock-Manning Piano Company

London :: Canada

Made in Canada

Why Canada Needs a Protective Tariff

Summary of Statement submitted to the Committee of Cabinet Ministers at Winnipeg, on September 14th, by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

ACCORDING to the Dominion Census, about 700,000 people are employed in the factories of Canada. Including their families, the number of persons who depend for their living on the wage rolls of Canadian factories number 2,000,000. In addition there are probably half as many more wholesale and retail traders, professional and business men and others who derive the chief part of their incomes indirectly from industrial establishments. Moreover, as about 80 per cent of the total annual produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada, chiefly by the people living in towns and cities, farmers are also vitally concerned with industrial conditions.

Any civilized country that aspires to greatness must be strong in the following departments of national activity: agriculture, manufacturing, transportation and finance. Purely agrarian countries have never reached any degree of greatness; purely industrial countries cannot exist; both manufacturing and agriculture are helpless without the machinery of finance and transportation systems to carry produce.

What part does the factory play? Remove the factories and imagine the effect on the wholesale and retail trade, on the banks, on the financial and brokerage houses, on real estate, on the professional men, on the tax-collecting departments? In the majority of Canadian cities and towns the factories are the direct or indirect cause of a very considerable part of business transacted, because the welfare of many allied activities depends on the ebb and flow of the factory output, the buying capacity of the factory purchasing department and the spending of the factory payroll. Strike at the factory and you strike at nearly every one in the city or town. Strike at the city or town and you strike at the agricultural population surrounding the city or town, for cities and towns use the produce of the farms, while the cities and towns in their turn supply the farms with most of those luxuries, comforts and necessities which are part of civilized existence.

Nearly every family in Canada, directly or indirectly, is benefited by industrial prosperity and injured by industrial depression.

The Principle of Protection.

As the Canadian Customs Tariff has not been revised since 1907, revision is now overdue. After careful investigation, it may be found that the rates of duty on some articles are too high and will consequently be lowered; or, in certain other cases, that the rates of duty are too low and will consequently be raised; or, in other cases, that the rates of duty will be considered fair and remain unchanged. But all tariff revisions are governed by a guiding principle, and this guiding principle must be either the policy of protection or the policy of free trade. The term "tariff for revenue" is misleading because a tariff of even 10 per cent, on an article produced in Canada yields revenue and also affords a small degree of incidental protection.

In presenting this statement, therefore, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association respectfully begs to re-affirm its advocacy and support of the policy of adequate protection for Canadian industry (the policy which has been maintained since 1878 in Canada by all political parties that have held power).

Moreover, the Association pledges its support to any measures which will hasten the adoption throughout the British Empire of substantial customs preferences for Empire products, corresponding to the preferences now provided in the Customs tariff in Canada.

Definition of Protection.

The objects of the protective system in Canada have been and should continue to be,—

- (1) To diminish, as far as possible, the importation of goods from foreign countries which can be produced at home.
- (2) To facilitate the importation of raw materials for manufacturing processes, which cannot be produced at home.
- (3) To encourage the exportation of Canadian goods as finished products.
- (4) To make Canada self-contained by developing and encouraging within her

A FEW REASONS

Why Canada should retain the present fiscal policy of adequate protection for Canadian agriculture, industry, labor and business.

1. Canada has shown wonderful growth in agriculture, manufacturing, forest production, mineral production, transportation, banking, insurance, and other business since the adoption in 1878 of the National Policy of adequate protection for all classes.

2. Because Canada was strong in all departments of national activity, she made a great record in the war.

3. Since the war practically all civilized countries have retained or increased their protective tariffs.

4. Over 2,000,000 Canadians are supported by wages paid by Canadian factories.

5. Over 80 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

6. The tariff has caused over 600 branches of United States factories to locate in Canada.

7. The tariff provides a great portion of the revenue of the Dominion Government.

8. The present tariff of Canada is very moderate; the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations is 22½ per cent.; the average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, is only 14¾ per cent.

9. Canadian products should not be exported in the raw state but should be manufactured in Canada in order to create business, provide employment and add to the national wealth.

10. Canada has maintained a protective tariff for 42 years. The United States, our greatest competitor, has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years. Their manufacturers have a home market of 105 million people. Our manufacturers have a home market of about 8 million people. Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought, on the average, \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods, while each Canadian, on the average, bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. United States purchases from Canada were largely raw materials. Canadian purchases from the United States were largely manufactured goods. Is it surprising that the rate of exchange is against Canada and that our dollar is at a heavy discount in the United States? This is the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were removed? Remove the tariff, and in the words of ex-President Taft, Canada will become "an adjunct of the United States."

11. The destiny of Canada is a fully developed nation within the British Empire.

mania and the Balkan States have made general increases in their tariffs. Recent despatches show that still higher protection is being provided in most of these countries, and especially in France, Italy and Spain. Japan has now in operation a high protective tariff.

In South America, all countries have tariffs designed not only for the purpose of producing revenue, but also to provide for a reasonable measure of protection for home industry. The average rate of duty on all importations, both free and dutiable, for these countries, for 1913, the latest year for which statistics are obtainable, follow:—

Countries	Average ad valorem duty on Imports per cent.
Argentina.....	20.8
Brazil.....	35.9
Bolivia.....	17.1
Chile.....	19.9
Ecuador.....	36.6
Paraguay.....	31.1
Peru.....	21.9
Uruguay (1912).....	36.2
Venezuela.....	46.7

The following clause was adopted by the National Republican Convention of the Republican Party of the United States, at Chicago, June 10th, 1920:—

"The uncertain and unsettled conditions of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite programme to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American Labor, agriculture and industry."

A tariff was introduced in Australia on March 24th, 1920, which is highly protective in character. All British countries outside the United Kingdom, have tariffs that are protective in character, with the exception of certain Eastern countries, such as India and the Straits Settlements, which impose duties on certain imports for revenue.

Official records show that there is not in the world to-day one country making any pretensions to industrial development that is without a protective tariff.

This Dominion's tariff legislation, designed for national development, must be affected by the fact that every great industrial nation to-day throughout the world has erected protective tariff barriers against the exploitation of its markets by other nations. Were our customs tariff removed whilst other countries maintain and strengthen theirs, our markets would be filled with the overflow goods from protected foreign countries, while our goods would be largely shut out of foreign markets. This would so reduce the markets of our factories as to raise Canadian productive costs above a competitive basis; and many of them would be compelled to cease operations.

Growth of Canada Under Protection.

The best way to determine whether or not Canada has flourished under the policy of adequate protection for Canadian industry is to study the statistics, not for one industry, but for all the great basic industries, and see how they have developed since 1878. Consider first the total trade of Canada. The following table shows that since the introduction of the National Policy, our total trade has multiplied by sixteen times:

Fiscal Year	Total Trade.
1879.....	\$ 149,489,188
1920.....	2,351,174,886

Agricultural production in Canada has flourished as the following statistics indicate:—

Year	Field Crops	Other Farm Produce	Total Production
1900.....	\$194,953,420	\$169,953,446	\$364,906,866
1919.....	1,452,437,000	523,404,000	1,975,841,000

The national output of wheat has grown as follows:—

Year	Bushels
1870.....	16,732,873
1919.....	193,260,400

Manufacturing has shown a similar extraordinary advance.

Year	Capital Invested	Employees	Value of Products
1881.....	\$165,302,623	254,935	\$309,676,068
1917.....	2,786,649,727	692,067	3,015,577,940

boundaries all legitimate activities that will give occupation to Canadian citizens.

The protective system is, above all things, a national system. The country is the unit. It aims to make the individual country strong in all vital departments of activity. If it were founded on any other basis it could not survive, and the only reason that the protective system has been in operation in practically all civilized countries for several centuries, with a few intermittent exceptions, is that the system safeguards and develops the resources and prosperity of the great majority of the citizens of each country.

The Tariff.

The tariff protects domestic industry by increasing the difficulty of importing competing products; in the second place, it secures revenue for the Government; and in the third place, it can be used either as a weapon against any foreign country that is using discriminatory methods, or to bargain with a foreign country for tariff concessions that will open desirable markets for Canadian products. Consequently, the tariff, being the chief instrument which maintains the protective system in operation, cannot be suddenly changed or abolished without at the same time changing or abolishing the protective system.

Support of the protective principle should not be confused with advocacy of a high tariff. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never advocated a high tariff; and does not advocate a high tariff now; that it is a conservative statement of fact to say that the Canadian customs tariff as it stands to-day is not a high tariff and that in comparison with tariffs of other countries it is very moderate.

During the year ending March 31st, 1920, the average rate of duty on all dutiable importations, less the customs war tariff collections, was 22½ per cent.

The average rate of duty on all importations, free and dutiable, after deducting the customs war tariff collections, was 14¾ per cent.

On the 18th day of May, 1920, the customs war tariff rates were completely removed by Parliament. Surely it is reasonable to say that the average rate of duty of 22½ per cent. on all dutiable importations and the average rate of duty of 14¾ per cent. on all importations, dutiable and free, now imposed by the Canadian Customs Tariff, constitute a moderate tariff.

The World Tendency Towards Protection.

Fiscal policies of countries are inter-related and swing together like a pendulum towards protection at one period and

towards free trade at another period. This fact is significant because the present swing of the world pendulum is strongly towards protection.

Following the armistice, industrial countries, especially those that had been engaged in the war, took precautions to safeguard their home markets against a deluge of foreign goods, in order that their demobilized soldier and war workers could secure employment in their own countries. The United Kingdom, not, withstanding statements to the contrary, is not a free trade country. She now applies various protective duties, and has a measure before Parliament designed to prevent dumping, arising from exchange depreciation or other causes. During his budget speech in the House of Commons on April 19th last, the Honorable Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the United Kingdom had raised during the year ending March 31st, 1920, the sum of £149,360,000 from customs duties imposed on goods imported into the United Kingdom. That is, every resident of the United Kingdom paid a customs tariff tax on the average of about \$16 last year. In Canada last year the average per capita tariff tax, including the war tariff, now removed, was about \$23, or without the war tariff, about \$19.50. Yet, some people describe Great Britain as a free-trade country and Canada as a high tariff country.

The business men of Great Britain realized early in the war that steps must be taken upon the cessation of hostilities to protect British industry and various committees have reported to the British Parliament recommending a measure of protection for British industries.

France increased her tariff rates during the past year, on most goods, by amounts varying from ten to three hundred per cent.; and as late as April 28th, 1920, she announced a new and extensive list of prohibited imports. Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Spain, Rou-

Tariff

The Balkan States have made changes in their tariffs. Recent law that still higher protection is provided in most of these countries, especially in France, Italy and Japan has now in operation a protective tariff.

America, all countries have adopted not only for the purpose of revenue, but also to provide a fair measure of protection to their industry. The average rate of importations, both free and dutiable, for these countries, for 1913, the following statistics are obtained:

Country	Average ad valorem duty on imports per cent.
France	20.8
Italy	35.9
Japan	17.1
Spain	19.9
Portugal	36.6
Belgium	31.1
Denmark	21.9
Sweden	36.2
Norway	46.7

The clause was adopted by the Republican Convention of the United States at Chicago, June 10th, 1920. It is certain and unsettled conditions of international balances, the economic and trade situation, and the impossibility of accurately even the near future the formulation of a programme to meet conditions of peace. But the Republican Party believes in the principle and pledges itself to a tariff as soon as conditions make it necessary for the protection of the home market for labor, agriculture and industry.

Introduced in Australia in 1920, which is highly protective. All British countries, the United Kingdom, have tariffs protective in character, with the exception of certain Eastern countries, and the Straits Settlements, and duties on certain imports for

Records show that there is not to-day one country making progress to industrial development at a protective tariff. The nation's tariff legislation, in its development, must be the fact that every great nation to-day throughout the world protective tariff barriers exploitation of its markets by other countries.

Were our customs tariff like other countries maintain their, our markets would be the overflow goods from foreign countries, while our markets are largely shut out of foreign goods would so reduce the production of our factories as to raise the cost of our goods above a competitive level and many of them would cease operations.

Canada Under Protection. It is a fact to determine whether Canada has flourished under the protection of its tariff. To study the statistics of the industry, but for all the great changes, and see how they have since 1878. Consider first the tariff of Canada. The following table since the introduction of the National Policy, our total trade has increased sixteen times:

Total Trade.	\$ 149,489,188
Exports.	2,351,174,886

The following statistics in-

Total Production	\$364,906,866
Value of Products	1,975,841,000

Bushels	16,732,873
Value of Products	193,260,400

Value of Products	\$309,676,068
Value of Products	3,015,577,940

The products of the forests, of the mines and of the fisheries and the volume of banking and insurance business have shown the following great increase in values under the National Policy:

Year	Log Products and Wood Pulp
1881	\$39,540,570
1919	140,381,584

Year	MINERAL PRODUCTION.
1889	\$14,013,113
1919	173,075,913

Fiscal Year	FISHERY PRODUCTION.
1879	\$13,529,254
1918	60,243,429

Year	CHARTERED BANKS.
1888	Paid-up Capital and Reserve \$79,218,565
1919	243,912,111

Year	Total Bank Deposits by the Public in Canada
1878	\$ 71,900,195
1919	1,841,478,895

Year, Dec. 31st	AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE
1878	Amount \$ 84,751,937
1919	2,187,833,396

Year, Dec. 31st	AMOUNT OF FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE.
1878	Amount \$ 409,899,701
1919	4,904,396,461

Since 1878 the composition of our population has changed. Then the great majority of the people were engaged in farming, lumbering and fishing. There was comparatively little business activity and those who could not be employed in the above industries were forced to emigrate with the result that some millions of Canadians are living in the United States to-day who would never have left Canada if opportunities for employment had been available. After 1878 the industrial system of Canada began to develop until to-day it directly supports 2,000,000 Canadians, and in addition, yields indirect opportunities to several millions more.

Transportation. In 1879, the year after the adoption of the National Policy, there were only 6,484 miles of steam railways in Canada. A glance at the following table will show a great increase in the mileage, in the amount of freight carried, and gross earnings:—

	1879	1889	1899	1909	1919
Miles in operation.....	6,484	12,628	17,141	24,104	38,896
Tons of freight.....	8,348,310'	17,928,626	31,211,753	66,842,258	116,699,572
Gross earnings.....	\$19,925,066	\$42,149,615	\$62,243,784	\$145,056,336	\$382,976,901

The railways opposed the reciprocity agreement in 1911 with the United States on the ground that such an agreement would build up north and south traffic at the expense of east and west traffic, and would depreciate the value of the huge investments in our transportation systems.

This is even a more important question than it was in 1911, because the Government now owns two out of the three transcontinental railways, and will have to pay deficits out of general taxation.

The organization of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine marks a new period in the history of the country's development. The first vessel was commenced in May, 1919, and by the end of the year, twenty-two ships ordered by the Government were completed. It is expected that by the end of 1920, sixty ships will be in commission. These ships were built in Canadian shipyards, largely from Canadian material, and by Canadian workmen. The outfitting of these vessels is done in Canadian ports and with Canadian goods. They are manned chiefly by Canadian seamen, and are now carrying Canadian goods abroad.

British and Foreign Capital Invested In Canada.

One of the most remarkable developments attributable directly to the adoption of the protective system in Canada, is the investment of British and foreign capital in this country. At the present time there are over 600 branches of United States' factories in Canada, employing about 87,000 people and representing invested capital of about \$400,000,000. While a few of these concerns might have come to Canada if there had been free trade, it is an absolute fact that the great majority came to Canada because the

Canadian Customs Tariff stood as a partial barrier to the importation of products manufactured by the parent concerns in the United States. Although the number of branches of British factories established in Canada is small in comparison with the number of United States' branches, as against this, according to Sir George Paish's estimate in 1911, the sum of \$1,860,000,000 of British capital was invested in Canada at that time, a considerable proportion of which was invested in manufacturing enterprises.

Growth of Canadian Agriculture.

The Canada Year Book of 1918, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Trade and Commerce Department, gives interesting statistics in regard to Canadian agriculture. On page 219 of this volume, the following extract appears:—

"If to the estimated value of agricultural production in 1917, viz., \$1,621,028,000 be added for land, \$2,792,229,000 for buildings, \$927,548,000 for implements, \$387,079,000 and for live stock \$1,102,261,000, the total estimated agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada for 1917 amounts to \$6,830,145,000."

That was Canada's agricultural capital in 1917.

Realizing the importance of agriculture, the Dominion and Provincial Governments have given special attention and substantial financial assistance to this basic industry.

Of recent years the money appropriated for railway extension has been spent almost entirely with the intention of providing better facilities for the agricultural communities, and possibly no commodity carried by the railways of Canada enjoys a better rate than farm grains.

All these measures are sound, and consistent with the doctrine of protection, because they are designed to stimulate and safeguard the great basic industry of agriculture.

Replies to Free Trade Arguments.

Free-trade arguments are being used to-day as the spear head of the attack against the protective system in Canada. It may be that many who use the free-trade arguments do not believe in them, and are merely trying to create a diversion from which they may profit. But, since these free-trade arguments are being used to attack the National Policy, it is necessary to show why they cannot be applied profitably to Canada.

One of the chief free-trade arguments

is to belittle the value of the home market, especially to farmers. It is stated that Canadian farmers sell their products in an open market where the prices are fixed by international competition, and that they buy what they need in Canada which is described as a closed market. For 1919 the gross value of the agricultural production of Canada has been officially estimated at \$1,975,841,000. During the same year, exports of unmanufactured farm produce were valued at approximately \$315,000,000, or if butter and cheese be included, at a little over \$361,000,000. In other words, only between 16 and 18.5 per cent. of all the produce of Canadian farms was exported in the unmanufactured state while between 81.5 and 84 per cent. was marketed in Canada.

The home market under normal conditions is a constant market. In a country where the population is steadily increasing it is a growing market. The foreign market or open market is an uncertain market. It may be lost entirely through war. It may be restricted through legislation or economic causes.

It is natural that the argument about selling in foreign markets and buying in protected markets should be most strongly urged in Western Canada, where grain is grown for export. But the conditions of agriculture are changing very rapidly in Western Canada. Not so many years ago wheat was the principal source of farm revenue in Ontario. What is the case now? Figures for the year 1917 show that wheat constituted 5 per cent. of the total value of the farm produce of Ontario.

Roughly speaking, a new country starts growing wheat and gradually de-

velops into mixed farming, and the progress of the Prairie Provinces away from the wheat growing stage to the mixed farming stage has already reached extensive proportions.

The increase in farm live stock between 1911 and 1916 in the Prairie Provinces is set forth in Table 18, page 195 of the Canada Year Book, 1918.

Prairie Provinces	Increase per cent.
Horses.....	54
Milch Cows.....	69
Other Cattle.....	47
Total Cattle.....	53
Sheep.....	73
Swine.....	91
Poultry.....	23

The growth of industry in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is also extraordinary. In 1900 the value of goods manufactured in these three provinces was a negligible quantity. For the present year a very conservative estimate would place the value of the goods manufactured in the three Prairie Provinces at \$300,000,000. In 1900 there was not a single member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association located West of the Great Lakes. At the present time there are seven hundred,—five hundred of these in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In fact Western Canada is becoming rapidly industrialized,—the industries which have made the greatest strides being milling, packing, steel and iron, clothing, textiles, building and paper.

The Canadian home market that absorbs farm produce is the population of the cities, towns and villages. Analyze city, town and village, and it will be found that a considerable part of the activities of their inhabitants has its origin and existence in the factories. Manufacturing is the life blood of wholesale and retail trade, transportation, professional practice, and commercial enterprises. Business clusters around the factory. Close or restrict the factory and business dwindles and the home market declines.

Another free trade argument is that under the protective system industry is developed at the expense of agriculture.

Taking the Canada Year Book's estimate of the agricultural capital of Canada in 1917 of \$6,830,145,000, and dividing this sum by the number of farms in Canada, given by Government statistics as \$730,000, we find that the average capital per farm was \$9,356. Moreover, our industrial development has not caused any undue depopulation of the rural areas. In 1911 the rural population of Canada was 54.47% of the total population. This is a marked contrast to Great Britain, where the rural population was 49.8% of the whole when free trade was adopted in 1846 and had fallen to 21.9% in 1913.

It is also argued that, as Canadian manufacturers during the war produced munitions which compared favorably with those produced by other countries, they do not need protection now. This argument ignores the extraordinary conditions governing the munition industry. There was no competition. The price of munitions was fixed and calculated to yield a reasonable margin of profit where the business was efficiently conducted. The work was done to standard specifications. No selling force was required, because the market took all the supply. More important still, Canadian manufacturers secured the opportunity to manufacture in large quantities. That is the pressing need to-day, and the home market is necessary to supply it.

It is also argued that protection causes combines.

Proper trade organizations produce greater efficiency, better quality and lower prices. Improper organizations can be prosecuted under existing laws. In any case, industrial combination has not reached undue proportion to date in Canada. The census places the number of manufacturing establishments at about 35,000, although this includes concerns which can scarcely be called factories. As the number of factory employees is estimated at about 700,000 the average number of employees per industrial establishment in Canada is about twenty.

A more serious charge is that Canadian manufacturers take undue advantage of the tariff, for example by adding freight and duty to the selling

price of competing products in fixing their own selling prices. We do not defend such practice, but we submit that specific charges should be made against the offenders rather than general statements against all manufacturers, or against the protective system.

We beg to draw attention to an unfair method of attacking manufacturers, and through them, the protective system. A few manufacturers who have enjoyed marked prosperity are singled out. They are attacked in a sensational manner in the press and on the platform. Their profits for particularly successful years are advertised. Their financial statements are analyzed unfairly. No attempt is made to average the lean years with the good years. No tribute is admitted to efficiency, economical management, or unusual business ability. These outstanding examples of prosperity are held up to the public as a general condition of entire industries.

This method of argument is as unfair as it would be to hold up some phenomenal case of profitable farming, or a lucky strike in mining as an example of how agriculture or mining pays generally.

A recent survey of the shoe manufacturing industry shows, first, that a very considerable number of firms have tried to succeed in this industry but have become bankrupt, and, second that the average return on the capital invested in the shoe industry was 5.29 per cent. per annum. Dunn's estimate of failures of Canadian manufacturing firms for the years indicated are as follows

Year.	No. of Failures of Mfg. Firms
1918.....	232
1915.....	655
1908.....	426

This is the other side of the story. For the year ending March 31st, 1921, the Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, estimated that Canada's balance sheet will be:

Estimated expenditure (including capital outlays).....	\$549,649,428
Estimated revenue.....	381,000,000
Estimated deficit.....	\$168,649,428

Adopt free trade, lose the customs revenue, which he estimated at \$167,000,000 and the deficit will be \$335,649,428.

Those who would abolish the Canadian customs tariff and thus lose the revenue which it produces, suggest that this revenue should be replaced by the imposition of the following taxes—a direct tax on unimproved land values and natural resources, increased taxation on personal incomes, increased inheritance taxes, and increased taxation on corporations. As to taxing unearned increment as such, no objection is offered, but it must be remembered that vacant land now pays taxes to the municipalities and in some provinces additional taxes to the provincial government. In fact, much vacant land has been given up by the owners in preference to paying the taxes now imposed. Income taxes are now paid by individuals to the municipalities and also the Dominion Government. Inheritance taxes are now imposed by all the provinces. Corporations are taxed as persons by municipal governments, provincial governments, and the Dominion government, and also pay special taxes to every province for the privilege of being corporations. It is submitted that the suggested forms of direct taxation, while capable of some extension, cannot produce in one year the huge sum of \$335,000,000 (or almost the present entire revenue of Canada.)

The fact that the per capita amount of revenue raised by the tariff is greater in Canada than in the United States is often used as an argument that the Canadian tariff is too high. The explanation of the fact is simple. The United States imposes a high tariff on imports which compete with domestic products. But, because the United States has built up home industry by constantly adhering to the protective principle for 131 years, comparatively little is imported. Consequently, the amount of duty collected is smaller per capita than in Canada, not because the United States duties are lower, but

because the volume of imports is comparatively much smaller.

United States Competition.

The United States, with a population of 105,000,000 buys from this country of 8,000,000 people only about one-half the value of the goods which it sells us. Our exports to the United States and imports from the United States for various years since 1907 follow—

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.	
Fiscal year.	Amount
1907 (9 mons.)	\$155,943,029
1912	356,354,478
1917	677,631,616
1920	802,096,817
VALUE OF EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.	
Fiscal year.	Amount
1907 (9 mons.)	\$ 79,021,480
1912	120,534,634
1917	486,870,690
1920	464,029,273

Last year each inhabitant of the United States bought \$4.41 worth of Canadian goods, while each Canadian bought \$100.26 worth of United States goods. Significant also is the fact that our purchases from the United States were largely in manufactured goods while their purchases from Canada were chiefly raw material. It is not surprising that the rate of exchange is against Canada and that our money is at a heavy discount in the United States. This is the situation with a Canadian tariff. What would it be if the tariff were abolished? Canada, in competing with the United States, operates at present under certain disadvantages which may be summarized as follows:

1. The United States has maintained a protective tariff for 131 years; Canada for 42 years.
2. The United States has a more highly organized industrial system, supported by immense wealth.
3. The United States manufacturers are guaranteed their home market of 105,000,000 people, guaranteeing a large output and specialization. The Canadian home market of 8,000,000 has already been seriously invaded.
4. The United States has comparatively a greater labor supply.
5. The Customs regulations of the United States discourage Canadian imports while the customs regulations of Canada encourage United States imports.

Briefly, we cannot manufacture ex-

tensively in Canada at the present age and stage of our industries, unless these industries are given protection against the industries of the United States. We have two choices. We can abolish our tariff and allow the United States to manufacture for us, while we produce raw materials for them, or we can persevere in our determination that Canada shall continue to develop as a manufacturing country as well as an agricultural country.

In Europe there is a well known phrase "peaceful penetration." Translated, this means the domination of a small country, by a big country. The small country, it is true, often keeps the forms of national independence after freedom has departed, and remains bound in fetters of financial and commercial subservience.

During the reciprocity campaign of 1911, Ex-President Taft and the late Ex-President Roosevelt were agreed that reciprocity would be a good thing for the United States. They wrote confidential letters to each other on the subject; then came the quarrel over the nomination for the Presidency and the correspondence was published by Ex-President Taft on the 25th of April, 1912, at Boston, Mass.

In a letter from Ex-President Taft to the late Ex-President Roosevelt, the following extract occurs:—

"The amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is the argument made against reciprocity in Canada, and I think it is a good one."

In his reply, the late Ex-President Roosevelt stated:—

"It seems to me what you purpose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons."

Those who do not believe Canadians when they point out the dangers that free trade or a lowering of the tariff would bring to Canada, will perhaps

believe such men as Ex-President Taft and the late Ex-President Roosevelt.

The above reference to the United States are made in a friendly spirit. A certain amount of trade between the two countries is necessary and most desirable. But the people of the United States will appreciate the natural desire of Canadians to promote their own national development, while maintaining with the United States the most cordial relations.

Conservation.

There are two courses we can pursue in regard to our natural resources. We can plunder these resources and ship the raw or partly finished products out of the country to other countries, which will take these materials, manufacture them and sell them back to us in the shape of finished articles at greatly enhanced prices. The other course is to conserve, to manufacture in Canada not only the preliminary processes, but also the succeeding processes and export the products in a finished state. Under the first plan, for example, we would export our timber, ores and pulpwood. Under the second plan we would manufacture them into highly finished products for domestic and foreign consumption. Under the first plan only a limited amount of rough labor would be necessary. Most of the business connected with the processes of further manufacture, affecting banking, transportation and insurance, would go to enrich other countries, and part of our own population would be forced to emigrate in search of employment. Under the second plan we would carry these processes of manufacturing to the highest stage here, providing employment and creating business. The first plan is free trade. The second plan is protection.

Preferential Tariffs Within the British Empire.

On the whole, prospects seem bright for the general extension of British preferential tariff systems throughout British countries. Such an arrangement amongst British Overseas Dominions would correspond with the policy followed between the United States, and United States overseas countries, including Cuba. A similar policy is followed toward their respective possessions by France and Italy, and was followed by Germany.

Canadian Factories in the War.

Shortly after the beginning of the war the Canadian factory system was practically put on a war basis, and munition making was organized. How Canadian factories succeeded in war manufacturing is illustrated by the following statement from the report issued by the War Cabinet and presented to the Imperial Government. "The manufacturing resources in Canada have been mobilized for war production almost as completely as those of the British Isles." Munition work was done chiefly under the control of the Imperial Munitions Board—which placed orders in Canada amounting to \$1,200,000,000. At the peak of operations between 250,000 and 275,000 workers were employed in making munitions including shells, parts, 64 wooden ships, 44 steel ships and 3,000 aeroplanes. At the same time Canadian factories largely supplied the Canadian people at home and the Canadian army abroad. About half the Canadian army came from the factories and half returned to the factories on demobilization. If we had not built up a factory system and allied business, if our manufacturing and business had been done for us largely by other countries, then Canada could not have sent as many men to the war, could not have supplied shells, ships and aeroplanes, could not have given large financial aid, and could not have absorbed her demobilized soldiers.

Conclusion.

In the course of this statement an effort has been made to show that manufacturing in Canada is inseparably connected with other industries; that two million wage earners and dependents secure their living through manufacturing, and that the most of the remainder of the population derive indirect benefits; that this country as a whole has made remarkable progress under the National Policy of protection; that, with the entire world swinging towards protection, Canada cannot relinquish it; that the revision of the tariff should be scientific and take into consideration the requirements of all classes, that a stable fiscal policy of protection with some assurance of permanence is a vital need; and, finally, that the aim of the fiscal policy determined as a result of this enquiry, should be to advance Canada towards her destiny as a fully developed nation within the British Empire.—Advt.

* A copy of the full statement may be had on application to any office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Inc.

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We will send a full week's treatment for 6c, to cover postage and packing.
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TREGENNA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS FOR SALE



The entire herd, including the herd sire, ROSEWOOD BARON =12448=, bred by Wm. Waldie and purchased by me at the London Consignment Sale, Nov. 6, 1918—the highest priced bull at that Sale. He is a roan, just turned three years—a grand sire, very active, stands straight on his feet, with lots of size and A1 quality—a Rosewood of the highest type and a guaranteed breeder. He is sired by Hillhead Chief (Imp.) =101812= (131478) and out of Trout Creek Rosewood =70847=, imported.

Having sold my farms, am offering by private treaty our entire herd, consisting of cows, heifers and calves (both sexes), sired by my herd sire, "Rosewood any Baron." All will be sold without reserve. Address:

DANIEL T. TRESTAIN, Glencoe, Ont. Phone 6 r 29



True Tests of Merit
The Feed Lot and The Market

On June 15th the Sni-a-bar Farm marketed at Kansas City two loads of two-year-old steers out of grade Shorthorn cows and by a pure bred Shorthorn bull.

The steers averaged 1412 lbs. and sold at \$17 per cwt., the highest price paid on that market for cattle of any age or weight since December, 1919.

The next highest price for a load of two-year-olds was \$16.50 per cwt., paid for a lot from the Kansas Agricultural College. These steers were not Shorthorns, and they averaged 960 lbs. per head.

These two lots of steers were the same age and were fed by equally skillful feeders, but the Shorthorn steers outweighed the others by 451 lbs. per head, and outsold them by \$81.48 per head.

Those who tell us that steers of other breeds outsell Shorthorns will find difficulty in reconciling their statements with the facts given above, as well as with many other similar authentic instances which can be furnished.

Only One Conclusion

If you want quick-growing, early-maturing, easy-feeding, "market-topping" steers, use a good Shorthorn bull.

Write the Secretary for free publications

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

J. G. BARRON, Pres. G. E. DAY, Secretary
Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.

11



In these three booklets, breeders will find interesting facts regarding the Shorthorn Breed. They will be sent free on request.

Wanted---Small Power Thresher

operated by 7 H.P. engine, must be in good condition.

S. A. MINNETT :: MINNETT, ONT.

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Used and new, at greatly reduced prices. Apply

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Toronto, Ontario

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AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

Hints for Tractor Operators.

Old operators need no advice about the disadvantages of letting the engine race when it becomes stuck by the plow in a low spot, but a word in this regard to new owners may be timely and is sure to be appreciated. The more the engine races

in one spot the harder it will be for the tractor to force itself out of the holes which the drivers have dug. As soon as the engine begins to race, lighten the load by raising the bottoms a little. If the engine still cannot free itself, detach it from the gang, run it ahead a few feet on to unbroken surface, and then connect it to the gang by a chain. After the plow has been pulled through the troublesome spot, the two implements can be recoupled and plowing continued at a reduced depth until there is no further danger. On the next round, the careful operator will raise the bottoms slightly as the troublesome spot is approached.

A good system of laying out fields is one in which loss of time in turning is reduced to a minimum and as little unplowed ground as possible is left at the fence corners. The old system of starting at the centre of the field and plowing around and around toward the outside is still in vogue where large outfits are used in large fields. It reduces loss of time to the minimum, but it also leaves a large amount of unplowed ground at the corners.

Plowing the field out in lands is the best system to be used with small outfits. Advise the operator to set a row of stakes around the entire field from twenty to thirty paces from the fence. At each end of the field a guide furrow should be plowed along the line of stakes and a strip the full width of the gang can be plowed along the row of stakes at each side of the field. The centre area should then be plowed out in lands of convenient width, the headlands and side strips being left to be turned last by running the outfit around the centre area. This system will be found applicable to triangular and irregular-shaped fields as well as to rectangular fields, and the next season the soil can be thrown in the opposite direction if desired.

A NEW MOTOR FUEL.

The "Coal Age" says: "Ethyl alcohol and its derivatives have been extracted successfully and on a commercial scale from coke-oven gas by Ernest Bury, of the Skinningrove Iron and Steel Works, in Great Britain. A perfect motor fuel has been produced, and as the adoption of the internal-combustion engine is rapidly extending, the importance of this development is apparent. The liquid fuel resources of the world are strictly limited, but the consumption of these fuels is growing by leaps and bounds.

"The practical working of Mr. Bury's process at the Skinningrove works, where 5,800 tons of coal are carbonized per week, has revealed an average yield of 1.6 gallons of alcohol per ton of coal carbonized, and as the total weight of coal which was reduced to coke in Great Britain in 1918 was 14,635,000 tons, the application of this process to the whole of this coal would yield 23,416,640 gallons of alcohol representing, at 2s. per gallon, a sum of £2,341,664.

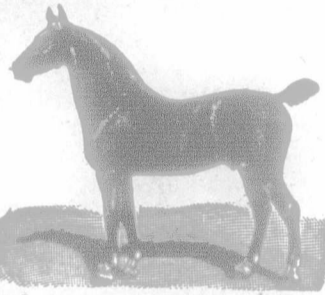
"Having regard to the scarcity of liquid fuel that production in itself is important; it is national suicide for Great Britain or any other country to continue to burn any substance which might be converted into liquid fuel. The recovery of alcohol at the gas works of Great Britain would yield a further 27,000,000 gallons, or taking alcohol and benzol together, the total quantity of liquid fuel available for extraction through the carbonizing of coal would be 114,000,000 gallons, as against a present total consumption of 160,000,000 gallons per annum.

"The process of extraction by contract with sulphuric acid is not a new discovery, but Mr. Bury was the first to establish it as a commercial proposition. The best results are achieved at a temperature of 60 to 80 degrees C., and in his process Mr. Bury carried utilization of the heat from the coke-oven plant to the utmost limit. Ether, chloroform, idioform, acetic and acetone are among the derivatives which were obtained from this coke-oven gas after the benzol had been extracted.

"Skinningrove was the only iron works

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bone 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 express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists Toronto, Ont. 75 Church St.



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

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T. B. MACAULAY, Esq., Owner Hudson Heights, Que. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, High-Stepping Shetlands, Yorkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep, R. I. Reds, Single and Rose Combs. Address all correspondence to J. E. CHANDLER, Hudson Heights, Quebec

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm Forest, Ontario Alonzo Mathews Manager H. Fraleigh Proprietor

Where Is Your Money?

One farmer kept his savings at home. His house was burned—and the money with it.

Once a woman hid her dollars in a hole in a tree—and squirrels ate it.

The safest place for money is the bank, where it accumulates interest in the savings department.

Open an account with this Bank to-day.

THE DOMINION BANK

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

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

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

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

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

FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorn Herd Bulls—We have at present several six and seven-month bulls, sired by our own herd sire, Augusta Mascot, that are extra individuals, and all are from good milking dams. Call and see us; also for bred heifers or young cows. We never had a stronger lot of Tamworth sows than those we have on hand at present.

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

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

Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 180056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.

20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd headed by imported Golden Challenger 122384, a Rubyhill, bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De Rothchild. Special bargains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex.

J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Millbrook, G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.

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

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

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

WELLAND RIVER SHORTHORN OFFERING

We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, but would price within the next few weeks a half dozen or more young cows or heifers bred to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshank Lovely-bred son of Rightsort (imp.). The families are Killbean Beauty, Misses, Rosemary's, Seaward, Rosebud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. 50 head to select from.

W. H. CROWTHER (Farm one mile from Welland) FONTHILL, ONTARIO

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

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

Aneidia Farm Shorthorns and Shropshires

We offer Five Ram Lambs, one Shearling and one 2 shears. From Imp. and home bred Ewes. Alby Imp. Buttar ram. Also three bulls of different ages, 2 pure Scotch, one Scotch topped. All of high quality and priced to sell.

J. F. WERDEN & SON, R. R. 5, PICTON, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars.

Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

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

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

WALNUT GROVE FARM—OXFORDS AND SHORTHORNS

2 two-year rams, also a number of ram and ewe lambs for sale at reasonable prices—in shorthorns we are offering a few young bulls of best Scotch families.

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS SHEDDEN, ONT. P. M. and M. C. R. Long distance 'phone

Factories in the War. After the beginning of the Canadian factory system was put on a war basis, and making was organized. How factories succeeded in war is illustrated by the following from the report issued by the Cabinet and presented to the Government. "The manufacturing resources in Canada have been almost entirely devoted to war production almost as those of the British Empire. Work was done chiefly under the control of the Imperial Munitions Board, which placed orders amounting to \$1,200,000,000. At the same time 250,000 workers were employed in munitions including shells, powder ships, 44 steel ships, aeroplanes. At the same time the Canadian factories largely supplied the needs of the Empire at home and the Canadian. About half the Canadian factories were turned to the factories of the United States. If we had not built a system and allied business, manufacturing and business had been largely by other countries. Canada could not have sent to the war, could not have built ships and aeroplanes, and given large financial aid, and not have absorbed her resources. Conclusion. The purpose of this statement is to show that manufacturing in Canada is inseparably connected with other industries; that two-thirds of our earnings and dependents are living through manufacturing. That the most of the population derive their living from manufacturing; that this country has made remarkable progress in its industrial development. The entire world is swinging to the industrial revolution, Canada cannot remain behind. The revision of the industrial policy and take into account the requirements of a stable fiscal policy of some assurance of permanent need; and, finally, of the fiscal policy determined by this enquiry, should be Canada towards her industrial development nation within the next few years.—Advt.

Association, Inc.

of Merit and The Market. The Sni-a-bar Farm has two loads of two-year-old grade Shorthorn and Shorthorn bull. 1412 lbs. and sold at highest price paid on any age or sex, 1919.

for a load of two-year-old steers for a lot from the same breeder. These steers were not aged 960 lbs. per head. They were the same age and weight as the others by 451 lbs. and sold for \$81.48 per head. The fact that other breeders are having difficulty in recon-structing the facts given above, is a further similar authentic evidence.

Conclusion

Buying, early-maturing, "topping" steers, use a

Free publications

Shorthorn Association. E. DAY, Secretary Guelph, Ont.

MELTING

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*Time is Money***Herefords***Mature Early
Fatten Quickly*Feed them once, and
HEREFORD STEERS
you will always feed.They cost a trifle more,
that's the way with all**GOOD THINGS***Illustrated information
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Ancaster - Ontario**Aberdeen - Angus***A few type young bulls and females to
offer, of choice breeding and individuality.***Shropshire and
Southdown Sheep***Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding
purposes or fitted for the show ring.**Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.*

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**ALLOWAY LODGE
STOCK FARM****Angus—Southdowns—Collies**
Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maise more as
junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes,
all of superior merit, priced to sell.
No Collies at present.

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Sunny Acres**Aberdeen - Angus***Present offering—A few young bulls
ready for service.***G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario**
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay,
G. T. R. and C. P. R.**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus***Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also
females all ages. Show-ring quality.*

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**English Dual-Purpose
Shorthorns***We offer a grand choice of young bulls
and bull calves from imported dams and
sire, bred on the English system for milk
and beef. They will add value to any
herd. The dual characteristics have been
impressed by scientific treatment for con-
tinuous years. Prices moderate.**Always on hand, sows and boars of the
most satisfactory breed of pigs, English
Large Blacks.***F. W. COCKSHUTT**
Lynnore Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.**Mardella Dual-Purpose
SHORTHORNS***Eight choice young bulls, 39 females, cows and
heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd
headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk,
474 lbs. butterfat. He is one of the greatest living
combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn charac-
ter. All priced to sell. Write, call or 'phone.*

THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

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

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.

in Great Britain which during the war produced trinitrotoluol for the Ministry of Munitions and produced it on a prodigious scale. It was bombed by German aircraft on several occasions, possibly because work of this character was known to be carried on there."

The Hydraulic Ram.

BY C. H. THOMAS.

Every modern dairy must needs have an adequate and never-failing supply of good, clear water for every-day use. The use of any other appliance except a hydraulic ram means added expense, and therefore greater overhead expense charges. A hydraulic ram needs little or no attention and depends upon the simple rule of running water as its actuating power. Outside of a natural flow, the hydraulic ram is the most economical. It does not need steam or electricity to help it run, but uses the force of gravity. In the installation of the ram there are certain natural laws which have to be followed, or the plant will not prove a success. Here are the three principal factors: The proper amount of water, the proper fall of the feed pipe, and the proper length and size of the feed pipe. This ram which we installed a while ago, under adverse circumstances, is to-day working successfully, having given no trouble. There was an elevation of some 100 feet to be overcome in a distance of about 800 feet. The feed pipe, 3 inches in diameter, was 150 feet long. With this we got about a 7-foot fall from the top of the head-box to the ram, which proved to give sufficient power to the ram to overcome the resistance or weight of the 45-pound back pressure existing in the rise pipe. On this job, or farm, there is a fine spring of fresh, sparkling water in such a position that it could be easily utilized. We put in a ram so we could make use of this supply. The water from this spring is brought about 300 feet through a one-inch pipe by gravity, and enters the ram as shown. There it receives the force of the water from the feed pipe and is forced first into the air chamber, then into the rise pipe, and finally up to the cistern. To the novice, or one not acquainted with this form of water power, a ram may seem like a mysterious piece of machinery, but it is simple enough, as the following will explain. When a column of water in a pipe is suddenly stopped by the closing of the outlet valve in the ram, the momentum of the water opens a valve into the air chamber. A certain amount of water rushes through and at the same instant the water rebounds in the feed pipe, letting the air chamber close and hold what had gone through. The pressure of water taken off, the outlet valve suddenly opens and the water starts down the feed pipe again. The operation is thereby continued, and the ram keeps pumping the water up the long grade to the cistern, with little or no attention being paid to it. Practically the only thing necessary to be renewed is a new gasket. The hydraulic ram is a time and money saver, and of great value to the dairyman on whose farm there is a small stream, and there are very few on which they are not found. The force of the air chamber in the ram is to contain a certain amount of air. This forms a cushion when compressed by the weight in the rise pipe, and exerts a spring-like action on the water, forcing it out at the cistern in a steady stream. A ram derives its name from the fact that it rams or forces part of the water that operates it to a higher level than the source of supply. Since it wastes a considerable portion of the water in securing power to elevate the remainder, there must be good drainage at the place where the ram is located. The ram pit is about 8 feet deep, and wide enough to allow room to work around it. The flow required to operate a ram is from one-half gallon per minute upward, and the ram must be at least 2 feet below and 10 feet away from the source of supply, so as to give the water an opportunity to gain momentum. There are various rules to determine the best position of the ram with relation to the supply and point of delivery. The speed may also be varied to pump a larger proportion of the water when the supply is limited or to pump it faster when there is an abundance. This dairy farm uses a good many gallons of water daily for barn use, and for washing bottles and cooling the milk. The supply is never-failing, and the ram has never given any trouble.

For Dependable Breeding Cattle**FIFTY
HEAD**ATTEND THE
**CURRY, BOWES &
BOWES SALE****FORTY-FIVE
FEMALES**

OF

Scotch and Scotch-Topped

SHORTHORNS*At the Markdale House Stables***Markdale, Ontario, Thursday, October 7th**

We have catalogued for this sale 45 head of breeding females, all of breeding age and all dependable breeding cattle. They are just the sort that will make money for their purchasers as none are in high fit and all are bred and guaranteed in calf to great sires. If these breeding cows, which all carry pedigrees equal to the best and in calf to the Country's best sires, do not make money for their purchasers there is certainly very little use of carrying on with good cattle. The families are Crimson Flowers, Marr Floras, Village Girls, Marr Stamford, Miss Ramsden, Matchless, etc. The bulls to which they are bred include Excelsior, that great son of Gainford Marquis; Brown-dale Reward, one of the best breeding sons of the famous Browndale; a Nonpariel bull by Ben Wyvies and others. The young bulls catalogued are also youngsters that will grade well up above the average.

*If you want breeding cattle attend this sale.***CURRY, BOWES & BOWES***For Catalogues Address***FRED J. CURRY** :: **MARKDALE, ONT.**

Auctioneers: ROBSON, PATTERSON, CARRUTHERS, WALDEN.

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE

*Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more
at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other
sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well
as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.***J. A. WATT,** :: **Elora, Ontario****IMPORTED AND CANADIAN BRED
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

We now have a number of 8 and 10 months old calves from imported cows, several of which are imported-in-dam. Write us also for bred-heifers. We have a choice lot bred to one or the other of our three imported herd sires. Prices right and inspection invited.

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

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

GLENBURN FARMS 45 minutes from Toronto by **UNIONVILLE, ONT.**
H. H. POWERS, Manager rail or motor. Col. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor*Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding***SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan—93992—, one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

ROBERT MILLER - **STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO****Reyburn Milking Shorthorns**

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

R. R. WHEATON :: **THORNDALE, ONTARIO***Long-distance 'phone and telegraph.***Dual-Purpose Shorthorns***Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.***WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate** **LONDON, ONTARIO****MILKING SHORTHORNS***Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires.***G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm** - **MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO**

Puslinch Plains Shorthorns—Bulls for Sale—Royal Signet—134979—, red; born Oct 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden—128067—. Dam, Roan Lady 50th—143772—. Price \$300. Goldale—138966—, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Browndale Reserve—116615—. Dam, Roan Bessie 11th—140322—. Price \$200.
A. G. AULD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.

ing Cattle

FORTY-FIVE
FEMALES

pped
RNS

October 7th

of breeding females,
eding cattle. They
their purchasers as
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all carry pedigrees
's best sires, do not
certainly very little
amilies are Crimson
rr Stamford, Miss
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rs that will grade

this sale.
BOWES

ARKDALE, ONT.
HERS, WALDEN.

Shorthorns

'S PREMIER SIRE
y have won more
of any other
as well
sire.

Elora, Ontario

N BRED
HORNS

om imported cows, several
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three imported
n invited.

FREEMAN, ONT.

horthorns

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Sittyton Sultan Dale

UNIONVILLE, ONT.

F. H. DEACON, Proprietor
n breeding

ORNS

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FFVILLE, ONTARIO

horthorns

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or sale.

RNDALE, ONTARIO

horns

ection of herd solicited.
LONDON, ONTARIO

HORNS

by imported sires.
MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO
met = 134979 =, red; born Oct
sden = 123067 =. Dam, Roan
born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire.
Price \$200.
LD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.

The Blue Ribbon Sale of Nineteen-Twenty

FEATURING

THE PETTIT-ELLIOTT OFFERING OF

Imported Shorthorns

Sixty-five Females
Twenty Cows with Calves

SEVENTY LOTS

Five Young Bulls
Forty-five Bred Females

Never before in the history of Shorthorns in Canada have Canadian Breeders had an opportunity of buying in an open sale ring sixty-five females with the quality averaging so high.

SELLING AT THE FARM OF J. A. PETTIT (One o'clock p.m.)

Freeman, Ontario, Wednesday, Sept. 29th

(BURLINGTON JUNCTION)

23 Females in Calf to Millhill's Comet

Of the thirty-five bred heifers selling, nineteen are in calf to the great young sire, Millhill's-Comet (imp.). Four other young imported cows are also bred to this great \$34,000 youngster. These females, bred to Millhill's Comet, without exception are entitled to, and should establish, a new high record for Canada.

20 Cows with Calves at Foot

With three or four exceptions only, the twenty cows with calves at foot are all imported. The calves are in most instances got by bulls now in use as the chief sire in service of many of the stronger herds in Scotland, and it is from these same herds the femals were drawn. Several of the best cows in the lot have bull calves at foot, which have promise of making show bulls and great sires.

12 Choice Heifers in Calf to British Service

An even dozen imported heifers in calf to British service are also selling. Several are due shortly after sale time, and they too are bred to good sires. In two or three instances only are they calving under 25 months of age, and a more uniform lot of excellent breeding heifers has seldom been catalogued for public sale in any country.

5 Young Bulls

Only five young bulls have found their way into this offering. All are of serviceable age, and, like the females, they sell fully guaranteed. Of the five, probably the most outstanding youngster is the year-old calf, Gartley Record, got by the 450-guinea Clipper-bred bull, Corsair, and dam a Bruce-Roswood cow, got by Golden Clipper. The breeding will probably make this calf a favorite, but he is only one of five good calves.

As Regards the Offering: A summary of the 70 lots selling shows 65 females and 5 young bulls listed. Twenty of the cows will have calves at foot by sale time; ten more will be well forward in calf, and the remaining 35 females are bred heifers, ranging in ages from 15 to 24 months. All are selling guaranteed breeders, and the same guarantee applies as regards the health of each animal sold. The pedigrees are, in every instance, of the best Scotch tribes, including Rosewood, Flower Girl, Kilblean Beauty, Broadhooks, Bruce-Mayflower, Claret, Butterfly, Duchess, Mary Gold, Marr-Maud, Rosemary, Charlotte Corday, Campbell-Bessie, Simmers-Beauty, etc., etc.

In being able to present an imported offering of this quality to the Shorthorn Breeders of the Dominion, Messrs. Pettit & Elliott have every reason to feel that they have added much to the advancement of the Shorthorn in America. Probably no importation of the past has received so favorable press notices in Scotland when the purchases were being made as did the Elliott cattle when they were selected last May, and in looking over the Pettit importation a few days ago Mr. Johnson, of the Shorthorn World, Chicago, pronounced them to be one of the strongest lots of imported breeding females he had inspected in years. Combined, the two importations make up an offering that will be pleasing to all, and add strength not only to the herds into which they go, but also to the general advancement of the Shorthorn breed.

STRENGTHEN YOUR HERD WITH ONE OR MORE OF THESE BRED FEMALES



FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS: **H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.**

Auctioneers: JONES, MILNE, ROBSON

J. A. PETTIT

H. M. PETTIT

J. J. ELLIOTT

FREE BOOKLETS ON
FARM SANITATION

The following booklets tell how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and give directions for using

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

PARASITICIDE AND DISINFECTANT

which is specially adapted for use on all

Livestock and Poultry

BOOKLETS

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the common hog diseases.

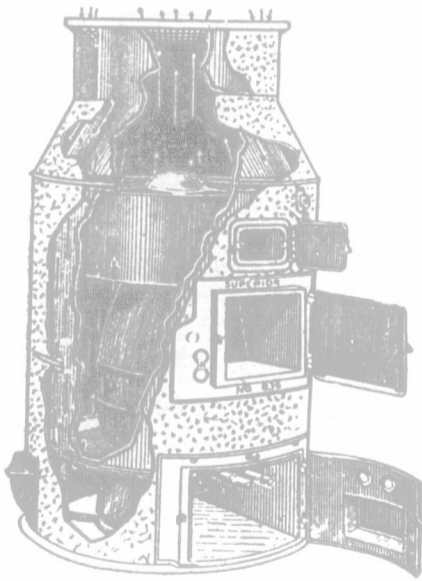
No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is sold in original packages at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

The Pilot Superior
Comforts and Conveniences
of Homes



There is an old saying that "Whatever lessens woman's work benefits the race." By saving the time and energy of thousands of housekeepers the Pilot Superior has proved a benefit to all mankind. In homes where Pilot Superiors are installed, the housewives have found more time and energy left for reading and recreation after the day's work is done. They save countless steps and operations ordinarily required to keep numerous stoves burning and the house tidy. The Pilot Superior supplies hot, running water for kitchen and bath, makes it handy for drying clothes in bad weather, furnishes moist, warm air for raising bread and proves useful in hundreds of other ways. A Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace can be installed in six hours. Write for particulars.

Manufactured by
The Hall Zryd Foundry Company, Ltd.
Hespeler :: Ontario

24,687 lbs. Milk—Butter 1,016 lbs.
Record of sire's dam. Write for extended pedigree and particulars of 1920 Holstein Bulls from him and R. O. P. cows.
R. HONEY & SONS Dartford, Ontario

When writing advertisers please mention **The Farmer's Advocate.**

Prospects for October Live Stock Markets.

By MARKET SURVEYOR.

During the month of October of last year, and normal years previously, the following conditions featured the cattle market in Ontario, viz.—the heaviest weekly consignments of cattle since the beginning of the year, an increased percentage of common and medium grades, a very strong demand for good grades from United States points, and a marked lack of domestic inquiry for store cattle. (this latter during 1919). The market would have been unusually steady during October, 1919 had the cattle maintained the early ratio in quality as between good and common grades. However as the volume of marketings increased the percentage of poor grades advanced sharply. Demand was insistent for good quality stock both on domestic and export account but none seemed to want inferior stock excepting at cut prices. As a result, choice grades about maintained their own throughout the month but common cattle fluctuated violently in price with drastic cuts in evidence at times. Nevertheless, the strong inquiry for good stock and the scarcity of the same, caused a sorting of the common kinds and as a result prices toward the end of the month were only 50c. to \$1 off. The uncertainty of the market, however, caused heavy losses to shippers who were unfortunate enough to strike the downward trends. Choice cattle sold from \$11 to \$13 during the first week of October and at about similar figures for slightly better kinds during the last week.

As we near October this year we find our export movement considerably below that of last year, but rapidly picking up. Also the domestic inquiry for stocker cattle is strengthening, and under the influence of a good supply of winter feed, and a prosperous season in agriculture, the outlook is encouraging. The United States has bountiful crops, and is short of cattle. Should the corn crop mark up around \$1 per bushel the belief is that a very keen stocker and feeder demand will feature the fall market. The stocker movement in Ontario during October 1919 was only 50 per cent. of the volume of October 1918, and 1917. The spring movement of heavy cattle in 1920 was, as a consequence, below requirements.

There were fairly heavy movements of calves during October, 1919, and the market lost about \$2 per hundred on veal stock. Demand was fairly steady, the Buffalo and New England inquiry supporting the market.

During October 1919, the main lamb crop came on the market and during the second week heavy receipts featured trading. Lambs sold at strong prices maintaining a range of \$13 to \$14.60 during the first two weeks, and while \$1 was lost during a glut in the third week, this was recovered and, trading was active during the close of the month; there was however a weak undertone on the final market. At Montreal lambs advanced 75c. on the closing market after holding steady practically all month. To date, the lamb crop has moved at good prices, export demand has been fairly keen, Canadian wool is moving comparatively freely at fairly satisfactory prices, and whilst receipts are heavy there appears to be no tending toward unwise liquidation.

Hogs sold from \$17.75 to \$18 for selects, fed and watered, on the opening market of October 1919. The market was very unsettled during the whole period and, with over 17,000 hogs on hand during the last month prices declined to \$16.75. Montreal showed a stronger market than Toronto, selects selling there at \$17 to \$17.50. Receipts were, however not as abnormal as at Toronto. The uncertain export outlet and the high percentage of poor hogs were given as the causes for the cuts on the various markets. It is evident that Central Europe will now be a strong competitor of Great Britain in the Danish market. As soon as bacon is decontrolled this should be an added incentive to an increase in our export movement.

To date hog receipts have run far below those during 1919, and show no prospects of approaching the volume of the 1919 movement. Western Canada is not marketing sufficient hogs to meet the local demand. There are said to be a great many thin hogs in the Province and these will be finished on the new crop. Heavy shipments would probably bring

O.A.C. Bargains in Breeding Stock

The Ontario Agricultural College is offering for immediate sale, at reasonable prices, the following choicely bred stock:

Shorthorns—1 extra good red lavender bull, ten months old.

Holsteins—10 bull calves from ten months old down.

(These calves show breed type and have production backing).

Yorkshires—30 young sows and a number of young boars.

Berkshires—5 young sows.

Leicesters—12 choice ram lambs.

There will be no auction sale at the College this fall.

Write for prices.

Come and see the stock.

WADE TOOLE, Professor of Animal Husbandry, O.A.C., GUELPH, ONT.

MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS

A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

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

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

RAYMONDALE HOLSTEIN SPECIAL

Prince Alcartra Segis, the 35.32 lb. bull we advertised in August, has been sold.

With this issue we offer the 16 months' youngster Abberkirk Echo Raymondale.

We guarantee him perfect in every respect. He is sired by Avondale Pontiac Echo

and his dam is a 24-lb. junior 4-year-old and a full sister to Het Loo Pietertje, the

31-lb. \$12,750 junior two-year-old. The dam of this youngster is at present safe

in calf and we are positive she will make thirty pounds at this freshening. If you

are interested in this breeding you will appreciate this calf and the price. Write quick.

RAYMONDALE FARMS,

VAUDREUIL, QUE.

D. RAYMOND, Owner,

QUEEN'S HOTEL, MONTREAL.

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination

records for both milk and butter. Several are up to 700 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of

butter for 7 days. If you are interested in a good calf, write or see them now—they

can be purchased at considerably less than we will be pricing them next winter.

D. B. TRACY

All Railways
Bell 'Phone

COBOURG, ONT.

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Junior is grandson

of the noted May Echo Sylvia, by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

Summer Hill Holstein Females

—We are at present crowded for room and are pricing twenty-five head of one

and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these

if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf.

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I

also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence

solicited.

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

"Premier" Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with

7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with

110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is

a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

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

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

bred to a 29.12 lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. These heifers are all well grown, and got by good sires.

Their dams also, in most cases, own official records and we feel that there is no stronger lot in Ontario. Quality and breeding considered, they are priced

exceptionally low. See these if you appreciate the best.

JOHN W. MOOTE :: CANBORO, ONTARIO

WILLOWBANK HOLSTEINS—WELLANDPORT, ONT.

C. V. ROBBINS, Proprietor

We now have in our herd twenty daughters of our former herd sire, King Walker Pride, a 30-lb

son of King Walker, and thirteen daughters of our present sire, King Veeman Lion. We must sell

some females and cordially invite breeders to call personally and make a selection. We also have

four young bulls ready for service.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

A 16 months' old bull from a 26-pound cow, a six months' bull from a 26,000-pound cow; also

younger bulls, all sired by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale. These calves are well worth seeing.

W. FRED. FALLIS, R.R. 3, Millbrook, Ontario

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in

line early for your next herd sire.

A. E. HULET, - Oxford Co., G.T.R. - NORWICH, ONTARIO

Quality HALEY & LEE, Springford, Ont. Production

HOLSTEINS—If in need of a better herd sire, speak early for a son of one of our great show cows

and by our 35-lb. bull, a son of Susie Abbekerk Colantha, with world's record for 5 months' milk and

butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

Glenhurst Ayrshires—headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague, No. 16163 Imp.—

conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-

fat—write me or visit the farm. Males and females of all ages for sale.

James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall

Ayrshires—Yorkshires

—If you want a few large and well-developed Ayrshire

heifers good enough to win in the show ring, we would like

to have you call and see our present offering. From R.O.P. dams and sired by Snow King, the great

show bull. Write us also for Yorkshire litters.

JAS. B. ROSS, Streetsville C.P.R., Stop 38, Guelph Radial, Meadowvale, Ont.

INGLEWOOD FARM R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

We are offering for sale at present a great bull calf from our 1918 four-year-old cup winner,

Middy. This calf is sired by Briery Boy at Springbank, who was the son of the 14,131-lb. two-year-

old Briery 2nd. We guarantee this youngster and will ship on approval. We also have cheaper calves,

and are always pleased to show you our females. **Wilson McPherson & Sons, St. Anns, Ont.**

FOUNDED 1860

SEPTEMBER 23, 1920

ding Stock

for immediate sale, at
ten months old.
ld down.
on backing).
f young boars.

See this fall.
and see the stock.
C., GUELPH, ONT.

LSTEINS

ty Excels
herd sire. Visit Manor
sters now in the pens—all
adie Keyes. The records
from 20-lb. two-year-olds
ion considered, they are

CLARKSON, ONT.

N SPECIAL

August, has been sold.
E Echo Raymondale.
ondale Pontiac Echo
et Loo Pietertje, the
ster is at present safe
freshening. If you
e price. Write quick.

RAYMOND, Owner,
N'S HOTEL, MONTREAL.

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of milk and 31 lbs. of
see them now—they
hem next winter.

BOURG, ONT.

milton, Ont.

SALE

ord. Junior is grandson
ylvia Pontiac.
etc.

at present crowded for room
ricing twenty-five head of one
year-old heifers of our own
this sort of quality. See these

R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

DAMS

see my present offering. I
Jane Burke. Correspondence

PORT PERRY, ONT.

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present herd sire, which is

PARIS, ONT.

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CANBORO, ONTARIO

PORT, ONT.

King Walker Pride, a 30-lb
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Holsteins

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ORWICH, ONTARIO

Ont. Production

one of our great show cows
cord for 5 months' milk and

Hague, No. 16163 Imp.—
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duction—plus high butter-

Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall

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leadovale, Ont.

RSHIRES

four-year-old cup winner,
of the 14,131-lb. two-year-
We also have cheaper calves,
Sons, St. Anns, Ont.

about a lower level of price as buyers are not very clear regarding the export outlet. As the number of finished and near finished hogs in the province is comparatively small, no extensive movement is expected.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Sarsaparilla.

What is the enclosed plant? O. I.
Ans.—The plant received is *Aralia nudicaulis*, sometimes called American or Canadian sarsaparilla. It possesses some of the properties of the plants used in medicine for sarsaparilla, but it is not now employed in the regular trade. There are makers of herb extracts in the U. S. who would probably offer from 25 to 50 cents per lb. at their factory for dried roots of this plant if collected at the time and put up in the manner that they prescribe.

Poor Soil.

I am sending a sample of soil from a field which does not produce profitable crops. Adjoining is an orchard with a number of dead trees. The soil about the roots of the dead trees is similar to the sample. What is the matter with soil H. C. M.

Ans.—We were unable to give the sample of soil a chemical analysis to ascertain what constituents it was composed of. However, it is acid and lacks humus besides the principle plant foods necessary to the growth and thriftiness of the plant. To ascertain the composition of the soil, send a sample to the Chemical Department, O. A. C., Guelph, or to the Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

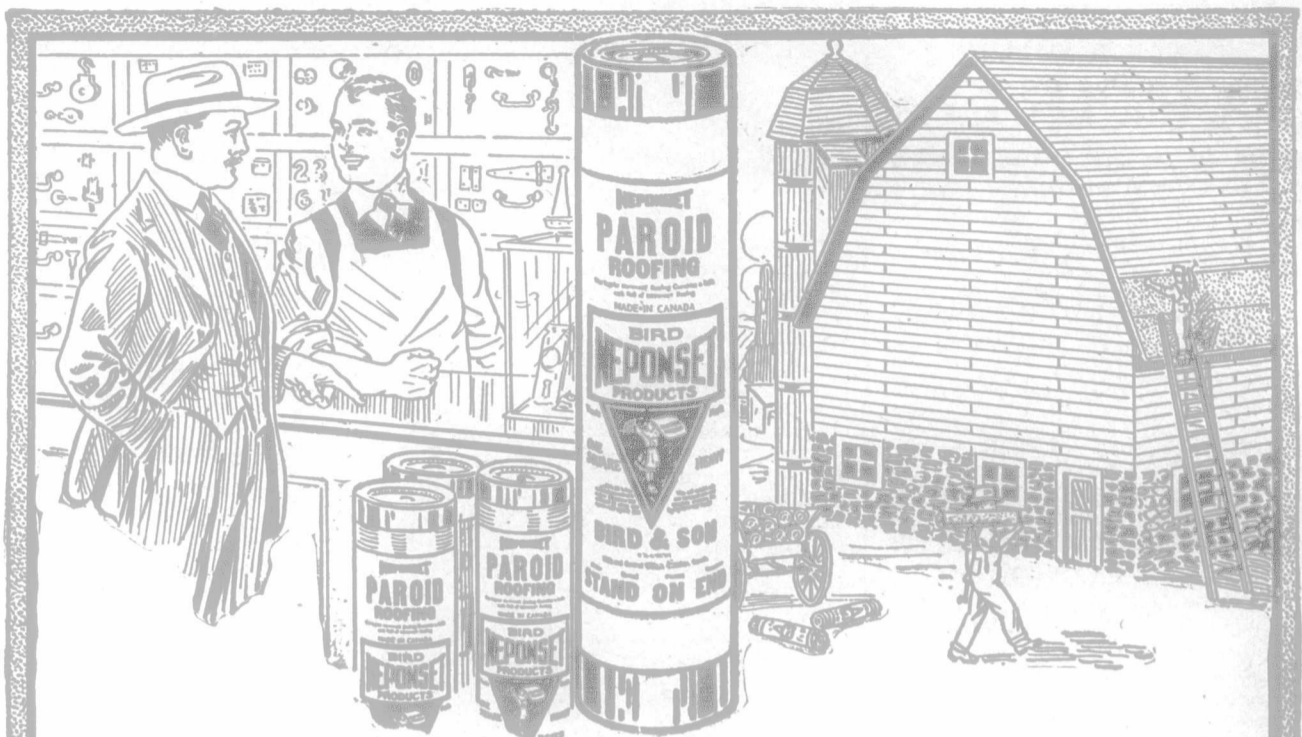
The Comma Butterfly.

What is the enclosed specimen? A. S.
Ans.—The quaint specimen sent for identification by a subscriber is the chrysalis of the Comma Butterfly. It hangs, suspended from a twig, by its tail; about half an inch long, of a dark-brown color; the head is furnished with two short horns, a prominent nose and a projecting ear on each side—at least this is what they look like. The horns contain the future antennae of the butterfly, the nose the coiled-up sucking tube and the ears the tips of the wings. The upper part of the body is decorated with two rows of golden spots (from which the name chrysalis, signifying golden, is derived) and a row on each side of four short spines. In due time there will emerge a beautiful butterfly, tawny orange in color, with the wings bordered and spotted with black, and also ornamented with a row of bright orange spots. The under side of the wings is dull in color, marbled with light and dark brown, and on the middle of the hind wings there is a silvery comma-shaped mark, which gives its name to the butterfly. The caterpillar is brownish in color variegated with yellow and armed with a series of spines. The butterfly may often be seen on warm days in September sucking the juices of fallen and rotting fruit. C. J. S. B.

Gossip.

A Chance to Get O. A. C. Breeding Stock.

In another column in this issue will be found the advertisement of the Ontario Agricultural College breeding stock to be disposed of by private sale. There will be no auction sale at the College this fall. All these young animals have been specially selected from the College herds and flocks, and nothing that is not right is offered. The Shorthorn bull is bred in the purple and is a fine individual. The Holstein calves are by a bull with great record backing and out of promising young cows. The pigs are right in type, breeding and quality, and the lambs are by an imported ram and out of select ewes. If in need of any of this stock see the advertisement, get prices and see the stock.



Not Just Good—The Best Roof

The tendency to-day is to use the best roofing material as a covering for all roof surfaces. This is not due to people having more money to spend, but to the realization that the first cost of a good roof is practically its only cost.

NEPONSET PAROID

provides a roof that is serviceable and long-lived. Lay a Paroid Roof to-day and forget it for the next twenty years or more. Before the roof needs repairs you will have spent far more than its original cost in repairs to other parts of the building. Hundreds of buildings throughout the Dominion of Canada conclusively bear out this statement.

The base of Neponset Paroid is a high-grade rag felt thoroughly impregnated

with asphalt, making it positively water-proof, and fire-resisting.

It is further reinforced with a talc surface, grey in color; or with a permanent slate surface, red or green in color.

Roofed with Neponset Paroid you may rest assured that your buildings are perfectly weather-proof and sound.

Easy to lay—With every roll of Neponset Paroid is supplied sufficient nails and cement with full directions.

There is a Neponset dealer in your district. Write us for his name and a copy of our illustrated booklet "Roofing Canada."

Made in Canada by

BIRD & SON LIMITED - Hamilton, Ontario

"Canadian money, Canadian made, should be spent in Canada for Canadian trade."

NEPONSET ROOFS

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

Herd sire, Torons of Prospect Farm 12094, whose sire, Lous Torono 106614, dam and both grandams, have an average R.O.M. record of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966 lbs. butter. 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Pogis 9th, 55552, and Hood Farm Torono 60326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keetsa 333656, has a 2 year Record of 10,627 lbs. milk, 617 lbs. 85 per cent butter and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure bred and high grades. The high grades will make choice family cows. R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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

B. H. BULL & SONS :: Brampton, Ontario

All Bulls of Serviceable Age Sold

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

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

THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

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

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

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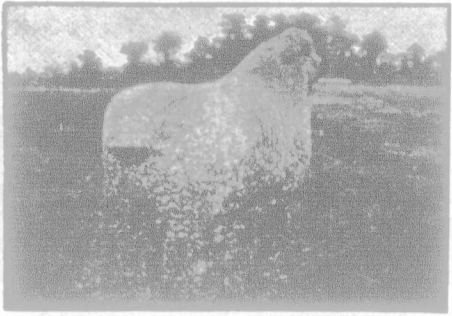
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R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

Please mention Advocate

Official Responsibility.

BY E. K. MARSHALL, M.A.

After the accumulated experience of several hundred years in public life and the resulting traditions of office, Britain has established a code of ethics which, lived up to, as it commonly is, lifts the British statesman above all suspicion of using his official position, influence and power to increase his private fortune or the fortune of his friends. We all remember the controversy that centered around Lord Reading a number of years ago, and it showed at once how easy it is for one not trained to official life to misunderstand, underestimate or neglect the official standards which trained public servants accept as matters of fact, and how very responsive was British sentiment on this score.

It may be that there is as much common morality and obedience to the ten commandments found among our Canadian officials as is to be found in the Old Land, but there are certain rules of conduct which go with official position not always clearly evident to the newly fledged legislator, who assumes the responsibility of carrying out the program desired by the electorate. In time, I suppose, we shall attain to this high standard of official integrity and efficiency and thus avoid the scandals and blunders which have too frequently occurred in Canadian public affairs.

The past few years have witnessed a rather remarkable awakening of public opinion in Canada as to public and political morality. This power has been slowly growing and accumulating and is now given utterance in various ways but always with one common note. Through the press, from the platform, at the sacred desk and in our legislatures the Canadian people are calling a halt to official rascality and carelessness and are demanding that public men consider their positions seriously as public trusts and are insisting that these duties be discharged with the welfare of the country only in view.

The revelations of the past six years, say, of conditions existing in our midst from the east to the west, fill our hearts with sorrow and dismay, and the recurrence of abuses in the commercial and industrial world almost overwhelms us; but there is something in it all for which those really interested in the good of our land are devoutly thankful and this is the unmistakable solidarity of public sentiment, standing for righteousness in high places, demanding the summary dismissal of public servants found guilty of either abuse of trust or gross carelessness in administration, and the discarding of the old political encampments around which had collected so many of the cormorants and jackals of political life.

Just now it would appear that the press and people generally are in advance of our political leaders. Whilst we have some officials who are exceptions to this generalization, too sweeping perhaps, there is nevertheless a sad paucity in leaders of trusted worth and experience. This is true of both federal parties. Many of them still cling to the old regime and refuse to read the signs of the times. This attitude, if continued, can have but one result—public opinion will become so set and determined that their political death and oblivion is sure and certain. In many of our provincial legislatures and local organizations, there is, however, developing groups of young leaders from which excellent federal cabinet material could be obtained. These men have been "discovered" amidst the political and industrial turmoils that have been taking place east and west during the past few years. Whenever the people have had an opportunity to declare their desires they have expressed themselves with a distinctness which none but the crassest party healers can misunderstand.

The Dominion parliament will be dissolved one of these days and an appeal made to the country. No doubt this will be one of the most important and hardest-fought elections Canada has seen for a long time. There are so many uncertain and conflicting elements which may enter into this contest for a time everything will be "in the air," so to speak, and the issues will purposely be confused. Is public opinion ready for real house-cleaning? There is not the slightest doubt that for a long time official position has been used at Ottawa, not for the people's, but for personal and corporation interests; the welfare of the ordinary home has been a secondary matter every time. The process of solidifying public opinion may



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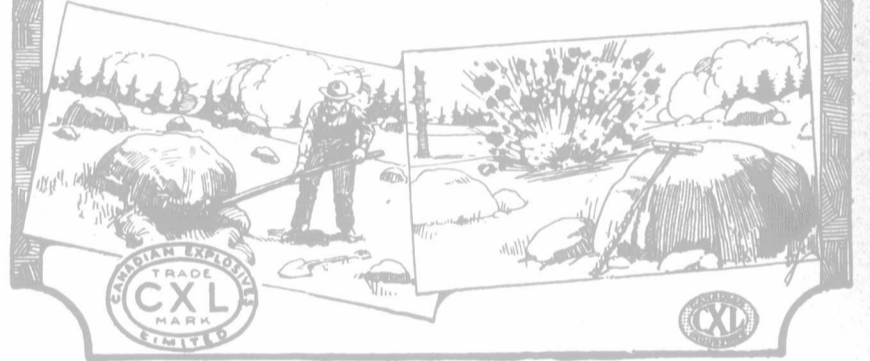
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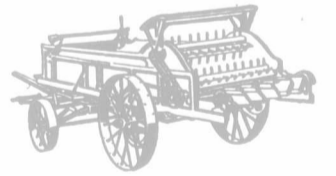
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If you are looking for something choice in bred ewes, ram or ewe lambs, you will appreciate the lot I now have in the flock. The lambs are got by Heart's Delight, show winner, and the ewes offered are bred to him. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.
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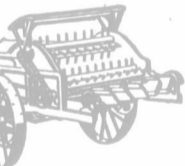
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Berkshires—Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.

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W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices on request.

JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.

DUROC JERSEYS

My herd has won more firsts and championships in four years showing at Toronto than all other herds. Durocs combined. Write for prices.

CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

"Advocate" Advts. Pay.

not be complete yet so far as federal interests are concerned, but if we mistake not, there are many men now at Ottawa who will not be asked to return as members of the next Dominion parliament. If but part is true, there is abundant evidence that the present parliament is more representative of so-called big interests than it is of the rank and file of Canadian taxpayers. Some pretty hard thinking is being done among Canadian farmers, wage earners and the great middle class generally—those who really control the ballot. Surely the people of Canada can never tolerate the return of men who by every evidence have been proved, in so many instances, at once incapable of looking at questions from the standpoint of a broad, imperial citizenship and unfit to control legislation that affects the people generally.

If there is one lesson that we need to learn more than another in civic and national life, it is that real reform is of the centre and not of the circumference. In other words, the source of social and political righteousness is found in the individual citizen, and not in an organization solely. Whilst the culmination is necessarily of the wars, the forces that make the culmination possible are always to be found in the efforts and aspirations of the individuals. Legislation is powerless to work beneficent results unless the life of the individual citizen backs it up and is worthy of the power which union gives to it. Viewed thus, the importance of public opinion as the register of the individual will become manifest. And at present in view of the coming contest the results in terms of social and political betterment will be determined by the attitude of the individual unit and his newer alignments.

Canadian official life for the next decade depends upon the strength and character of Canadian public opinion in the process of formation to-day. Do we realize its importance?

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Roots in Well.

The enclosed roots were taken from near the bottom of a fifteen-foot well. There are no trees within fifty-five feet of the well. Will they injure the water?

E. D. S.

Ans.—These roots are from trees growing in the vicinity. It is surprising how far roots will travel in search of water. These roots may not injure the water but there is tendency for them to give it a disagreeable flavor. Making a tight curbing in the well or destroying the trees would prevent further growth of roots in the well.

Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia, writes: "My offering of Leicester sheep is good. There are many extra nice ram and ewe lambs, and a very fine lot of shearing ewes mostly all from imported stock on both sides. I am sure these will please the purchaser. Not only are they typey, but are growthy and well-fleeced. Anyone wanting Leicesters close to imported stock should write for prices."



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The purchaser of O.V. Underwear secures pure wool garments of real warmth at moderate prices. Ask for O.V. Underwear, medium or heavy weight and enquire about **Velvoknit**, the super-fine O.V. undergarments with the flat-lock seam.

Your dealer has O.V. Brand or can secure it without difficulty from his wholesaler.

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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
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BERKSHIRES
Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains. Can supply pairs not akin.
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FEATHERSTON'S YORKSHIRES
If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trios not related.
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All styles, all sizes and in various fabrics for men, women and children.

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The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario

Our School Department.

Garden Weeds.

A Lesson Plan.

BY DR. D. W. HAMILTON, IN "NATURE-STUDY LESSONS."

Aim.—To interest the children in garden weeds, and to point out how injurious they are.

Materials.—A collection of some common garden weeds, as: red-root pigweed, lamb's quarters, thistle, chickweed, purslane, shepherd's purse, etc.

Method.—1. Name some plants that grow in the garden. Are there any plants there that are not wanted? What are weeds? How many kinds of garden weeds do you know? Name some of them. Do they all look the same? Let us become acquainted with some garden weeds.

2. Look at a specimen of red-root pigweed. Where did it grow? What are the names of the different parts? What color is the root? Why is it called red-root pigweed? Are the stems crooked? Do the leaves grow straight from the stem? Where are the flowers? Are they pretty? When does it flower? When is the seed ripe? How does it spread? Where does it grow? Now look at this thistle. Are the roots of both weeds the same? Is the stem the same? How tall is it? What are the leaves like? Has it only one flower? Are the flowers the same color? When does it flower? When are the seeds ripe? How does it spread? Why is it not wanted in the garden? Study other weeds in the same way.

3. Compare the different weeds as to root, stem, leaves, flowers and seeds. Which is the largest? Which has a red root? Which is prickly? Which lies flat on the ground?

4. Why do we call some plants weeds? Why do we destroy weeds? How can you distinguish the different kinds?

5. Look for weeds on your way home from school. Distinguish between them. Try to name each. Watch when they flower. Watch how the seeds spread. Pull up all garden weeds or dig them out with a hoe. Press and dry some weeds on scribblers.

6. Draw or paint some of the common weeds. Read stories about them. Count the seeds produced by one flower.

A Few Notes About Weeds.

Weeds are plants that are not wanted. They are not wanted in the garden because they grow so quickly that they crowd out and take the food of the garden plants. Some weeds, such as lamb's quarters, pigweed and chickweeds, live only one year; a burdock plant lives two years, and the thistles, dandelions, and many others live for several years. Weeds grow in gardens, yards, fields, roadsides and in other places. Weeds differ much from each other in size, color and shape of leaves, and in the number, size, color and odor of the flowers. The easiest way to tell weeds apart is to look at the leaves and flowers. We know the red-root pigweed by the reddish color of its root and stem. It is a big, coarse plant with bunches of greenish flowers which are not at all pretty. It is called pigweed because pigs will eat it and it will grow in pigyards. Lamb's quarters is not so big. All the plant, including the

clusters of very small flowers, is green in color. It is called lamb's quarters because the leaf is shaped like a quarter of lamb. It is very common in gardens and yards. Shepherd's purse has little white flowers and three-sided thin little pods, which are shaped like the purses used by the shepherds of old. It is not such a bad weed as pigweed or lamb's quarters. Chickweeds are soft, greenish little plants, which do not grow high, but form a thick covering on the ground. The flowers are very small. Chickweeds grow so quickly that after garden seeds are planted they sometimes keep the garden plants from growing. Purslane spreads along the ground and forms a little carpet. It is green with reddish tints.

A Pound of Cheese.

BY H. H. DEAN, IN "STORIES, IN AGRICULTURE."

Cheese is a very rich, concentrated, muscle-forming food. It is similar in composition to meat, and may be used instead of meat, which is usually high in price. Cheese may be eaten once a day with profit. It may be eaten uncooked, or be cooked in a variety of ways. A pound of cheese is equal in food value to about two pounds of meat, and costs only about half as much. Fruit should always be eaten with cheese.

Cheese is made largely from the casein, fat and water of milk by coagulating (curdling) the milk with rennet or pepsin. Any person can easily make cheese for home needs, with simple utensils, which are nearly all found on farms. Rennet may be made from a calf's stomach, by soaking it two or three days in salt water. A hoop for molding the cheese can be made by a tinsmith, or be made out of wood—square, oblong, or circular in form. The cheese may be pressed with a scantling, having a weight at one end.

To make a cheese, weighing from eight to ten pounds, use eight or ten gallons of sweet milk. Heat this in a clean boiler to 86°F. Then add about six teaspoonfuls of strong rennet and stir it well through the milk. Then allow it to stand until it thickens, when it should be carefully cut into small cubes with a long knife; or with a regular curd knife or knives. Next heat to 96°F. by placing a can of hot water in the curd and whey, or heat slowly over a fire. Allow to stand for about three hours, then remove the curd from the whey and place on a slanting table covered with a clean cloth for draining. When the curd feels firm apply two to four ounces of salt, mix through the curd, then put into the hoop—or mold and press gently at first. When firm, cover with a clean cotton cloth, and place in a cool place, turning the cheese daily for two weeks. When about a month old the cheese will be ready to use. If the cheese molds, wash with salt brine or spray with formalin. Dipping in, or coating the cheese with, hot wax prevents drying and molding.

Cheese may also be made from skim-milk, buttermilk and cream. These are usually classed as "soft" cheese. The ordinary cheese is known as a "hard" variety.



Friends and Companions of School Children.

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Savings Departments at all Branches.

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"A neighbor recommended Cuticura so we got them, and one cake of Soap and two boxes of Ointment healed her." (Signed) Miss Zilla G. Stoddard, R. F. D. 3, Randolph Centre, Vt., March 10, 1919.

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Jaeger Pure Wool underwear may be had in weights to suit all seasons. It offers the most complete bodily protection of any known clothing, and combines quality with style and comfort. Made in two-piece suits and combinations, in all weights for men, women and children.



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A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.

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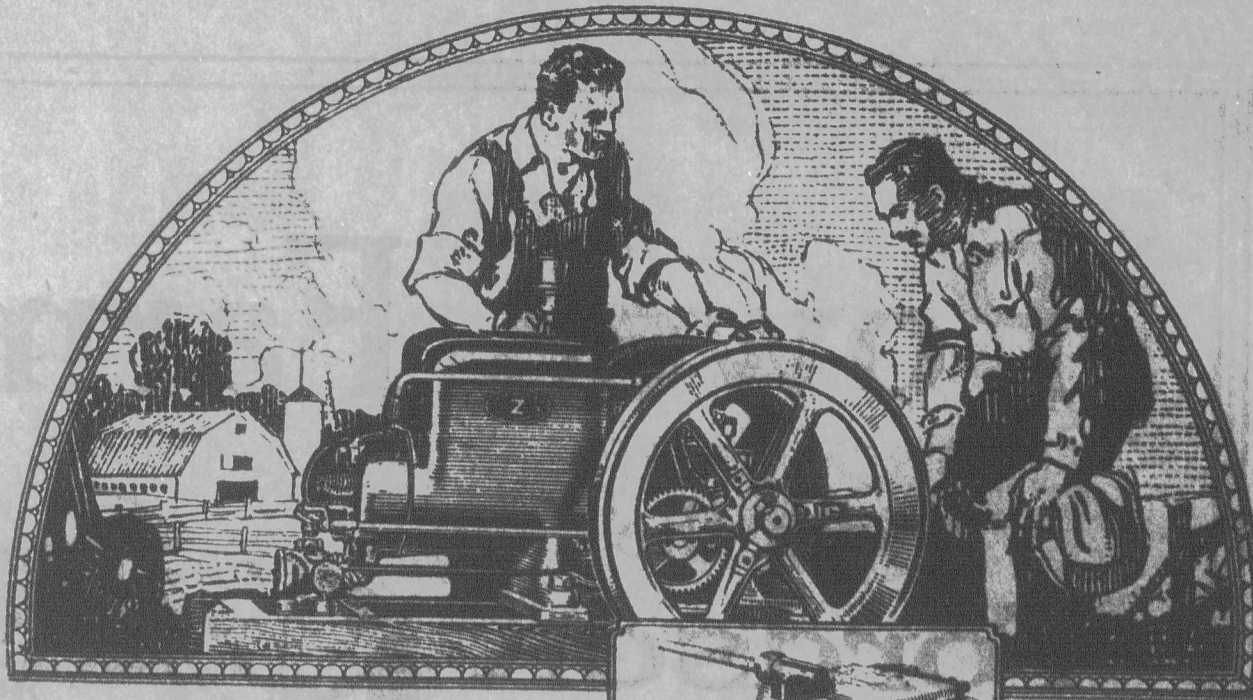
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John B. Smith & Sons Limited, Toronto Established 1851

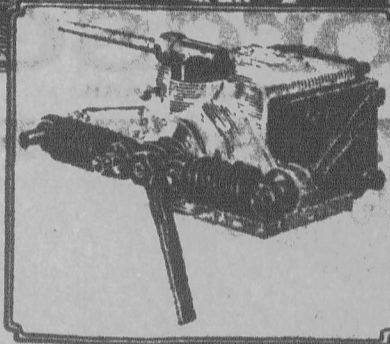
A PARTY OF BOYS AND GIRLS will arrive from England shortly. Applications for children, 11-12 years of age, now invited. Write

JOHN W. HOBDAI, Manager

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES 56-52 Peter Street, TORONTO



Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine with Bosch Magneto



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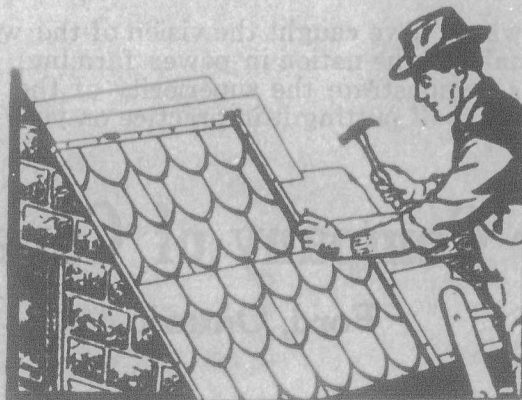
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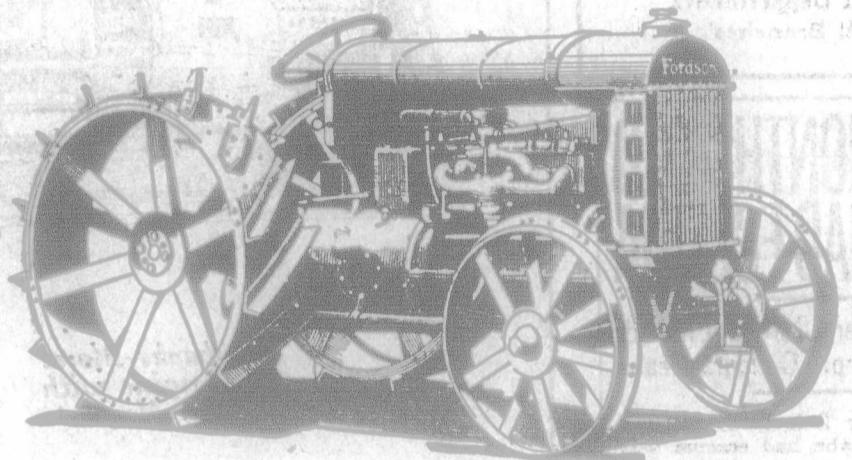
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TRADE MARK
TRACTOR



THE Fordson Tractor is taking care of every power job; it is taking the drudgery out of farm work and solving the labor problem. Power farming with the Fordson reduces the cost of preparing land to almost one-half what it would be with horses, and saves a third to a half of the farmer's time. What machinery does for the factory, the Fordson Tractor is accomplishing on the farm—it is increasing production at lower costs and making farm life attractive.

Power Farming with the Fordson means to you this fall the facilities for plowing more acres than you ever dared to put in crop with horses. You can do it with the certainty that the Fordson will enable you to harvest the extra crops in less time, with greater efficiency and at lower cost than with any other form of power.

The Fordson and Plowing—The Fordson plows 6 to 8 acres in a 10 hour day, handling two plows in average soil. Some Fordson owners have done 10 acres in 10 hours. It requires only an average of 1½ to 2 gallons of kerosene to the acre.

Light Weight—Weighs only 2700 pounds. Heavy enough to grip the ground, light enough not to pack the land or sink in soft earth. Compact in design, it can make short, quick turns at the end of furrow.

Belt Work—The Fordson will not only do your fall plowing more quickly, more efficiently and at lowest cost, but it forms a wonderful power plant for running the thresher, silo filler, electric light, grinder, hay baler, etc.; it has 22 horse power at the pulley, dependable, smooth power produced economically from low priced kerosene.

Repairs Always Available—Seven hundred Ford dealers keep all necessary repair parts. Fordson mechanics are always ready to come at your phone call to make repairs.

Farmers everywhere have caught the vision of the wonderful future for the individual and the nation in power farming. Let our nearest Fordson Dealer demonstrate the superiority of the Fordson as the most efficient means of putting it in practice on your farm.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford, Ontario

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