

at 25½ cents, and  
cents.

## ive Stock ets.

(ets Service).

Cattle.—Receipts,  
was very dull and  
re not killing on  
erent as to buying.  
y-five to fifty cents  
y little good stuff  
was mostly medium

p load of twenty  
ds sold at \$15.40.  
ent from \$13.75 to  
rs and feeders were  
Quotations: Heavy  
\$15.25. Butcher  
15; good, \$11.25 to  
0 to \$10.50; com-  
Butcher heifers,  
0; medium, \$10 to  
to \$9.50. Butcher  
o \$12.25; medium,  
s and cutters, \$3.25  
ulls, good, \$10 to  
to \$8.50. Feeding  
\$12.75; fair, \$9.50  
good, \$8.50 to \$11;

52. The calf mar-  
weak undertone.  
at nineteen cents,  
ves from \$16.75 to  
Choice, \$17 to  
0 to \$16.50. Com-  
0. Milch cows,  
springers, choice,

3,136. The sheep  
Yearlings brought  
bs were \$1 weaker,  
3.75, with bulk of  
around seventeen  
Ewes, \$7 to \$9.

044. The hog mar-  
twenty-five cents  
s were for a further  
r the next day's  
fed and watered  
; lights, \$19.25;  
16.25 to \$18.25.

2. Cattle.—Re-  
h prices quoted are  
aid last week, there  
e trading, and sales  
k. There were no  
e, \$12 being the top  
est cows sold up to  
lots of steers and  
The majority of  
\$10 and under.  
Bulls were a little  
Quotations: Butcher  
o \$13.50; medium,  
7 to \$9. Butchers  
o to \$12; medium,  
on, \$6 to \$8.50.  
9.25 to \$11.50;  
canners, \$3 to \$4;  
Butcher bulls, good,  
\$5.50 to \$7.

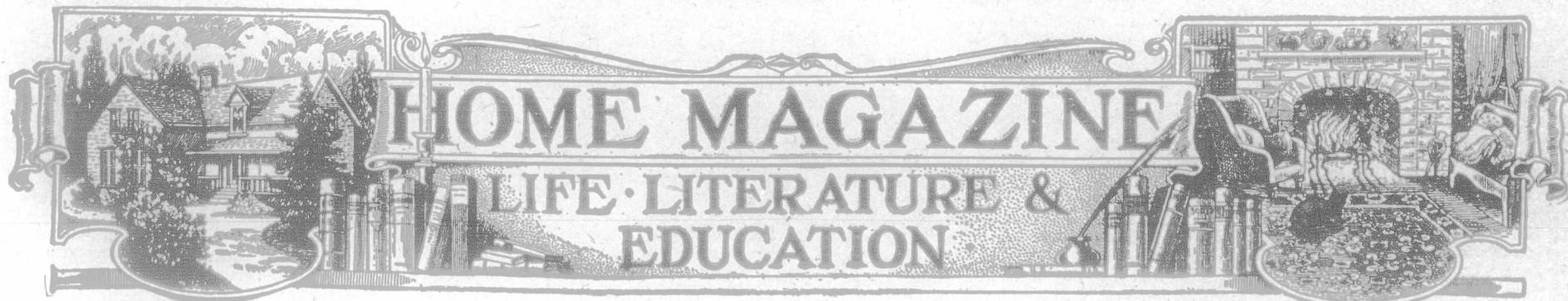
\$1,307. The ruling  
alves was \$14, four  
n sold for \$16, and  
0; common calves  
ations: good veal,  
medium, \$9 to \$12;  
776. Good lambs  
at \$14.25 to \$14.50,  
being \$14. Twelve  
mbs brought \$15.50.  
e east brought \$11  
s: Ewes, \$6 to \$9;  
4.50; common, \$11

362. Hogs were  
r selects. Small  
d up to \$22; light  
ed lots, including  
om \$17.50 to \$20.  
weights: Selects,  
s, \$16.50 to \$17.50.  
Cattle.—Receipts,  
g steers and choice  
medium and com-  
a half lower. Best  
were \$16 to \$16.85.  
\$14.85 to \$15.

500. Mediums and  
o \$17; lights gener-

2,400. Best lambs  
est ewes were \$8.50

2,500. Tops, both  
es, \$19.



## "I Went Into My Garden."

BY MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

I went into my garden at break of Delight  
Before Joy had risen in the eastern sky  
To see how many cucumbers had hap-  
pened over-night

And how much higher stood the corn  
that yesterday was high.

I went into my garden where Rest had  
fallen away

From the tops of blue hills, from the  
valleys gold and green,

To see how far my beans had travelled up  
into the day

And whether all my lettuces were glad  
and cool and clean.

Oh, Rest had fallen away from the valleys  
green and gold,

From the tops of blue hills that were  
quiet all the night,

And the big round Joy was rising busy  
and bold

When I went into my garden at break  
of Delight!

## A Soldier Farm at Clark- son, Ont.

THE two gentlemanly looking "chaps"  
in our illustration are returned  
soldiers. One is Mr. Ruthven  
("Blondie") Wilson, son of Mr. J. Lockie  
Wilson,—and what farmer or farmeress  
in Ontario needs to ask who Mr. J.  
Lockie Wilson is?—As Superintendent  
of Agricultural Societies, Secretary of the  
Vegetable Growers' Association, and  
Secretary of the Horticultural Association,  
he has for many years been prominent in  
everything that makes for progress on the  
land in this Province.

Mr. Ruthven Wilson and Mr. R.  
Welton, after the War, settled down on  
the farm at Clarkson. Mr. Welton is  
now going to Nova Scotia to farm, but  
Mr. Wilson will still carry on at Clarkson,  
and so will still be identified with Ontario.

Briefly "Blondie's" career is as follows:

He took his degree of B. S. A. in 1916,  
his military training at the Royal Military  
College, Kingston, and stood among  
the first in his class and was over four  
years in the war, was twice recommended  
for bravery and received the Military  
Cross at the hands of the King at Bucking-  
ham Palace. When the Canadians broke  
through the Hindenburg line he was  
dangerously wounded, his right arm  
broken in three places, and shot  
through the left arm and was com-  
pletely blind for four days in consequence  
of a gas attack. After being nine months  
in the hospitals of France and England  
he returned home and immediately  
purchased "Old Oaks" near Clarkson.  
The day after taking over the farm while  
leading a horse out of the stable he  
was kicked on the wounded arm, which  
was again smashed in several places.

He specialized in Horticulture and Bees  
and has now 30 swarms. He set out  
last year 425 cherry trees and a large  
number of pear and apple trees and  
several thousand raspberry bushes. He  
now has 300 white Leghorns and a poultry  
house lighted with electricity. This year's  
crop consists in part of 3,000 cucumber  
and 5,000 tomato plants. These two  
last crops are considered the best in the  
Clarkson district. The farm is kept  
in good order and he has entered in the  
Garden Competition of the Ontario  
Vegetable Growers' Association.

For his father's sake as well as his own,  
this soldier-farmer's career in the agri-  
cultural world will be of especial interest  
to the farmers of Ontario, whose good  
wishes will go with him.

## Interesting Meetings at Guelph.

Summer School for Rural Leadership.

Guelph, July 26th.

AT the time when this is being written,  
the first evening and the first half  
day of the Rural Conference at the  
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph,  
are over, and already those present  
are saying that the attendance, if not the  
enthusiasm, is greater than at any preced-  
ing year's sessions. There are over  
one hundred whose names are on the roll,  
and these have come from every part of  
the Province of Ontario. Also they are  
of a considerable range in age, all the way  
from an ambitious lad who looks fourteen  
to gray haired folk of probably four  
times that. Surely rural progress in  
Ontario must go forward perceptibly  
faster because of such meetings as this,  
and the new life and inspiration that must  
be gained at them—to be carried out  
later on the concessions and sidelines in  
every part of the Province.

Perhaps the name, "Rural Leadership"  
is a bit misleading, for the men and  
women here assembled do not intend to  
go home and "boss the job" as some  
may imagine, but only to carry back  
to the folk at home ideas and experiments  
which all can join in working out.

One would like to stop right here  
and rave for a few minutes over the  
beauty of the college campus as it appears  
just now, green as emerald after the

many rains, bejewelled, just in front of  
the gray old school, with beds of pink  
snapdragon and many colored verbenas,  
but time presses, and it must suffice  
to say that the meetings are being held  
in "Massey Hall," and that, at the  
end of each lecture everyone, grave  
or gray, young or old, rollicking or  
dignified, hurries out on the green lawn  
for fifteen minutes of "play".—Yes,  
real play. The men were all at leap-  
frog this morning—even to your revered  
parson, dear sir or madam. For the  
Conference practises what it preaches,  
and recreation is recognised as a strong  
feature of the new community life to  
which this gathering seeks to give mo-  
mentum.—But we anticipate.

The Conference opened at an organiza-  
tion meeting last night, with the Vice-  
President, Mr. Bethell, of Granton, in  
the chair. Mr. A. Maclaren, ex-  
plained the objects of the organiza-  
tion, showing that its prime pur-  
pose is improvement and advance-  
ment of rural life conditions, and that  
for this great work all other organiza-  
tions and all churches, both Roman  
Catholic and Protestant, are expected  
to unite. On his suggestion various  
committees were appointed to carry out  
the program of the Conference. The  
following speakers were then called upon  
and gave short addresses: Mrs. Courtice  
of the Board of Education, Toronto;  
Mrs. Todd, President of the Ontario  
Federation of Women's Institutes, and  
member of the Board of Education of  
Orillia; Miss McIntosh, Ontario's first

"Home Demonstrator," Assistant to the  
Representative of Agriculture, Brampton;  
Dean Tucker of London, and Rev. Mr.  
Bridgman of West China.—In passing  
it may be noted that Mrs. Courtice and  
Mrs. Todd both spoke of the great  
opportunity to serve that is open to  
women who work on School Boards; also  
that Miss McIntosh outlined the work  
that may be accomplished by the woman  
assistants to the district agricultural  
representatives, who are prepared to do  
for the homes what the Agricultural  
Representatives do for the farms.

Dr. Tucker spoke a good word for his  
birthplace, Quebec Province, which some  
of us in Ontario do not know very well,  
but which is now rapidly forging ahead.  
Much work, however, still remains to be  
done, noted Dr. Tucker, in both Ontario  
and Quebec.

After a song "John Brown's Baby  
Has a Cold Upon Its Chest," conducted  
by Mr. Maclaren, the meeting adjourned  
until morning.

The program for the morning, July 27th  
included addresses by Prof. Reynolds,  
President of the O. A. C., whose lecture  
was the first of his series on "Rural  
Problems"; Mr. Maclaren, who spoke  
on Community Recreation and Athletics;  
and Mr. Agar of the Social Service  
Council of Ontario, whose address was  
on the work of that organization. Both  
of the latter will be reported more fully  
in next issue of this paper. This time  
there is space only for Prof. Reynolds'  
lecture, of which he very kindly gave  
a copy to the "Farmer's Advocate"  
reporter to pass on to you.

In beginning Prof. Reynolds suggested  
that some of the audience might think  
his ideas too radical. When the address  
was over the majority of comments heard  
on all sides were enthusiastically lauda-  
tory, two or three, however, wished there  
had been time for discussion. The address  
in full was as follows!

RURAL PROBLEMS (NO. 1.)

BY PROF. REYNOLDS.

The Town Dominant.

THE remarks that I shall make are  
to be understood as a statement  
of the point of view of farmers with  
respect to our modern industrial system  
and its effect on the national welfare.  
This point of view may seem to you  
extreme, and some of the conclusions may  
seem entirely wrong. But we shall  
never get anywhere in Canada until  
we learn to take into account the other  
fellow's views, and the other fellow's  
rights. And these views which I now  
attempt to give you explain what is  
known from East to West in Canada  
as the Farmer's Movement. Starting  
in Western Canada as a co-operative  
movement for the protection of the  
farmers' economic interests, it has spread  
to Eastern Canada. There it has taken  
political form and has resulted in a  
Farmer's Government in Ontario. The  
next Dominion election will probably  
see a strong contingent of farmers elected  
in nearly every province.

The occasion for this movement may  
be summed up in a phrase which has been  
on the lips and on the pen of every speaker  
and writer on the rural question for the  
last twenty years. The phrase is Rural  
Neglect. Evidences of rural neglect,  
of the neglect by government of rural  
interests are quoted from every English-  
speaking country, not only in Canada,  
but quite as much in the United States,  
and even more so in England. The decay  
of rural life in England has for more than  
a generation alarmed her economists  
and her statesmen. In the United  
States this decay prompted Mr. Roose-  
velt to appoint his Country Life Com-  
mission. In Canada experiment stations  
and agricultural colleges and rural credit  
societies and United Farmers organiza-  
tions have thus far been unable to stop



Two Well-known Soldier Farmers.

Mr. Ruthven Wilson, son of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, and Mr. R. Welton, who, for some time,  
were partners in the farm at Clarkson, Ont.