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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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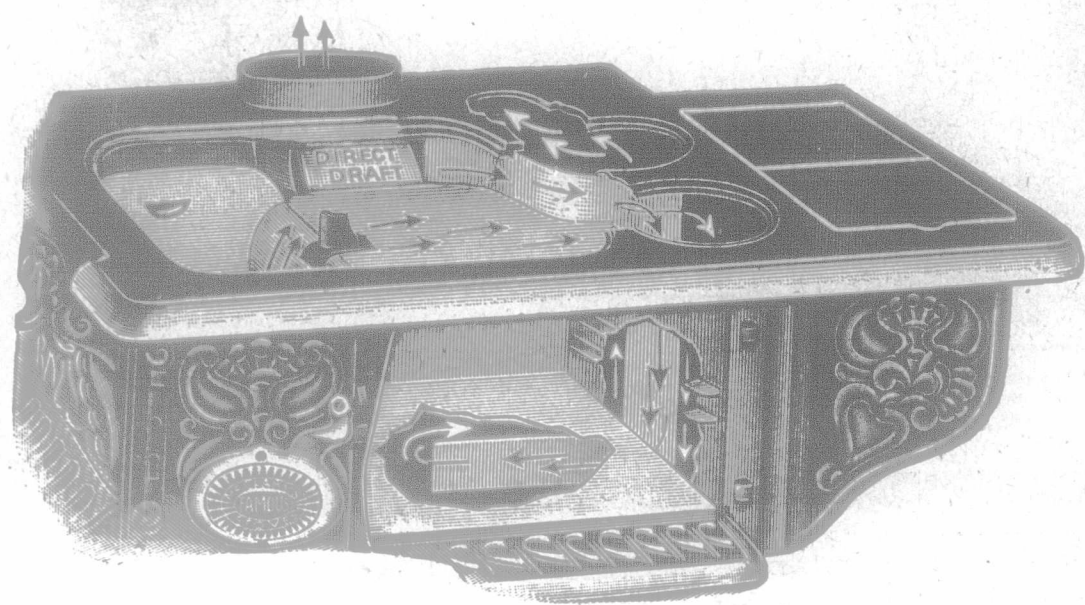
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

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Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

No. 1355



Secret of the Pandora Magic

No other range has a flue system just like that of the Pandora.

The flue system of the Pandora Range makes the almost magical efficiency of the Pandora oven—conserves the heat in the range to do its maximum of work under the covers, in the oven, in the reservoir and in the warming closet.

The Pandora flue system is the secret of the Pandora baking efficiency, the Pandora fuel economy and the complete control which makes baking

and cooking a pleasure and lightens all the other kitchen work.

Note how the Pandora flue system carries the heat to every part of the range, surrounding the oven in walls of heat under perfect control.

See how the heat passes the length and depth of the hot water reservoir.

Note how it passes under the six-hole top in a current which gives the Pandora five "boiling" holes.

"The Magic of the Pandora"—Booklet Free

This is only one of the many features of the Pandora Range described in "The Magic of the Pandora," a little booklet full of information that every woman will want [before she buys a range. Write for it to the nearest McClary Branch.

McClary's Pandora Range

London
St. John, N.B.

Toronto
Hamilton

Montreal
Calgary

Winnipeg
Edmonton

Vancouver
Saskatoon

WILL SILO FILLING TIME FIND YOU READY?

SILO FILLING time will soon be here—and the Canadian Farmer is depending upon the corn crop this year as never before. It is your duty, and it will mean more money in your pocket, to use every effort, to get ALL the FEEDING VALUE out of every stalk of corn.

The most important thing is to silo your corn crop when it possesses the GREATEST FOOD VALUE. If you get a Gilson Silo Filler EARLY—before we are sold out—you will fill your own silo. This means that you will silo your own corn when it is just right for silage. Be independent of the cutter gang. You do not need big power to operate the "Gilson." Your own farm engine—4 h.p. or larger—will do the work.

Write for Free Silo Filler Book to-day. It tells the Gilson Story from start to finish—points out the advantages of design, and describes the all-metal construction in such a way that you will understand WHY our machines cut and elevate MORE silage with LESS power than ANY OTHER Blower Cutter. This is a matter of dollars and cents to you. A Gilson Silo Filler will, in all probability, pay for itself the first season. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS.



The Wonderful GILSON

Your small engine will run it

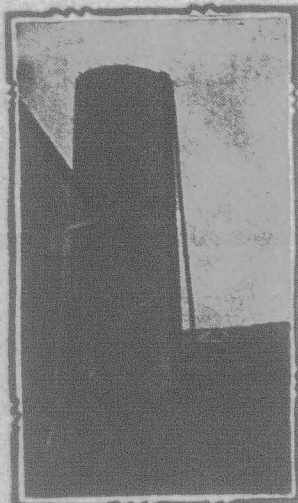
It is as much a part of your Farm Equipment as your Binder or Plow.

GILSON MFG. CO., LIMITED

389 YORK STREET

GUELPH ONTARIO

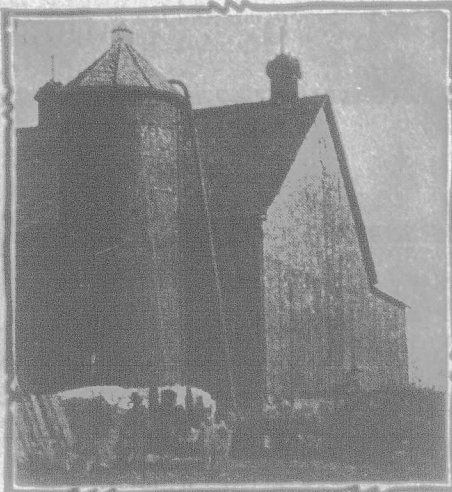
Makers of the Genuine and Only GILSON The Lightest Running Blower Cutter made



"My silo is 40' high," writes Frank Bolton, Guelph, Ont. "but my 8 h.p. engine which I purchased from you nine years ago operates my 12' ensilage cutter splendidly, sending corn over the top in a steady stream. This outfit in the admiration of all who see it."



John H. Murray, Sea View Farm, Cap La Ronde, C.B. N.S., writes: "Enclosed find picture of my 10' Gilson Silo Filler, 6 h.p. Gilson Engine and 30' Gilson Hylo Silo. I filled my silo with oats, peas and vetch, and it is coming out fine and not a bit spoiled. My outfit does splendid work and I am very well pleased with it."



Fred Huether's farm at Kitchener, Ont., showing his 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12' Gilson ensilage cutter filling his 30' Gilson Hylo Silo.



Jacob N. Haist, Ridgeville, Ont., writes: "The enclosed picture shows our 12' Silo Filler and 12 h.p. Gilson Engine hard at work filling our silo. This outfit works beautifully and is as much a part of every farm as a binder or mower."

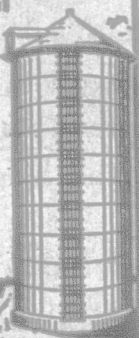


M. I. Adolph, of Gowansville, Ont., declares that his silo filling outfit "is a source of real satisfaction and profit. I would not want to be without my 10' Gilson Silo Filler, 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12x30' Gilson Hylo Silo. I have used it for three seasons, and have had practically no trouble—it was always ready when wanted."

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Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors, adjustable without hammer or wrench. Made of Guaranteed Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Built to last a life-time. Stands rigid when empty.



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—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features. 12-25 and 15-30 h.p. Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices. GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 379 YORK ST. GUELPH, CAN. 37

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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 this Fall and Winter, help is scarce and high-priced—

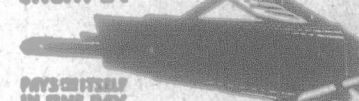
save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy-payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

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Freight allowed on all orders of one-half ton lots and over in Ontario, east of Fort William and south of North Bay, with the exception of Land Plaster and Chemicals, which are net, at Hamilton. Prices subject to change without notice.

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We supply Storm Windows glazed complete in sizes to fit your openings. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write to-day for price list, which shows cost at a glance. We cannot accept orders after cold weather sets in. Act now and be prepared.

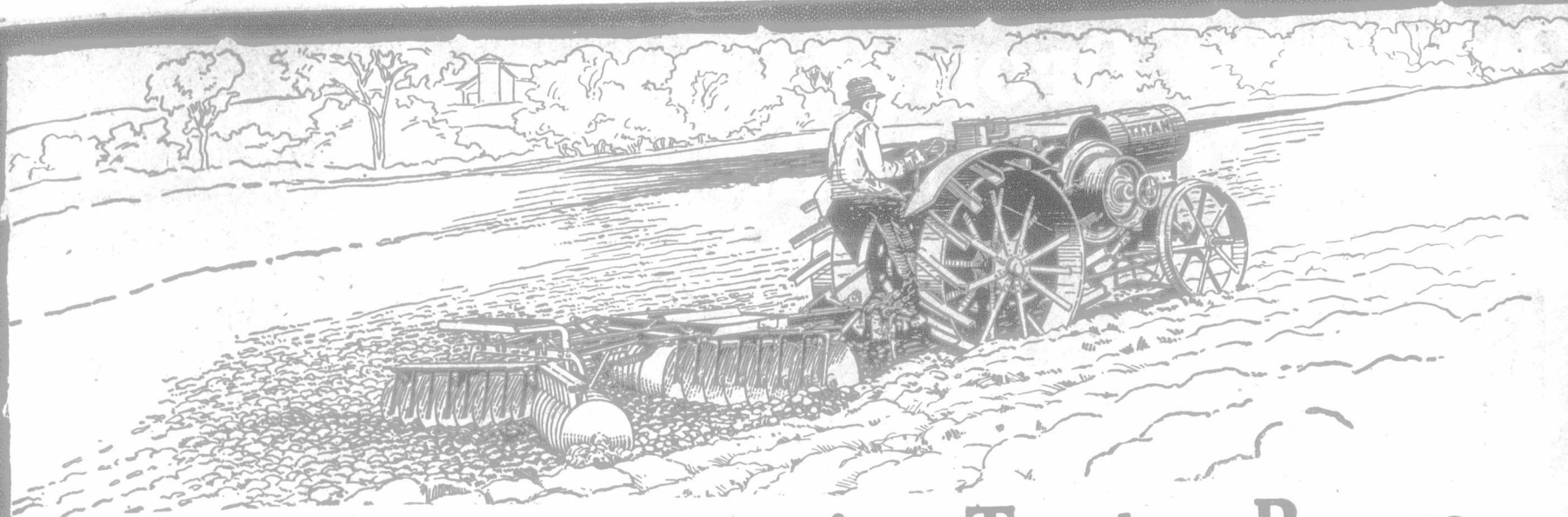
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Please Mention "The Advocate."



Pointers for Prospective Tractor Buyers

Successful Tractors are Developed Through Actual Work on Many Farms

YOU MUST SETTLE THE TRACTOR QUESTION

Your business is farming, which requires implements, machines and power. The business of The Harvester Company is to supply you with just the machines and power you need for your work. Just now we are both deeply interested in the problem of a safe, dependable, economical farm power.

You may have a tractor. If not, you are probably needing one. Practically every farmer is now in one class or the other. We cannot properly analyze your individual power needs without seeing your land or talking with you, but we can point out some things that will help you in making the wisest decision when you finally select a tractor.

Our interest in your decision goes deeper than you may think. No matter what tractor you buy, sooner or later you will undoubtedly hitch it to some of our machines. It's the machines that do the farm work, and they can do it properly only when the power is right.

POWER AND POWER MACHINES MUST BE ADAPTED TO ONE ANOTHER.

As you know, The Harvester Company pioneered the harvesting machine business, beginning about seventy-five years ago. In the meantime they have produced many other necessary field and belt machines. No one yet has suggested a better way to harvest grain than with the binder they developed through years of experience. Many of the machines you are using owe their present efficiency to that same long experience.

Isn't it logical that The Harvester Company with all this knowledge of farming should know what kind of tractor would best operate all your machines? Who, would you say, could be in better position to supply the right kind of power, than a concern that has for so many years made both farm machines and tractors?

PRODUCED TRACTORS YEARS AGO

No world war or sudden demand caused The Harvester Company to develop a tractor. The farm power and labor conditions which the war has only intensified existed years ago. Knowing these conditions The Harvester Company started producing tractors over twelve years ago. Since then, in peace and war, they have never relaxed their efforts to develop tractor power to a point where most farmers could use it profitably.

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

Every power unit must be designed for the particular kind of work to be performed. The automobile is well designed with lots of power, but useless for plowing, harvesting and threshing, because it is not hooked up right for that work. A tractor may be well designed as a power unit for field work, and still not be hooked up right for belt work. Again, it might be well adapted for belt work and very poor for drawbar work because it could not stand the field strains that wreck every machine not especially built to stand them. A successful tractor is not only designed especially for the work to be done, both field and belt, but must be economical in operation and one that farmers can keep in running order. Every part liable to damage or wear must be easy to get at for adjustment or repair.

The Harvester Company's years of experience with tractor power and both belt and drawbar machines has enabled them to provide a most successful and economical power for all purposes. Without farming experience no firm can be sure that its tractor will be successful. Real tractors are developed by wide experience with both the tractor and the machines it must operate. Many of their most valuable qualities are hidden beneath the surface and only show up when the work is extra hard. Behind every International Harvester tractor stands twelve years' tractor experience, not on a draftsman's table or in a pattern shop, but in the factories and on the thousands of farms where International Harvester tractors have been in use for years in the United States, Canada, and twenty-five foreign countries.

MORE THAN A TRACTOR

As soon as a tractor is sold by many concerns, the deal is closed. Everything you get is in the tractor. They have nothing more to sell.

We sell a complete line of farm machines. Every time you need a machine, we have a chance to do business with you. Every time we sell you a satisfactory machine, we have that much better chance to secure your future business.

The concern that sells tractors only can rest content with one sale—satisfactory or not. We cannot. We want to sell you other machines after you have purchased a tractor. If our tractors should not live up to our promises, we would lose not only your tractor business but your confidence in the other machines that we sell. In this respect we have more at stake than most concerns selling farm machines.

To give satisfaction to our customers, both at the time of the sale and after, is a vital matter with us. In order to do it, we have developed a distributing organization of sixteen branch houses, each carrying a complete stock of machines and repair parts, backed up by a local agent service that insures the best of satisfaction to all buyers and users of our machines.

THE COBOURG TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

International kerosene tractors in the three sizes most in demand, developed as outlined above, will be shown at Cobourg, Ontario, September 17, 18, 19 and 20. Every farmer who attends the Demonstration is cordially invited to visit our exhibit, and to ask any question he wishes about the construction of our tractors, their operation at belt or drawbar, economy or profit to users. We like to meet farmers who have given the tractor subject some study. Come to Cobourg and talk over your problems with us.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES:

WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; St. John, N.B.



Get Every Drop of Cream Out of the Milk!



Get Every Dollar of Profit Possible Out of Your Herd!

THERE'S only one way to do that. That is by getting every possible drop of cream out of their milk yield. Right **there** is where most dairy farmers have their profits stolen away from them. Wasteful separation methods—inefficient separators eat into profits faster than rust eats into a neglected tin roof.

Investigation covering six counties of one big dairy state show conclusively that an average of \$20.00 per cow per year in cream is fed in skim-milk to the pigs. This loss is due mostly to the use of gravity or shallow-pan skimming methods. The farmer who uses no separating machine is, of course, the greatest loser. But those who use old and inefficient separators are also big losers. For your own sake—for the sake of the U. S. A.—

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VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

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The need for more efficient cream separation makes it necessary to produce over 180,000 Vikings per year. Each Viking is made of finest quality Swedish iron and highest grade tool steel. No separator at any price uses finer tool steel in its working parts.

It is marvelously simple in its design. That's one of the secrets of its economy of first cost—and also the reason why it operates so easily. The smooth, easy action of the Viking (which starts the minute you move the handle) distributes the milk in thin, even, smooth layers over the discs. The cream naturally separates from the milk. You get more cream and you do less work.

Learn all the facts in regard to the Viking. Don't do this for our sake. Do it for your own sake. Do it to learn why and how you can increase your dairy profits

These Two Books Will Show Any Dairy Farmer How To Make More Money

They are both fact-packed books. Just filled with ideas of how to increase the yield per cow—how to breed up the herd at least expense and in shortest time—how to know when a cow becomes a "boarder" and not a producer. These books are not merely advertising literature. They are helpful and authoritative books on dairy farming and dairy farming profits. Even though you don't think you will ever buy a Viking, write and get these books. We are not stingy with them. Both are FREE.



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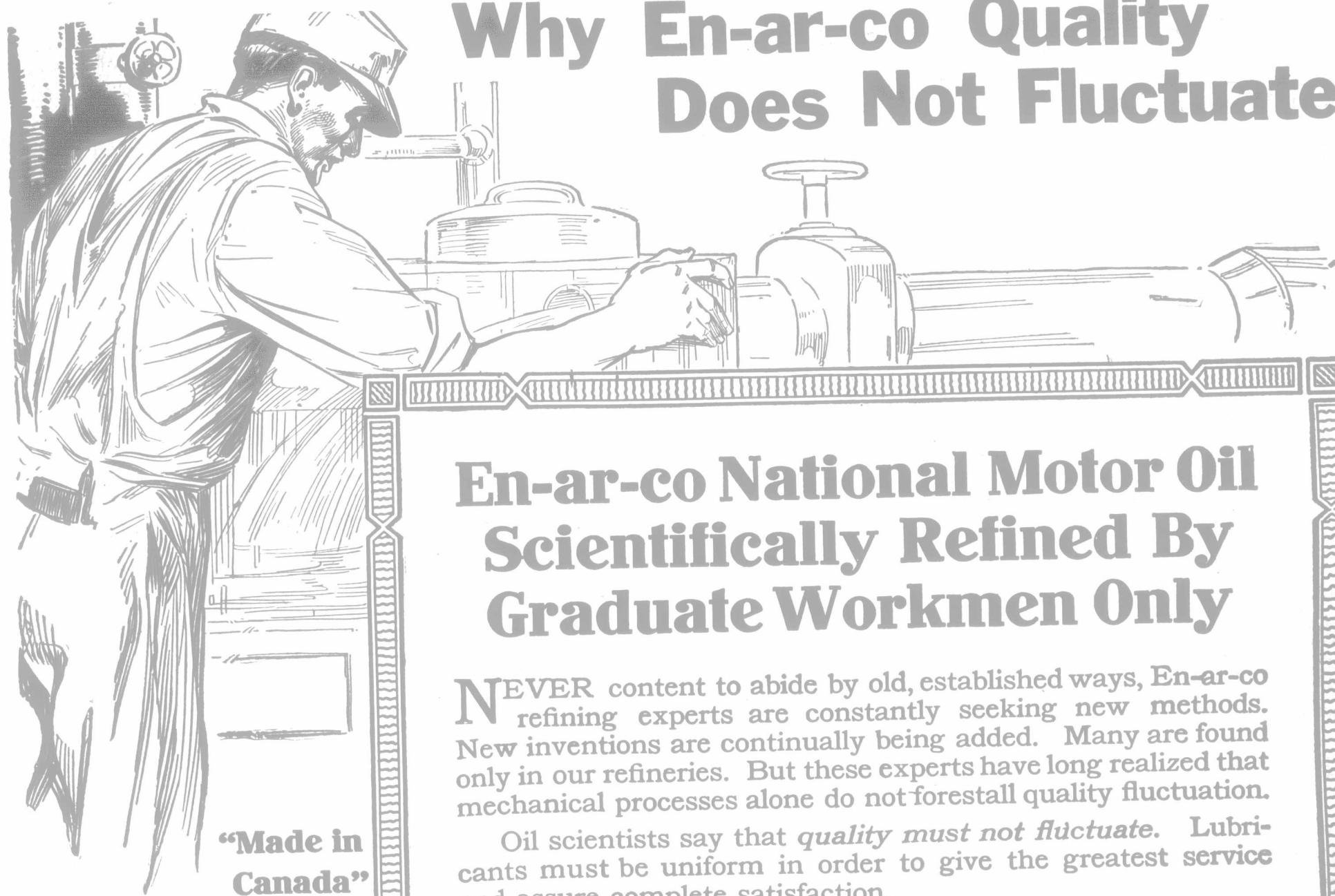
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NEVER content to abide by old, established ways, En-ar-co refining experts are constantly seeking new methods. New inventions are continually being added. Many are found only in our refineries. But these experts have long realized that mechanical processes alone do not forestall quality fluctuation.

Oil scientists say that *quality must not fluctuate*. Lubricants must be uniform in order to give the greatest service and assure complete satisfaction.

Accurately Trained Workmen Produce Accurate Products

Having supplied the best materials, newest modern equipment, exact formulas and rigid tests, quality then depends upon the degree of training each workman receives.

Thus it is to your advantage to use En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other En-ar-co products. All En-ar-co brands are made by graduate workmen only—men who have passed through the several grades of En-ar-co scientific training. Each man must qualify for his master degree before he is assigned to responsible duties.

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Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks, Gas Engines and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil. And there's equal satisfaction in White Rose Gasoline and other En-ar-co products. The best is none too good for your motor.

Here, then, is your assurance of maximum service and satisfaction. Try En-ar-co National Motor Oil now—made by men who know!

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Put Up in 8 Colors—Barrels and Half-Barrels

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Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.

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Toronto, Ontario

**Peter Hamilton
Ensilage Cutter
and Blower**

Take no chance of having your ensilage spoil this fall! Buy your own silo filler, and put your corn in your silo at the right time, and in the right way.

MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED

We have a machine suited to your needs, and to your power—blower or carrier silo-filler and feed-cutters of different sizes. All these machines are designed to cut the maximum amount of feed in the shortest time, and with the least power. Our blower machines have a cast-steel knife wheel, which will not blow up under any condition. Learn more about these machines by sending to-day for our free booklet.



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Power Shortage is Fuel Waste

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The surest way to get—and keep—maximum power and save fuel is to install a set of

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The piston ring which is properly designed and constructed to give perfect bearing on the cylinder walls—save friction and undue wear on cylinders. Your dealer can get you any size or over-size quickly. Over 300 jobbing and supply houses in all parts of the country carry complete size assortments. If you have any difficulty getting them, write us.

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A special ring for engines that pump oil. Used in top groove only of pistons to control excess oil, with McQuay-Norris LEAK-PROOF Rings in lower groove, to insure maximum compression and fuel economy.

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THE finest rubber and cotton are built by hand into Partridge Tires—inspected and tested at every stage, and brought to a standard of perfection that practically renders adjustments unnecessary.

Let your next order be Partridge Tires—the Non-Skid tread for the rear wheels; Guides for the front. Sold by all Garages.

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**A BISSELL
SILO MEANS
MONEY
FOR YOU**

A Bissell Silo will make your Corn go twice as far, you can feed twice as much stock. It means cheaper costs of producing Beef and Pork. It means increased production of Milk and Butter.

Why Waste Your Corn Crop?

You can preserve it in a Bissell Silo, in Succulent form and therefore more palatable, and relished by cattle than dry feed! The old methods of shocking corn are wasteful. 25 to 30 per cent. of its value is lost. The Silo is the greatest money and labor saver on the farm to-day.

Write us to-day for Catalogue, and full description of Bissell Silo.

T. E. BISSELL
Co. Ltd., Elora, Ont.
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See advt. also on page 1496.

The Waterloo Boy

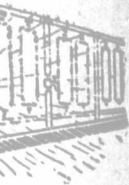
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The Tractor that makes good.
The Tractor that has stood the test
The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.

Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

1355

EDITORIAL.

Sow good seed for a good crop.

Co-operation is but the beginning of a long and difficult road for the farmer—but it is a good beginning.

Subject for debate. Resolved that coal is of greater economic importance than titles. Decision: affirmative wins hands down.

The excellent corn crop this year should be well taken care of. See that it is put in the silo in good condition and tramped well.

Clover seed promises to be plentiful and especially so in certain parts of the country; fields left for seed are to be seen on every hand.

Get after the young pullets and select rigorously for the winter flock. There will be no room for the slacker in the dining car this winter.

The use of substitutes has reached such a fine point now that we must substitute something else for hired help. Use labor-saving machinery.

How about a real program for the local farmers' club or other organization this winter. Keep thinking about it until the first meeting of the season.

We think that the cost of living is high in Canada. So it is, about 50 per cent. higher all round than in 1914, but if we had to pay the prices paid in Belgium, for instance, we might have something to talk about.

There should not be much difficulty in finding a market for apples this fall, but at the same time growers should watch well for possible markets at good prices. The crop is not a big one, but neither is the market unlimited.

What is to be done with the farm machinery this fall and winter? The farmyard or the branches of a big tree are not the best of shelter, and now is the time to think about winter storage. Give machinery good care and it will give you good service.

The time for plowing matches and tractor demonstrations is again at hand. It would be better if the tractor operators were called upon to engage in competition as are the plowmen. The tractor promises to be too valuable an aid to the farmer to waste time in culling out the misfits and less serviceable kinds.

The passing of the late Fruit Commissioner has left vacant a position that should be filled without undue delay, but not until careful consideration has been given to the matter. The Inspection and Sales Act is administered by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, which duty calls for a Chief of exceptional executive and administrative ability in addition to practical experience in fruit growing. The requirements of this office make it a difficult one to fill, for the Commissioner's record as a fruit grower must be considered, as well as his ability to handle many delicate situations in regard to the enforcement of the Act. The position should not be vacant at this season of the year when the inspection machinery is in operation. We believe the appointment of Dr. A. J. Grant, Thedford, Ont., would meet with the approval of the growers at large, for, in addition to his experience as a grower, he has taken an active part in organization work, both provincial and Dominion. He is an ex-President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and has become widely known for his energy, optimism and administrative ability.

Fat and Eggs.

In the Exhibition Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" there appeared an article on "Judging Utility Barred Rocks" by Professor W. R. Graham. In this article Professor Graham managed to cram a surprising lot of valuable information considering the space that was allotted to him. The real evidence, however, that what he said is true was to be found in the exhibit prepared under his direction and shown in the poultry building at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Just recently poultrymen have discovered that the fact that laying hens use up their surplus fat when laying steadily, can be put to good account when estimating in detail the productive power of any one bird. This promises to be of great value to the art of profitable poultry raising, and ample demonstration of its usefulness to the practical poultryman was to be found in the birds on exhibit. Individual birds of varying egg producing ability were present together with their egg records day by day for practically a year. Reference to both the egg records and the appearance of the bird confirmed the new findings with regard to the skin color of a laying bird, the hard workers in each case showing white beaks and shanks, and the slackers a varying amount of yellow. An actual examination of the birds would be necessary to show the true worth of the exhibit as an educative feature, no less than the fact that the investigations leading to these later findings have been but recently completed, barely allowing the Poultry Department to take advantage of the first big opportunity to put across the information they have acquired, to other members of the craft. Many other points than the one mentioned must, of course, be considered and were well demonstrated, especially those referring to other changes in color, as well as changes in body and sex characters, molting, temperament and activity. Poultrymen should "get next" to this recent information. It means more eggs per hen per year.

Put up a Good Fruit Pack.

Fruit growers should take heed that the quality of fruit offered for sale this season is good. For years now, there has been much talk of improvement in the fruit pack of Eastern Canada, and it would be idle to say that no improvement has been made. Even under normal conditions, however, the quality of our pack has not been sufficient to stand up against all comers and, considering the fact that Ontario apples, well grown, possess the very finest flavor, this is not as it should be. During the last four years the fruit industry has had no chance to expand, it is true, but there is, nevertheless, little excuse to be found for a poor pack. Prices have risen so rapidly for the consumer that he is beginning to demand a good product, and it will be to the advantage of the producer to see that it is furnished to the best of his ability.

The apple industry of Ontario, and all Eastern Canada for that matter, stands in a very precarious position at present. Thousands of orchards have been neglected from various causes, with the result that unless those who have good apple orchards put their product on the market in commendable shape, a serious slump in the apple industry, which already threatens, will, in all probability, develop rapidly after the war.

It has been amply proven on past occasions that the men who stay by the game through thick and thin, are the ones who eventually win out. This will hold true of apple growing as well as of other things. But the crop must be put up honestly and attractively, so that the reputation of our fruit will be protected and its quality turned to account as an advertisement as well as a direct money-maker.

The recent amendments to the grading of fruit are already in effect, and the changes in the various grades should be noted carefully. The grades are a little

stiffer than heretofore, but this should work for, rather than against the industry. In any case it should be the aim of every grower to put up a better pack than the law demands. Fruit associations should be particularly careful at this time to maintain and improve upon the quality of their packs. Direct dealing with farmers in the great fruitless regions of the West opens up a large market for fruit of good quality, and in spite of the scarcity of trained assistance and the serious increase in costs all around, every effort should be directed toward the building up of a good market brand. Quality pays in the long run.

Use Feed Wisely.

Now that considerable threshing has been done and quantities of new grain are available for feeding, it is timely to sound a note of warning against prodigality in the use of the present supply. It is true that yields of mixed grain for feeding purposes have been generally good, as have yields of oats and barley. At the same time there is some danger that the new supply will be tapped rather freely for present necessities, with the result that a shortage will be felt next spring. Every good stockman knows that excessive feeding early in the season will not overcome a deficiency in the ration later on. Common sense alone should teach that much, and it is better to feed only enough to keep the stock in a thrifty and growing condition. Gains will be made with greater economy, and the feed will be used to better advantage if this is done than if the feeding is irregular in quantity, as it must be if a shortage develops. Just now stockmen can afford to take no chances.

The purchase of concentrates this fall is also advisable. In all probability the price of all kinds of feed will be higher in the spring than it is now, and in any case many will want to purchase coarse grains for feeding so that the supply later on will not be as plentiful as the new harvest would seem to indicate. Concentrates purchased now and used judiciously along with the available supply of coarse grains will go far to make the season's feeding operations an economical and profitable proposition. A husbanding of all the resources of the farm is in order right now, and it is the wise man who will take time by the forelock and lay in what concentrates he believes he will need.

The Grading of Cream.

The creamery butter awards at the Canadian Exhibition afford food for thought for the creamerymen and cream producers in Eastern Canada, Ontario in particular. Not a single prize nearer the top than eighth place was reached by an Ontario exhibit. This in itself is not so serious if it were not for the fact that there seem to be good reasons for the failure of the butter-makers of Ontario to secure a more favored position. As pointed out in our report of the butter awards, the lack of cream grading was chiefly responsible, since the winning exhibits were made from a better grade of cream and, in many cases, from cream secured from whole milk delivered at the creamery.

It has been pointed out that creamerymen are practically forced to take cream that is good, bad and indifferent. This cannot help but lower the general quality of the product of the factory. The grading of cream is certainly a desirable practice from the standpoint of quality, since it would remove the probability of the mixing of sour, sweet or stale cream. In many creamery sections competition is keen, and factory owners hesitate to adopt a grading system for fear of losing patronage. Canada should be in a position to work up an excellent export trade in butter after the war, and the grading of cream would be a step toward better quality. Payment upon a quality basis should be a good thing for producer as well as maker.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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National Efficiency.

No time in our country's history has brought out the need for individual efficiency more than the crisis we are passing through. Efficiency of both mind and body. The requirements of the war have placed a tremendous load upon the people of Canada and, at the same time, is drawing our best men, those most capable of bearing the load, to the battlefields of France.

But there is another phase to this matter. What of national efficiency? The efficiency of the individual is in a greater or lesser measure wasted unless there is direction and co-ordination of the work of each individual. And we say it bluntly, national efficiency must depend upon the organization and direction of industry in all its phases by an efficient government that recognizes efficiency.

Abhor as we do the aims and the ideals of the present German Government, we must admit the national efficiency of Germany as a nation. Had Germany not built up its present industrial efficiency through governmental organization and direction, she could not have fed her military organization, wonderful as it is, through these years of aggressive war against the civilized world. We are going to crush this cruel German militarism that has challenged the world, but are we going to waste the industrial lesson that Germany has for us? Germany has no useless railway lines. They were all built for a purpose. Her factories are in the midst of raw material—but we will not discuss Germany further; it is as offensive for us to write of things German as it must be to read of them—but we must not lose the lesson of German national efficiency.

What could not Canada do if her whole productive energy was organized and efficiently directed now and after the war? Organized that the finished products may be produced at a cost that will permit them to easily compete in the world's markets and at home with the products of other nations.

We can only progress according to the knowledge of the mass of the people. Our democratic principles will remain at the mercy of the ambitious and selfish politician until education among all classes eliminates our politician as we have known him. At the present time our education is most lax and neglected in matters of economics and taxation. It is time these became a part of our school studies that our boys and girls might get a foundation on which to build a knowledge of economic problems.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

A very attractive butterfly is the Great Spangled Fritillary, shown in Fig. 1. This species has the upper surface of the wings light reddish brown, with black markings, while the lower surface of the hind wings bears large silvery spots, which are larger in the female than in the male.

The mature caterpillar of this species is black, the head being blackish, shaded with chestnut behind, and the body bearing six rows of black, branching spines, which are usually marked with orange-red at their base. It hibernates immediately after hatching, and in the spring emerges and feeds on the leaves of violets. The chrysalis is dark brown, mottled with slaty-gray.

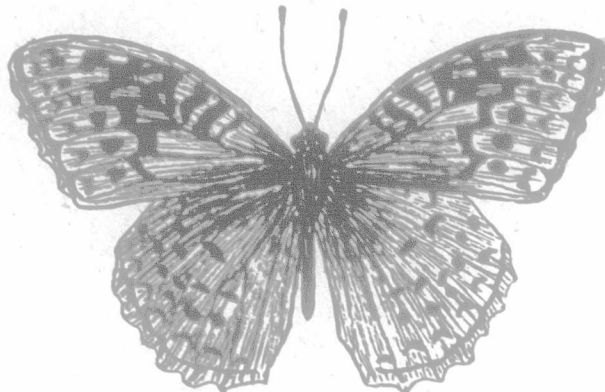


Fig. 1—Great Spangled Fritillary. Male.
(Nearly natural size).

A pretty little species is the Silver-bordered Fritillary, shown in Fig. 2. The wings are reddish-brown with black markings and a heavy black border on the upper surface, and are tipped with silver. On their lower surface are silvery spots. The mature caterpillar is about seven-eighths of an inch in length, dark olive-brown in color, with tubercles armed with needle-shaped projections. The chrysalis is yellowish-brown, spotted with darker brown, some of the spots having the lustre of mother-of-pearl.

The Silver-bordered Fritillary has a wide range, being found from Nova Scotia to Alberta, and south to North Carolina.

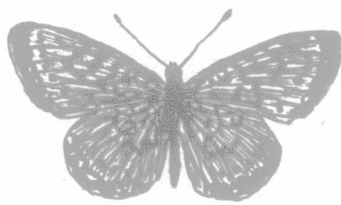


Fig. 2—The Silver-bordered Fritillary.
(Natural size).

We have several very common species of butterflies known as Angle-wings. One of these, the Question-mark, is shown in Fig. 3. This species is reddish-brown above with black blotches and a dusky border to the wings. The name of this species is derived from the whitish-shaped marking which appears thus "?" on the under surface of the hind wings. The caterpillar has a red head and black spines, and feeds upon the leaves of the Nettle and Elm. Another Angle-wing which much resembles the Question-mark is the Comma. It differs in being smaller, (from one and three-quarters to two inches in expanse) in having shorter "tails" to

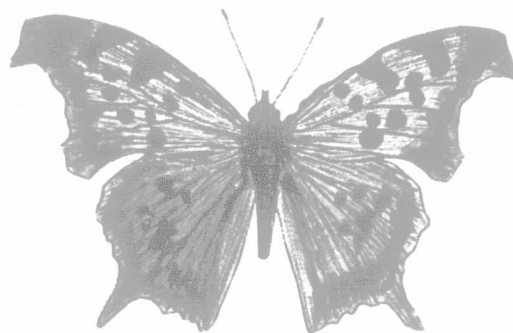


Fig. 3—The Question Mark.
(Natural size).

the wings, and in having a "?" on the underside of the hind wings. Another common Angle-wing is the Faun, which is smaller than the Question-mark, has the wings very deeply indented, and has a row of light dots in the black border of the hind wings. The caterpillar of the Comma feeds upon Nettles and on the Hop, while that of the Faun feeds on the Willows.

Sidelights on the Corn Crop.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

To the born farmer and the man who has a natural inclination towards working in the soil and among plants, there is one thing to be seen on the majority of farms in this part of the country that seems to him to be Nature's last word in production and a fitting finish to Her work that has been carried on in his interest throughout the season of growth that will again soon be coming to an end. That is the fields of corn that are every year becoming larger and more numerous in this Province and other parts of the country as well. Since corn was first grown it is a question if it ever made a better appearance at this time of the year than it does

now. And when one thinks of the poor start it got last spring and the cold weather it had to fight against for so long, the result is what might one call a "miracle of growth".

In every case where the corn-grower took the time and trouble to keep the cultivator going and to hoe his crop where and when it was necessary, he has been well rewarded. Standing from ten to twelve feet in height and of the dark green color that indicates a strong healthy plant, the fields of corn that we see everywhere this fall are hard to surpass in the way of beauty and are an indication of progress and prosperity as well. Six or eight months ago we were wondering if we were going to be able to get seed and all kinds of extravagant prices were being paid. But this difficulty was overcome, and overcome to such an extent that dealers were finally offering corn, which had been intended for seed, at a fifty per cent. reduction for grinding purposes. It wasn't all number one seed but enough of it seems to have grown to pretty well fill up the ground on which it was planted. It's a question if there is another crop grown that will overcome so many handicaps and make such good use of a short period of favorable weather. Looking at some fields about the first or second week in June one was tempted to plough up the whole thing and make a fresh start. In the race between the corn and the weeds the odds were all in favor of the weeds. But the outcome has been a lesson to a good many of us. Whether it's fighting the Germans or training a balky horse or growing corn, there's never any need of becoming discouraged. Our efforts are always rewarded and especially so in the case of the corn. The pay is in proportion to the work.

Corn has a rather interesting history although no one knows exactly when or where it originated. When Columbus discovered America he found the natives, or "Indians", as he called them, growing the plant, and it was he who introduced it to Europe where it has since become one of the principal crops, especially in the southern parts of that continent. In Great Britain the season seems to be rather too short and damp to mature any but the very early varieties but where they can grow it to advantage it is made use of in a surprisingly great number of ways. The grain is used for making bread, starch and whiskey. The stalks have been used as fire-wood, cattle fodder and for basket making, as well as thatching purposes. The fibre from the stalk was at one time manufactured into a sort of yarn, said to be of good quality; and syrup, sugar and even vinegar had their origin in this part of the corn. In Mexico the smaller parts of these stalks were used as human food without any particular preparation, so far as we can learn.

The husks were employed in the stuffing of chairs, saddles and mattresses by these same people, and in South America they used them in the manufacture of cigarettes. And in the making of paper they have also been turned to good account.

In some parts of the Middle and Western States they have a saying that "Corn is King", and on the whole it looks as though it had a right to the title. The fact that their crop of it out there amounts to between two and three billion bushels every year goes to prove that they place it pretty high in the scale. It is their great stand-by, and that apart from all that is grown for ensilage and cattle-feeding purposes.

And it is when it comes to this method of using corn for the support of animal life that it reaches the height of its usefulness. Forty years ago there were not many silos to be seen and any that had been built were more in the nature of an experiment than anything else. At first the corn was cut very green and put into air-tight square buildings and weights were put on top of the stuff to press it down and further keep out the air. After a good deal of experience it was found that if the silo was made tall enough that the weight of the corn itself was all that was necessary to exclude the air and, furthermore, that the corn didn't have to be very green, in fact, that it was an advantage to have it pretty well ripened. To their surprise it packed just as well as the immature corn and it was found also by the experts at some of the colleges that this corn that was cut in the milk in August had only about half the food value of corn that was nearly ripe. Now we know that corn that is absolutely ripe or that has been badly frozen can be preserved in a silo, if enough water is added as the silo is being filled.

In filling silos it would seem that sometimes more work is thought necessary than is actually the case. Some farmers will have three and even four men to tramp the corn as it is blown or carried into the silo. What really is needed is that the ensilage be well mixed and scattered, so that it will settle evenly. Leaves and stalks should be in equal proportion for best results. If a pipe is used inside the silo for spreading purposes, as is usually the case now-a-days, one man can generally manage this part of the work. The weight of the ensilage will do all the packing necessary, at least up to the last six or eight feet. The time for tramping and packing is after the silo has been filled. It's pretty hard to do too much of it then. And every day for a week or so afterward, fifteen minutes spent in walking round on the ensilage, paying special attention to what is near the edges, will be time well employed. There is no better practical method of keeping the air out and preserving the ensilage as close to the surface as is possible.

In getting our work on the farm done the first consideration is efficiency and the next is to accomplish it with as little effort on the part of the farmer and his help as is possible. And these objects should be kept in mind, particularly when it comes to handling a crop that cuts as large a figure in our financial welfare as does corn.

THE HORSE.

Overdraw Checks on Road Horses.

The use and abuse of overdraw check reins on horses are questions that have been discussed for many years. Like other debatable questions, extreme views are taken on both sides. Many people condemn them under any and all conditions; not condemn the overdraw only, but checks of any nature. In a large percentage of cases the condemnation is expressed by those who have had little or no experience in driving horses; often by those who never owned a horse, hence are not qualified to intelligently discuss the matter, but have heard some faddist say that "the use of an overdraw is cruel," or they may occasionally have noticed a horse whose head was so tightly drawn up by an overdraw as to cause well marked discomfort. On the other hand, a few owners and drivers of horses, probably having noticed that the heads of most horses racing in harness are tightly checked, usually by overdraws of some pattern, and probably knowing or having heard that most horses can go faster when driven that way, have decided that it is wise to check their horses until their heads are high and their noses protruded, for ordinary road work. Those who take the first stand claim that the use of a check of any nature is cruel, and, if they had the power, would legislate so that the use of a check on a horse would become a punishable offence. These, we claim, are extremists; they do not give the subject intelligent consideration; they speak neither from experience nor common sense. At the same time we cannot but deplore the too frequent abuse of the check rein. The principal reasons why overdraws are used principally on the road horse are (1) It is good form; (2) he is a light harness horse and the overdraw is less bulky than those of other kinds; (3) it is the kind of check usually driven on race horses, and the road horse being of the same breed or class, it is the kind usually adopted. The intelligent and humane use of the overdraw causes no more discomfort to the horse than that of other patterns; but the abuse of a check of any pattern—that is when the horse's head is held up too high for a considerable length of time—without doubt causes extreme discomfort, and we might say, agony.

There are different manners of using the overdraw. Some attach it to the driving bit. This we consider is not good practice, as the check acts directly upon the guiding bit. Others attach to a small bit, especially designed for the purpose, which plan we consider better as the driving bit is not interfered with; while others attach it to a short, soft strap with a ring at each end. This is called a jaw-strap and is placed under the lower jaw, hence has no direct action upon the mouth. This latter plan we think the best. Many claim that no check whatever should be used for ordinary driving; that the horse should have the free use of his head; that he is more comfortable under these conditions, and that he will not tire so soon. These arguments have considerable weight in respect to the average horse, but those using them have probably had little actual experience in driving horses of different dispositions or manners. The man or woman who does considerable driving under conditions that necessitate allowing his horse to stand frequently, either tied or untied, will have discovered that if he be unchecked he is continuously getting into trouble by getting the reins under the point of the shaft, or, in summer-time, while nibbling grass, getting his feet upon the reins, etc., either of which causes the average horse to rush backwards, in many cases breaking something or injuring somebody, and in many cases running away; while if he wore a moderately tight check rein, not sufficiently tight to cause discomfort, but tight enough to cause him to attend to his business it would be much safer and save the driver not only anxiety but considerable trouble and worry in getting out of his rig to adjust the reins, etc., and in many cases avoid more or less serious accidents. Then again, there are many horses which become so dull and careless if driven without a check, that they hang their heads and look mean unless constantly kept to attention by either word or whip. With the average horseman or horse-woman, appearances count for a good deal, and we think he or she is justified in driving with a moderately tight check when circumstances demand it, even though the loafing inclination of his horse be interfered with. There are horses whose manners and general tendencies are so bad, through either want of proper education or because of congenital cussedness, that it is not safe to drive them unless they are tightly checked. No person but those who have had experience with this kind of a horse can appreciate how much more easily he is controlled when tightly checked than when his head is at liberty. Under such circumstances we are not justified in considering the safety of the drivers and others in the conveyance of more importance than the comfort of an ill-mannered horse? Even an extremist would hardly dare to refuse the use of a tight check rein or other device to ensure reasonable safety in such cases.

While on general principles we think the side check more comfortable, we claim that the intelligent and humane use of either quite justifiable and in most cases advisable. We do not object to tight checking for racing purposes. Most horses go faster when so rigged, but the duration of this rigging is for only a few minutes at a time. But, on the other hand, we consider that the tight checking of a good-mannered horse for ordinary driving, when he is often in harness for hours at a time, causes such agony that no man is justified in subjecting him to it, but we also claim that the driver of a vicious horse is justified in using any appliance that is necessary to ensure reasonable safety.

WHIT.



One of the Old Brigade.

William Spraggett, of Long Itchington, Warwickshire, England, who, although 91 years old, has taken the place of a younger shepherd, only missing two days during the last winter and spring.

LIVE STOCK.

Keep a breeding record of all females.

The ram should be fed a little grain during the fall.

Have the ewes in a gaining condition in the mating season.

Weeds may be turned into cash through the medium of sheep.

More stock means more manure with which to build up the soil to grow larger crops to feed more stock.

The herd sire that receives regular exercise is usually more prepotent than the one closely confined to a pen.

Do not have the ram too fat during the breeding season if a big crop of lambs is wanted next spring. However, he must be in a thrifty condition.

Place the sow in the farrowing pen a few days previous to farrowing, in order that she may become accustomed to her new quarters before she has a litter to look after.

A stream cannot of itself rise higher than its source, neither can stock of high quality be secured from sire and dam of inferior type and conformation. Look well to the quality of breeding stock used.

If a handful of clover hay and a box containing a little grain is placed in the calf pen the calves will start to eat at an early age. These feeds along with milk keep the calf in a thrifty, growing condition.

Our mutton and beef supply must largely come from the one or two-hundred-acre farms. The ranches are being divided up into small holdings. Is your farm carrying the number of sheep and cattle it is capable of?

The sow that has been running on pasture all summer should be fed green feed when confined to the farrowing pen. A sudden change in the ration is liable to lead to digestive troubles and possibly to loss of both sow and litter.

Weaning the Lamb.

By this time many lambs are weaned but there are flocks where the lambs still run with the ewes and are keeping them from gaining in flesh in preparation for the breeding season. When the pastures become hard and dry the lambs are better weaned and put on a piece of fresh succulent clover or rape. Unless care is exercised the lamb's growth will be checked at weaning time. The first few days after weaning is a critical time with the lamb, especially if it has not been grain fed during the summer. If the lamb commences to fail it becomes a subject for attacks of parasites which sap its life. When a lamb is three-and-a-half to four months old it might advisedly be weaned and put on fresh forage. The ewes will keep in fair condition on the drying pastures and there will be less danger of udder trouble than if they were on luxuriant pasture.

It is a good plan to teach a lamb to eat grain before it is weaned, in fact, some shepherds grain the lambs from the time they are a couple of weeks old and claim that it pays. Experiments as given in Henry's Feeds and Feeding show that lambs grain fed from birth as a supplement to the ewe's milk attained a given weight from 4 to 7 weeks sooner than those fed no grain before weaning and required about the same amount of grain for the same increase in weight. One advantage is that the lambs are ready for market at any time so that the owner may take advantage of any fluctuations in the market.

Whether the lamb is to be kept for breeding purposes or to be butchered in the fall it should not be allowed to lose flesh at any time. It is more expensive to replace flesh than to hold it; consequently lambs should have the run of good clover or rape from the time they are weaned. If green feed is short whole oats and bran may be fed. Cabbage and kale are other crops grown for the flock. About one-half pound of grain per head daily is liberal feeding and the custom is to feed considerably less.

When the lamb is weaned the ewe's udder should be watched for a few days. There is danger of complications setting in if the ewe is a heavy milker, and if attention is not given a portion of the udder may be rendered useless. Weaning the lambs gradually will overcome the trouble. Where this is not practical the ewe should be milked a time or two.

The thin ewes at weaning time are usually the best milkers, therefore they are the ones to retain for breeding purposes. The fat ewes give evidence that they have been looking after themselves in place of feeding their progeny. Ewes of this character are not the most profitable to keep and any showing excessive fat after raising a lamb might well be culled out and sent to the butcher.

Community Breeding Centres.

While the percentage of grade sires in service is gradually lessening, there is reason to believe that the number is yet far too great for the good of the country. The quality of stock raised will be no better than that of its sire and dam, yet in spite of this fact the mediocre female is still retained on many farms and the services of an inferior sire is used. How can improvement come in herds where this practice is followed? It simply doesn't come, and the owners continue to market their home-grown grains and roughage on a second or third-grade market, when if systematic culling of females had been practiced during the past decade and nothing but a high-quality sire had been used the herd would undoubtedly have graded high and would now be returning the highest market value for feeds consumed. There is no getting away from the fact that like tends to produce like, and that so long as inferior breeding stock is used the herd will be inferior.

On enquiring of several farmers as to the reason for their using a sire that they knew to be of poor type and conformation, we learned that the rate of service fee or the price of a really good animal was greater than they felt they could afford to pay. They considered the present in place of planning for the future. There may be many who are not in a position to pay cash for the quality of herd headers they would like to secure, and credit is not always as easy to secure as it should be when the purchase of good breeding stock is concerned.

One means of overcoming this difficulty or of securing an animal of merit is for a number of stockmen to club together in the purchase of one. In this way the expense does not come heavy on any one person, yet each member may in this way have the use of the best blood of the breed. In many centres horse breeding clubs have been organized and in the majority of cases have worked to the benefit of each member. Why not co-operation in the purchase of a bull?

In the first place it would be necessary that there be several in the one neighborhood breeding the one class of animals and all desirous of improving their stock. There has been a tendency in some sections for every known breed to get a foot-hold in the district, and then as one stockman becomes dissatisfied with results it is not difficult for him to mate his females with a bull of another breed. It would be much better for every stockman in a certain section to go in for one class of cattle. It would be to their advantage in breeding and marketing. For instance, patrons of York, Wellington and Ontario Counties are noted the Dominion over for the high-class Shorthorns and Clydesdales produced. Stockmen looking for breeding stock naturally go to these centres, knowing that if one breeder's stock does not come up to their ideal that there are other herds near by. They have a chance to select what they want. We believe there are many young men to-day who would like to go into the pure-bred stock business, but hesitate on the paying out of the price they would have to pay

for a sire to mate with the few females they might pick up. If several men in a community were of the same mind they might advisedly co-operate in the purchase of a right good sire. Commencing with a few females it does not take long to grow into a herd. A half dozen men each securing one or two females and one bull for joint use, would not have to wait long before they would have stock to sell.

There should be a coupling of good blood, breed type and individuality, especially in the herd sire. He is half the herd. His qualities will be stamped on the progeny of probably fifty or sixty females, thus the reason for strict attention to be paid to the quality of the bull is plain.

There is plain and fancy breeding in all classes of pure-bred animals. If starting into pure-breds pay the price for a representative of a family that has been in demand at good prices in pre-war days as well as during the past three or four years. Some breeders are fortunate in having practically their entire herd of breeding females of a certain popular strain. It is not too late for you to start. There will always be a demand for good stuff. Even if some of the pure-bred stock must be beefed, they make more economical gains than the animals of nondescript breeding. Beginners are too apt to get the idea that all pedigreed stock is good stuff and to buy indiscriminately. There is cull registered stock and lots of it. Study the pedigree; see what the ancestors have done in show and sale rings, and then study the individuals. Get the type, form and quality along with the papers. The better bred the stock the less likelihood of their being culls.

Canada has far too small a live-stock population, both of meat and breeding animals. In an agricultural country of this extent the number of cattle, sheep and hogs could well be doubled and then increased. This increase will come only by the one-hundred acre farmers adding an animal or two to their herds and flocks. Canadian farmers might well improve the quality of their stock by co-operating in the purchase of the best herd headers, and then exchange the sires with breeders in the neighboring community when his progeny comes of breeding age. Too many right good bulls are sent to the shambles just when their value as stock getters is becoming known. If handled right a bull's usefulness need not end at three or five or six years, but continue for eight to ten years. We cannot afford to continue sacrificing so many good breeding sires. Stockmen might well consider the purchase of a three or four-year-old bull that has left the right kind of stock, in place of using an untried, immature animal.

Common Sense in Difficult Parturition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

How many valuable cows and most valuable mares have been ruined through undue force having been exercised to pull away the foetus in a time of difficult parturition! Even under an experienced veterinarian's care and instructions I have witnessed as many as four strong men pulling on a rope attached to an unborn foal in the endeavor to take it away. Cruelty? Yes! especially when the mare was standing up and every muscle of her body apparently straining to defeat the purpose of the operation.

Recently it was my privilege to witness the benefits of some common-sense advice from a layman in just such a case with a valuable pure-bred cow. The veterinary was hard to convince; he thought the idea ridiculous, but he tried it and now will always use the method.

It was simply to turn the animal over on its back, all feet in the air and keep them there. The muscles, without a point to brace from, were immediately all relaxed—save those special muscles which have to do with parturition—and the foetus came away with comparative ease. To secure the animal in position on its back a trip rope was run through rings attached to hame straps secured singly around the ankles or fetlocks; the rope was allowed to play slightly through the rings to avoid all shock or jars from the animal kicking. The loose end of the rope was thrown over a convenient "sleeper" or "summer" beam and made fast, taut enough to keep the legs of the beast more or less upright. Two large-sized, round or rounded, fence posts were fastened in position, one on either side, and padded with old bags to avoid chafings—fastened in position much as a butcher would "block" up a bullock before starting to skin it. One needs only to consider the extremely tender, in fact, delicate nature of the tissues of the female passages to appreciate the terrible suffering caused by undue force applied to extricate the foetus and allow it to be born. All of this suffering is reflected afterward in slower recovery, loss of condition and loss of milk, if not in the death, as is often the case, of cow and calf, or one or the other. To avoid these results and alleviate the suffering by any practical methods is not only humane but exceedingly profitable business, and when so simple a method is at hand as is this one of position, in what is otherwise difficult obstetrical work, it will no doubt be highly prized and welcomed everywhere. It struck me that every stockman should have the advantage of this knowledge so I have written it down for the benefit of readers of The Farmer's Advocate.

York Co., Ont.

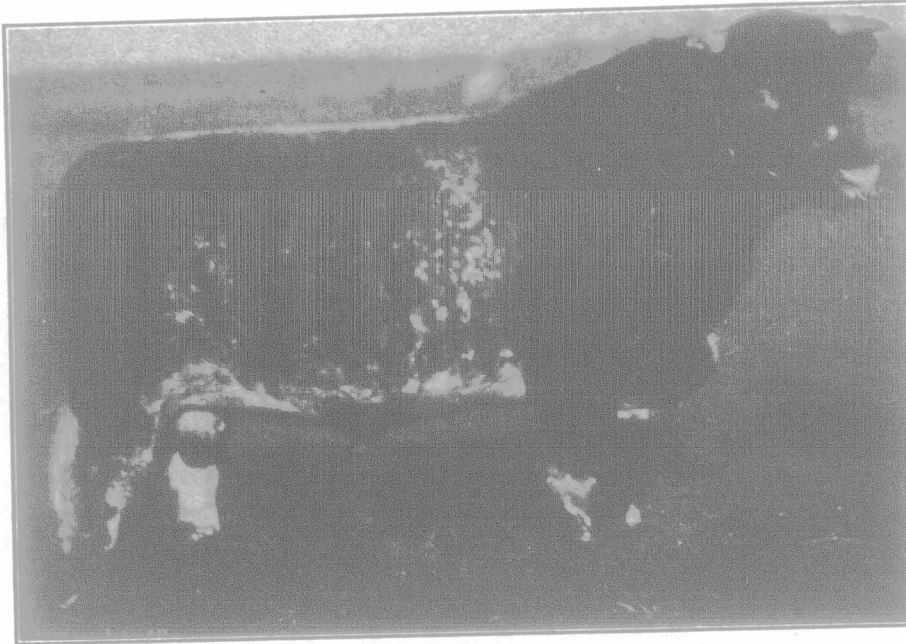
CHAS. C. NIXON.

Selecting Breeding Stock.

The summer and early fall is the ideal time to select ewes for the flock, either to increase its size or to replace old or otherwise unprofitable ones. Ewes that do not produce regularly should be dropped, also those that breed out of season. After the flock has been established the needed increase can be taken from ewe lambs. When selecting breeding females the early maturing lambs of the right type, should be chosen, thus making it possible to produce earlier maturing stock each year. It is also possible to select from the offspring of heavy milking dams, as this is a desired quality and can best be determined by the mother's performance. In selecting the stock to be added it should be of nearly the same age and preferably from the first part of the crop, as these lambs are thriftier and larger at the breeding season and will produce the desired early lamb.

No matter where the ewe stock comes from, the selection should be uniform, as this means that the future lamb crop will not be culled so heavily when sent to market. The ewes should also be well grown and thrifty, not necessarily fat, but showing that they receive good feed and are free from disease. A good constitution for a ewe is indicated by active movements and alertness to strange sounds. About the head of a good mother there is a matronly appearance, indicating that she will not only care for her young, but is fearless enough to protect it. Pink skins, wide chests and full breasts, high heads, short legs, placed well apart and a suggestion of style, vitality and compactness in their form are desirable. Since mutton and wool are both products of the farm flock, a ewe of good mutton form is much to be desired, as very excellent lambs can be secured when crossed with pure-bred mutton rams. At the same time a dense and compact coat of wool is necessary, as such a fleece will usually pay for the keep of the ewe. Moreover, a well fleeced ewe can stand greater changes of climate and endure more hardships.

Yearlings and two-year-olds are the desirable kind, as they have their lives of productiveness before them. Age can be told by the teeth.



Everlasting.

Shorthorn bull which brought \$18,500 at an English sale.

A pure-bred breeding ram of a certain breed should be used consistently in the flock. The pure-bred carries a concentration of characters, which makes it possible for him to impress his form and appearance strongly upon the lamb. Since this is true, it is important that he should be of the mutton type so as to produce lambs of greatest market value. However, it is also important that he have a good fleece if ewes from the lamb flock are to be kept. Such a ram must be symmetrical or evenly developed, wide and deep for his length, or blocky, have well filled thighs, deep, full twist, wide loin, well sprung ribs and a firm even flesh. He should also be active and vigorous, showing bold, brisk, direct movements, a bright, wide-open eye, a broad, heavy nose and expanded nostril, stylish carriage and prominent front. Masculinity is desired, as indicated by the heavy nostrils, wide head, and short, heavy neck. He should be well developed, but not of excessive weight. It is not necessary to have a ram that is a top notcher in the fancy points, but it is imperative that he show the outstanding characteristics of his breed.

See that the burs and burdocks growing along the fences are cut and burned. Not only are burs in the wool or tails of the animals unsightly, but they are a nuisance and require considerable time on the part of the attendant to remove them.

The condition of the sow at time of breeding and during pregnancy greatly influences the size of the litter and the weight and vitality of the pigs. It does not pay to allow the breeding stock to get in too thin a condition; neither should they be too fat. There is a happy medium for best results.

THE FARM.

Losses on Barn-Yard Manure.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The losses on barn-yard manure are enormous and very many farmers handle their manure so carelessly that you would believe they do not put much value on it. I have seen manure thrown out of the stable through a hole or window in the building and there the rains of heaven pour down on it and leach out the very essence of its strength; and not only that, but the rain that falls on the roof drops down on the manure and the full strength runs down a ditch to the creek and thence to the river and onward to the ocean.

I have often told the farmers of Ontario and Quebec that the farmers in the Maritime Provinces do not need to keep many cows to maintain the fertility of their soil. In many sections, especially around the Bay of Fundy, they have dykes built to keep out the high tides, and when they want to fertilize their land, they can open a gate and allow the salt water that has the overflow of the manure piles from the upper Provinces to come in and lo! it is enriched to a wonderful amount, and they can cut abundant hay for several years and then the operation is repeated. To handle manure without too much loss, I think the better plan is to haul it from the stable, direct to the field in the winter season, but there are times when the snow is gone and the frost coming out of the ground, when it is not practicable to do so. At such times it should be stored under cover to prevent loss. Manure that is stored under cover and the liquid parts saved and thrown over it, has double the value of manure kept out in the open sun and rain. I have seen farmers bore holes in the stable floor to allow the liquid parts to run away when if they had put some kind of litter, such as cut straw, dry leaves, or even saw dust, they would save the most valuable part of the manure.

An old uncle of mine, (this piece of advice for owners of gardens), used to save his potato tops and weeds that had not been put out of business at the proper time, and made a compost heap, adding tops of rhubarb plants, in fact, anything that is about a garden going to waste. On washing days add the dirty water from the

wash tub, soap suds and even chamber lye, and empty this over your waste pile heap; in the fall you will have a load or two of the richest kind of fertilizer, better than you can buy anywhere. Such crops as will surprise you will be raised just from the fertilizer you have been saving up through the summer and fall. This same uncle of mine had one acre of land, in fact it was only an arpent, as it was in a French neighborhood. He planted it with apple trees in 1877 and he also planted between the trees in each row, gooseberries, raspberries and red and black currants. One year he sold no less than \$53 worth of gooseberries.

In the year 1896 there was sold from this acre, 200 barrels of No. 1 apples, \$25 worth of raspberries and \$15 worth of gooseberries. There was a large family and they used all they wanted of vegetables and fruit

all summer. Thirty bushels of potatoes were stored in the cellar and twenty-five bushels of such vegetables as beets, carrots, turnips, onions, etc. Hay was cut twice on the part that had been seeded down and about a ton and a half of corn fodder was stored to feed the cow. There were more than fifty bushels of apples, mostly wind falls and small ones given away, besides at least five barrels of No. 1 fruit stored for winter use. All of the above grew on one arpent of land and never one dollar's worth of fertilizer bought for said plot. The manure from one cow, thirty hens, and the heap of compost was quite sufficient to keep the fertility up to the proper standard.

If farmers would make up their minds to see how much manure they could make in the course of a year and then be sure and protect it from the sun's rays and the rain, by keeping it covered, as well as providing a cement tank or large puncheon to hold the liquid parts so that at least once a month the liquid could be poured over the manure pile, what an abundance of crops would be raised. In olden times the French farmers used to haul their manure out to the river to get rid of it, never dreaming that they would require it to keep the abundant crops growing.

I also hear that many farmers in our Northwest are burning up their straw stacks every fall to get rid of the straw. They should keep a few steers or cattle and use it for bedding and some of it for fodder so as to keep their soil rich, for if it gets run down they will find it difficult to bring it back. A good pile of well rotted manure is like a good bank account, it will make a good return if properly utilized.

I would emphasize the importance of saving the manure, in order to save buying fertilizers, as these days artificial fertilizers, like other things are very high.

Nova Scotia

P. MACFARLANE.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Transportation at Toronto Exhibition.

To the casual observer the exhibits in the Transportation building at the National Exhibition in Toronto were as excellent in every respect this year as they were in 1917. Experienced motorists, however, recognized the fact that the new models, which usually attracted much attention, were conspicuous by their absence. This condition was due to a number of reasons, the principle one of which can be set down as the war. It is safe to say that the new models for the 1919 season will eventually be produced, but in all probability their appearance will not be earlier than the latter part of October or the first week in November. The United States control automobile steel and when they put into effect priority regulations, Canada is of course, vitally affected.

Being anxious to give visitors as much advanced information as possible the motor car companies made certain changes on their models and also announced in a general way the alterations and improvements that would be put into effect for 1919. Perhaps the greatest alteration concerns tops, which every year past have contained windows made of a celluloid composition. They now replace the celluloid with plain or bevelled glass. The effect produced is not only beautiful but of a more serviceable nature. Celluloid compositions are hard to keep clean, but glass can always be polished with little trouble or inconvenience. The backs of some cars have two circular or oval windows, while others confine themselves to one large opening. It is interesting to note that a big majority of the tops now possess what is known as the gypsy type. This not only goes across the back, but toward the front of the car along the line of the last bows. The idea is not only attractive but has the benefit of keeping the dust of the rear wheels from the passengers. In a great many cars the curtains at the side, and immediately in front of the gypsy pattern, contain oval and round glass windows, which will enable passengers to get a clear view without, as previously, pulling the curtains apart. Top materials last year were either black or fawn but they now include a silver grey type that has already found considerable favor. Some manufacturers showed

envelopes for colored tops that were made of striped material in dark shades and one or two cars carried tire covers of similar material. This novelty is simply a matter of refinement.

Bodies of cars shown at the exhibition do not vary a particle from those of last year and the prediction is that next year's production will not contain any radical changes. Practically every machine has either a streamline or a straightline in its construction. One machine introduced a novelty in a way of a top holder, which is so simple that it should soon become popular with the public. Instead of containing a strap or a metal lock to hold the lowered top, it is grooved so that the inside bows rest in separate positions and the last one locks the whole series.

There will in all probability be a number of small changes in the power plants of the coming season. Usually timing gears have been made with steel, but it is the intention of a number of makers to get a more silent arrangement by introducing a fibre gear. One can readily understand that steel working on steel will produce more noise than fibre in contact with steel. A number of the 1919 engines are to be enclosed as it is thought that such action will protect the working parts from dust and dirt and to a certain extent add to the smoothness of operation. Fenders are not intended to show much change, although in some instances they will not be cut away in front but extend from the end of the frame. Wheels are to be standardized in accordance with the new regulations, making nine tire sizes the entire set allowed for equipment. This should not have any bad effect upon any model in existence and in some cases will sufficiently lower the body of the car to provide easier riding and better appearance.

There were a great many "specials" at the Fair. Of course you know that for sometime past manufacturers have turned out what they called their "standard" models and they always made "specials" of each type. These cars generally contained leather other than black, special instrument boards, striped bodies, light colored wheels and extra lighting. It seems to be the purpose of most manufacturers to next season turn out a special type of car for each standard model. The idea is to give the same body and chassis but provide more beauty and comfort in finish and design.

Some of the accessories about the car have been brought to such a high state of perfection that practically all trouble will henceforth be easily eliminated. A battery was shown at the Fair that contained a device by which the exact amount of distilled water can always be added no matter how inaccessible the opening may be. It is not necessary in this model to see the plates, for by pouring in water to a certain point and then releasing the air pressure, you are assured that the plates will be properly covered.

Let us close this article by stating that the transportation building at the fair is intended to represent "road, water and rail." As usual, however, over ninety per cent. of the building was taken up with automobiles and accessories. The balance was devoted to bicycles, which did not indicate any radical change. There was also a display of gas tank equipment, but nothing has been added to this line during the past year or two that in any way vitally affects its operation.

AUTO.

When Piston Rings Leak.

Explosion—The piston rings must hold the terrific pressure of the explosion so that the maximum power can be obtained. If the rings leak, power is lost and hot gas escapes into the crank case, causing excessive heating and deterioration of the oil.

Compression—Leaky piston rings allow part of the gas to escape, thus reducing compression. The result is a weak explosion and the gas that escapes by the rings condenses in the crank case and seriously diminishes the lubricating quality of the oil.

Exhaust—Good rings are necessary to thoroughly scavenge the cylinder on the exhaust stroke so that the combustion chamber can be completely filled with a new clean charge on the intake stroke.

Intake—Poor rings allow air and oil to be sucked up into the combustion chamber. This leakage of air varies the mixture and makes the charges not uniform. The excess oil burns in the cylinder, causing smoky exhausts and carbon-fouled spark plugs, valve trouble and oil wastage.

THE DAIRY.

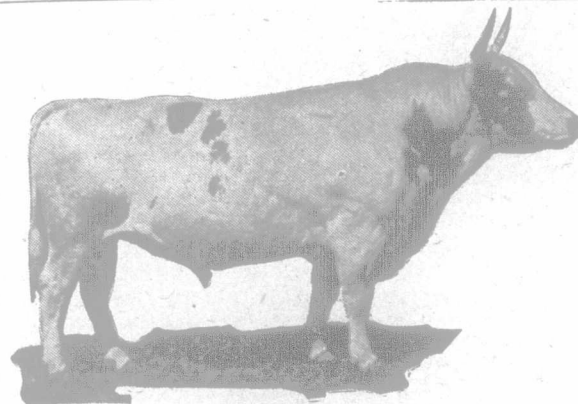
Selling Butter by Parcel Post.

Parcel post shipment of farm products is not practiced to a very large extent in Canada, although in the United States the subject has been given considerable attention, and products such as butter, poultry, fruits and vegetables, honey and various other products of the farm are shipped to considerable distances by persons endeavoring to work up private trade with a special class of customers. The Bureau of Markets, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has conducted some investigations into the practicability of shipping butter by parcel post and have shipped, altogether, more than 10,000 pounds, under various conditions and in packages carrying from one to ten pounds. These packages have been shipped over long and short distances and under various methods of packing. They have also been shipped during the summer-time and at other seasons of the year. From April to October, out of 222 shipments made, only 1.8 per cent. were received in unsatisfactory condition. During August and September, out of 61 packages only 1.6 per cent. were received in unsatisfactory condition. During June and July, out of 82 packages 11 per cent. were unsatisfactory, while earlier in the year out of 89 packages all of them were received in satisfactory condition. A total of 454 shipments were thus made by the Bureau of Markets, involving 2,022 pounds of butter, and only 14 packages or 3.1 per cent. were unsatisfactory. They were shipped at varying distances from 187 to 536 miles, and were from eighteen to sixty hours in transit.

The excellent results secured are attributed, to the care exercised in properly packing the butter in suitable containers, and the additional fact that the butter was thoroughly hardened at the creamery before shipping. Butter which had softened in transit from the creamery would not stand reshipping, because the grain, in most cases, had been injured. Generally speaking, the results of these shipments indicated that butter may be marketed satisfactorily by parcel post if it is well made, thoroughly cooled before shipping, and packed in proper parcels, but, naturally, extremely high temperatures dare not become involved.

Precautions Necessary.

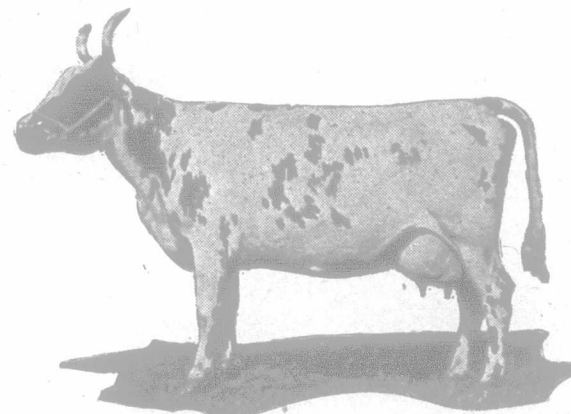
When butter does not melt or when it is maintained in at least a semi-firm condition, the shipment of butter by parcel post may be generally successful according to the investigations of the Bureau of Markets, but during hot weather shipments may frequently arrive in an oily condition, due to the fact that they are subjected to conditions which cannot help but injure the quality of the butter. Precautions, therefore, are absolutely essential to maintain the highest possible standard of quality at the time of shipping; and this is particularly true of farm butter. Cleanly conditions in the stable and other places where milk, cream or butter are produced should be considered of the greatest importance



Springfield's Prince.

Champion Ayrshire bull at Calgary. Owned by Haycock & McDonald, Calgary, Alta.

because these products absorb odors and spoil quickly. The avoidance of high temperatures is equally essential, since heated cream or butter means a soft, oily product which is undesirable. It has been found that parcel post shipments of farm butter were frequently unsatisfactory because good quality and fine condition of the butter were not ensured before shipping. Uniformity is very important for a special trade of this sort. One-pound prints are perhaps most satisfactory for shipping butter by parcel post. These are in common use, and



Borrow Mass Primrose 2nd.

Champion Ayrshire cow at Calgary and Edmonton. Owned by Rowland Ness, Dewinton, Alta.

can easily be obtained. It is also an excellent practice to use a good grade of butter parchment or paper for wrapping. A second thickness of paper has been found to add very considerably to the carrying quality of the butter, especially if this second thickness be of waxed paper. A very neat package is secured when the print is then enclosed in a heavy manilla box, dipped in paraffin. These paraffined cartons can be obtained from paper box companies and should cost in the neigh-

borhood of perhaps one-half cent each, with a little extra charge for printing. A number of such cartons can be enclosed in corrugated fibreboard containers of whatever shape or design is thought desirable. These containers furnish a great deal of protection against heat, especially if the whole is enclosed in stout wrapping paper.

Shipping the Butter.

Of course, it is not necessary to purchase ready-made containers of this kind. Butter can be shipped in improvised packages made from clean, discarded paper-board cartons which have been used for other purposes, and these may often be obtained from a grocer for very slight cost. Butter which is shipped in homemade containers can be carried very successfully if it is thoroughly wrapped in several thicknesses of newspaper and thoroughly chilled before being made, provided, however, that it is not in transit over twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Some creameries in the United States have themselves developed extensive parcel post business. One large creamery is said to be marketing almost its entire product direct to consumers in this manner; others send out weekly price-lists. It should, of course, be remembered that parcel post packages should be very carefully addressed, with the name and address of the sender plainly legible in the upper left-hand corner. It has been found much more satisfactory to write the address on the parcel than to attach a tag, which may become lost. It will also be found helpful in securing careful handling, if the packages are labelled with a request to keep away from heating apparatus. It is, perhaps, needless to add also that before undertaking to ship butter to any point, one should make enquiries as to whether the service is rapid enough to carry the butter to its destination without spoiling. Night mail service is preferable if it is available, since the cooler temperature will mean a greater carrying power and a more satisfactory product. The rates on parcel postage can be obtained from any post office, and for any distance.

A Dairyman's Creed.

I will not kill a productive dairy cow or her promising female offspring.

My country needs food and fat. The dairy cow supplies both in great abundance. She is a natural food-making machine.

I shall bring my heifers to maturity. It is my duty to my country. And it pays.

A fair dairy cow has the earning capacity of \$1,000 securely invested at 5 per cent. It is folly to sell for \$125 or less a machine which equals the earning capacity of 1,000 gold dollars.

I will not permit a scrub bull in my herd. I resolve to breed up, not down, to the end that every generation of my herd shall be a vast improvement on the preceding generation.

I believe in intelligent feeding. I know that it will

increase my production. I promise faithfully to follow the most practical instructions available on this subject. I will not waste my skim-milk. It is fine food for human consumption, and I shall support vigorously any movement to spread the truth about the food value of skim-milk.

I shall plan intelligently to grow my own feed and thereby lower the cost of production and increase my profit. I demand efficiency and low cost from the man who supplies me my food, my clothing, my houses, my household furniture, my barns, equipment and machinery—and all my needs.

He has a right to demand in return, and I promise to give, equal efficiency, equal low cost production on what I sell to him.

I believe in soil conservation and shall do all in my power to maintain the fertility of the soil in my care.

The Dairy Cow's Part in the War.

It may be something of a paradox to say that the placid dairy cow, ruminating quietly in the pastures, and working day in and day out throughout the year to produce food for the sustenance of mankind, is a vital factor to be reckoned with alongside the most powerful death-dealing agencies, in the winning of the war. More and more as the war drags on its weary course is the importance of food as a deciding factor becoming apparent. And of all foodstuffs required by both combatant groups of nations, by far the most urgently needed are fats. Now there are various ways in which these much-needed fats may be produced. Placed roughly in ascending order of merit, they stand as follows: Raising pigs, sheep, poultry, beef cattle and dairy cattle. We shall endeavor to prove in the remainder of this article that the food product of the dairy cow is superior to that of any of the other animals enumerated above. The first ground of superiority is the quality of the food produced by the dairy cow. In the various nutritious elements of which milk and its products are composed, young and old, weak and strong find the most valuable and the most easily digested food obtainable. But apart altogether from these ascertainable nutritious and digestive properties, there is in milk an element which has thus far defied the analysis of the chemist, although it has been proved to be in the highest degree beneficial and indeed essential to the maintenance of human life. Deprived of this indefinable substance, named by analysis "vitamine," human beings become weak, torpid and prone to disease. Certain plant foods, notably clover, are possessed of this impalpable substance, and milk forms one of the few sources from which human beings may draw their supply of it. Truly, indeed, has it been said that "the cow is the foster mother of the human race." In the second place, while pigs and steers must undergo a long and gradual process of fattening, the cow gets right off the mark with her daily milkings. Without any long and unproductive preparation, she gets into action straight away to produce human food. Moreover, thirdly, by the time the steer has become ready for the market, after a year's fattening in the pastures, the dairy cow has produced a larger quantity of digestible foodstuffs than can the steer when he is killed. The fourth point of superiority is connected with the conservation of human food supplies. These, in the case of pigs, must be drawn on to the extent of nearly three-quarters of their ration in such forms as maize, while a steer, on the average, consumes fodder of which 40 per cent. is food, which mankind could have utilized directly. Our dairy matron, on the other hand, is content with a mere 11 per cent. of such rations, which she supplements by bran, linseed meal, brewer's grains, and grasses. In addition to this we find in the fifth place that, with the rough food she consumes, she produces edible food more economically than her lavishly-fed competitors. She will return in the form of dry, edible food, 29 lbs. for every 100 lbs. of feed consumed. As against this, the steer can show only 14 lbs. to his credit in return for the same amount of feed. That is to say, for equal amounts of fodder consumed, the cow will produce more than twice as much human food as the steer. Finally, it is but a matter of common sense to see that, when the cow and the steer have both finished their year's work of producing human food, we have, in the case of the steer, the mere inanimate carcass of an animal that has completed its short run of usefulness, whereas in the case of the cow we have that same carcass, but animated, and ready to repeat the performance next year and for a number of years to come. We have, also, in the case of the cow, a calf which will either itself grow into beef or take its place in its turn as a milk producer and a "foster mother of the human race." Let us then take our hats off to the dairy matron, for she has proved herself the quickest, the largest, the most economical, efficient, and consistent producer of the best forms of fat so necessary for human existence. Butter-fat, however, is not the only commodity in increasing demand. Cheese shows signs of being even more urgently required in the near future than at present. We have no means of ascertaining the exact quantity of cheese annually manufactured in England. The latest figures available placed the total at about three times the amount produced by New Zealand; (cheese exports from New Zealand for the latest export year amounted to £3,949,227). Examination of figures for preceding years seems to warrant the opinion that the output was then at its maximum and beginning to decline. Whatever factors have come into operation since then have tended rather to assist than arrest this decrease, so that we are safe in assuming that the production of cheese has not kept pace with the increasing population in England. Moreover, Canada, for so long the standby of England

in this respect, has felt so strongly the call for her internal needs that during the last twelve years her exports of cheese to England have decreased some 33 per cent. Here is New Zealand's opportunity. The value of these two commodities, butter and cheese, so long ignored by a prosperous people, is now borne in upon them by stern want. New Zealand alone of the Dominions has the capacity to increase the supply to meet this new demand. Given a fair deal with regard to shipping space and British markets, the dairymen of this country will doubtless make quick response to the new call for increased output under such encouraging conditions.—The New Zealand Dairyman.

The effect of pregnancy on the production of a cow under test illustrated by the fact that since the establishment of the Roll of Honor classes by the American Guernsey Cattle Club about a year ago, 479 records show an average milk production of 7,760 lbs. and 404.53 lbs. fat, test 5.043 per cent., while 7,355 records from cows in the regular classes where animals are not required to carry a calf during the test period, average 8,988.22 lbs. milk, 449.35 lbs. fat, test 4.999 per cent.

POULTRY.

Who Pays For Bad Eggs?

The following item sent out by the Canada Food Board contains a few thoughts which should be of interest to those who normally have eggs to market. It has always been noticeable that during certain seasons of the year very large quantities of bad eggs reach the market. Somebody must pay for these. Who should do it, and who does it? The item given herewith is apparently intended to show that the Canada Food Board is trying to force the party who is responsible for the loss to stand it instead of making the consumer pay for good and bad eggs alike. This is a question which touches the producer very seriously, since a good share of the loss on eggs is due to faulty handling and lack of system. Eggs must be gathered quickly, stored properly and marketed in as direct a manner as possible if loss is to be avoided. There is much to think about in the following paragraphs, aside from the fact that three large companies have been penalized for failure to live up to the regulations.

"For ignoring the regulation which calls for a reckoning for bad eggs purchased from producers or country dealers, over and above an allowance of one per cent., the William Davies Company and the Matthews-Blackwell Company, both of Montreal, have been forbidden to buy, sell or otherwise deal in eggs for 30 days. According to the regulations in force since June 1st last, every dealer placing eggs in cold storage is required to furnish to the operator of the warehouse, a statement in writing certifying that such eggs have been candled and that bad or unsound eggs have been removed. No licensee of the Canada Food Board is permitted to pay, or demand payment for bad eggs in excess of an allowed margin of one per cent. on the total amount of the transaction. The object of the Canada Food Board was to make the handling of such eggs unprofitable for the dealer, who is now obliged to charge them back against those from whom they are originally purchased. In the case of the two companies under suspension, it was found that no attempt had been made to charge back for unsound eggs in this way, although the candling records showed percentages running as high as fourteen. A firm in Charlottetown has been disciplined in the same way for a similar offence.

"It was manifestly nothing but fair that the public should not be called upon to pay for bad eggs. If a dealer purchases bad eggs and pays for them the least trouble for him would be to say nothing about it after finding the fact out by candling, but pass the eggs on into the channels of trade, where the consumer would eventually pay for the loss. Everybody else who handled the eggs, from the producer to the retail storekeeper would thus have charged their profits and expenses just the same. By the order of the Canada Food Board it is provided that bad eggs be reported and charged back to their source of origin so that the loss is borne by the parties responsible for their delay in reaching the market fresh. In these times of high prices for eggs and every other food commodity, the consumer is doubly entitled to fresh eggs bought in good faith in the regular way. Producers should be careful of the stock they sell, and dealers should be watchful of the stock they buy."

White Plymouth Rock Costs.

Largely because the flock of poultry on the farm is not generally regarded as a very important source of revenue, little attention is paid to it and, as a result, very few flocks are checked up in any accurate manner in order to see how profitable they are or how much it costs to rear chickens and keep the flock going. As a sideline on the farm, the flock of hens, if placed in the hands of some member of the family who will take an interest in them, can be made to return no inconsiderable income, and in many cases where this has been done the poultry of the farm is considered a very important sideline.

Each person who raises poultry usually has some preference among the many breeds and their varieties. Whatever the breed or variety, whether it be a well-known bred-to-lay strain of some popular breed such as White Leghorns or Barred Rocks, or whether it be a lot of common mongrels that "just hatched from hens'

eggs," the cost of rearing is always in evidence and determines the profit or loss from the flock.

In view of the importance of costs at this time, particularly since rising costs have become so prominent in all lines of farm work, it is interesting to note some results secured at the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station with reference to the cost of rearing White Plymouth Rocks. It is true that costs vary with different breeds and that this breed can scarcely be numbered among the first three or four in popularity on Eastern Canada farms, but after all, figures such as these are merely relative and are really entirely applicable only to the individual flocks from which they are compiled.

The problem of reproducing the flock economically is probably of as much or more fundamental importance to the poultry business than any other. Some commercial poultrymen believe that the proceeds from the sale of surplus males in the flock should be equal to the cost of rearing the pullets, but it is doubtful if this can be done under present conditions, because, while meat production is essential, poultry is primarily kept for egg production and it is a question whether meat and egg production can be economically combined unless the meat that is marketed in the shape of old hens or surplus male stock is considered merely as a sideline to the main business of egg production. In the experiment referred to here, duplicate tests were made in 1916 and 1917. Up to ten weeks of age males and females were kept in shed-roofed colony houses 10'x12', the males then being separated from the females and removed to other houses of similar construction. After ten weeks each lot was given yards of equal size, 150' x 150', shaded by fruit trees and kept covered with oats or rye pasture. Green food was plentiful at all times. All the chicks used in the experiment were selected and possessed strong vitality, 200 chicks being used in the first experiment and 250 in the second.

Space does not permit full details as to feed at different times, but during the two experiments, cracked grain composed of corn, oats and wheat, and a mash made up of feeds in good variety were used, supplemented by green feed, grit, ground bone and plenty of buttermilk. In 1917, owing to increased cost of feeds, some changes were made in order to cheapen the ration. The following table showing the prices per hundred pounds for the feeds used, during 1916 and 1917, will indicate the rise in prices.

Feed	1916	1917
Whole wheat.....	\$1.71	\$ 3.36-\$3.48
Cracked corn.....	1.50- 1.80	2.10- 2.35
Cornmeal.....	1.50- 1.80	
Wheat.....	2.00- 2.20	2.20- 2.55
Cracked wheat.....	2.80	4.00
Oats.....		1.50
Steel cut oats.....	3.25	4.25
Ground oats.....	1.75- 1.90	
Bran.....	1.25- 1.55	1.85- 2.35
Shorts.....	1.35- 1.85	2.05- 2.85
Meat scraps.....	2.60	2.60- 3.75
Milk.....	.30	.25
Prepared scratch feed.....		3.41
Ground bone.....	2.25- 2.90	3.10
Coal.....	8.60	10.00
Straw.....	7.00 (per ton)	7.00 (per ton)

The results of the two experiments were summarized as follows, and show costs for various periods in the raising of the birds and for the various market classes of poultry as well as pullets:

"Based on nine and ten weeks of life, it took from 4.8 to 5.6 pounds of grain and 6.5 to 8.5 pounds of skim-milk at a total cost of 12 cents to produce a two-pound White Plymouth Rock broiler.

"Based on 28 weeks to grow a White Plymouth Rock pullet, it required from 27 to 30 pounds of feed and 22 to 37 pounds of skim-milk at a cost of \$0.58 to \$0.84.

"Based on 24 weeks to produce a six and one-half pound roaster, it required 24 to 27 pounds of feed and 22 pounds of skim-milk at a cost of \$0.53 to \$0.75.

"Based on 41 weeks to produce a nine and one-half pound capon, it required 64 to 67 pounds of feed and 62 to 79 pounds of skim-milk at a cost of \$1.34 to \$1.88.

"White Plymouth Rock cockerels grew more rapidly than pullets.

"White Plymouth Rock pullets hatched in March, matured in six to seven months and weighed slightly over five and one-half pounds.

"Growth gains were very irregular from week to week, with chicks, pullets, cockerels and capons, regardless of feed consumed.

"Capon and cockerels grew with similar rapidity and retained similar weights until they weighed six and one-half pounds.

"The cost of feed to produce one pound of gain was directly proportional to the amount of feed consumed, and at practically all times was less than the selling price. The cheapest costs were during the first ten weeks of life.

"Cockerels made gains at less cost per pound for feed than pullets or capons.

"The gross cost of rearing a White Plymouth Rock broiler to two pounds was \$0.24 to \$0.29.

"The gross cost, including all possible expenses, of rearing a White Plymouth Rock pullet was \$0.79 and \$1.03.

"The net cost allowing credit for all income from cockerels, of rearing a White Plymouth Rock pullet, was \$0.43 and \$0.70.

"The gross cost of rearing a six and one-half pound White Plymouth Rock roaster was \$0.80 and \$1.04."

The points of greatest value in this summary are the weights and quantities of feed required to produce fowl of stated age. Prices for feeds vary with the locality but these weights will be found more or less correct for some other breeds, notably Barred Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.

Preparation of Utility Fowl For Exhibition.

It is a common practice among the exhibitors of fancy or standard-bred poultry to attend very carefully to the preparation of fowls for exhibition. A visit to almost any fair-sized show will demonstrate very clearly that the exhibition type of birds are more carefully prepared than the utility type, and that there is therefore considerable room for improvement in the latter case. In picking out birds to be taken to the exhibitions it is of primary importance for a utility bird to possess a good constitution. This shows the ability of the fowl to produce, and production is of course the ultimate purpose of every bird from a commercial standpoint. The birds should have a bright, healthy appearance, with prominent eyes that are full and piercing. This denotes vigor. Constitution is also denoted to some extent by a head that is wide between the eyes, and short from front to back. The beak should be short, curved at the end and strong at the base, while the wattles and comb should be bright and clean. Crow-heads or snakiness about the head denotes weakness of constitution. The utility bird will have a wide back and long. The keel should run almost parallel to the back and be straight. The legs should be strong and straight, and "just long enough to reach the ground." Coarseness should be entirely absent and fine scales on the legs, with soft skin, should denote quality of flesh. The birds should also show breed type and the type and color of the variety should be found in addition to the blocky short-legged bird demanded by the utility regulations.

There is just as much reason for conditioning birds of the utility classes as for the exhibition classes. They should be washed if necessary, and all that have disqualifications, such as crooked breast bones, should be discarded. An occasional feather that is off color should be removed, and the birds made to look their best for the show. No judge should be asked to handle a bird that is in a filthy condition, and it is unfair to the stock you are keeping to put it in competition with birds in much better condition. Where breeding pens are being shown, the females should be uniform in type and size, and the male should show by his appearance that he is a suitable type to mate with the females in the pen. Needless to say the birds should be in laying condition and any good judge will be able to tell whether they are or not. The birds should be weighed and the weight put on each tag. In addition, it should be remembered that the male is usually given half the points for the pen; consequently his selection should be very carefully made.

HORTICULTURE.

Scald and Spot of Apples.

Scald in apples is a browning of the skin and outer tissue. It is different from rots, because in rots the browning goes very deep into the tissue, whereas scald only affects the skin and the flesh immediately beneath. Rot spots are usually definite in outline, while scald areas are often more or less irregular in shape. However, scald areas are very often invaded by rot fungi, so that ordinarily one may expect to find all sorts of combinations of the two.

The "Jonathan Spot," so called from its being found very frequently on the Jonathan variety, also develops in storage on several standard varieties such as Northern Spy, Greening, etc. The spots are usually small, less than 1/4 inch in diameter, and are sunken and brown. The flesh under the skin is brown and somewhat dry and corky. There are two other spot diseases, the Baldwin Spot and "Stippen," which may be mistaken for the Jonathan Spot. Both, however, develop when the apple is growing and will be present when the fruit is picked, whereas the Jonathan Spot develops during storage. Moreover, the "Stippen" may be found all through the fruit, while the Jonathan Spot occurs as small, sunken, brown spots on the surface only.

Both Spot and Scald arise from improper storage conditions, and will likely be worse on fruit that has not matured properly before being picked. The three storage conditions that favor spot and scald development are: 1, high temperature; 2, humidity, and 3, stagnant air. It should be understood that the fruit is not completely dormant during the storage period, but there is a constant, if small, continuation of growth

processes throughout the whole period. These processes result in maturing or mellowing the apple, and the chemical processes which occur during them, involve the absorption of oxygen from the air and the giving out of carbon dioxide. It is, in fact, a slow breathing process. When apples are stored in a place where they have no free access to air they are "smothered," and the scald which develops on them is due to abnormal chemical changes brought about because of an inadequate air supply. If the room is too warm, the growth processes are quickened and scald or spotting is increased. Very moist or humid air also aggravates these troubles.

It is obvious that in an ordinary cellar, spotting and scalding can be largely avoided by a little attention to the needs of the fruit for cool, dry conditions and a continuous supply of fresh air during the storage period.

It is recommended: 1. That apples should be stored in small lots rather than in large, close piles or bins. They should preferably be kept in open-slatted boxes or other similar containers which will allow all the fruit to have free access to air. 2. That the temperature be kept as low as is consistent with protection from frost, and 3—that plenty of ventilation be provided. If the air is changed frequently in the cellar, the incoming supply will not only renew the oxygen but will drive out the old, stagnant air which is laden with moisture and over-charged with carbon dioxide. The method of ventilation can best be determined by conditions; in some instances air shafts can be used, while others the opening of doors and windows on mild days will be possible. In almost all cases some simple means of securing frequent change of air can be readily adopted and the fruit thus kept free from scald and spot troubles. —Experimental Farms Note.

FARM BULLETIN.

Harvest Good in Lambton County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Another grain harvest has been garnered and in many instances already threshed. Seldom have such expressions of satisfaction been heard throughout rural communities. Owing to weather conditions little or no lost time was encountered during harvest and while the help problem assumed enormous proportions early in the summer the general verdict is that never were crops harvested so expeditiously and with as little cost for labor.

Threshing returns are also satisfactory. Wheat that had been considered scarcely worth leaving is yielding 20 to 25 bushels per acre, while oat yields are surprising. Increased wheat acreage is noticeable on every farm, the soil working up exceptionally well and an early sowing is anticipated.

Lambton County.

E. W.

Australian Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

What is claimed to be a world's record high jump for a lady rider was made at the Bathurst (N. S. W.) Show, when the horse Emu Plains, ridden by Miss Wood, of Tas., cleared 8 feet 11 inches.

An American officer has come to Australia and arranged to take away 1 1/2 million bushels of wheat per month of the 240 million accumulation. An equivalent of this will be despatched direct from American ports to the Allies. This arrangement will economise shipping. The British Government will continue its present rate of removal, which is about the same quantity that the United States proposes to take. If no greater pace is made by a new arrangement it will take two years to shift the accumulation and by that time another



A Reminder of the Peach Season.

240 million bushels will have materialized if seasons remain favorable.

A Sydney machinery house has invented a heating machine to destroy weevils which greatly pleases Prof. Lefroy, who came here to manage the grain surplus. This machine will put through 800 bushels per hour. The grain is subjected to 208 degrees for 12 minutes. Other processes were found ineffective.

The wheat glut looks like incidentally giving the neglected art of fodder conservation a lift. It stands to reason that Australia cannot go on building wheat

silos to accommodate surpluses which could not exist in normal times. Yet the open stack system has caused immense losses. It is now proposed that the farmers should put up concrete silos with a 9,000-bushel capacity and store their crop in that for the time being. The money would be advanced by the Government, repayable by instalments. The Imperial Government would pay storage at the rate of a penny per bushel per year. After the war the silos would be used for fodder, thus greatly increasing the stock-carrying capacity of the farm.

All the cold stores have been cleared of surplus butter by the Imperial Government. During the first three months of the year quantities valued at £3,000,000 were removed. Complaints have been made that Australia has been left short, but a favorable autumn has given no end of grass, and winter production is likely to be good.

Australia.

J. S. DUNNET.

Agriculture in Britain.

An interesting statement concerning the future of agriculture in Great Britain, the outlook for this year's harvest, and other matters concerning the country's home-grown food, was made recently by Sir Charles Fielding, the new Director-General of Food Production.

He said for many years he had been endeavoring to show that Great Britain could produce the bulk of her heavy-weight foods for both man and beast, and he would now endeavor, as far as he could, to prove that theory. Every five tons of food that came into the country shut out one American soldier and his equipment; therefore, they should produce every ton that they could. In twenty years they had only increased the price of food produced per acre from £4 5s. to £4 7s. 6d., whereas in the same period Germany had jumped from £6 to £8 19s. If Germany by improved methods could do that, why could not Great Britain? One of Germany's ways of doing it was to reduce grass land and increase plow land; they also made greater use of mechanical cultivation, and used a tremendous lot of fertilizers. The improvement of British agriculture depended on more plow land, more labor, and more fertilizers.

Official reports of the prospects of the harvest generally were that it would be good, and that for wheat promised to be a record one. It would be the biggest harvest, he believed, since 1868. The results from the newly-plowed land were very good indeed, and the allotments were extremely successful. The supply of labor would be sufficient, and there would be a surplus of unskilled labor. The farmer had to do a great deal more work in directing and teaching, but as he was saved work in other directions by the Government he had more time for this. Skilled labor was quickly being trained from the unskilled, and he had no hesitation in urging the farmers to do everything they could to improve the working of their old arable land, and bringing other land suitable for the purpose into cultivation.

Competitors at Provincial Plowing Match.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, held during the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, arrangements were made whereby the plowmen travelling long distances to compete at the provincial plowing match, to be held at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will have a proportion of their travelling expenses rebated. Plowmen coming from a distance of 25 miles or less must bear their own expenses. Those coming from a distance of 25 to 100 miles will be given fifty per cent. of the cost of freight transportation, while seventy-five per cent. of such charges will be paid to competitors coming from distances over 100 miles.

In addition, the Ottawa executive are putting up a special donation of \$10 for each county east of Kingston, to be awarded to the farmers' organization within the county that sends the largest number of competitors to the plowing match. This applies to any organization such as farmers' clubs or agricultural societies.

Milk Producers Raise Price.

The Toronto Milk Producers' Association met in annual convention last Saturday afternoon and agreed to raise the price of milk to such an extent that it will amount to an increase of 30 cents on an eight-gallon can. The milk producers will now receive 8 3/4 cents a quart, or \$2.80 per eight-gallon can, an increase of 30 cents a can over the present price. At the same time the price of sweet cream will increase to 75 cents per pound butter-fat, the dealer supplying cans, jackets, and paying the express. The increase is to take effect October 1, and will remain stationary until January 1, when the prices may be increased or not as the occasion demands. It has been customary in the past to fix prices for a period of six months, but owing to the uncertainty prevailing in all lines it was thought wise to make it a three-months term over which these prices would prevail. The advanced cost of feed was the chief reason given for the increase in the price. Besides being nearly impossible to secure many kinds of feed, certain varieties are costing \$4.00 more per ton than they did six months ago. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres. E. H. Stonehouse, Weston; Vice-President, E. A. Orr, Clarkson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. H. Crosby, Markham. The following are members of the Executive Committee: M. Doherty, Malton; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson.

Beef Cattle and Heavy Horses at Canadian National.

THE weather man was not over kind to the Canadian National Exhibition this year. In several instances rain interrupted the general routine and the dull weather kept many at home who would have otherwise taken advantage of the opportunity to visit this great Exposition. In spite of this handicap the turnstiles were kept busily clicking and the attendance ran close to the million mark, there being a total of 946,000. During the second week heavy horses and the beef breeds of cattle were judged in the breeding ring and it was a grand display. Importations have been somewhat lessened during the last two or three years, but the excellence of the home-bred stuff largely made up for this noticeable falling off in imported stock. Very strong classes appeared in the majority of the breeds and the showing as a whole surpassed the expectation of the most optimistic. The fruit exhibit arranged for the second week was a commendable one indeed and every department of the Exhibition continued to attract the visitors to the end. An American battalion enroute to France stopped over for a few days at the "Ex." and throughout their stay they were the centre of attraction, individually and collectively. The friendly feeling which exists between Canada and our nearest Ally found cause for expression and the "Boys" from over the line were given a hearty welcome during their sojourn at Toronto, while their departure was made the occasion for a demonstration which will long be remembered. The fifth war-time Canadian National came to a close on Saturday, September 7, after one of the most successful and useful sessions in its history. The results of the second week's judging will be found in the following columns.

Heavy Horses.

The heavy horses at the Canadian National this year showed no retrogression compared with the displays seen during the last several seasons. The importation of Clydesdales has been cut very appreciably, while very few Percherons have left France since the war began. However, the Canadian-bred horses are stepping in to fill the gap created by this falling off in importation, and in the Clydesdales particularly there was no great depreciation in the quality or character of the show due to the partial though noticeable absence of imported stock. The Percherons, of course, did not put up as good an exhibit as they have on many occasions in the past, while the Shires, too, have been stronger than they were this year, but two exhibitors in this breed made a very commendable showing. On the whole, the heavy-horse exhibit was good, and a very interesting branch of the Live-Stock Department of the Fair.

Clydesdales.—A remarkable feature of the Clydesdale exhibit this year was the large percentage of Canadian-bred entries, and the phenomenal success they achieved. A yearling home-bred stallion won the highest honors the breed had in its power to confer, and a Canadian-bred two-year-old filly won the female championship over all. It was a strong show taking it all around, and striking evidence of the popularity of the breed.

The aged-stallion class was not so strong numerically as we have seen it on many past occasions. This was due, of course, to the difficulties attending the importation of animals from across the seas, whence come many show-ring horses for the fall and winter fairs. In this instance there were five animals forward, making fairly strong competition. The real struggle was between Baron's Stamp, from the Claremont stables, and Dunnottar, the many-times winner and champion from the East. The former horse showed in better bloom and had a trifle more style than Dunnottar possessed. Baron's Stamp won the class and later the championship of the open classes. When showing for this second honor he went noticeably lame, but the judge, W. H. Pew, Ravenna, Ohio, considered the lameness due to some injury received in the interim between the two classes, for he had passed veterinary inspection in the morning and went soundly when showing in the aged class. However, the decision was the subject of considerable unfavorable comment. Baron's Stamp did not come out for further honors, and it was generally conceded that some slight injury, rather than a permanent unsoundness, was the cause of the trouble. Chief Guardian, Reminder and Percy, were the third, fourth and fifth prize winners in the aged class, all coming from the Claremont stud.

In the class of aged stallions (importers excluded) there were four candidates. First place was given to Dunure Captain, a large, upstanding, stylish horse, but not the best mover. Baron Minto, which came second, was a good-topped animal and went quite as straight and closer at the hock than the horse which beat him, but he was not quite so flashy. Solidity came third, and measured up well with his competitors, only he was a trifle plainer at the ground.

Competition in the three-year-old class was limited to a contest between a large bay, sired by Signet, namely Hastings, and the smaller Gallant Pride, by Gallant Carruchan. The former horse won on scale and substance. In the two-year-olds a line-up of four was seen, with first place going to Dunlevie, a well-built fellow by Dunnottar. This was a clean-limbed horse and a good mover. Duncan Brown was not quite so clean in the hock, but he moved well and went into second place. Baron International, the third-prize winner, could not have gone higher on account of action.

National.

A sensational winner appeared in the yearling class, where Bonnie Bydand defeated four other competitors and carried off the red ribbon. His nearest rival in this case was March Past, another of Dunnottar's good colts but not quite so well developed or so fleshy as Bonnie Bydand, which was possessed of excellent quality and action. This Canadian-bred stallion is by Bydand, and out of Lady of Grenhall. He lost the championship of these classes to Baron's Stamp, but when the latter horse failed to appear for further honors, Bonnie Bydand was awarded the grand championship. The Watson Challenge Shield for the best Clydesdale stallion, bred, born and raised in Canada, was also won by him.

In a leet of four three-year-old fillies, Mendel Princess was awarded the red ribbon. She was a good, thick mare, very stylish and travelled well. Barriell was also a good-topped mare but not so good a mover as Mendel Princess. She was placed second, while Lily Lovat Burns was awarded third place. Margery Daw, a winner on past occasions, was marked down on this occasion and went last.

The champion and grand champion female of the Clydesdale breed was found in Halma, which appeared with a class of five two-year-old fillies. This excellent young female showed remarkable development for her age, while her conformation, quality and action left little to be desired. She was sired by Lord Gleniffer, and out of Newbigging Beauty. Second in this class went to Ada Fleming, a brown filly of good quality, while third place was occupied by Rose Baron, from the Bowmanville stables.

A wonderful line-up of ten brood mares, with foals at their sides, made one of the strongest classes of the Clydesdale exhibit. Many of these animals have appeared on past occasions and have won honors in various competitions. Manilla, a large mare of splendid conformation and good substance, went first. She has often won like honors and championships at the Ottawa fairs. She was followed by Ella Fleming, a mare which will always stand up well in competition on account of her breedy and typey appearance combined with substance and quality. She was later second in the class for mare and progeny. Pride of Auchinleith was perhaps a little larger mare, but not so well turned over the croup, and went third. Newbigging Beauty, a mare with a remarkable amount of scale and substance and good quality for her weight, went fourth, but she later won the class for mare and two of her progeny. She was the dam of the grand champion female Halma. Standing fifth was Tangy Maid, a brown mare with many qualifications. Five good candidates in this case went back to the stables unplaced.

Only four yield mares answered the call, and among them Snowdrop, a large matronly bay and a good mover, was placed first. Ethel Laurie and Blink of Faichfolds, from the Unionville stables, came second and third, respectively.

Exhibitors.—B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Graham Bros., Claremont; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Jas. Leonard, Schomberg; Paterson Bros., Agincourt; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaford; Thos. Cowan, Orono; Fred. J. Wilson, Rothsay; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Albert Hewson, Malton; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; A. Watson & Sons, Forest; Lewis M. Kennedy, Unionville; Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt; H. A. Mason, Scarborough; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Fuller

Bros., Cheltenham; Manning W. Doherty, Malton; Dymont Bros., Dundas; Baker Bros., Oakville; D. Howard and J. Eby, Downsview.

Awards.—Aged stallion (5 in class): 1, 3, 4 and 5, Graham Bros., on Baron's Stamp, Chief Guardian, Reminder and Percy; 2, Rothwell, on Dunnottar. Aged stallion, importers excluded (4): 1, Gormley, on Dunure Captain; 2, Leonard, on Baron Minto; 3, Howard and J. Eby, on Solidity; 4, Paterson Bros., on Dunure Gulf Stream. Stallion, three years (2): 1, Gardhouse, on Hastings; 2, Graham Bros., on Gallant Pride. Stallion, two years (4): 1, Rothwell, on Dunlevie; 2, Graham Bros., on Duncan Brown; 3, McMichael & Son, on Baron International; (no fourth prize awarded). Stallion, one year (5): 1, Gardhouse, on Bonnie Bydand; 2, Rothwell, on March Past; 3 and 4, Goodfellow Bros., on Aldbrick and Baron George; 5, Wilson, on Clark Ronald. Filly, three years (4): 1, Duff & Son, on Mendel Princess; 2, Gormley, on Barriell; 3, Hewson, on Lily Lovat Burns; 4, Rothwell, on Margery Daw. Filly, two years (5): 1, Graham Bros., on Halma; 2, Watson & Sons, on Ada Fleming; 3, Jewell, on Rose Baron; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Colledge Heires; 5, Hewson, on Bright Fly. Filly, one year (4): 1, Rothwell, on Vanity Fair; 2, Graham Bros., on Gaiety; 3, Brown & Sons, on Betty Matchless; 4, Kennedy, on Grace of Alermont. Brood mare with foal at side (10): 1, Rothwell, on Manilla; 2, Watson & Sons, on Ella Fleming; 3, Mason, on Pride of Auchinleith; 4, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty; 5, Jewell, on Tangy Maid. Yield mare (4): 1, Mason, on Snowdrop; 2 and 3, Gormley, on Ethel Laurie and Blink of Faichfolds; 4, Fuller Bros., on Jessie Brunstane. Foal of 1:18 (10): 1, Batty, on Baron's Beauty; 2, Watson & Sons, on Ida Fleming; 3, Mason, on Brown Beauty; 4, Rothwell, on a bay filly; 5, Wilson, on Roletta Queen. Mare, with two of her progeny (6): 1, Batty, on Newbigging Beauty; 2, Watson & Sons, on Ella Fleming; 3, Wilson, on Fanny Clark. Champion stallion, Graham Bros., on Baron's Stamp. Champion mare, Graham Bros., on Halma. Best string of five: Graham Bros. Grand champion stallion, imported or Canadian-bred: Gardhouse, on Bonnie Bydand which also won the Watson Challenge Shield. Grand champion mare, imported or Canadian-bred, Graham Bros., on Halma.

Clydesdales (Canadian-bred). All the classes were well filled, and particularly choice individuals were brought out. It goes to show that Canadians do not have to depend entirely on the Old Country for their breeding stock.

There were six entries in the aged-stallion class. At the top stood Gay Ronald, a horse with a good top and free and easy movement. He picked himself up nicely and travelled straight. Colonel Bowers stood second. He had scarcely the substance, but he was a nice mover. Baron Mack, a strong-topped, heavily-muscled horse, and a little more upstanding than the former two, was third. He had a deep, broad foot, and flinty-boned legs.

The red ribbon in the two-year-old class went to Bater Bros., on Lookout 2nd. This was a big, strong, rather long-coupled horse, but heavily muscled. He had the quality of feet and legs that Clydesdale breeders like to see, and he was able to walk well, but did not have the snap of some of the others. A tidy little horse stood second in Royal of Dunholmhill. He was not as good a walker, however, as he might have been. Some of the horses standing lower in the class were somewhat smaller than the winners and lacked a little in quality.

Hassard had a stylish, trappy colt in Marathon Heir



The Government Building—Here is Where the Agricultural Exhibits are Housed.

that was made champion, although only in the yearling class. He had a well-turned body, was heavily muscled, and had excellent quality of feet and legs. Oila Montrave did not look out of place in second. He travelled straight and picked himself up nicely.

There were only three fillies in the three-year-old class. Favorite Blend, a mare with all kinds of quality and more scale than other entries, secured the red ribbon and also the championship. She would have given even a better impression had she been a little freer walker and trotter. An extra good mare stood second but had scarcely the scale of the winner. However, she travelled straight and true.

The class for two-year-old fillies was a good one. Five attractive colts came before the judge. The first prize was placed on Haldimand Bessie, a sweet, neatly-turned mare, with deep, broad feet, fine feathering and clean, heavily-muscled legs. The one standing next to her, while a trappy mover, was a shade more upstanding. Duff & Son had two exceptionally good fillies in third and fourth; both have excellent quality and good bone. The one-year-old filly class was won by Duff & Son, with Hassard second. In the class for brood mare with foal, there were six entries. Anderson secured first on Dorothy Pride of New Mills, a trappy mare with a little more scale than the others. Duff & Son had a well-balanced mare of high quality in second place; in fact, none of the entries could be faulted very much in either substance or quality. Some moved a little freer than others. The half dozen foals made a good showing; some were older than others, giving them a little more development, which counted in the ring. The oldest colt, shown by Rothwell, of Ottawa, was first.

Exhibitors.—Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; J. H. Patterson, Summerville; S. Kissock, Oro Station; T. H. Hassard, Markham; W. G. Bailey, Campbell's Cross; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; John Fisher, Ringwood; Bater Bros., Oakville; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Fred. J. Wilson, Rothsay; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; Albert Hewson, Malton; Gilbert McMichael, Seaforth; H. Peacock, Jarvis; C. B. Boynton, Dollar; A. Watson & Sons, Forest; John Brown & Sons, Galt; Dymont Bros., Dundas; G. M. Anderson, Guelph.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (6 in class): 1, Patterson, on Gay Ronald, by Montrave Ronald; 2, McMichael & Son, on Colonel Bowers by Pacific; 3, Kissock, on Baron Mack by Baron Gartley; 4, Hassard, on Pride of Dunedin by Dunedin. Stallion, two years (4): 1, Bater Bros., on Lookout 2nd by Lovely Baron; 2, McMichael & Son, on Royal of Dunholmhill by Dunure Friendship; 3, Mason, on Admiral of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 4, Boynton, on Archie of Glencairn by Pride of Glencairn. Stallion, one year (4): 1, Hassard, on Marathon's Heir by Marathon; 2, Wilson, on Oila Montrave by Montrave Ronald; 3, Duff & Son, on Royal Gleniffer by Lord Gleniffer; 4, McMichael & Son, on National Bob, by International. Filly, three years (3): 1, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend by Burgie Favorite; 2, Rothwell, on Sweet Lavendar by Dunnottar; 3, Hewson, on Greenhall Duchess by Prince of Greenhall. Filly, two years (4): 1, Peacock, on Haldimand Bessie by Kinburnie; 2, G. McMichael, on Orange Blossom 2nd by International; 3 and 4, Duff & Son, on Prairie Belle by Lord Gleniffer and Lady Ascot by Baron Ascot. Filly, one year (5): 1, Duff & Son; 2, Hassard, on Maid of Marathon by Marathon; 3, Peacock, on Lady Kinburnie by Kinburnie; 4, Watson & Sons, on Hazel Dean by Pal O' Mine. Heavy draft mare, four years or over (5): 1, Mason, on Heather Moon, by Macaroon; 2, Wilson, on Bertha Arla by Prince Oila; 3, Brown & Son, on Viola Matchless by Castle King. Heavy draft brood mare, with foal (6): 1, Anderson, on Dorothy Pride of New Mills by Pride of New Mills; 2, Duff & Son, on Fairview Darling by Gallant Carruchan; 3, Rothwell, on Syringa by Sir Spencer; 4, McMichael & Son, on Floradora by Glenroe. Foal, (6): 1, Rothwell; 2, Bater Bros.; 3, Anderson; 4, Duff & Son. Mare with two of her progeny: 1, Duff & Son; 2, Watson & Sons. Best stallion, any age, Hassard, on Marathon's Heir. Best mare, any age, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend.

Percherons.—There have been practically no importations of Percherons from France since August, 1914, and the effect is becoming noticeable in the showing. This breed did fairly well at Toronto this year, but the exhibit was not up to the high standard of former Percheron displays. Five aged stallions came forward, two of which were strong candidates for first place. Miroton won finally, second place going to Dandy, and third to Isby. The third-prize horse in this case was a good mover and was possessed of considerable quality, but he lacked a trifle in scale and amount of bone. Dandy was a good topped horse, yet not so clean in the limbs as the candidate he defeated, while Miroton, the first-prize aged stallion and ultimate grand champion, combined substance and other desirable features in the proper proportions to win the class. As a mover, however, he was not superior to some of those standing below him.

Only one three-year-old appeared. This was Paraplegie, a good Canadian-bred horse by the many-times champion, Ichnobate. Three stallions, two years old, lined up, and Haricot, a clean, handy fellow and a good mover, was adjudged the best.

Nothing sensational appeared in the filly classes, but Queen Victoria, the only two-year-old, would have met keen competition quite successfully.

Arline, a typey grey, was first in a class of two brood mares, second place going to Juvenile. The yeld-mare class was one of the best put up by the Percherons. Here Queen Mary, a big, clean grey with style and quality, moved into first place and later went on for the female championship. She was followed by Kalmouck, a clean-limbed thing, while third came Lisette

4th, a black, not quite so nicely topped as those above her.

The Percheron awards were made by Prof. J. L. Edmonds, of the University of Illinois.

Exhibitors.—Robt. Livingstone, Woodbridge; Jas. Hume, Hornby; J. P. Fisher, Seaforth; Wm. A. Henry & Son, Keswick; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; W. E. Morden, Oakville; Arthur W. Dobson, Weston.

Awards.—Aged stallion (5 in class): 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Miroton; 2, Livingstone, on Dandy; 3, Hume, on Isby; 4, Fisher, on Dextro; 5, Henry & Son, on Chieftain. Stallion, three years (1): 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Paraplegie. Stallion, two years (3): 1, Morden, on Haricot; 2 and 3, Henry & Son, on Lord Keswick, and Lord Greffier. Filly, three years (2): 1, Morden, on Lady Kocarde; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Violet. Filly, two years (1): 1, Dobson, on Queen Victoria. Filly, one year (3): 1, Dobson, on Priscilla; 2, Morden, on Lady Juvenile; 3, Henry & Son, on Jacqueline. Brood mare with foal by side (2): 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Arline; 2, Morden, on Juvenile. Yeld mare, (5): 1 and 5, Henry & Son, on Queen Mary, and Jeannette; 2 and 4, Dobson, on Kalmouck and Mayflower; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Lisette 4th. Foal of 1918 (2): 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Gray Rock; 2, Morden, on Oakville Boy. Mare with two of her progeny (3): 1, Henry & Son, on Jeannette; 2, Dobson, on Kalmouck; 3, Morden, on Juvenile. Champion stallion, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Miroton. Champion mare, Henry & Son, on Queen Mary. Best string of five, Hodgkinson & Tisdale. Best three mares, any age, owned by exhibitor: 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale; 2, Dobson; 3, Henry & Son. Best two animals, either sex, produce of one mare, owned by exhibitor: 1, Dobson; 2, Henry & Son; 3, Morden.

Shires.—Johnston Bros., of Croton, and G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, were the only exhibitors of Shires. In the aged-stallion class the first-mentioned brought forward King Junior and Prince Charles, of Lambton. King Junior won this class and the male championship for the breed. There were no horses exhibited in the three-year-old stallion class, but in that for two-year-olds Johnston Bros. showed Bluster Crown. Morden & Son showed Earl Kitchener in the yearling stallion class. In three-year-old fillies, Morden was alone with Tuttle Brook Sunshine, while Johnston Bros. were likewise without competition, in the two-year-old class, with May Queen. Dewstow Fuchsia was the only entry in the class for brood mares with foal. She was later awarded the female championship. In yeld mares, Johnston Bros. were first with Gray Fuchsia, while Morden & Son were second with Tuttle Brook Sunflower. Johnston Bros. won first on foal of 1918, and first on mare with two of her progeny, in which class Morden came second. Johnston Bros. also had the best string of five.

General Purpose Horses.—The entries in the general purpose class at the Canadian National were not large; however some useful horses were exhibited. The exhibitors were: G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville; Fred Wigglesworth, Georgetown; N. Laidlaw, Brampton; L. Lerch, Preston; J. Telfer, Milton West; J. Tilt, Brampton; Fuller Bros., Cheltenham; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro; J. W. Kantelon, Hornby.

Awards.—Filly or gelding, three years old: 1, Laidlaw; 2, Wigglesworth; 3, Morden. Filly or gelding, two years: 1 and 2, Telfer; 3, Lerch. Brood mare: 1, Tilt; 2, Fuller Bros.; 3, Ashley Stock Farm. Foal: 1, Tilt; 2, Ashley Stock Farm. Best General Purpose Mare: Laidlaw, on Elsie Jane. Gelding or mare in harness: 1, Wigglesworth; 2, Laidlaw; 3, Kantelon. Pair of geldings or mares: Wigglesworth.

Beef Cattle.

On the whole the showing of beef cattle was superior to that of past years. The stables were filled with high-class representatives of three popular beef breeds, and these were well brought out. Many of the regular exhibitors had their herds out, which showed that the high prices prevailing had not induced them to part with all their good things. Some breeders made their first appearance at the National and brought out typey stuff, although not so highly fitted or trained in showing etiquette as the stock of the past masters at exhibiting. The strength of a breed is sometimes sized up by the showing made at the large exhibitions. While this is not entirely fair, interest in a breed is aroused when there is a long line-up in every class. Having the classes well filled is one way of boosting the breed. The quality and strength of the showing of some of the beef breeds at the National tended to increase their popularity among breeders and would-be breeders of pure-bred cattle. Shorthorns in the ring drew large crowds to the ring-side, but the crowd was no less enthusiastic when the Angus and Hereford awards were being made. There were some particularly strong classes of Shorthorns, the Herefords made a good showing, and the Angus exhibit was never better. So strong both in numbers and quality were some of the classes that top-notch animals did not get into the money. A win at the Canadian National, where the standard of type is largely regulated, means a good deal to a breeder, consequently it was with keen disappointment that exhibitors saw the pride of their herd turned from the ring towards the stable without being decorated with a prize ribbon. The beef cattle exhibit this year was very creditable. Prof. Pew, of Ohio, judged the Shorthorns; Thos. Clark, of Illinois, the Herefords, and E. T. Davis, of Iowa, the Angus.

Shorthorns.—Monday, September 2nd, was Shorthorn day at the Canadian National, and large crowds followed the placing of the various classes. It was as strong a showing as has been seen for some time,

although the bull classes were somewhat disappointing, lacking in numbers, uniformity and quality when compared with last year's line-up at Toronto. However, what was lacking in the male classes was made up by the females. In some classes there were leading individuals, but in most of them several of much the same type, quality and conformation keenly contested for the right to the first place in the line. A herd came down from the West, and among other prizes will take back with it the grand champion prize for males and the junior female championship. The progeny of such noted bulls as Gainford Marquis and Lavender Sultan were to the fore in many classes, which indicates the value of a really good herd header. A total of 114 animals appeared in the single classes, and the line-up of the herd classes filled the ring from one end to the other with aristocrats of the Shorthorn breed. All herds did not have that uniformity of breed type and quality one likes to see, but some of the herds, progeny of one sire, etc., attracted a good deal of attention. John Gardhouse & Sons did well with the young stuff of their own breeding. Lavender Sultan has been a valuable asset to their herd. Gerrie Bros. won the class for three animals get of one sire with three sons of Gainford Marquis. While of different ages this trio patterned after their sire and, having show-ring quality, will undoubtedly do the Shorthorn breed a deal of good. The judging of the herds and groups is possibly the most interesting and educative of any of the classes and should be closely followed.

The aged-bull class was weaker than usual, both in numbers and quality. Only four answered the call. The contest for first place was between J. G. Barron's Lancaster Lord and W. Marquis & Son's Lancaster Lad, both sons of Archer's Hope. The former had an excellent front and was particularly good as far back as the loin, but narrowed in on the hind quarters. If he was as good behind as he is in front little fault could be found. However, he was placed first and later was made senior and grand champion. Lancaster Lad is a well-balanced, smooth, high-quality animal, and would not have looked out of place at the top of the line. Sea Gem's Pride, a son of Trout Creek Wonder, is a massive bull but was scarcely as smooth as the others, and did not carry himself to the best advantage. Newton Loyalist had scarcely the scale of the others, and having but recently returned from the Western show circuit lacked a little in bloom.

Eastwood Bros. have a deep, thick, smooth, high-quality two-year-old in Campaigner. He would look better if a little lower set. However, he won in a class of four. Sultan's Choice, a bull with great substance and quality, but if anything not quite so smooth as the winner, was second.

Only three were out in the senior yearling class, but they were right good ones. Gainford Matchless, a son of Gainford Marquis, filled the eye. He has excellent quality along with his great substance. Splendid character is depicted in his head, and the deep, thick, smooth body, set on short, strong legs is just what Shorthorn breeders like to see. This bull won the junior championship, and would not have looked out of place as grand champion male of the breed. H. McGee had a good one by the same sire in this class. He is of much the same build as the winner, but has scarcely as much substance. McLean had a good animal, but it had neither the substance nor finish of the two above him.

The senior calf class was the strongest of the male classes. Fourteen typey, sappy fellows answered the call. Rosemary Sultan was soon picked for the winner, while his stable mate, Roanlady Sultan, later worked up to second. Both are smooth, sappy calves with straight lines and good depth and spring of rib. The former was a little better balanced than the latter. Barron had a good calf in third, but it lacked somewhat in smoothness. Newton Perfection secured fourth for Elliott. He is a lengthy, squarely-built calf with an even covering of flesh. In the junior calf class Gainford Mark was an easy winner. He has excellent quality and is a deep, thick, sappy fellow with good quality of fleshing. Hawthorn Prince, a smooth evenly fleshed calf, from the same herd as the above, was second. He was not fleshed down on the quarters quite so well as the calf placed above him.

The mature cow class was a right good one. Eleven animals were out, and all were in good fit and showed splendid Shorthorn type and quality. There was absence of roughness and patchiness of fleshing, which was frequently seen on entries in this class in the past. Roan Lady, a smooth, deep, thick roan cow with great spring of rib and straight lines, was first. She has a sweet head and there wasn't a bare place on her body. The deep layer of flesh was evenly laid on. Fairview Barroness Queen, from the Western herd, was a close second, and her stablemate, Fairview Jubilee Queen 3rd, was third. They are two beautiful cows with well-balanced bodies. Both were particularly strong at the heart. There was a smoothness and trimness about Princess Patricia, which stood fourth, but she had scarcely the depth or thickness of the winner. The fifth place was taken by Lady of the Valley, a smooth cow of high quality, but in too strong company to go higher in the line. Below her were six good useful cows.

The senior and grand champion female was Rosa Hope 21st, the winner in the two-year-old class. She is a beauty. Her lines, smoothness, evenness of fleshing and quality cannot be faulted very much even by the most critical. Queen Emmeline, a stablemate of Rosa Hope, and a big, thick, strong heifer, was second. Lavender 46th, a low-set, uniformly well-developed heifer, fitted into third place with four useful heifers, but lacking in fleshing or smoothness below her.

Eleven senior yearlings made a strong class. Oak-

land Baroness, a very deep, thick-bodied heifer, mated to the hocks, was first, and her stablemate, Cicely's Gem, third. The latter had quality equal to the winner, but was not so deep bodied or as well quartered. Lady Sultan, a right good heifer, went in second. She has a tendency to be a little too high at the tail head, otherwise she fills the eye. She is a trim, well-made heifer with evenness of fleshing. A big, strong, growthy heifer stood fourth. Those below her had quality and smoothness, but had scarcely the substance of the winner.

The ten junior yearlings made an attractive class. At the top stood Emma 62nd, a big, growthy heifer for her age and of splendid conformation. She has an attractive, breedy head and a good deal of quality. Beside her was placed Roanlady 11th, also a big, strong heifer with a great front. Spring Valley Missie 6th, a smooth, well-made heifer, but a little smaller than the two above her, was moved up third, with Augusta of Langbank a close fourth. Watt had a sweet thing in fifth place, but she might be faulted when compared with the company she was in for being a little up-standing.

The heifer calf classes were of splendid type and uniformity of size, and conformation was more pronounced than in any of the other classes. Barron had a White Lavender heifer that had the qualifications to win not only her class but also the junior championship. Her right to the top of the line could not be disputed. There is a good deal of character about her, and her straight lines, deep, thick body and the smoothness make her a model. Gardhouse and Elliott each had heifers worthy of second money. The latter had possibly the deeper-bodied calf in Princess Emmeline, although neither could be faulted very much in any point. The judge acceded the blue ribbon to Gardhouse on Queen of Weston. The junior calves were led by Princess Silver from the Weston herd, with Lady of the Valley, from Kyle's herd, a particularly sweet calf, in second, and Amos had a blocky calf in third. In both of the calf classes excellent individuals returned to the stable without having gotten into the money.

The aged herd was won by Barron with Kyle in second. The class for three animals get of sire was a grand sight as well as educative. A sire is judged by the quality of his progeny, and it speaks well for an animal when his progeny from different females are very much alike in type, conformation and quality. The red ribbon went to Gerrie Bros., and the second, fourth and fifth to Gardhouse. Gerrie Bros. also won first in the class for progeny of one cow. Gardhouse had the winners in the junior herd and calf classes. There was marked uniformity about all his group entries, and they were well brought out.

Exhibitors.—J. J. Elliott, Guelph; W. Marquis & Son, Sunderland; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; Pritchard Bros., Elora; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; Gerrie Bros., Elora; H. McGee, Islington; J. McLean, Rodney; J. Lerch, Preston; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; J. Watt & Son, Elora; A. G. Farrow, Oakville; G. W. Clark, Elora; J. R. Fallis, Brampton.

Awards.—Bull, aged (4): 1, Barron, on Lancaster Lord; 2, Marquis, on Lancaster Lad; 3, Kyle, on Sea Gem's Pride; 4, Elliott, on Newton Loyalist. Bull, two years (4): 1, Eastwood, on Campaigner; 2, Gardhouse, on Sulfan Choice; 3, Bagshaw, on Advocate's Prince; 4, Pritchard, on Sultan Butterfly. Bull, senior yearling (3): 1, Gerrie, on Gainford Matchless; 2, McGee, on Gainford Supreme; 3, McLean, on Spring Valley. Bull, junior yearling (2): 1, Farrow, on Pride of Escana; 2, Lerch, on Lancaster Marquis. Bull, senior calf (14): 1, 2 and 5, Gardhouse, on Rosemary Sultan, Roanlady Sultan and Bapton Sultan; 3, Barron, on Star of Hope; 4, Elliott, on Newton Perfection; 6, Amos, on Cluny Sort; 7, Watt, on Irvindale Max; 8, Kyle, on Broadhooks Ramsden. Bull, junior calf (14): 1, Clark, on Gainford Mark; 2 and 3, Amos, on Hawthorne Prince and Pleasant Valley Rosewood; 4, Elliott, on Conqueror Crown; 5, Farrow, on Lord Rosewood; 6, Kyle, on Ivanhoe; 7, Lerch; 8, Watt, on Irvindale Diamond. Cow, three years (11): 1 and 4, Elliott, on Roan Lady, and Princess Patricia; 2 and 3, Barron, on

Fairview Baroness Queen and Fairview Jubilee Queen 3rd; 5 and 7, Kyle, on Lady of the Valley, and Village Maid 36th; 8, Farrow, on Victoria. Heifer, two years (7): 1 and 2, Elliott, on Rosa Hope 21st, and Queen Emmeline; 3, Barron, on Lavender 4th; 4 and 6, Watt, on Escana Beauty 4th, and Village Lassie 9th; 7, Bagshaw, on Star Rose 4th. Heifer, senior yearling (11): 1 and 3, Barron, on Oakland Baroness, and Cicely's Gem; 2, Gardhouse, on Lady Sultan; 4, Gerrie, on Royal Princess; 5, 6, 7 and 8, Watt, on Lady Gainford, Stella Stamford, Snowfall and Irvindale Merry Lass 5th. Heifer, junior yearling (10): 1 and 4, Elliott, on Emma 62nd, and Augusta of Langbank; 2, Gardhouse, on Roanlady 11th; 3 and 7, Kyle Bros., on Spring Valley Missie 6th, and Village Maid 41st; 5, Watt, on Irvindale Red Lady 2nd; 6, Marquis, on Mysie Queen 8th; 8, Pritchard Bros., on Starlight Beauty. Heifer, senior calf (16): 1 and 6, Barron, on Lavender 47th, and White Heather; 2 and 4, Gardhouse, on Queen of Weston, and Roanlady 12th; 3, Elliott, on Princess Emmeline; 5, Watt, on Gainford Fancy; 7, Gerrie, on Bayne Lady 14th; 8, Amos, on Hawthorne Lady. Heifer, junior calf (10): 1, Gardhouse, on Princess Silver; 2, Kyle, on Lady of the Valley 12th; 3 and 8, Amos, on Laurel Tulip, and Pleasant Valley Mysie; 4, Farrow; 5, Gerrie, on Jubilee Jilt; 6, Elliott, on Brawith Rose 2nd; 7, Lerch, on Matchless Princess. Dual-purpose cow or heifer (10): 1, Fallis, on Augusta Buttercup; 2, Elliott, on Red Jessie; 3, Kyle, on Golden Drop 16th; 4, Amos, on Princess Mysie; 5, Pritchard, on Lady Butterfly; 6, Marquis, on Sunflower; 7, McGee, on Lady Castermore. Senior and grand champion bull, Barron, on Lancaster Lord. Junior champion bull, Gerrie, on Gainford Matchless. Senior and grand champion female, Elliott, on Rosa Hope 21st. Junior champion female, Barron, on Lavender 47th. Graded herd, consisting of bull two years and over, cow three years and over, heifer two years and under three, heifer one year and under two, and heifer under one year: 1, Barron; 2, Kyle; 3, Pritchard; 4, Bagshaw. Best three animals, get of one sire: 1, Gerrie, on get of Gainford Marquis; 2, 4 and 5, Gardhouse, on get of Sultan Choice, and Lavender Sultan; 3, Barron, on get of Emmen's Prince; 6, Amos, on get of Belmont Beau; 7, Kyle Bros., on get of Sea Gem's Pride; 8, Elliott, on get of Newton Loyalist. Best two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Gerrie; 2 and 4, Gardhouse; 3 and 6, Barron; 5, Elliott; 7 and 8, Kyle. Best four calves: 1, Gardhouse; 2, Amos; 3, Barron; 4, Elliott; 5, Kyle; 6, Watt; 7, Bagshaw. Junior herd: 1, Gardhouse; 2, Barron; 3, Gerrie; 4, Elliott; 5, Kyle; 6, Watt. Shorthorn steer, senior yearling: 1, 2 and 4, Russell; 3, Pritchard Bros. Steer, junior yearling: 1, Russell; 2, Brown & Son; 3, Marquis & Son. Steer, under one year: 1, Henderson; 2 and 4, Eastwood Bros.; 3, Russell.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The Angus breeders put up the best show of Doddies that has ever been seen at the National. Not only were the classes well filled, but the quality was unsurpassed. In every class there was uniformity of size, conformation and smoothness, added to this was the characteristic solid color, and one would think that every entry was the result of one man's breeding and selection. And Angus cattle are essentially a beef breed; they carry the flesh in the right place. The records made by representatives of this breed in feed lot and show-ring are fast increasing its popularity. The entries were well brought out.

Five aged bulls made a strong class. Bowman had a little finer quality and smoother animals than his competitors, and secured first and second on Young Leroy and Beauty's Leroy. Channon had a strong-framed, breedy-looking bull in Elm Park Pat, but he was a little coarser in the shoulder than the other two. However, he was a particularly low-set thick animal.

Only two came out in the two-year-old class, but they filled the eye as well as anything in the show. Larkin had as nearly a perfect Angus bull in type, quality and smoothness as one would find in many a day's journey. He has beautiful lines and is well balanced. The highest honors were awarded to him. Lowe had no mean representative of the breed in Equestrian Albert.

The yearling classes were not strong in numbers, but several promising young things were brought out. The

senior calf class was a good one, the entries were uniform, smooth and of good quality. Bowman had the junior champion bull in his senior calf, E. P. Radiator, a growthy, masculine youngster.

There were ten competitors in the cow class, and all were right good ones. It would be difficult to gather together a class of ten cows of any breed that would be more uniform in conformation, as smooth, or as deep and evenly fleshed. Erica of Glencairn won the class, and also the grand championship for Larkin. Along with her great depth, thickness and size she has smoothness and quality. She is the kind of a cow that the longer you look at her the better you like her. Standing in second place was E. P. Rosebud 20th, a matronly individual with a deep, low-set body, but hardly as strong-topped as the winner. Her stablemate, a little more up-standing cow, was fourth. Lady Clara 2nd, a native, breedy-looking cow, with strong lines but a shade coarser than the others, was sandwiched in third. Many good things did not get in the money.

The senior yearling class was represented by eight type individuals. Lowe had a particularly sweet thing in Middlebrook Pride 21st. She was a thick, deep-bodied heifer, and particularly smooth. She was given the junior championship. Lady Grace of Sunny Acres, from the Channon herd, worked up to second. She is a straight, deep, thick heifer, but scarcely as smooth or possessing the quality of the winner. Bowman and Fraleigh got into the money with E. P. Idalia and Silver Queen, respectively.

There was a good class of junior yearling heifers. It was led by Beauty's Pride B, exhibited by Brown & Sons, of Galt. She is a blocky, smooth, low-set heifer, with a deep covering of flesh, but the flesh is a little harder than one likes to see on a heifer of her age. Bowman had two heifers which fitted in second and third. They had good type and conformation, but were scarcely as evenly fleshed or as smooth as the winner. The calf classes made a good showing. The youngsters were very much the same size and were uniform in type and quality. Larkin won the senior class with Stumpie of Larkin Farm 4th, a clean-cut heifer of exceptionally fine quality. Bowman had a sweet thing in second place, while Channon's Lydia Drummond fitted in third. Fraleigh had a particularly good entry in the senior class in Meadowdale Kyma 3rd, a calf with quality, smoothness and heavy muscling that would not have looked out of place nearer the top. Lowe won the junior class on Meadowbrook Pride 23rd, a calf possessing all the qualities looked for in an Angus heifer. If this calf keeps on developing, it will, no doubt, be heard of again in the show-ring.

The herd and group classes were particularly interesting. There was such marked uniformity in all the entries that it made the judging rather difficult.

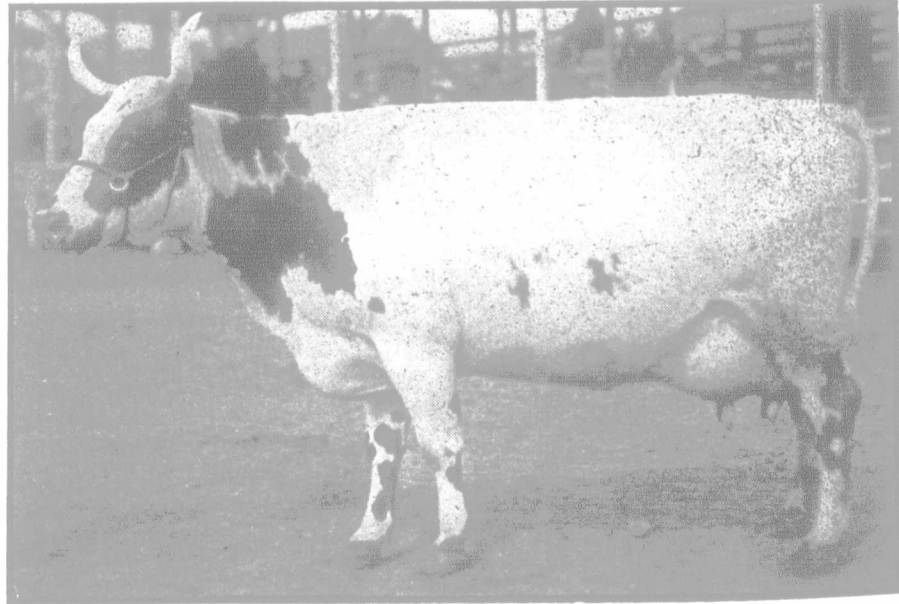
Exhibitors.—John D. Larkin, Queenston; G. C. Channon, Oakwood; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; H. Fraleigh, Forest; John Lowe, Elora; John Brown & Sons, Galt.

Awards.—Bull, aged (5): 1 and 2, Bowman, on Young Leroy, and Beauty's Leroy; 3, Channon, on Elm Park Pat; 4, Larkin, on Bravo's Prince of Larkin Farm. Bull, two years (2): 1, Larkin, on Benedictine Monk; 2, Lowe, on Equestrian Albert. Bull, senior yearling (3): 1 and 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Bert, and Elm Park Buxom; 2, Lowe, on Middlebrook Monarch. Bull, junior yearling (2): 1, Larkin, on Regulus of Larkin Farm; 2, Bowman, on Bondsman of Larkin Farm. Bull, senior calf (8): 1, Bowman, on Elm Park Radiator; 2 and 4, Channon, on Drummin Laddie, and Drummin Lad; 3, Lowe, on Middlebrook Prince 11th. Bull, junior calf (3): 1, Channon, on Rosebud Leroy; 2, Larkin, on Puritan of Larkin Farm 3rd; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Pedro 2nd. Cow, aged (10): 1, Larkin, on Erica of Glencairn; 2 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 20th, and Elm Park Rosebud 15th; 3, Channon, on Lady Clara 2nd. Heifer, two years (6): 1 and 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Emmeline, and Elm Park Rosebud 26th; 3, Channon, on Liza of Sunny Acres; 4, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 14th. Heifer, senior yearling (8): 1, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 21st; 2, Channon, on Lady Grace of Sunny Acres; 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Idalia; 4, Fraleigh, on Silver Queen W 4th. Heifer, junior yearling (6): 1, Brown & Sons, on Beauty's Pride



Brampton Ina Oxford.

First prize 3-year-old Jersey cow at Toronto, 1918. Also senior and grand champion Jersey female. Owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.



Harleyholm White Rosie 3rd.

First prize aged cow in milk at Toronto, 1918. Senior and grand champion Ayrshire female. Owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

B; 2 and 3, Bowman, on Elm Park Rosebud 29th, and Elm Park Rosebud 30th; 4, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 27th. Heifer, senior calf (8): 1, Larkin, on Stumpie of Larkin Farm 4th; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Pride 19th; 3, Channon, on Lyda Drummin; 4, Fraleigh, on Meadowdale Kyma 3rd. Heifer, junior calf (6): 1, on Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 23rd; 2, Channon, on Lady Drummin; 3 and 4, Bowman, on Elm Park Keep-sake 21st, and Barbara of L. F. 3rd. Senior and grand champion bull, Larkin, on Benedictine Monk. Junior champion bull, Bowman, on Elm Park Radiator. Senior and grand champion female, Larkin, on Erica of Glencairn. Junior champion female, Lowe, on Middlebrook Pride 21st. Graded herd: 1, Larkin; 2 and 4, Bowman; 3, Channon. Get of sire: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2, Channon; 4, Larkin. Progeny of cow: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3, Larkin; 4, Channon. Four calves bred and owned by exhibitor: 1, Bowman; 2, Channon; 3, Fraleigh; 4, Larkin. Junior herd: 1, Bowman; 2, Channon; 3, Lowe; 4, Larkin.

Herefords.—The Hereford representation at Toronto this year all came from Ontario with five exhibitors showing. Four of the five had entries in practically all sections, including both junior and senior herds, while the fifth came in often in quite a number of the younger classes. All entries were brought into the ring in better than ordinary condition, and each of the five exhibitors are to be highly commended for the showing they made. The female sections were much the better filled, but the only really noticeable deficit in bulls was in classes between the junior and the aged sections. This fact, however, if summed up from more than one angle should perhaps be more pleasing than otherwise in that it furnishes every evidence that the trade has at least been equal to the supply.

In aged bulls there were five lined up with Clifford's Brae Real 6th and Readhead's Bonnie Ingleside 7th battling for first honors. The latter is a big, thick-fleshed bull, but the Clifford entry, just turned three years, was placed above, principally on smoothness and type. Lord Fairfax, another thick, well-made Clifford type. Lord Fairfax, another thick, well-made Clifford type. Lord Fairfax, another thick, well-made Clifford type. Lord Fairfax, another thick, well-made Clifford type.

As in the aged bulls the class for cows three years old and over included five entries, with Clifford's Miss Armour Fairfax winning first over Page's Miss Brae 50th. Both cows should by now be much at home in the Toronto ring, and always it has been a case of balancing the quality of the former against the size and depth of fleshing of the latter. Page's Lorna Fairfax, coming in for third, is of much the same type as her stable-mate, and Readhead's Rosalind looks the kind of matron whose progeny should make her worthy in any company. Perfection Lass 5th, later grand champion female of the show, headed a class of four two-year heifers, and the class was strong throughout. The winner was, perhaps, outstanding, having been strong enough to win championship honors at several of the Western shows this year, but Page's Blanche Fairfax in second is a good, thick kind with plenty of Hereford character that should keep her in mind for another year. The senior yearlings were only two in number, but all three of remaining junior classes strengthened up considerably and were responsible for three of the strongest classes of the whole exhibit. Of these Clifford took first for both junior yearling and junior calves, while Readhead came in for first for senior calves. Clifford's Lady Armour Fairfax, winner in the junior calves and also winner of championship honors at Calgary and Saskatoon this year, here once more annexed the coveted honors, carrying off the junior championship ribbon of the show.

Exhibitors.—W. Readhead, Milton; W. H. & J. S. Hunter, Orangeville; Jas. Page, Wallacetown; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; O'Neill Bros., Denfield.

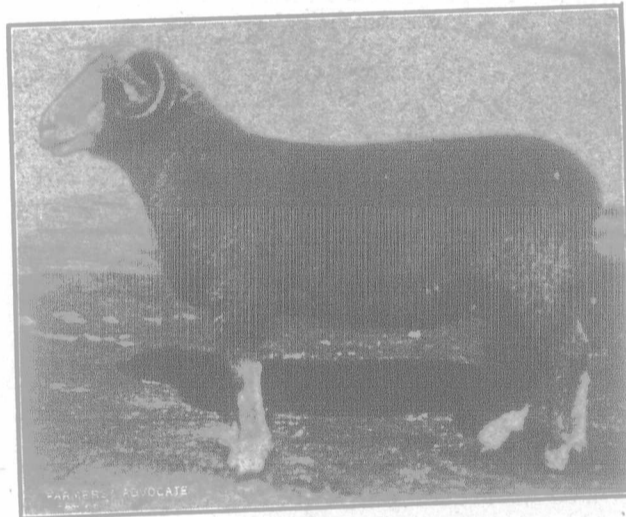
Awards.—Aged bull (5): 1 and 3, Clifford, on Brae Real 6th, and Lord Fairfax; 2, Readhead, on Bonnie Ingleside 7th; 4, Page, on Brae Real Sr.; 5, O'Neill Bros., on Donald Lad. Bull, two years (3): 1, Hunter, on High Ideal; 2 and 3, Clifford, on Beau Gaston 52nd, and Beau Gaston 38th. Bull, junior yearling (2): 1, Clifford, on Fairfax Perfection; 2, Readhead, on Cassins of Brookdale. Bull, senior calf (4): 1, Clifford, on Alvin Fairfax; 2, O'Neill Bros., on Donald Dinnie; 3, Page, on Brae Real 13th; 4, Readhead, on Publisher 5th. Bull, junior calf (5): 1 and 5, O'Neill Bros., on Gray Donald, and Prime Lad; 2, Hunter, on Bonnie Donald; 3, Page, on Darlos Jr.; 4, Readhead, on Bonnie Brookdale. Cow, three years (5): 1, Clifford, on Miss Armour Fairfax; 2 and 3, Page, on Miss Brae 50th, and Lorna Fairfax; 4, Readhead, on Rosalind. Heifer, two years (4): 1 and 3, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th, and Florence Fairfax; 2, Page, on Blanche Fairfax; 4, Readhead, on Rosalind. Heifer, senior yearling (2): 1, Page on Norain; 2, Readhead, on Victoria of Brookdale. Heifer, junior yearling (7): 1, Clifford, on Della; 2, O'Neill Bros., on Donald's Dolly; 3, Readhead, on Rose Blossom; 4, Page, on Miss Brae Real. Heifer, senior calf (6): 1 and 3, Readhead, on Rosalie 2nd, and Victoria of Brookdale 2nd; 2, Clifford, on Miss Brae Real 18th; 4, O'Neill Bros., on Lady Ellen. Heifer, junior calf (8): 1, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax; 2, Readhead, on Rose of

Brookdale; 3, Hunter, on Miss Armour Donald; 4, Page, on Miss Brae Real 22nd. Senior and grand champion bull, Clifford, on Brae Real 6th. Junior champion bull, Clifford, on Alvin Fairfax. Senior and grand champion female, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th. Junior champion female, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax. Graded herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3, Readhead; 4, O'Neill. Junior herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3, Readhead; 4, O'Neill. Get of sire: 1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Readhead; 4, Page. Progeny of cow: 1 and 3, Clifford; 2, Readhead; 4, Page. Four calves bred by exhibitor: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3, Readhead; 4, O'Neill.

Fat Cattle.—There was a good showing of fat cattle, both grades and pure-breds. Most of the entries were brought out in high fit. T. A. Russell, of Downsview, had an outstanding winner in the senior yearling class. He was a deep, thick, smooth individual, with a deep layer of flesh evenly laid on over his entire body. This steer was particularly strong and evenly fleshed over the back. The second and third placings were smaller animals and were not finished quite so well as the others. Bowman had a smooth, deeply-fleshed entry in the junior yearling class. A sappy, smooth individual was in second, but below that the entries were not quite so well finished. Henderson won in a class of ten senior calves with a smooth, deep, thick, nicely-finished steer. There was the strongest competition in this class of any, as all the entries were pretty well fleshed and had good conformation. The red ribbon in the junior calf class went to Russell on a sappy calf that was an exceptionally nice handler. The export steer class and the herd was won by Russell, and the grand championship went to his winner in the senior yearling class.

Exhibitors.—John Brown & Son, Galt; Pritchard Bros., Elora; T. A. Russell, Downsview; W. Marquis & Son, Sunderland; J. Bowman, Guelph; Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; W. Readhead, Milton; J. P. Henderson, Guelph; Geo. Henderson, Guelph; Jacob Lerch, Preston.

Awards.—Fat steer, senior yearling: 1, Russell; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, Brown & Son; 4, Eastwood Bros. Fat steer, junior yearling: 1, T. A. Russell; 2, Brown & Son; 3, Pritchard Bros.; 4, Marquis & Son. Two export steers, under three years: 1, Russell; 2 and 3, Pritchard Bros.; 4, Brown & Son. Herd, three steers, senior yearling, junior yearling and calf: 1, Russell; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3 and 4, Brown & Son. Champion fat steer, Russell, on Clear the Way 2nd.



Dorset Horned Ram Lamb.
Champion at Canadian National for C. Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.

Poultry at the Canadian National.

The poultry exhibit at the Canadian National this year excelled that of previous years, both in number and quality of entries. The lay-out of the coops was an improvement over that of last year, and the poultry building was kept particularly clean. There was an absence of that stuffy, offensive odor which oftentimes characterizes a building where several thousands of birds are confined. There were over five thousand birds on exhibition. The old stock was in good condition, and the young stuff fairly well developed for this time of the year. The classes were well filled. In the American year, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds were in the lead. The Wyandotte classes were particularly well filled, and the quality was classed as extra by those in charge. There was a good showing of Dorkings and Black Orpingtons, and the Cornish entries were extra heavy. The quality of the light entries was superior to that of past years. White Leghorns led in numbers in the Mediate years. White Leghorns and the Brown and Black terranean breeds, with Anconas and the Brown and Black Leghorns pushing them hard. Minorcas have made a better showing in the past. Bantams were out strong, there being about five hundred entries.

Ducks, geese and turkeys made a good showing. A number of entries of turkeys and geese had to be refused owing to a lack of coops. The quality of the birds was never better.

There were between twelve and fifteen hundred entries of pigeons. In this classification there are many different varieties, and these birds attracted a good deal of attention. In the same building with the poultry was a large exhibit of rabbits; in fact, it was one of the largest shows of rabbits that has been held in Canada.

The poultry department under the supervision of Professor Graham and F. Marcellus, put on a demonstration each day to show the public how to distinguish the

working hens at different seasons of the year. In the coops were birds which had been trap-nested and their records kept. Some of the birds gave a particularly heavy production during December, January and February when eggs were high priced, and continued to lay heavily during the remainder of the year. There were birds that did not commence laying until near spring, and others again which, while going on the nest regularly, failed to produce eggs. Having the live birds and their records before them, the public were shown the characteristics of a layer and a non-layer, and were shown how to distinguish these birds by the color markings of the legs and ear lobes and by the flexibility of the pelvic arch. This demonstration attracted large crowds, as every poultryman is anxious to have as high a production from his flock as possible, and a high average production is impossible when a number of non-layers are left in the flock.

Field Crop Competition Awards in Grain and Vegetables.

The display of prize-winning grain of the Standing Field Crop Competition occupied one side of the centre wing of the Government Building, and adjoining was a splendid exhibit of vegetables from the Field Crop Competitions conducted by the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association. The quality of the grain and the general utility features of the exhibit have never been excelled in past years, the sheaves, particularly, being worthy of commendation. J. Lockie Wilson, who superintends the competitions and annually erects the exhibits, was greatly pleased with the remarkable excellence of the product selected from Ontario's fields and gardens. Following is the list of awards:

SHEAVES.

Oats.—Division 1: 1, H. L. Goltz, Bardville. Division 2: 1, Thompson Bros., Indian River; 2, M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 3, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon; 4, Colin McGregor, Coe Hill. Division 3: 1, Robt. McCowan, Scarboro; 2, E. Barbour, Hillsburg; 3, Alex. McKague, Teeswater; 4, Robt. Thompson, St. Paul's.

Wheat.—Division 1: 1, S. Polmateer, Gravenhurst; 2, I. Groh, West Gravenhurst. Division 2: 1, Ross Kimbell, Bobcaygeon; 2, A. A. Colwill, Newcastle; 3, M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon; 4, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon. Division 3: 1, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; 2, R. S. Frisby & Son, Unionville; 3, S. Phillips, Lucknow; 4, Andrew McKague, Teeswater.

Barley.—Division 2: 1, C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville. Division 3: 1, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga.

GRAIN.

Oats.—Division 1: 1, H. L. Goltz; Division 2: 1, Thos. Sellers, Zephyr; 2, C. H. Ketcheson, Belleville; 3, M. Boyd & Co.; 4, Homer White, Picton. Division 3: 1, Robt. McCowan; 2, F. G. Hutton, Welland; 3, J. McDiarmid, Lucknow; 4, Robt. Thompson, St. Mary's.

Wheat.—Division 1: 1, I. Groh. Division 2: 1, R. E. Osborne, Bowmanville; 2, H. Bickle, Port Hope; 3, Jas. S. Moore, Bellamy; 4, J. C. Connerty, Kemptonville. Division 3: 1, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt; 2, R. S. Frisby & Son, Unionville; 3, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; 4, R. A. Sutherland, Stroud.

Barley.—Division 2: 1, C. H. Ketcheson. Division 3: 1, A. W. Vansickle.

VEGETABLES.

Celery.—1, J. J. Davis, London; 2, Geo. Harris, Belleville; 3, Tizzard Bros., Humber Bay; 4, Art. Carlton, Lambton Mills; 5, C. E. Post, Brighton; 6, Jones Bros., Islington; 7, I. McInnes, London.

Onions.—1, Brown Bros., Humber Bay; 2, E. Crandall, Ingersoll; 3, Geo. Aymer, Humber Bay; 4, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 5, J. McMullen, Cumming's Bridge; 6, Art. Carlton; 7, Tizzard Bros.

Potatoes.—1, G. W. Bycroft, London; 2, T. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 3, John McMullen, Cumming's Bridge; 4, H. M. Rittenhouse, Beamsville; 5, W. J. Downing, Trenton; 6, Phil. May, Belle River; 7, R. F. Martin, Beamsville.

Tomatoes.—1, T. K. Aymer; 2, W. J. Downing; 3, Geo. Harris, Belleville; 4, S. Sylvestre, Tecumseh; 5, J. J. Davis; 6, W. E. Eborall, Beamsville; 7, M. May, Tecumseh.

Cabbage.—1, T. K. Aymer; 2, Geo. Aymer; 3, J. A. Humphrey, Stratford; 4, Tizzard Bros.; 5, Brown Bros.; 6, J. Baker, Catarinaqui; 7, Jno. McMullen.

Melons.—1, G. W. Bycroft; 2, J. Baker; 3, W. Trick, Ottawa; 4, B. Lancaster, Catarinaqui; 5, Cook Bros., Catarinaqui; 6, Philip Jean, London; 7, A. McInnes, London.

Stock Judging Competition at Canadian National.

The Canadian National Executive and the Department of Agriculture are to be congratulated for the step taken in conducting judging competitions at this large exhibition. The prizes are liberal and an inducement for young men to try their skill at placing high-class animals and giving reasons for such placings. Last year there was a large entry for judging the various classes of stock. This year interest has not lagged, from fifteen to twenty young men under twenty-five years of age were entered in each of the different classes. The competition was held the second Wednesday of the Canadian National, and we believe that the entries should have been double what they were. There are many advantages accruing from taking part in such competitions. There is no reason why more young men from fifteen to twenty years of age should not take part. Some of the best

work this year was done by men of this age. Young men should take advantage of these competitions, as it tends to start them studying breed type and conformation and the sizing up of animals according to their various qualities. It takes practice to become a good judge of stock. The information gained in these competitions will be valuable to these men in later years. The following are the winners in the various classes, together with the County they live in and the score they obtained: Heavy horses, (possible score 200): 1, C. Young, York, 190; 2, H. M. Hill, York, 182; 3, Fred Gardhouse, York, 181; 4, C. Parnell, Wellington, 172; 5, H. Peacock, Haldimand, 171; 6, O. Cox, York, 168; 7, R. B. Henry, York, 167; 8, H. Young, Bruce, 165; 9, E. Jerome, Wentworth, 164; 10, I. N. King, York, 158.

Beef Cattle, (possible score 200): 1, F. Gardhouse, York, 196; 2, F. M. Snider, Waterloo, 181; 3, H. Kane, York, 172; 4, A. B. Baldson, York, 171; 5, D. J. Lerch, Waterloo, 170; 6, W. E. Snowden, Durham, 165; 7, F. A. Lockwood, Middlesex, 163; 8, W. H. Hunter, Dufferin, 160; 9, T. B. Barrett, Norfolk, 158; 10, Wm. Crysler, Welland, 156.

Dairy Cattle, (possible score 200): 1, H. I. Seymour, Durham, 190; 2, J. B. Hanmer, Oxford, 183; 3, F. A. Sullivan, York, 182; 4, H. Collard, York, 178; 5, H. Jose, Durham, 168; 6, C. H. Lane, Lincoln, 165; 7, T. R. Maxwell, Peel, 164; 8, L. Challand, Norfolk, 163; 9, W. J. Seymour, Durham, 162; 10, L. E. Dymont, Brant, 159.

Sheep, (possible score 200): 1, R. C. Armstrong, Bruce, 173; 2, J. Lloyd-Jones, Brant, 171; 3, D. E. McEwen, Middlesex, 153; 4, H. Packham, Lincoln, 148; 5, B. A. Wilson, Victoria, 147; 6, T. Lloyd-Jones, Brant, 145; 7, E. McKague, Victoria, 139; 8, C. Wright, Victoria, 122; 9, W. L. Clarkson, York, 119; 10, F. Barrett, Norfolk, 116.

Swine, (possible score 200): 1, C. B. Boynton, York, 185; 2, R. Templar, Brant, 156; 3, W. Buchanan, Essex, 132; 4, J. Beaton, Wentworth, 128; 5, S. Merrill, Middlesex, 126; 6, C. H. Love, York, 123; 7, H. Sellers, Essex, 119; 8, W. T. Reid, Simcoe, 118; 9, F. Rolston, Norfolk, 108; 10, O. Lerch, Waterloo, 107.

Poultry, (possible score 200): 1, R. A. Trousdale, Wellington, 173; 2, H. R. Dabell, Welland, 150; 3, G. B. Hood, Wellington, 141; 4, E. Beemer, Welland, 140; 5, A. C. Crowhurst, Durham, 136; 6, A. McBride, Norfolk, 113; 7, C. R. Blake, Norfolk, 111; 8, W. W. Lord, Durham, 110.

Grain and Roots, (possible score 300): 1, C. Young, York, 264; 2, G. B. Hood, Wellington, 252; 3, H. J. Seymour, Durham, 247; 4, W. T. Reid, Simcoe, 238; 5, D. J. Lerch, Waterloo, 235; 6, F. Barrett, Norfolk, 234; 7, E. McKague, Victoria, 227; 8, H. Jose, Durham, 226; 9, Fred M. Snider, Waterloo, 225; 10, Wm. Crysler, Welland, 224.

Fruit and Vegetables, (Possible score 800): 1, H. Dabell, 665; 2, E. Beemer, 653; 3, F. A. Lockwood, 636; 4, L. Challand, 588; 5, H. Young, 573; 6, T. B. Barrett, 556; 7, L. A. Squair, Durham, 545; 8, E. Riddell, Norfolk, 512; 9, F. Brown, Norfolk, 508; 10, L. Corbett, Norfolk, 506.

Winners in The Wool Competition.

There was a fairly large entry in the classes for fleece wool at the Canadian National Exhibition. Following is a list of the awards: Fine, medium comb: 1, H. Arkell; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Mark & Son; 4, R. McEwen; 5, E. Barbour; 6 and 7, J. R. Kelsey. Medium comb: 1 and 7, Kelsey; 2, Telfer Bros.; 3, Arkell; 4, Mark & Son; 5 and 6, Barbour; 8, Mrs. Ayre. Coarse Comb: 1 and 7, G. B. Armstrong; 2, Arkell; 3, Mark & Son; 4, A. W. Whitelaw; 5, N. Park; 6, Mrs. Ayre. Lustre: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3, Mark & Son; 4 and 5, Armstrong; 6, Park; 7, Mrs. Ayre.

Our Scottish Letter.

Harvest has begun and the prospects are fairly good. The weather at time of writing (August 17) is what in Scotland is called "broken," which means that there are frequent alternations of sunshine and shower. Happily the Lammas floods which usually come about the beginning of August were this year of a somewhat mild description. They have not flattened crops as is usually their wont, and at the moment the prospect of a speedy in-gathering of the cereals, at least in the earlier districts, is quite good. The wheat crop is the best of the cereals. It is reported officially to be well above average. Barley is a normal crop. Oats are below normal or average. The staggering proposition meanwhile is the potato crop. For the first time almost in memory the early potato crop is not yet all out of the ground. An Ayrshire farmer with about 60 acres of Epicures to lift at the middle of August is rather disposed to cherish misgivings regarding the Government policy. He has grown all the potatoes he could find it possible to grow, and finds himself to-day with an unremunerative crop on his hands. Epicures are not a variety of potatoes that can be stored. They must be eaten as they are dug, and the land at once cropped with something of the nature of rape which will make autumn and early winter feeding for hoggets—that is weaned lambs. Such a crop must, however, be sown immediately behind the potato diggers, and to be successful should be all in the ground by the end of July. There is to be an open market for potatoes from the beginning of August until the beginning of November. The Government is under obligation to take over the whole potato crop as from first November, and meanwhile a roving commission has been appointed, whose duty it will be to go over the country and value the crop, for which a minimum price has been guaranteed. One thing which militates against the consumption of the potato crop is the unwise action of the Government in subsidising the

production of bread. The effect of this was to put a premium on the consumption of bread, at the very time when there should have been a premium put on the consumption of potatoes and an embargo put on the consumption of bread. While the action of the Ministry of Food in general has been salutary and effective, its method of dealing with the bread and potato problem has been anything but satisfactory. Certain phases of that dealing have been anything but conducive to the relief of the food stringency. What developments may appear before the first of November are in the lap of Providence. Much will depend on the condition of the potato crop as affected by blight. There are rumors of its appearance in the south, but so far Scotland remains immune. Should this happy condition continue throughout the autumn and the whole crop practically be saved, it will not be easy to convince farmers to raise a heavy potato crop next year.

Live stock of all kinds continue to make great prices. Sales of dairy Shorthorns, British Friesians, Jerseys and Red Polls, among cattle; Suffolks among horses; Suffolk sheep, and pigs of all breeds have resulted in averages almost, and in some cases altogether, without precedent. The attention of the public is also being anew directed to efforts at improvement of established breeds. In the Lake District of Cumberland, at a farm sale lately, a dairy cow made the extraordinary price of £64 10s. She was the descendant in the fourth generation of a Highland cow which had been mated with a dairy Shorthorn bull, and the next two crosses were also dairy Shorthorns. The cow had few indications of her Highland ancestry, but she and her relatives of the same line of breeding possessed the constitution of the Highlander. It was in order to secure this characteristic that the experiment of crossing referred to was made. It will be remembered by readers of the story of Bates of Kirklevington that the model towards which he worked in breeding Shorthorns was the Highland heifer. The dairy Shorthorn of the north of England is essentially a Bates product. The late Mr. James Bruce, of Inverguhomery, Aberdeenshire, the founder of the Augustas, also favored the blending of the Shorthorn with Highland blood. He founded a family of Shorthorns which bear the name of Rothiemurebus. Their original was a Highland cow to which Mr. Bruce gave this name. He mated her and her female descendants to the fifth generation with Shorthorn bulls, and eventually had the number of pure-bred crosses which qualified for registration in Coates' Herd Book. Of course, the pedigrees are what purists call "short," and the race are not eligible according to American or Argentine standards. That does not matter. They are right good cattle, and on several occasions Mr. Bruce secured high honors with steers of the Shorthorn-Rothiemurebus foundation at the Smithfield Show. Another favorer of this cross was the late Earl of Camperdown. His go-ahead factor, Mr. Joseph Murray, at the Home Farm of Dryburgh, Dundee, bred many fine cattle from the Highland foundation crossed by the Shorthorn bull. In the fifth generation few traces of the Highland ancestry remained, except perhaps an undue strength of horn, and certainly much greater stamina than is to be found in the pure-bred Shorthorn. Bullocks of the first cross and grades of the Shorthorn-Highland combination are in high favor with butchers.

Dairy Shorthorns are making great prices. At a sale in England a red roan bull, named Thornby Premier, calved in May, 1917, whose dam had a milk record with her first calf of 10,238 lbs. of milk, made £2,100, his buyer being Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart. The British-Friesian breed are forging ahead at a great rate. Quite a number of noblemen are taking up the cult, including the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Pirrie, the Earl of Leirtrim, and Lord Rothermere. At a recent auction sale 58 cows and heifers of this breed made an average of £167, and six bulls an average of £223. Red Poll cattle are also experiencing notable revival, several sales have been held in East Anglia, where the breed is chiefly to be found, and among buyers are several Scots gentlemen who are founding herds. Red Polls are rather beautiful cattle. They are admittedly descended from the Galloway, but they have been bred for at least a century for the dual-purpose of milk and beef, and possibly among British breeds they give as good results as any for milk and beef, or rather beef and milk combined. Suffolk horses, Suffolk sheep, and Large Black pigs made unprecedented prices and averages at the dispersion sale of Mr. Kenneth Clark's herds and stud at Sudbourne, Ipswich, Suffolk, in July. The five-year-old Suffolk Punch, Beau Brocade, made the breed record price of £2,100, and 98 Suffolk horses and mares of all ages made the phenomenal average of £338 12s. Suffolk sheep are becoming more and more popular, and this year there are 138 registered flocks in Suffolk and Essex, the home of the breed, and 102 such flocks in other parts of the kingdom. Of these, 20 are in Scotland, the most prominent of them being the flock of Mr. G. Bertram Shields, Dolphingstone, Tranent in East Lothian. Mr. Shields also breeds Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, and his farm is one of the best worth visiting in Scotland.

Pigs have, however, made the greatest advances in prices of any class of stock. At Mr. Kenneth Clark's dispersion sale the Large Black sow Sudbourne Senora II made the extraordinary price of 455 guineas or £477 15s., and 144 head of Large Blacks made an average of £42 15s. At an earlier sale of the breed known as the Gloucester Old Spots, 66 head made an average of £42 12s. These averages, high as they are, are all outdistanced by the averages made for three breeds at the Early of Rosebery's sale held at Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, on 2nd August. On that occasion 24 Large Whites made £47 9s. 6d.; 39 Middle Whites made

£59 2s. 6d., and 19 Berkshires made £61 12s. 4d. The average for 100 pigs of all three breeds was £54 14s. 1d. This is the British record for a pig sale. It is likely to remain the record. The Middle Whites were amazingly good. This breed is rapidly growing in popularity, and for commercial purposes a cross between the Large White boar and the Middle White sow can scarcely be beaten. The Dalmeny herd of Middle Whites is spoken of as one of the best in Great Britain. Large Blacks are now being bred somewhat extensively in Scotland. They are in keen demand for export purposes, i. e., especially to warmer climates.

Whilst pure-bred stock have been selling at very high prices, it cannot be said that commercial cattle feeding is, under existing conditions, proving remunerative. The existing conditions broadly stated are that feeders are compelled to buy their stores in a free market and to sell their finished or fat cattle in a controlled market. Recently the *Scottish Farmer* published the Balance Sheets of four East Lothian farmers, relative to their cattle-feeding results for the season 1917-1918. On Farm A 75 head were fed, resulting in a loss of £379, or at the rate of £5 1s. 3d. per bullock. On Farm B 75 head were fed with an overhead loss of £451 or £6 0s. 5d. per bullock. On Farm C 71 head were fed. The loss here was £323 or £4 9s. 8d. per bullock. On Farm D 59 were fed, at a loss of £325 or at the rate of £5 10s. per bullock. It may be asked, why do men buy their stores at prices which cannot possibly leave a profit? The answer is that they cannot help themselves. They must grow turnips and straw in the course of the rotation of cropping, and they must have cattle to consume the said turnips and straw. Otherwise they will be minus dung for their next season's crop. The remedy would appear to be the control of prices of store cattle as well as of fat cattle, so that the feeder would have some prospect of making a profit and getting something for his turnips and straw. But the bulk of the store cattle fed in Scotland come from Ireland, and the one thing which the Government will not do is subject Ireland to the same laws and Orders as the rest of Great Britain. The British farmer is a patient animal, and the Scottish farmer is supremely patient but even he may turn, and disclosures such as are made in these balance sheets should teach the Government a lesson.

An interesting experiment in cropping poor land has been made during the past seven years by Professor William Somerville, D.Sc., the Sibthorpe Professor of Agriculture in the University of Oxford. Dr. Somerville is a Scotsman, a native of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, with plenty of brains and sound practical knowledge. He was first Lecturer in Forestry in Edinburgh University, thereafter he went to Newcastle-on-Tyne as head of the Agricultural Department of the Durham University. From thence he went to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and now for several years he has filled his present chair in Oxford University, his predecessor having been the famous Robert Warrington, F.R.S. When at Newcastle Dr. Somerville founded the Cockle Park Experiment Station, near to Morpeth, and then conducted, over a period of years, a famous series of experiments in the improvement of poor grazing land. These experiments attracted widespread attention when the results were published under the title of Manure and Mutton Experiments. The object of Dr. Somerville was to discover a method of improving the pasture on poor land without breaking it up with the plough. The agent employed was liberal dressings with basic slag in order to restore a sufficiency of phosphates to the soil. The test was the number of sheep which the land so dressed would carry and fatten. It is generally agreed that Dr. Somerville demonstrated the possibility of so restoring the fertility of such land. He has been preaching for many years that much land in Great Britain, and especially in England, that has gone almost out of cultivation was capable of being restored by similar means, and in a pamphlet published by the Board above-named he tells the story of his own personal experience in putting into practice what he has preached. The place which he rented for the purpose bore the appropriate name of Poverty Bottom. It is situated on the South Downs not far from the town of Newhaven in Sussex. It thoroughly deserved its name, being, as Dr. Somerville observes, "sufficiently bad" for the purpose he had in view. By the means already indicated, in the course of seven years, and the home breeding of the stock carried on the farm, he has in the seven years increased the live stock on the farm by 50 per cent., increased the productivity of the land tenfold, and made a place, which was abandoned as wholly unprofitable, yield an average annual income of £338 and a free house. This story of Poverty Bottom is one of the most exhilarating pieces of agricultural literature read by us for a long time. It is to be hoped the lesson taught may be laid to heart by many an English farmer.

SCOTLAND YBT.

Western Fair Bigger Than Ever.

As we go to press preparations are being made for staging one of the biggest events ever held on the Western Fair grounds at London. The entries of horses are particularly strong, and it is said by the directors who have charge of this department that there were never so many horses at London on any past occasion. The same is also said of the sheep, which are particularly strong. The beef cattle department is made up of some of the best herds coming from Toronto, and a good line-up of local candidates coming in from Western Ontario, making a splendid exhibit. Dairy cattle, too, are of good quality and numerically up to the record. Accommodation at the Grounds is being taxed to house all the live stock pouring in.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 5

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,030	7,915	5,663	\$15.00	\$10.75	\$15.50	933	685	722	\$17.50	\$15.50	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,510	1,396	1,553	13.65	10.25	13.00	653	513	907	15.00	15.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,415	1,424	1,445	13.65	10.25	13.00	573	291	474	15.00	15.00	15.00
Winnipeg	6,380	9,332	7,993	14.50	10.50	15.00	226	196	339	13.00	13.00	12.00
Calgary	2,690	1,913	3,970	13.00	9.00	13.00	157	114	107	8.50	9.00	8.50
Edmonton	1,494	912	1,387	13.50	8.00	14.00						

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29	Week Ending Sept. 5	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Aug. 29
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	3,604	4,536	3,418	\$20.00	\$18.25	\$19.75	3,456	4,976	7,792	\$17.75	\$15.75	\$19.00
Montreal Pt. St. Charles)	1,916	2,308	1,630	20.00	17.75	20.00	1,251	4,476	5,070	17.00	14.50	18.00
Montreal (East End)	1,478	1,468	904	20.00	17.75	20.00	985	685	3,319	17.00	14.50	18.00
Winnipeg	2,263	2,356	3,733	19.00	17.00	19.00	760	1,153	2,478	16.50	13.00	17.00
Calgary	843	658	46	19.00	16.00	18.75	2,139	25	3,534	14.00	12.50	14.00
Edmonton	343	270	457	18.20	16.05	18.25	180	47	338	12.50	12.00	12.50

Market Comments.

Toronto.

There was a liberal movement of cattle to the stock yards during the week and an active demand existed, with prices about steady with those prevailing at the close of the previous week. Among the offerings were a number of loads of good heavy cattle for which stock the local abattoirs were ready purchasers. Cattle continue to move freely to the Buffalo market and other United States points, six hundred head being shipped south from the local yards during the week. In addition, several hundred went out on through billing. Choice heavy cattle sold from \$15 to \$16 per hundred, four head averaging fourteen hundred and thirty pounds bringing the latter price on Wednesday, while a load of thirteen hundred pounds sold on Monday at \$15.50 per hundred. Of steers between the weights of ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, seventeen head of eleven hundred and seventy pounds sold at \$15, twenty head of eleven hundred and forty pounds at \$14.10; seventeen head averaging twelve hundred pounds at \$14.75; nine head of ten hundred and forty pounds at \$14.40, while other good sales were made from \$13 to \$13.75. There was little improvement in the demand for light weight butcher cattle and anything under ten hundred pounds was slow to sell. Few cattle of ten hundred pounds sold as high as \$13, and \$12.50 appeared to be the market for those of choice grading, while good quality cattle around this weight sold from \$11 to \$12, medium from \$9.75 to \$10.50, and common from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hundred. Cows and bulls were in steady demand and up to \$10.50 per hundred was paid for choice cows and, with one or two exceptions, \$10.50 was also the top level for bulls. Good cows and bulls sold from \$9 to \$9.25 and common and medium stock from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred. The demand from country points for stockers and feeders showed much improvement and fully ten hundred head were shipped out to Ontario farms. A few short keep feeders of about eleven hundred pounds were bought for Christmas marketing at \$11.75 per hundred, while good feeders of eight hundred to nine hundred pounds were in demand at \$10.50 to \$11 per hundred. Breedy stockers sold from \$9.50 to \$10, with medium stock selling from \$7.75 to \$8.50. Choice veal calves were in good demand from \$16 to \$17.50 per hundred, but heavy calves were inclined to be slow sellers. Medium calves sold from \$13 to \$15 and common calves from \$10 to \$12.

The lamb trade was slow on Monday at a top of about \$17, although a few choice lambs sold at \$17.75. On Tuesday, trading was steady while on Wednesday a little more activity was displayed, the most of the lambs selling around \$17.50, with a few at \$17.75. The market closed on Thursday at this latter level. Breeding sheep are selling from \$14 to \$16 per hundred and heavy fat sheep from \$11 to \$13 per hundred.

There was little change in hog prices during the week. Packers were not willing to pay above \$19.50 per hundred for selects, fed and watered, but a few decks went to local butchers from \$19.75

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	138	\$14.75	\$14.50-\$15.25	\$15.50	122	\$13.00	\$12.50-\$13.65	\$13.65	
STEERS good	611	14.26	14.00-15.00	15.00					
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	70	12.25	12.00-13.00	13.50					
STEERS good	1,009	12.25	11.75-12.50	13.25	220	11.00	10.00-12.00	13.00	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	643	9.75	9.00-10.50	10.75	179	9.25	8.50-10.00	10.00	
HEIFERS good	496	12.48	11.75-13.00	13.50	57	9.25	8.50-10.50	10.75	
HEIFERS fair	313	10.49	10.00-10.75	11.00	132	7.75	7.00-8.00	8.00	
HEIFERS common	164	8.75	8.50-9.50	9.75					
COWS good	533	9.75	9.00-10.25	10.50	41	9.50	9.00-10.50	10.50	
COWS common	860	7.53	7.00-8.00	8.75	162	7.75	7.50-8.50	9.00	
BULLS good	56	9.75	9.00-10.25	10.50	2	9.00	9.00-	9.00	
BULLS common	379	8.00	7.50-8.50	9.50	510	7.35	6.75-8.50	8.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	341	6.00	5.75-6.50	6.75	72	5.75	5.00-6.50	6.75	
OXEN	2				7	9.50	8.50-10.50	10.50	
CALVES veal	923	14.50	13.00-16.00	17.50	263	10.50	6.75-15.00	15.00	
CALVES grass	10	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	390	7.00	6.50-7.50	7.50	
STOCKERS good	314	9.60	9.25-10.25	10.25					
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	700	8.21	7.75-8.50	9.50					
FEEDERS good	181	10.84	10.50-11.50	11.50					
FEEDERS 800-1,000 fair	220	10.32	10.00-10.75	10.75					
HOGS selects	3,233	19.64	19.00-20.00	20.00	1,480	20.00	20.00-	20.00	
HOGS heavies	14	19.50	19.50-19.75	19.75	245	20.00	20.00-	20.00	
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	198	18.00	17.50-18.50	18.75	106	17.00	17.00-	17.00	
HOGS sows	154	17.68	16.50-18.50	18.50	4				
HOGS stags	5	14.60	14.50-14.75	14.75	604	17.00	17.00-	17.00	
LAMBS good	2,872	16.94	16.00-17.75	17.75	510	16.25	16.00-16.50	16.50	
LAMBS common	247	15.48	15.00-16.00	16.00					
SHEEP heavy	57	12.19	11.00-13.00	13.00	101	13.00	12.00-13.50	13.50	
SHEEP light	161	14.39	13.00-15.00	15.50	36	12.00	12.00-	12.00	
SHEEP common	119	9.00	8.00-10.00	11.00					

and \$20. Hog receipts were exceptionally light for the week.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 29, Canadian packing houses purchased 344 calves, 4,002 butcher cattle, 4,184 hogs and 3,398 sheep. Local butchers purchased 310 calves, 548 butcher cattle, 389 hogs and 1,341 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 16 calves, 463 stockers, 342 feeders and 266 sheep. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 82 calves, 72 butcher cattle, 31 stockers and 360 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 29, inclusive, were: 166,879 cattle, 43,108 calves, 231,417 hogs and 38,673 sheep; compared with 163,705 cattle, 35,679 calves, 317,226 hogs and 37,534 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

The week's receipts of live stock, with the exception of sheep were about equal in volume to those of the previous week. On account of the sharp decline in the price of lambs during the week ending August 29, offerings during the past week were greatly reduced, only twenty-seven hundred and fifty head being received; compared with fifty-nine hundred and fifty on hand during the previous week. As a consequence of a

good inquiry and the light receipts the price of good lambs was advanced \$1 per hundred, most of the sales being made at \$17. There was a larger percentage of cattle of fairly good quality offered than for some weeks past and a steady trade was in evidence throughout the week, and while prices were generally unchanged, there were some variations in the better grades of butcher cattle and trading in these was possibly 15 or 20 cents per hundred higher, quality considered. Sales of common butcher cattle and canner stock were mostly made at prices 25 cents per hundred higher than the sales of the previous week. The heaviest load of cattle offered was made up of rather rough fat steers weighing about twelve hundred pounds each; this load was sold at \$13 per hundred. The top price of the week was \$13.65 which was paid for a load of good quality steers averaging eleven hundred and eighty pounds. Cattle of lighter weights were weighed up from \$9.50 to \$12.50, while canners and cutters changed hands readily at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6.75 per hundred. The feature of the trade in bulls was the noticeable reduction in the offerings of stock of small size and light weights. The best bulls offered, the quality of which was only medium, sold at \$9 per hundred, and those of common quality from \$6.75 to \$8.50. Calves of

good quality sold up to \$15 per hundred in a strong market; most of the sales were made from \$13.50 to \$15, while grass calves sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

The market for hogs was steady throughout the week at unchanged prices, selects sold at \$20.25 per hundred off car weights, and sows at \$3 per hundred below the price for selects.

Pt. St. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 29, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 505 calves, 73 canners and cutters, 746 bulls, 695 butcher cattle, 1,630 hogs and 1,957 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 13 calves, 15 milch cows and 361 lambs. Shipments to United States consisted of 369 calves and 1,963 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 29, inclusive, were: 27,618 cattle, 52,547 calves, 44,418 hogs and 21,276 sheep; compared with 26,247 cattle, 44,396 calves, 58,456 hogs and 17,949 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 29, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 473 calves, 1,287 butcher cattle, 904 hogs and 1,389 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 1 calf and 380 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid up - 12,911,700
 Reserve Funds - 14,564,000
 Total Assets - 321,000,000

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Branches throughout every Province
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ACCOUNTS OF FARMERS INVITED
 SALE NOTES COLLECTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
 AT ALL BRANCHES

to August 29, inclusive, were: 25,359 cattle, 33,980 calves, 28,104 hogs and 15,163 sheep; compared with 29,250 cattle, 34,859 calves, 31,260 hogs and 14,301 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle prices generally showed an advance at Buffalo last week, prices on shipping steers being advanced from a quarter to half dollar, while the market on butchering stuff generally was very active at prices a full quarter to half above the previous week on fat grades, canner and cutter stuff selling from a dime to fifteen cents higher. The substantial decline of the previous week had the effect of lightening the run considerably and the result was a much better trade all round. There were in the neighborhood of sixty-five loads of Canadians, best steers from the Dominion selling at \$16.75. Stockers and feeders and bulls sold mostly a half higher and the trade showed improvement in the dairy cow division. Offerings for the week totaled 5,250 head, as against 8,525 head for the previous week and as compared with 5,575 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$16.50 to \$16.75; plain and medium, \$13 to \$14; coarse and common, \$11 to \$12.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$16.50 to \$17.25; fair to good, \$15 to \$16; common and plain, \$11 to \$12.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$14.50 to \$15.50; best handy, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$15.

Cows and Heifers—Best heavy heifers, \$13 to \$14; fair to good, \$11.25 to \$12; good butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9; common, \$7 to \$7.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11.50 to \$13; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$5 to \$6.50; old rims, \$4 to \$4.50.

Bull—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering, \$9.50 to \$10; sausage, \$8 to \$8.50; light bulls, \$6.50 to \$8; oxen, \$7 to \$12.

Stockers and Feeders—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.50; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; Best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers—Good to best (small lots) \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, (small lots), \$80 to \$85; in carloads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Buyers were pretty bearish the first two days of last week and with fairly good receipts, prices were generally lower. Monday, values went off 10 to 15 cents from the previous week's close, and Tuesday there was a further decline of five to ten cents. On the opening day one deck of prime heavies made \$21.20, and while a few scattering sales made at \$21.15, bulk sold at \$21.10, with commoner kinds ranging down to \$20.85. Tuesday's top was \$21.10, with majority selling at \$21. Wednesday a ten to twenty cent advance was noted over Tuesday, best grades bringing from \$21.10 to \$21.20, with a few yorkers as

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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

high as \$21.30, and Thursday, under light receipts the market was from a dime to twenty-five cents lower. Friday, good hogs were steady to a dime lower and common grades went off 10 to 15 cents. On the fifth day of the week heavies landed at \$20.75, more desirable kinds ranged from \$20.75 to \$21, according to quality, and pigs, which were the same as the fore part of the week, moved at \$20.50. Roughs \$17.50 to \$18 and stags \$15 down. Receipts for the past week totaled 14,700 head, as compared with 13,856 head for the week before and 9,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Last week opened with top lambs selling at \$17.75 and Tuesday the market was a quarter lower, bulk going at \$17.50. The next three days the market was the same as Monday, bulk changing hands at \$17.75. Few cull lambs reached up to \$15 but the majority went from \$14.50 down, skips going as low as \$8. Top yearlings were quoted from \$14.50 to \$15, best wether sheep \$13.50 to \$13.75 and ewes, unless the breeding kind, could not be ranged above \$12.50. The past week's receipts were 8,500 head, as compared with 8,156 head for the week before and 5,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices held to a very high range again last week. Monday the bulk of the tops sold at \$21 and while not many were placed the next three days above \$20.50, Friday prices equaled the former American record, best selling up to \$21.50. Handy cull grades reached \$18 and only the grassy kinds fell below \$12. Friday the tops out of a deck of Canadian veals sold at \$20.50, some weighty rough Canadians moved at \$12 and \$12.50 and some grassy kinds landed at \$10. Offerings for the past week aggregated 2,875 head, being against 2,536 head for the week previous and 1,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 9, consisted of 248 cars, 4,948 cattle, 560 calves, 1,501 hogs, 1,605 sheep and lambs. Strong, active market. Top for heavy steers, \$16. Prices on all classes of cattle steady, with last week. Lambs, \$17 to \$17.75. Sheep and calves strong. Hogs, \$19.50, fed.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (basis in store Montreal). No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.27; No. 2 spring, \$2.26; No. 3 spring, \$2.22. Manitoba wheat (in store, Fort William, including 2½c. tax).—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 85½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 82½c.; No. 1 feed 79½c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop) according to freights outside; No. 2, white, 76c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 75c. to 77c.

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

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

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

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1.03 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, \$10.85, Montreal; \$10.85, Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, war quality, \$10.95.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$19; mixed, \$16 to \$17.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:
 City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13½c.; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 22c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solid, in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—The butter market again kept practically stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh made pound squares, 46c. to 47c. per lb., creamery solids, 44c. to 46c. per lb.; dairy, 40c. to 43c. per lb.

Oleomargarine, 32c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs also remained unchanged in price, selling as follows, wholesale: New-laid No. 1, 46c. to 48c. per dozen; select, 50c. to 52c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 25c. per lb.; new twins, 25½c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices kept stationary on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 26c. to 27c. per lb.; comb (pound sections) per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Poultry.—There was not any change in poultry prices during the week: The following being for live weight, now paid to the producer. Spring chickens, 35c. per lb.; roosters, 22c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 25c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 28c. per lb.; ducklings, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 30c. per lb.; turkeys, old, 25c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts have been heavy, but the general tone of the market has been slow and draggy with a slightly weaker tendency on some of the offerings.

Apples.—Prices materially declined: No. 1 Duchess being offered at \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. and the baskets ranging from 25c. to 60c. per 11 qts.

Cantaloupes. The general quality has been very low grade, and buyers hesitated about taking them even at reduced prices: green flesh ranging from 25c. to 40c. per 11 qts. 50c. to 60c. per 16 qts., while salmon flesh brought 50c. to 75c. per 11 qts., \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 16 qts. and \$2.75 to \$3 per 32-box crate.

Bananas declined, selling at 5½c. to 6c. per lb.

Blueberries.—The season is just about over, and shipments were of very poor quality, selling at 85c. to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Grapes.—Arrivals are increasing and quality—better than usual—prices being

The Molsons Bank

IS ALWAYS GLAD TO ASSIST FARMERS

in any legitimate financial way to make their farms more productive.



State your requirements to our local manager and he will be glad to advise and assist you.

being from 30c. to 40c. per 6-qt. flats, and 50c. to 60c. per 6-qt. lenos.

Peaches.—Peaches are also on the increase, selling at 40c. to 60c. per 6-qt. flats, 50 to \$1 per 6-qt. lenos; 65c. to 75c. per 11-qt. flats and 75c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. lenos.

Pears.—The quality has been very poor generally, selling at 30c. to 60c. per 6-qt. basket, and 40c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Plums.—Plums have had a better demand than any of the fruits so far this season, selling at 40c. to 70c. per 6-qt. basket, and 65c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Tomatoes.—Tomatoes declined, selling at 25c. to 35c. per 11-qt. flats; 40c. to 60c. per 11-qt. lenos.

Watermelons.—Domestic watermelons have been shipped in lightly, and were an active sale at 50c. to 75c. per 16-qt. basket, (2 to 3 melons.)

Beans.—Beans mostly sold at 35c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket, a few really choice bringing 60c.

Beets and carrots kept stationary in price at \$1.50 per bag.

Cabbage sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per 32-box crate and \$2 to \$2.50 per large crate.

Celery had a wide range of prices, selling at 35c. to \$1 per dozen, according to quality.

Corn has been abundant and a very slow sale ranging from 5c. to 15c. per dozen, a very small quantity of extra choice, bringing 20c. per dozen.

Cucumbers.—Ordinary cucumbers sold at 20c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket. Medium sized picklers at 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket, while Gherkins brought from \$1 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Mushrooms were the feature on the market the past week. Shipments increasing so suddenly that the price dropped from \$4 per 11-qt. basket down to \$1.50 per 11 qts. in one day.

Onions.—Onions declined: One-hundred pound sacks selling at \$3 and seventy-five pounds at \$2.

Potatoes also went down in price, Ontarios selling at \$2 to \$2.10 per bag and New Brunswick Delawares at \$2.25 per bag.

Chicago.

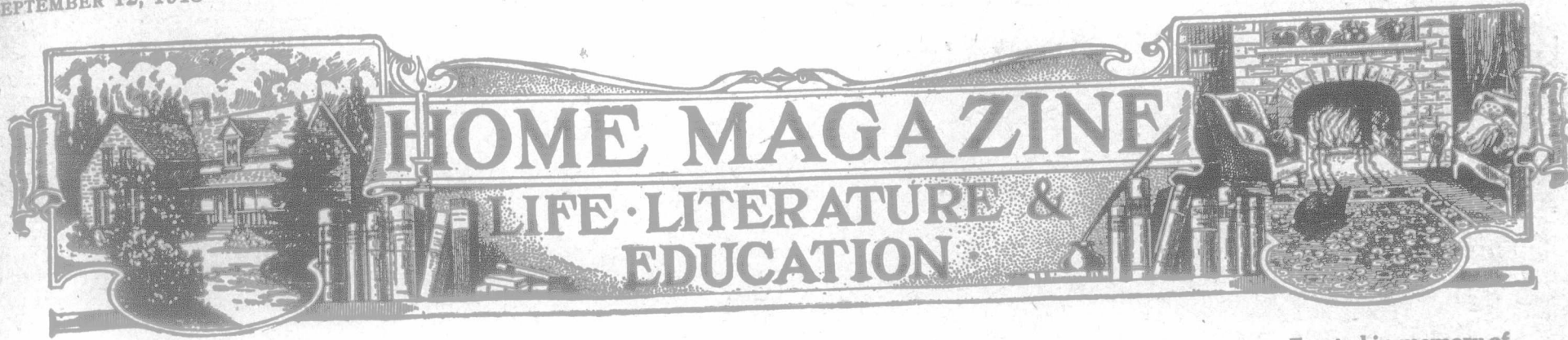
Hogs.—Top, \$20; butchers', \$19.25 to \$19.95; light, \$19.40 to \$20; packing, \$18.40 to \$19.10; rough, \$17.75 to \$18.25; pigs, good and choice, \$18.05 to \$19.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, good and best native steers steady to strong; others mostly 25c. lower. Westerns steady; butcher cattle mostly 50c. lower; bulls off more and canners less. Veal calves, 25c. to 50c. higher; stockers and feeders steady.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, fat classes of lambs and yearlings 25c. to 40c. lower. Sheep steady to 25c. lower; feeding classes of lambs steady to 25c. higher, and of sheep 25c. to 50c. higher; yearlings and breeders steady.

Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 27½c. to 27¾c.; average run, 26¾c. to 27c.; Montreal, finest easterns, 22½c. to 23c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 22¾c.; Iroquois, 22¾c.; Belleville, 22¾c.; Watertown, N. Y., 26¾c.



A Priceless Dower.

You that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Upon the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night
shall rise
The dawn of ampler life:

Rejoice, whatever anguish fills the heart,
That God has given you a priceless
dower—
To live in these great times, and bear
your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;

That ye may tell your sons—who see the
light
High in the heavens, their heritage to
take;
"I saw the Powers of Darkness put to
flight;
"I saw the Morning break."
—Author unknown.

With the Canadian Press Party at the War Front.

EARLY in June, as you may have learned from articles which have appeared in other departments of this paper and elsewhere, the Ministry of Information of Great Britain extended an invitation to a number of publishers and editors in Canada, to visit Great Britain and the Western war-front, as the guests of the British Government, in order that they might see, at first hand, conditions and accomplishments, in the Mother Land and closer to the battle lines. Among those invited was Mr. John Weld, of the *Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*, who, since his return a fortnight ago, has been kept rather continuously under interview by the editors of the various departments of his paper.

To the Home Department have fallen the stories of the trip through France, from a spectacular point of view, and of women's work in the old land and in the war zones. Not both of these can be given to-day,—but all in good time.

The party, it may be remarked, set sail from New York on June 27th, and sailed from Liverpool, on the return journey, on August 22nd. In the meantime they went through all sorts of munitions and other plants in Great Britain; visited the Grand Fleet; explored submarines and tanks; flew in airships, over old London; inspected hospitals; were introduced to the King and Queen, Premier Lloyd-George, Premier Clemenceau and other eminent folk; and motored 1,000 miles through the war-zone of Europe, there seeing, not only the chief cities, including ruined Verdun, but visiting also Vimy Ridge and other places where so many of our gallant Canadian boys have laid down their lives.

"What impressed me most," said Mr. Weld, after recounting the story of all this, "was the excellent organization everywhere in Great Britain and France. The people are tired of the war, but filled with the idea of victory. They are determined to keep on until the enemy is put in his place. Our fighting men, too, are fighting under the best conditions. They are well supplied with everything they need, well-fed, and well-officered, in the very pink of condition for continuing the drive."—In short, Mr. Weld has come home more optimistic than when he left, and more enthusiastic in regard to the great work that is being accomplished—though with bloodshed and suffering—for the great cause of Democracy throughout the world.

Now to the story of the trip through France, which must, of necessity, be greatly condensed.

IN July 17th the party arrived at Boulogne, where, as an indication of what might be expected, they were put through gas tests and taught how

to put on a gas mask in six seconds. Each man was then given a mask and steel helmet and the order was given that any man who lost his mask must drop out of the party. Subsequently these life-savers were always at hand, and, while in positions of danger, the steel helmets were continuously worn. The gas-mask, it will be remembered, was invented by Col. Nasmith of Toronto, although many types have since been evolved.

On July 18th a trip to Calais was made by motor-car. Along the road was seen a queer motley of nationalities working at various tasks, German prisoners everywhere assisting West Indians, dark-faced Algerians and coolies from China. In Calais itself—that city so long desired by the Kaiser, but from which his hordes have been twice intercepted and turned back by our indomitable armies—a visit was made to the places in which salvage work is being carried on, at so great a saving of time, money and material. Here workers were seen busily engaged repairing shoes, guns and all sorts of material sent back from the battle-lines. At this place, also, some of the hospital transport ships, which ply constantly to and fro across the strait to "Blighty", were visited. Afterwards a trip was made to the American Headquarters of the second army corps, under General Lewis, at Bruges, where the welcome news was heard of the opening of the great allied offensive.

NEXT day was an interesting one indeed, for it was then that the party, conducted by our own General Currie, took its way to Vimy Ridge. "The General, is a big man every way," said Mr. Weld, "big of body and of mind,—a fine commander." There, on the crest of the hill, looking over the shell-pocked ground, the little party stood, with varied emotions, while General Currie told the story of the great battle,

indicating this point and that where our boys advanced so gloriously, paying the price, but barring the way of the Hun from one of the most important positions on the war front. At this place a great crater could be seen about which, at one moment of the battle the opposing forces swarmed, so close on either edge that they were within speaking distance of each other, had speech been necessary or practicable during the roar of a great battle. It was the battle for Vimy, it will be remembered, which our boys had prepared for and rehearsed so many times, that when it occurred it was gone through as definitely as would have been a match of football after many weeks of preparation.

Speaking of the desolation of the shell scarred ground, Mr. Weld told of one interesting spot which, under the direction of Captain Hudson, M. P., for Wainwright, Alta., a large area of ground has been reclaimed and made luxurious with a rich growth of foodstuffs. Here were 125 acres given over to potatoes, 8 to cabbage, 8 to carrots, 8 to turnips, with other areas covered with tomatoes, pumpkins, celery, peas, onions, lettuce, parsnips and cauliflower. Even mushrooms were grown, and in no inconsiderable quantity. "Everything was tip-top," said Mr. Weld. The question often arises as to whether the shell-torn lands of Europe can be made fertile in any short period after the war. Captain Hudson's experiment, as well as others undertaken in the same way, would seem to show no reason for any apprehension. An interesting fact in connection with this "farm on no man's land" is that the land has been worked altogether by soldiers and horses unfit for service in the trenches, and with implements salvaged from the battlefields.—Talk about farming under difficulties!

Upon Vimy crest has been erected a great stone cairn surmounted by a lofty cross. The inscription reads:

Erected in memory of
Officers, non-commissioned officers
and men of the
Canadian Corps Artillery
who fell during the Vimy operations
April, 1917
Canadian Field Artillery
Canadian Garrison Artillery
Royal Field Artillery
Royal Garrison Artillery
South African Heavy Artillery

ON July 20 a visit was paid to the Canadian front lines. Here Mr. Weld was greatly impressed with the wonderful way in which the supplies of ammunition and food are taken in to the men, always after night, with great motor lorries that carry no lights. "In places", he said, "we passed roads where, for a mile or more there were thousands of auto trucks, as close together as they could move, two lines of them, the one going in the other out." The Canadian light railways, too, were samples of what Canada can do in rapid construction when she is put to it. Here the work of the Forestry Corps comes in. "It is a marvel", said Mr. Weld, "how much timber has been cut from the forests of France, and for how many purposes it is used. Everywhere necessary during the muddy season, for instance, the roads are covered with heavy planks 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick. If it were not for this the roads in many places could not be kept in shape at all for the heavy motor trucks. The Canadian boys are at home in the bush," he went on, "They can do this kind of work twice as fast as the Old Country men."

The medical corps and the nursing sisters also came in for praise that, were it not for their great accomplishment, might almost seem superlative. "They don't mind the gas much. They don't mind anything,—and they don't lose many cases."—So perfect has become



A Glimpse into No-Man's-Land.

This shows a camouflaged battery on the West front. Note the smoke from the concealed guns. Central News Photo Service.



The Fountain—A Favorite Meeting Place at "The Exhibition," Toronto.

modern surgery, training in nursing, and the use of antiseptics.

Food rationing for the men in the trenches is, of course, down to a science. The men get excellent meals, with all the food-materials necessary for keeping up health and strength, and they are kept cleaner than any armies ever before in the history of the world. This is true, not only of the Canadians, but of all the armies on the Western war-front.

ON July 21st the party was cordially received by Sir Douglas Haig, who spoke in glowing terms of the great work done by all of the armies fighting for the allied cause. The Canadians, he said are great fighters. Then he spoke, with great satisfaction, of recent splendid advances made by the French.

Rouen and Paris—the latter still gay, though covered with darkness at night and protected by sand-bags wherever treasures of art or architecture must be protected—were the next points of interest. Then came a trip to historic Verdun, now a mass of ruins, but which will forever blaze in history for the heroic defence there made by Petain's brave Frenchmen during the long cruel months when the armies of the Crown Prince there sought to break an opening and a road to Paris.

During their visit at Verdun the Canadian party were quartered with the officers in the Citadel, and dined and slept 60 feet below the surface, quite comfortably too. About Fort Douaumont they saw shells fall, sometimes startlingly near. Their conductors here, were Count Montebello, a very rich French nobleman whose forests are now being cut down for the war, and Captain Kenny of Halifax, who is connected with the Intelligence Department.

An interesting incident of the trip to Verdun was the opportunity the Press Party had to watch from afar a midnight raid on the enemy's lines. For half an hour, as they sat on the roof of the citadel, they watched the blazing sky, as thousands of shells were thrown among the Huns. Next morning, on the way back their motor cars passed along roads crowded with French guns and artillery divisions, ambulances and men returning from the attack.

On the return to Paris they were introduced to Premier Clemenceau, described as "a wonderful man, nearly eighty but looking more like sixty;" then the route led back towards Boulogne, with a pause at Hangest-sur-Somme, near Amiens, to see the splendid Canadian cavalry, under General Patterson, and another to visit Canadian Hospital No. 3, which was the first hospital to suffer at the hands of German fliers. Lt.-Col. Clifford Reason, of London, Ont., is the officer commanding here, and welcomed the men of the Press. "The building", said Mr. Weld, in speaking of the visit, "is an old fortress, and one end of it is completely in ruins." The attack was made on the night of the Corpus Christi festival, the 29th of May. Through the German Ambassador the Pope had been approached to ask the Allies to refrain from bombing Cologne, because of the celebration to be held there. This was done, and no bombs were dropped by the airmen of the Allies; but on that very night the kindness was returned by a deliberate bombing of this hospital. Shortly after midnight the

German planes appeared, and, to obtain better aim, lighted a flare. The bombs struck a portion of the old citadelle upon which a Red Cross had been painted very conspicuously, and crashed through the roof with such force that the occupants of the three floors in that portion were all killed or wounded. Thirty-four persons in all were killed and fifteen injured. Among the dead were Captain Meek of Regina, who was conducting an operation; his assistant, Lt. Sage, U. S. A., of Philadelphia; nursing sisters Pringle and McPherson of Vancouver, and nursing sister Baldwin, of London, Ontario; also a number of sergeants and orderlies.

Amiens was found to be absolutely deserted, the people having fled when it was bombarded by the Germans. In parts of it damage had been done, even to the fine old cathedral, one of the most beautiful in the world, which, according to approved Hun methods, appeared to have been used as a mark. Another city, likewise deserted but more completely devastated, was Arras, where to-day little is left but fragments of walls and heaps of debris.

ON the evening of July 27th, the party arrived again in Boulogne, and on the following day a motor trip led to Ypres via Hazebrouck and Poperinghe, the last part of the journey being accomplished by light railway and on foot. Through the ruined city the more venturesome among the travellers walked, while shells were falling not more than 150 yards away, and, for a few exciting minutes, watched an aerial battle with Hun fliers which was actually fought above the ruined streets. Of the great cathedral, and the once beautiful old Cloth Hall, nothing is now left but piles of stones.

The return journey to Boulogne, 60 miles, from the end of the railway line, was made in two and a half hours, and on July 30th the party embarked for Folkestone, and, escorted by destroyers, made safe landing, once more, on British soil.

So ended a trip whose pictures will come back to those who made up the press party, for years to come.

In a subsequent article something

will be told of the work that women are doing over the seas, for to-day the old song is not altogether true "For men must work and women must weep." Sometimes, perhaps, the women do weep, but it is in secret. They, too, work, while the men work on the war-front, and with them as with their husbands and brothers and lovers who are more directly waging the fight for liberty for all the world, the work goes on with a song and a laugh. The most terrible conflict the world has ever known is being waged "out there", and yet, unless in the midst of the combat, it is faced with whistle and jest. Surely only a vision of a glorious end for mankind, though perhaps subconsciously, can be the true explanation of the wonderful morale at the front. However that may be, it is there—and it makes for victory.

The Exhibition.

(Continued from last week.)

The Dairy and Food Conservation Buildings.

PASSING through the Dairy Building we took a look at the exhibits of butter, cheese, eggs, meats, cooked meats, shortenings, etc., and at the persistent warnings as to the necessity for absolute cleanliness in all dairy operations, quick cooling of milk, etc., held forth in placards on the wall, then we proceeded to the arena. There was "nothing doing," but next day we were told that three women, including a mother and daughter, Mrs. R. W. Dove and Miss E. Dove, of Kettleby, had begun a three-day butter-making competition. Among the interested onlookers as they worked on that first day was M. Derouet, the French chef, of whom more will be said later.

ONE of the most interesting buildings on the grounds this year, and rightly so, was the Food Conservation Building, opposite the Art Gallery. Indeed the committees in charge in this building may be especially complimented, not only on the usefulness and suggestiveness which marked their exhibits and demonstrations, but also on the attractiveness of the place, harmony having been

given everywhere by a decoration of wistaria with its graceful, drooping mauve blossoms.

The centre of the room was occupied by the Government demonstrations, in charge of members of the Food Controller's office and the Women's Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Large gas stoves had been put in each of the enclosed spaces, and here Domestic Science graduates cooked toothsome things from all sorts of substitutes for fat, sugar and wheat flour. On the tables were shown samples, in bottles, of the substitutes, and, under glass covers, of prepared eatables made from them. Also recipes were placed so that all might read and those provided with pencil and paper could copy.

Some of these were as follows: *Stuffing for Fish*.—One cup breadcrumbs, ¼ teaspoon salt, pepper and cayenne to taste, 1 teaspoon onion juice, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon capers or chopped pickles, 2 tablespoons fat.

Fish Loaf.—Two cups flaked fish, 2 eggs, 1 cup soft breadcrumbs, seasonings. *Boiled Salad Dressing*.—One-half teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon mustard, cayenne, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter or oil, ½ cup hot water, ¼ cup vinegar.

Rolls Oats Bread.—Two cups rolled oats, ¼ cup yellow sugar, 2 cups boiling water, 2 tablespoons melted fat, 1 cake yeast, 4 cups flour, ½ cup lukewarm water, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 tablespoons molasses. The method was not indicated, but any practical cook will understand how to "raise" the bread, etc.

Rye Pastry.—One and one-third cups rye flour, ½ cup water, two-thirds cup flour, 1½ teaspoons salt, ½ cup fat.

Spiced Oatmeal Muffins.—One-quarter cup molasses, 3 tablespoons fat, ¼ cup sugar, 1½ cups flour, ½ cup cooked oatmeal, ¼ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking-powder, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ cup raisins, ½ cup milk.

Golden Corn Balls.—One small orange, ¼ cup fat, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1½ cups flour, 1 cup corn flour, 4 teaspoons baking-powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup orange juice.

Chocolate Potato Cake.—One-quarter cup fat, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, ¼ cup hot riced potato, 1 square chocolate, ¾ cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking-powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla, ¼ cup milk.

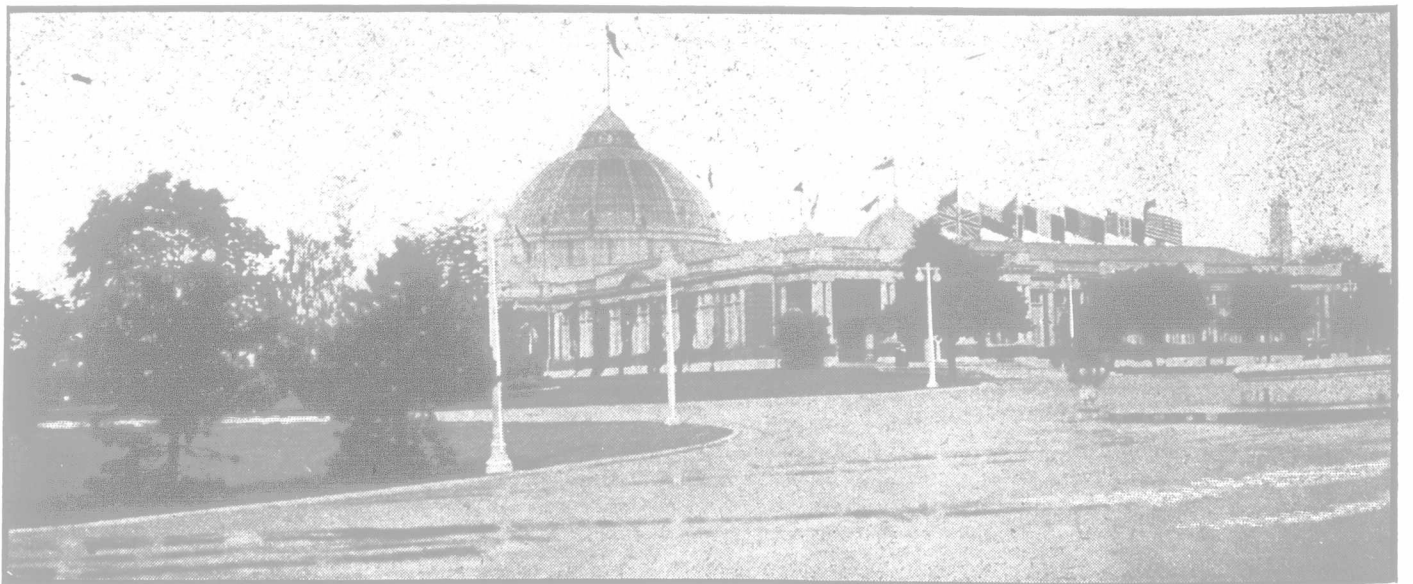
Bran Muffins.—One egg, ¼ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon molasses, 1½ cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup bran, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 cup sour milk.

Potato Bread.—One-half cup milk or water, 4 tablespoons sugar, 1½ teaspoons salt, 4 tablespoons fat, 4 cups mashed potato, ½ cake compressed yeast, ¼ cup lukewarm water, 8 cups flour.

A placard prominently displayed emphasized a truth that might well be remembered in times when it is necessary to conserve: "DRIED PEAS AND BEANS ARE JUST AS HIGH IN TISSUE-BUILDING MATERIAL AS OUR BEST CUTS OF MEATS."

The flour substitutes shown in bottles, it may be remarked, were barley flour, oat flour, buckwheat flour, yellow corn flour, potato flour and rice flour, with the different meals.

In one section a splendid exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables, put up under direction of Mrs. Woelard, attracted much attention. We were told that she



The Horticultural Building, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto.

One of our editors took this picture—but he was on the spot early in the morning.

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USE

THE WORLD'S
"BEST"
SUBSTITUTE
FOR
WHEAT FLOUR

PURITY OATS

IN ALL YOUR
BAKING

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Food Board
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15, 16,
17 &
18

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Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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Tie a rope around them and send to us to be made into
Beautiful Reversible Velvety Rugs

that wear a lifetime. The cost is small.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET. WE PAY FREIGHT ONE WAY.
CANADA RUG CO., 98 CARLING ST., LONDON, ONT. PHONE 2485

would also give a canning demonstration, but were unfortunate enough to miss it, perhaps because that was the day that "it rained and the rain was never weary," and the "crowd" was unusually small. Elsewhere were shown all sorts of dried products—peas, corn, green beans, pumpkin, carrot, soup mixtures, etc.—with samples of driers very similar to those of which pictures were given some weeks ago in these pages. Of these the most practicable for most farms was evidently the one made of three screens, one above the other, to be hung above the kitchen stove.

A Mecca of attraction in this building was, of course, the French chef, M. Derouet. Making way to his booth we found him to be a very dapper little Frenchman, who could talk English fairly well, his assistant a Parisian with very fair hair who cannot talk it at all. M. Derouet waited over on his way to New York to demonstrate for the Exhibition. When he goes to New York he will be great mogul over 300 cooks, and the 301 of them will provide delicious things to eat for the thousands of people who will strengthen themselves at the great Hotel Commodore. It is said that he has 10,000 recipes.

In the Conservation Building, however, M. Derouet confined his cookery to the very simplest and most economical things. "But you French can make anything good," said one of us, and finding that we were burrowing in behalf of a paper, M. Derouet smiled and proceeded to make good the claim by treating us to fish soup,

lamb trotters (feet) smothered in a tasty golden sauce, and chocolate cake made without wheat flour.

"We make all our own flour," he said, indicating several grinders at one side, and we could not but think how useful such a household mill would be in any farm home, where grains are plentiful and a variety in flours could be secured independently of trips away from home.

As a gratuitous hint he said that when flour made of rye and cornmeal is used it is always advisable to add a little corn starch.

Since sugar is taboo, he had invented an icing of honey and white of egg which, put on in balls, looked exactly like marshmallows.

IN an annex off the Conservation Building were shown Government movies of the fishing operations, in calm and storm, off Nova Scotia and along the Pacific coast. The pictures were beautiful, and as instructive as a real trip, and one could not but wish, when looking at them, that the public would demand more of such pictures instead of the senseless productions so often shown.

"My, isn't that great!" exclaimed an enthusiastic little boy next to us, as a great net containing a 10,000-lb. catch was swung up and emptied on the deck of a fishing trawler.

"Whew!" he exclaimed again, as a huge empty one was thrown over into a heaving sea, the film inscription proclaiming that the mouth of it measured 90 feet,—truly a vast web in which to snare the finny tribes for our tables.

WRIGLEY'S



It's the great war-time sweetmeat.

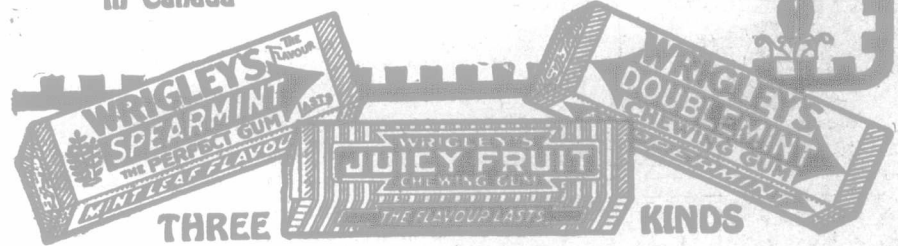
—the benefit, the pleasure, the economy of a 5c package of WRIGLEY'S

—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL

The Flavour Lasts

Made in Canada



THREE KINDS

"Harvesters of the sea" are these men doing their stint, with toil and in danger, to feed the world. Do we harvesters of the land ever think of them and send them a goodspeed in our thoughts as we work among our easier harvests of field and garden?

Transportation and Horticultural Buildings.

PASSING into the *Transportation Building*, one found the usual attractive exhibits of the C. P. R., G. T. R., and C. N. R. In one corner of the C. P. R. department a representation of Winnipeg and the prairie lines, with trains running, brought back memories to those who have travelled across to the coast, while in another was a clever facsimile of the locks and railways at Sault Ste. Marie, with the Bascule bridge, the largest of its kind in the world.

In every room fine exhibits of grain, vegetables, minerals and other resources told of the greatness of this Canada whose possibilities we have just begun to fathom.

Particularly interesting to budding artists and "camera fiends" were the exhibits in the *Applied Arts Building*, where some very clever—and also some comparatively indifferent—work was shown. In etching, particularly, the Americans seem yet to be in advance of Canadians. There was more freedom and dash about their work, more poetry and imagination.

Beyond, in the *Horticultural Building* was to be found one of the finest florists' exhibits yet seen at the Exhibition, of

ferns, dracaenas, orchids, callas and other plants that need green-house conditions in this country to make them think they are still growing in their native lands—but outside of a very fine showing of asters and gladioli the cut-flower exhibit, as usual in Toronto, was not particularly striking. While searching for plants that might be recommended for farm gardens, we found, however, several new to most growers. Among these were: a very pretty blue *platycodon*; a beautiful mauve *scabiosa*; a lovely feathery little plant, *statice latifolia*, that resembled, somewhat, the beautiful plant known as "baby's breath"; a glorified milkweed, *asclepias tuberosa*, a brilliant orange red in color; a pink *rudbeckia*; and an odd *eryngium*, or sea holly, with gray foliage and bur-like flower heads which turn blue in fall. An evergreen plant,—very beautiful in winter, the man in charge informed us—was a holly-like bush labelled *mahonia aquifolia*.

Elsewhere in the building was the exhibit of vegetables and fruit, very fine, this year, we thought, so far as quality goes.

The Government and Industrial Buildings.

BUT a step from the *Horticultural Building* is the *Government Building* with its showing forth of the resources of Canada in fish, grain, vegetables, minerals, marbles, etc., its natural history exhibits, and the "object-lesson" department of the Ontario Bureau of Health, whose exhibit has travelled over much of the province



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If not, a Post Card will bring it to you

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Heifers just fresh by Oxford Jap give promise of making unusual dairy cows.

W. P. FRASER, BRIDGE FARM,
Meadowdale, Ontario.

in connection with "Baby Welfare" demonstrations, and is quite ready to set forth on its travels again in the same interests.

In this building the field crop competitions and vegetable growers' competitions are always a centre of interest for farmers, and this year Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent, was justly proud of the fine sheaves of Marquis and Goose wheat, and Granary Filler oats, as well as other kinds, that were arranged to show what Canada can do in this line.

The *Industrial Building* this year was largely given over to returned soldiers, who, with cheerful faces, and tongues merrily ready to chat to visitors, were showing things they have learned to do since coming back, maimed and crippled, but with unconquerable souls, from the war. Some of them were weaving on hand-looms, others were braiding rag mats, yet others making baskets, bead purses, bead necklaces, and many other things. Bead work and bead necklaces, it may be remarked, are in the front rank of fashion's whims at present, but great difficulty is experienced in getting the beads, as none are coming from Europe, and those made in this country, so far, are usually inferior in beauty.

In other parts more practical work was suggested by those engaged in assaying, cutting glassware, polishing silver, running linotype and monotype machines, and other occupations. Certainly Canada owes it to these men to teach them trades and professions by which to earn their living. Surely it is "up to us" all to encourage every step towards that end.

A pathetic get proud incident of the Big Fair was the presentation, by Lady Hearst, of service flags to mothers who have six or more sons in service, the very

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first being to a mother from Simcoe whose eight sons are soldiers.

The Art Gallery.

THERE were no new pictures from Europe this year at the Big Fair, and certainly the loss was noticeable. Nevertheless one found it possible to spend interesting hours studying the canvases of our own Canadian artists and those sent from the United States, and the study was made more interesting by the illuminating half-hour lectures given every day, beginning at two and four o'clock, by Miss Margaret McLean. Easily one could pick out those to whom art has come to "mean something" by observing those who trooped after her from picture to picture, as she explained the methods of representing the rhythms and harmonies of nature, in sea and land and sky, and the subtleties of color in bringing out beauty and character in face and figure paintings.

Possibly pictures appeal very differently to people; each knows the pictures he or she likes, and why, and can scarcely understand why those do not make universal appeal. In this matter each must be a law unto himself, although, probably, taste may be absolutely changed by continued study and training.

Speaking individually, the writer of this, in thinking of those shown at the Exhibition, remembers best of all a few that stand out very distinctly.

Among these, in figure and portrait, are the two fire-lit figures, "The Yellow Rose," by Florence Carlyle, A. R. C. A., a laughing girl with a yellow rose in her hair, and "Golden Youth," a very beautiful study in the same glowing coloring, by J. C. Franchere, A. R. C. A., Montreal. In marked contrast to these, so far as coloring goes, but equally appealing, were two very beautiful paintings of girls, "Iris" and "Rebeckah," by Laura A. Lyall, A. R. C. A., who was formerly well known as Laura Muntz. Mrs. Lyall loves the cooler tones in art, and her pictures are luminous with rich blues, greens and purples.

The artists have been paying great attention, of late years, to painting snow, hence three very fine canvases were especially interesting to those who have made any study whatever of art. These were: "Winter Woodlands," by the famous American painter, E. W. Redfield; "Clinging Snows," by Gardner Symons, N.A., and "Le Vieux Pommier" (The Old Apple Tree) by our own Canadian artist, A. Suzor-Cote, R. C. A., of Montreal. Redfield, before the war, received many honors in Europe. Some years ago, when still a struggling artist, he won a notable prize for a picture exhibited in Paris, and he tells an incident of the day when the news arrived. He was then at his quiet country home, and at the moment was on the point of carrying a kettleful of feed to the hens. When he arrived at the hen-house he discovered that he had brought with him, instead of the hen-feed, a scuttle of coal.

Among the sea pictures at the Exhibition, stand forth very clearly, after memory's sifting, the richly colored "Blue Depths," by William Ritschel, N.A., of California, so suggestive of the ever-ready power of the ocean. The painter of this picture, the lecturer informed us, seldom uses paint that costs less than \$20.00 a tube.

Of very different order from any of the above was the difficult "With Our Armies at Home," by Jonas Lie, A. N. A., representing the interior of a great smelting plant, filled with the lines and angles of machinery, with the high light falling on a red stream of molten copper pouring into a glowing cauldron of the fiery metal. In looking at this picture it seemed to us that it symbolized one of the greatest forces of the present day—the machine—the machine that accomplishes so many of the arts of peace and construction, aye and of destruction, too, for what is war itself but a vast machine conducted with machines of diabolical power? In the picture one saw first the machinery, then, after a time, discovered that the canvas was filled with men, the workers who make the machine their servant, yet seem so insignificant compared with it.

Another picture, very interesting because of the history connected with it was "The Palace Gate, Udaipur, India," by Colin Campbell Cooper, N.A. This picture represented a procession, with elephants, passing through the great gate, with many people in the foreground and the domes, minarets and spires of the city extending into blue distance

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beyond. We had remarked upon the wonderful architectural drawing of the composition, but also upon the somewhat faded coloring in which it had been expressed. This was explained when the lecturer told that the artist was color-blind in regard to red and green. For many years he toiled faithfully, wondering why none of his canvases were accepted at the galleries. Then, one day, someone discovered his deficiency. After that he received instruction and learned to put in reds and greens according to principles. Honors then began to pour upon him, but, knowing his limitations, he refused again to paint landscape, confining himself to city pictures. In the cloaks of the people in this picture of the Udaipur gate, he had worked red colorings, but it seemed to us that the tones that might have given warmth to the shadings elsewhere were lacking.

Possibly because of the uncertainties in these days, of transportation, upon the day of our visit to the Galleries, many of the pictures had not arrived or were just being unpacked, so possibly we missed some of the finest treasures. Before closing, however, we wish to mention especially a few more canvases by Canadian artists: "The Broken Tree," by Homer Watson, P. R. C. A., Doon, Ont.; "The Shores of the St. Lawrence," by Mary E. Wrinch, A. R. C. A., Toronto; the fine portrait of Maj.-Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, by E. Wyly Grier, R. C. A., of Toronto; and the beautiful picture of a laughing boy "Bobbie, Son of J. C. Hanna, Montreal," by Gertrude des Claves, A. R. C. A. . . Mr. Watson's paintings always remind one of the work of the old masters. His work is finely executed, almost photographic, yet poetical. Evidently impressionistic methods are anathema to him.

A large copy of the painting "Fathers of Confederation," by Robert Harris (copy by F. Challenger), of which prints are in so many homes, was a very welcome feature of the exhibits. The original, it will be remembered, was lost when the Parliament Building at Ottawa was burned.

Other Attractions.

WE were told that the spectacular "show" before the Grand Stand was especially good this year, but we did not see it. Neither did we see the great procession of women workers, which took place on that "Women's Day" at the Fair. "They'll never march in that rain," said someone, and so we stayed in the Art Gallery listening to an art lecture.

But they did march almost in full force, right through the downpour—the Red Cross nurses leading, the Red Cross workers next, then the munitions workers, and the farmerettes, and aeroplane girls and all the rest of them—8,000 in all, with decorated floats following. Afterwards we saw some of them about the grounds, laughing still, although their uniforms were bedraggled and their white shoes black with mud. Merrily they waved their hands at a big motor truck filled with aeroplane girls in white uniforms, who waved and cheered back, though they must have been drenched to the skin.

"Who says there are any flies on the women?" remarked a man near us.—To which another bass voice replied, "They're all right!"

The Canadian National Exhibition, the best of its kind in all the world, is over for this year. Perhaps the exhibits suffered a little, in some departments, because of the war, and yet it was a wonderful fair. Next year, perhaps, the war will be over. If that should prove true it will surely be Jubilee Year, and then, with the fetters off, the C. N. E. will show what it can really do.—JUNIA.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Soul's Quest.

My soul followeth hard after Thee.—Ps. 63 : 8. There's heaven above, and night by night I look right through its gorgeous roof; No suns and moons, though e'er so bright Avail to stop me; splendor-proof I keep the broods of stars aloof; For I intend to get to God, For 'tis to God I speed so fast, For in God's breast, my own abode, Those shoals of dazzling glory, passed, I lay my spirit down at last. —Browning.



TO win this war every ounce of the strength of each of the allied nations must be put forth to meet the organized, trained and disciplined efficiency of the Central Powers—that gigantic, ruthless force which is the result of fifty years of planning and preparation.

And every ounce of every allied nation's strength is in the hands and brains and hearts of the individuals of each nation, because they are free peoples.

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities.

So the less each individual takes from himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent—somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend—the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use—the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

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So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

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The quest of the soul has been the same in all ages. The Psalmist's cry to God has found an echo in the hearts of a great multitude: "My soul thirsteth for Thee, my flesh longeth for Thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is." When earthly pleasures press their attractions on an eager soul the thirst for God may be forgotten or denied; but how often it happens that when the body is in want of ordinary necessities the soul suddenly pushes its needs to the front. It is in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is, that the soul longeth for God and follows hard after Him, hoping to touch if it be only the border of His garment.

This morning a letter reached me from a soldier in France. He wrote: "Without a doubt the lot of a soldier is one of the hardest and most distressing. He has to contend with things in the army that he never thought of in civilian life. He may be rough, and perhaps his language wouldn't be the kind to be used in a drawing-room, but at the same time he be-

lieves in God as he never believed before. There is religion among the troops and I will defy anyone to say there isn't. You have to be with the boys and live with them before you can appreciate their religion. As you know Death is constantly staring us in the face and yet we smile."

It is when men are enduring "the hardest and most distressing" conditions, you see, that one of their number says confidently that a soldier at the front "believes in God as he never believed before."

In 1793 Paris openly forsook the religion of Christ. It was even forbidden to date events from His birth. Over the gate of a cemetery this inscription was placed by the chief of police: "Death is an eternal sleep."

Though men defied God openly, their souls in secret were following after Him. I have read that within six months Robespierre stood up in convention and said: "What could have induced you to tell the people that there is no God?"

Though the Heart of God is seeking each soul, and each soul is consciously or unconsciously groping after God, yet the search may be a long one before the glad soul can exclaim: "I have seen Thee in the sanctuary . . . in the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice." The quest is not often as quickly ended as in that recorded case of a young student who airily told Professor Jowett that he could find no signs of God. The answer he received was startling: "Young man, I will give you until just five o'clock to find God or leave this college."

The story goes that the easy-going sceptic found God within the appointed time—but I doubt whether the finding was any more honest than the doubting. "Verily Thou art a God that hidest Thyself," said the prophet Isaiah. Job, longing to appear before the Righteous Judge that he might plead his cause, said: "Behold, I go forward, but He is not there; and backward, but I cannot perceive Him: on the left hand, where He



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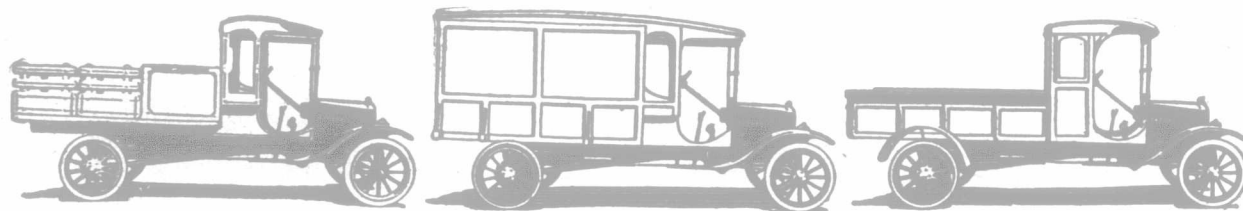
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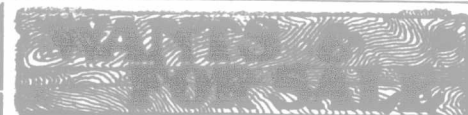
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doth work, but I cannot behold Him: He hideth Himself on the right hand, that I cannot see Him."

And yet that sorely-troubled man did not give up the quest in despair. He struggled forward in the thick darkness, as many a soul has done since—reaching out both hands and saying hopefully: "But He knoweth the way that I take: when He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold."

Don't be discouraged if you are still seeking and have not yet found the Light which alone can lighten the soul of every child of God. And—whatever you do—don't try any forcing-house methods, like the one described above, and demand that God must be found instantly. Even the soul of your own child is not yours to hammer into any shape you wish. It belongs to the child, and God Himself will not force belief. He knocks at a closed door—though He is the Master—and it must be opened from within and the



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waiting Master invited to enter, or He will stay outside. If, like Browning, you "intend to get to God," and refuse to be distracted from the quest by any glittering stars in earth or heaven, you will find Him. He is not only a God Who hides Himself, He is also a God rejoicing to reveal Himself when the right time comes. Pray on, go on seeking, and ye shall find. Carry on! Never give up the glorious Quest. "Thy prayer cannot fail, if thou, through thine own will, fail not thy prayer." Pray on, for yourself and for others.

Men try to satisfy the soul's thirst with earthly springs. They pursue wealth, fame, pleasure; and when they have obtained these things they are still restless and dissatisfied, crying out with the rich, and famous King Solomon: "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity."

With death beckoning them forward "they desire to die good friends with God," as a modern preacher says. What a pity it is to have wasted so much time! If any young person should read these words I would say—Give your life to the Great Captain without delay. I never yet heard of anyone who regretted years spent in His service, and I have heard of many who bitterly regretted years wasted in the service of other masters.

And, if you have found your soul's Master and have surrendered your life to Him, there should be no slackening in the eager quest. We must, like the apostles, follow where He leads and learn to know Him better every day. To stand still is to fall back.

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
who would keep abreast of Truth."

The Windrow.

Sunlight is now being successfully employed in the treatment of wounded men in many of the military hospitals in France. Scientific methods, however, must be employed.

India has sent 1,250,000 men to fight in defence of the British Empire, and she can supply 10,000,000 more. No wonder the British Government has under consideration a scheme for Home Rule in that vast country of clever people.

Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams of San Francisco is the first district attorney appointed in the United States. President Wilson is actively working for national women suffrage.

In England the Scientific Advisory Committee to the British Liquor Control made a report recently that "in some respects deserves to be called, as it has been, the most important pronouncement yet on the physiological action of alcohol". The report may be summarized as follows:

"These conclusions are that for human beings alcohol is neither necessary nor useful in any conditions of peace or war—that it does not give a man warmth when he is cold, that it does not cure or help him when he is ill, that it does not give him courage when he is afraid, and that always, whether in large quantities or small, it decreases his efficiency, his trustworthiness, his intelligence, and his worth as a social unit."

Lovers of that memory-haunted corner of Bucks where Jordans Meeting House keeps sober watch over the green enclosure in which William Penn and other Friends of a bygone generation lie buried, will learn with interest of a new development of Quaker activity in the same surroundings. Some five years ago the Quaker holding was increased by the acquisition of the old farmhouse where the first Friends' meetings were held before the building of the meeting-house in 1688. Now a stretch of over 100 acres across the road that skirts the farm and burial-ground has been secured, and plans are already maturing for developing the estate by means of a village community to be founded in accordance with the principles of the Society of Friends and in a manner serviceable to the national well-being.—Daily News and Leader, London, England.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

Current Events

Thanksgiving Day has been set for October 14th.

Eleven hundred "Sammies" made a three-day stay in Toronto, and were enthusiastically received as guests of The Exhibition.

Germany and Austria have agreed upon the Austrian Archduke Karl Stephen as the new monarch of Poland.

Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, is going to England and France to study educational problems in connection with the re-establishment of returned soldiers.

Tang Hui Lung, Chinese Minister of Education, was assassinated, it is believed from political motives, at Victoria, B.C., by a Chinese barber who, when pursued, committed suicide.

President Wilson on September 1st signed the Man-Power Act bringing all men in the United States, from 18 to 45, within the army draft.

On Sept. 6th, U. S. Secretary of War Baker ordered the chief of each bureau in his department to replace, by Dec. 31, all physically fit men within the draft ages, who would be in Class 1, by men physically unfit for military service.

On the same day the twelve million dollar emergency agricultural appropriation bill, with its rider for national prohibition from next July 1, until the American armies are demobilized after the war, was passed by the Senate without a roll-call.

It is reported that Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has been seriously wounded by a woman who tried to assassinate him.

Five American soldiers have been decorated with British honors for conspicuous gallantry in action.

Von Hindenburg himself declares that the great decisive battle of the war is now on. That does not mean that the fighting will be immediately over, but that the crisis has been reached.

For to-day the famous Hindenburg line, fortified everywhere with trenches and entanglements, is menaced everywhere. In the Arras-Cambrai sector it has already been pierced by Canadian and English troops, the Canadians, on Sept. 2 having carried the Drocourt-Queant defensive, made up of 5 lines of trenches and entanglements, over a front of 6 miles, while the French, on the Aubers front west of Lille have partially penetrated the lines and will likely have cut their way through long before this reaches its readers.

At time of going to press, too, General Mangin's victorious armies are fronting the great Line in the La Fere-Laon sector, where also, before this reaches its readers, a great advance will probably be made. During the week scores of villages have fallen into the hands of the victorious Allies, also the town of Ham (taken by the French), the drive now being directly towards Armentieres, Lille and Cambrai and St. Quentin.

It is reported that Lens has been evacuated by the Germans, but, because of the heavy gas, is untenable for occupation. The whole of the Bapaume-Peronne highway also is in the hands of Haig's men.

Farther north, also the German armies are in retreat all along the front, and Kemmel Hill has again fallen into the hands of the British, who continue to pursue Von Quast's army, the last menace to Dunkirk and Calais. Meanwhile General Plumer's Second Army, with which American troops are co-operating, are evidently making for Messines Ridge.

The Americans, by the way, on September 1st, their first appearance in Belgium, captured Voormezele. At present the only portions of country remaining to the Germans, of all that was taken by them during their great sweep which lasted from March 21st to July 18th, are the Messines Ridge, Passchendaele and Pilkem in the north and a small belt west of St. Quentin.

But within the next few days this too, may have been given over, for Australian troops, with English co-operating on the north, are rapidly advancing east of Perronne, while Humbert's French army is forging ahead further south in the Ham sector.

Meanwhile it is reported that 80,000 loyal Russians are now operating with the Czecho-Slovak forces now moving westward along the Trans-

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Our Entire Herd of Over 50 Head High-Class "Ayrshire Cattle," Including Our "Noted Herd Sire" Chief of Willowmoor, No. 43574.

This Bull has back of him absolutely the best Record for milk production of any Ayrshire Bull in the world—World's Record on both sides. Sire's Dam "Gerranton Dora" 2nd world's record 1911-12—21,025 lbs. milk 3.83%, 804.70 lbs. butter-fat—947 lbs. butter 85%. Dam's Dam "Lily of Willowmoor" world's record 1912-13—22,106 lbs. milk 4.02%, 888.70 lbs. butter-fat—1,046 lbs. butter 85%. Record 1914-15—22,596 lbs. milk 4.23%, 955.56 lbs. butter-fat—1,124 lbs. butter; world's record for 5 years completed 1915, 84,819 lbs. milk 3.96%, 3,362.05 lbs. butter-fat, 3,955 lbs. butter.

Most of this stock is of his progeny or bred to him. Here is an opportunity to buy some of the highest class "Ayrshire" stock on the continent at your own price.

Our foundation stock was selected from some of the best Ayrshire Herds, always with a view of getting production as well as type. Have several cows now running in R. O. P. test, some having excellent records at the back of them, amongst which is "Betsy of Sunnybrook" No. 38829. Her Dam "Betsy Brown" No. 30888 made the best Ayrshire record in Canada in 1915, giving 15,178 lbs. milk and 646 lbs. fat. In addition to the Cattle

HORSES, HOGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD.

All animals over 6 months old have been tuberculin tested. Terms: Cash, but Credit will be given responsible parties wishing same by giving bankable notes, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum for four or six months. Parties unknown to the Auctioneer or Vendors will be required to give satisfactory Bank references.

The Farm, Crops and Implements, etc., are offered at Private Sale.

OLD HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM
C. A. Gavin, Auctioneer. Waterloo, Que.

WANTED
A number of Registered
Clydesdales
and Registered
Shorthorn Cattle

Wanted — 30 Shorthorn heifers and cows, 1 to 5 years old; 20 Shorthorn bulls, 8 months to 2 years old; must be well made.

15 Clydesdale fillies or mares, 1 to 5 years; 10 stallions, 1 to 3 years, must have size and quality.

Anyone with above-mentioned kind of stock for sale, kindly communicate with

W. J. McCALLUM
Clydesdale Importer
Brampton Ontario
Long-distance 'phone, No. 114

BELLEVUE, FOR SALE
Quarter section of timber land; seventy-five per cent maple and birch, situated one mile from Bellevue Station A. C. Ry., nineteen miles from Saulte Ste. Marie, Ont.; 50 acres turned into a maplesyrup orchard containing about 5,000—8,000 tapped past two seasons; also maple syrup outfit, evaporators for 5,000 trees—3,000 buckets, good road from station through property. "Guaranteed deed" price including maple syrup outfit \$13.00 per acre. For further information address: Chas. H. Legge, Bellevue St., Saulte, Ste. Marie, Ont.

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The Power Behind Your Farm Work

Power is a dominant feature on your farm today. Equip yourself with an efficient power plant and your results are half assured.

A Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

does the work of several men better and more economically. 150,000 farmers are daily demonstrating that the "Z" is the greatest engine value ever produced. Get acquainted with it and save money. You will find it economical and easy to operate. For pumping, lighting, sawing, cutting the feed—the "Z" Engine fills every want.

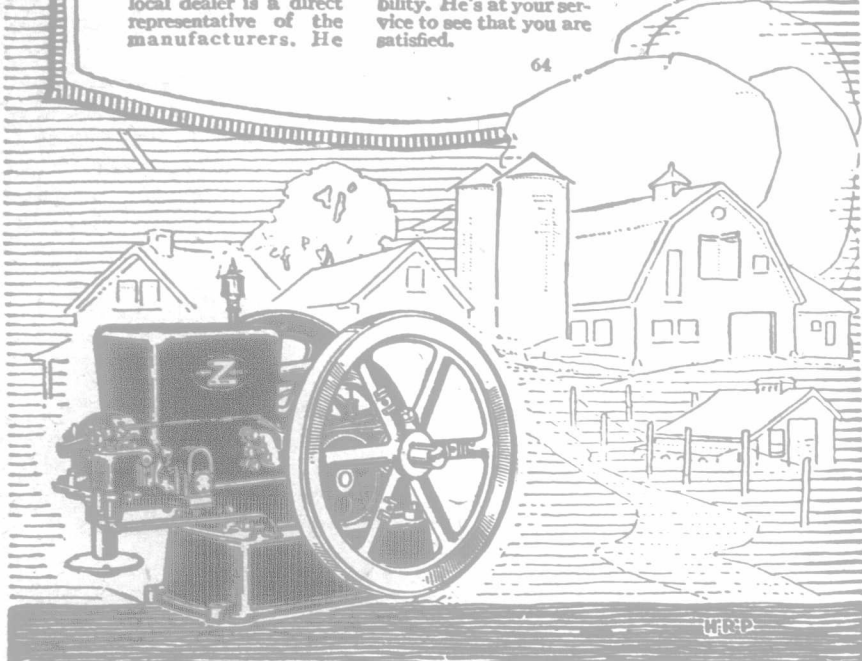
1½ H. P., \$90.00. 3 H. P., \$160.00
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Dealer Service: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

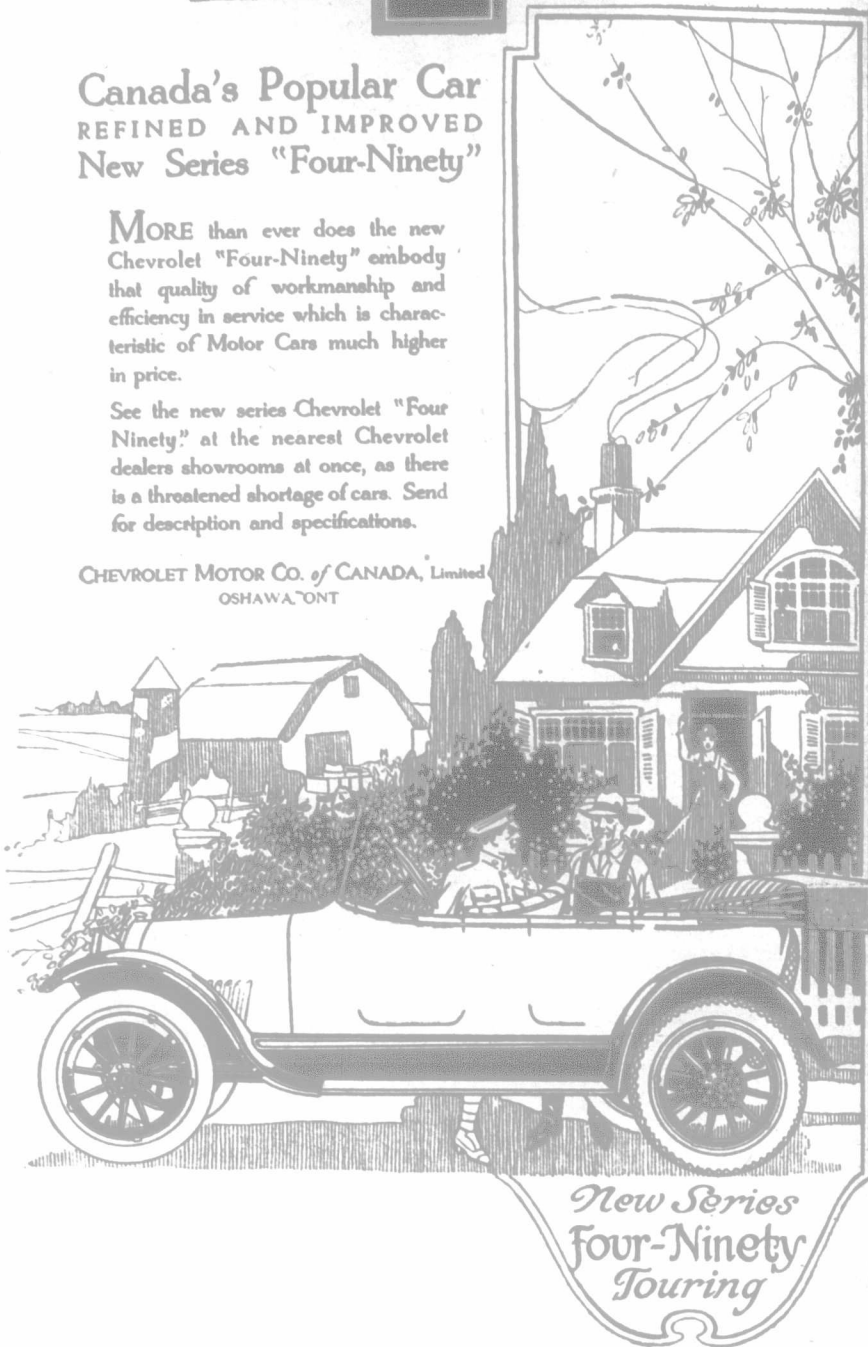



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MORE than ever does the new Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" embody that quality of workmanship and efficiency in service which is characteristic of Motor Cars much higher in price.

See the new series Chevrolet "Four Ninety" at the nearest Chevrolet dealers showrooms at once, as there is a threatened shortage of cars. Send for description and specifications.

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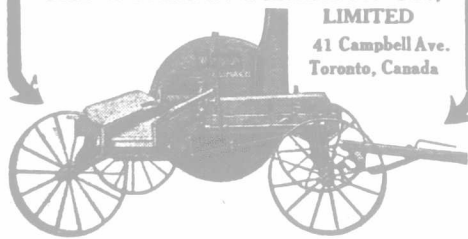


TRADE MARK
Wilkinson Climax B
REGISTERED
Ensilage and
Straw Cutter

Our "B" machine, built especially for the farmer. A combination machine—it will cut and deliver green corn into the highest silo or dry straw or hay into the mow. 12-inch throat, rolls raise 6 inches and set close to knives—solid, compact cutting surface. Can change cut without stopping. Can be reversed instantly. Direct pneumatic delivery. Knife wheel carries fans. No lodging, everything cut, wheel always in balance. Steel fan case.

Made in two styles—mounted or unmounted. We also make larger type machine for custom work. Ask your dealer about this well-known machine and write us for new catalog showing all styles.

THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., LIMITED
41 Campbell Ave.
Toronto, Canada



Siberian railroad from Ekaterinburg, in their rising against the pro-German Bolsheviks. Three American troopships have arrived at Valdivostok since August 15, also French, British, Italian and Japanese contingents. Major-Gen. Graves and his staff, of the U. S. A., has arrived to take command of all the American forces fighting on this Eastern front, while the Japanese General Otani, will be commander-in-chief of the whole international army.

The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war. Contributions from Aug. 30 to Sept. 7: "Toronto," \$2.00.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,595.00
Total to Sept. 7.....\$5,597.00

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

"We'd have more prayers answered," said Bishop Hoss, of Muskogee, "if we had more faith."

"Too many of us are like Willie. Willie, on a visit to his uncle's in the country, admired a fine colt.

"Uncle, give me that colt, will you?" he asked.

"Why, no, Willie," said his uncle. "That's a very valuable colt, and I couldn't afford to give him to you. Do you want a colt so very badly?"

"I'd rather have a colt than anything else in the world," said Willie.

"Then," said his uncle, "I'll tell you what you ought to do. Since you want a colt that much, you ought to pray for one. Whenever I want a thing I always pray for it, and then it is sure to come to me."

"Is that so, uncle?" said Willie, eagerly. "Won't you please give me this colt, then, and pray for one for yourself?"

Officer (to Tommie, who has been using the whip freely on a restive horse)—"Don't beat him; talk to him, man—talk to him!"

Tommie (to horse, by way of opening the conversation)—"I coom from Manchester."—"Punch".

Entries Close Sept. 16, '18 In Carload Cattle Classes

Write To-Day for
Premium List and
Entry Blank

The Toronto Stock Show Union Stock Yards December 5 and 6, 1918

Why He Kept Moving.

A Richmond darkey called upon an old friend, who received him in a rocking chair. The visitor at once observed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a most curious way, similar to that of a person suffering from a colic.

"You ain't sick, is you, Harrison?" asked the caller anxiously.

"No, I ain't sick, Mose," said Harrison.

A moment's silence, during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure. "Den," continued Mose, "why in goodness does you rock yo'se'l dat way all de time?"

Harrison paused not in his oscillations, as he explained: "Yo' know dat good-

for-nothin' Bill Blott? Well, he done sold me a silver watch fo' five dollars, an' ef I stops movin' like dis dat watch don't go!"

A Home for Life.

After being pestered all day long Tommy succeeded in locating a persistent "cootie" under his shirt, near his heart. As he bent his head in removing the offender a bullet whizzed past where his head had been. He held the mite between his fingers and ruminated: "I can't give you the Victoria Cross, but I'll do the next best thing. I'll give you a home for life."

And he replaced the cootie beneath his shirt.

Strange Facts Relating to the H.C. of L. in Canada.

The high cost of living is a subject for a great deal of discussion and indignant anonymous letter writing, but, as Mark Twain wittily said of the weather: "People are always discussing it and grumbling about it, but nothing is ever done about it." The cost of living in Canada at the present time, however, is no fit subject for jesting about. Food of all kinds is soaring in price, and every boost in freight rates sends it higher. With the spectacle of a crop failure looming up over the horizon, the thrifty housewife and the plodding bread winner are beginning to wonder what food will cost this winter. There are only a few profiteers in Canada, it is said, and it is to be hoped that this gentle surmise is true, but if the cost of living in different parts of Canada is not an indication of profiteering, it is at least an indication of bad management among the wholesalers and retailers. With the object in view of throwing some light on the subject of high food prices the Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg ascertained the prices at which common articles of food were sold in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Paul on June 12th. The prices were collected by responsible residents in each of the cities mentioned, and may be taken as approximately correct. They disclose some peculiar discrepancies that are worth consideration. Sirloin steak, for instance, sold on that day for 45c. per pound in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Chicago. Choice beef sold around that date on the Toronto, Calgary and Chicago markets for \$17.15, \$13.50 and \$18 per hundred respectively. In view of this marked difference in the price paid for the live beef in these cities, why the uniformly high prices asked by the retailers for the killed beef? Where does the difference go to? The people of Vancouver on June 12th were paying no less than 50c. a pound for sirloin steak, while in Edmonton, just two hundred miles from Calgary, the retailers asked 40c. for sirloin. Forty cents was the ruling price in Winnipeg and Regina. Considering freight charges one might well ask why these prices are similar. The ruling price for sirloin steak in Minneapolis on the date mentioned, however, offers food for thought. The price quoted was 26 cents per pound. In view of the recent report published by the United States Government, which places the combined profits of the four chief packers for the past three years at \$146,000,000, the average Canadian will be inclined to wonder just what the profits of the Canadian packers have been during the past three years, as beef on the hoof usually sells for higher prices in the United States than it does in Canada.

Bacon, strange to say, sold for a uniform price (55 cents) from one end of Canada to the other on the date cited, and the same was true of shoulder roast. Why a uniform price for bacon and shoulder roast in the different cities of Canada, when freight rates are so heavy? Why should bacon cost the same in Regina as in Edmonton, considering freight rates? The same thing applies to lamb. These questions offer a great opportunity to the busy press agents and official "explainers" attached to most of the packing companies.

There has been a great deal of unctuous material written about the virtues of fish as a substitute for beef. On June 12th fresh halibut sold in Vancouver for 25c. a pound, in Montreal for 23c., in Winnipeg for 30 cents, in Regina for 25 cents, in Calgary for 30 cents, and in Edmonton for 28 cents. Now halibut is not caught in prairie rivers or sloughs. It is caught in the ocean. Canada's chief halibut beds lie north of Prince Rupert. Keeping this fact in mind, therefore, we might well ask why halibut sells for 25c. in Regina, and for the same price in Vancouver. Regina is being exceptionally well treated by the fishmongers, or else Vancouver is the victim of profiteers.

Canadian hens in the districts surrounding the chief cities laid just enough eggs to keep the price per dozen very uniform in Canada's big cities on June 12th. Vancouver was the only exception, eggs selling there for 10 cents more per dozen than the ruling price in the other big cities. Of course the average individual knows that fresh eggs are bought in the country at much lower prices than those asked for them by the city retailer.



"Thank God for Tea" — Sydney Smith

In Sydney Smith's delightful volume, "Lady Holland's Memoirs," there appears this passage:

"Thank God for Tea! What would the world do without Tea? How did it exist? I am glad I was not born before Tea."

A more concise testimonial to the joys of Tea drinking could hardly be written.

Most people feel this way about Lipton's, but cannot express the sentiment so well.

We positively guarantee the quality of Lipton's Tea because we grow it, blend it, pack it, and sell it ourselves.

Lipton's Tea aids digestion, soothes the body, and enlivens the spirits.

LIPTON'S

TEA PLANTER, CEYLON
THE UNIVERSAL TEA

300 CUPS TO THE POUND SOLD EVERYWHERE



REAL FUR BARGAINS

"FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"

Why we can sell at such low prices

Because in the first place, we secure the Raw Furs direct from the Trapper for cash—in fact, we buy more raw furs direct from the Trapper for cash than any other firm in Canada—then we select the best and most suitable skins and make them up into the famous **Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments**—which we sell to you directly by mail "From Trapper to Wearer" for cash. This does away with all middlemen's profits and you receive the benefit.

THIS STUNNING SET OF BLACK WOLF is remarkable value. Large scarf in fashionable two-skin design, finished with heads and tails. MUFF is roomy warm pillow shape trimmed as shown. The fur is of a rich jet black glossy appearance and is exceedingly serviceable.

M 886, Set Delivered. \$15.50

BEHIND EVERY GARMENT IS THIS GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are not satisfied with a Hallam Fur Garment simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full without question.

FREE HALLAM'S 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Garments—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs, photographed on real living people. This shows you how the furs actually appear. It also gives a lot of information about Fur fashions. The articles shown here are taken from this Fashion Book and will be sent on receipt of money.

Write now for your copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below

John Hallam Limited

No. 606 HALLAM Building TORONTO

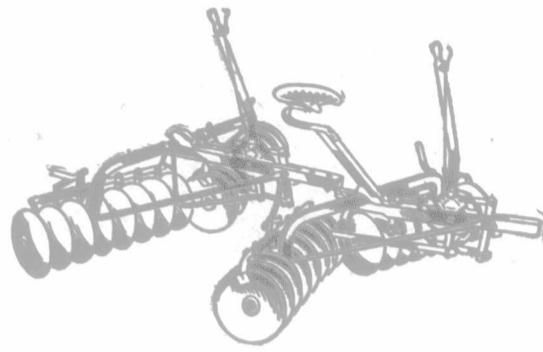
STYLISH, DURABLE COAT OF RICH MINK MARMOT 45 inches in length, made from selected full-furred skins in the newest design. Deep sailor collar, front belt as shown, richly lined with fancy poplin and finished with ruffling. A garment that well illustrates the remarkable price savings derived from our FUR FASHION BOOK. MUFF in smart round shape, finished with silk cuffs and wrist cord.
M 724, Coat Delivered... \$112.50
M 725, Muff Delivered... 12.50



"Bissell" Disk Harrows

The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind it a finely pulverized soil.

This is the secret of good tillage.



The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back where the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or frame. This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow. The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for cultivation.

THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Bissell Disk Harrows combine the important features of great capacity for hard work, thoroughness of cultivation, lightness of draught, ease on the horses, and strong, substantial, durable construction. Built also in sizes suitable for use with Tractors.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

See advt. also on page 1472.

Harvesting Tobacco.

Of the various methods in harvesting tobacco, all of which have been tested on the Harrow Tobacco Station, the split stalk method has proven to be the best; from both the standpoint of economy and the color of the cured leaf.

In following this method the procedure is as follows: several days before harvesting the tobacco laths are distributed along every fourth row in the field; then when the tobacco is ripe it is harvested by splitting the stalk from the top of the plant to within about two inches of the ground, the plant is then cut off close to the ground and allowed to lie where it falls until sufficiently wilted to handle without breaking. After the tobacco has wilted each harvester walks down two rows, placing the plants on the lath by merely slipping the lath in between the split halves of the plant. When placed on the lath in this manner the plants will not fall off during the curing season and can be more easily removed after being cured than plants which have been needed.

It has been found on the Station that men who have never followed this method could learn it with half an hour's practice and readily harvest more tobacco, in a given time, than by any other method.

By using the split stalk method the curing process with both the kiln-dried tobacco and the air-cured tobaccos is shortened considerably and a better colored cured leaf results.

By splitting the stalk the surface offered for the evaporation of moisture is greatly increased; and since the color of any cured tobacco depends on the rapidity with which the moisture can be expelled, at certain times in the curing process, it is easily seen that this is an important factor in obtaining a satisfactory cure.

With the kiln-dried tobacco there is not so much danger of swelled stems, it is not necessary to fire the kilns so long, and the humidity of the kiln is more easily controlled when the stalk is split.

It has been found that the curing period of the Burley was shortened from three to five weeks by splitting the stalk as compared with Burley the stalks of which were not split, and which was harvested



More Money from Your Cows

Any farmer or dairyman can increase his net profits 25 per cent by installing the Dillon Water Bowl System in his barn.

The more fresh water a cow drinks, the greater is her production of milk. During the winter months, when cattle are housed in the barn, it is absolutely essential that they have plenty of water to drink.

Dillon Water Bowls installed in your Barn means that your cows are assured of a plentiful supply of clean water during the winter months—water that has had the icy chill taken from it—water that is readily assimilated by the cow—resulting in a largely increased flow of milk.

The Dillon Water Bowl offers you exclusive features that are found in no other water bowl. The price of the Dillon Bowl is

Each **\$4.50** no extras

Ready to install

The best dealers in Canada sell and recommend Dillon Water Bowls. We will be glad to mail you a copy of our illustrated Folder with full information as to the merits of the Dillon Bowl—the World's best Water Bowl. Write us for it.

DILLON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Oshawa, Canada

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

BOYS!

Do you want to make your spare time earn you money? It will not be long now before the crops are in, and people will be thinking about what they are going to read this winter.

You can help them by telling them about The Farmer's Advocate and getting them to subscribe, so providing them with the best farm paper published, which all the members of the family can read with pleasure and profit. You can help yourself by receiving a generous commission on all the subscriptions you send in. And last, but not least, you will be helping on the work the Advocate is doing for the farmers, by extending the number of our readers, as we want every progressive farmer in Canada, who is anxious to see farming conditions improved, to join in and help the cause along.

During this winter we are going to communicate with nearly every farm home in Ontario, pointing out the value of The Farmer's Advocate, and urging that as many as possible subscribe to the paper.

The local agents of The Advocate will find it very easy to follow up this campaign, and secure the subscriptions of a great many which otherwise they would not have been able to get.

Do You Want to Be One of Our Representatives?

If you do want to earn money, and will work earnestly, we can promise that you will have a most successful winter, earning more money than you would think is possible.

Cut out the coupon and send it to us, and we will send full instructions and supplies.

Coupon THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, London, Ontario

Gentlemen:—I want to use my spare time getting subscriptions to The Farmer's Advocate. Please send me instructions and supplies.

Name..... Age.....

Address.....

Name of Subscriber.....

the same day; there were much fewer swelled stems in poor curing seasons and consequently much less danger of the tobacco damaging in the barn.

D. D. DIGGES,
Supt. Tobacco Station, Harrow, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Cow Does Not Show Oestrus.

I have a cow that was bred last November and has not been in heat since. She still gives a good flow of milk and shows no signs of being in calf. What will I do with her?

J. G.
Ans.—There is little that can be done. If she came in season she would likely show it, especially if she were running with other cows. Let her run with other cows or turn her into a paddock with a bull for a short time each day.

Alfalfa Winter-killed.

I have 12 acres of alfalfa which was seeded last year, but was partly winter-killed. This year the field is about half alfalfa and half white clover. We have only cut one crop off it. What would you advise doing with it? Does it injure alfalfa to pasture it?

W. A.
Ans.—Alfalfa must not be pastured too closely. It is rather difficult for us to say just what to do with this field. You might run the disk over it, loosen up the soil, and then sow some more seed on the places where the alfalfa has been killed. If you are desirous of keeping the field in alfalfa this we believe to be the best course to take. If the alfalfa does not appear thrifty enough to leave, the field could be plowed up this fall for a spring crop next year. In some districts it is rather difficult to get a stand of alfalfa. Either the climate is too severe or the soil is not adapted to it.

Absolute, lasting, positive satisfaction is assured with every

Sherlock-Manning

20th Century Piano, known as "Canada's Biggest Piano Value" Write Dept. 18 for Free Catalogue "T" THE SHERLOCK - MANNING PIANO CO. London (No street address necessary) Canada

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

HORSES FOR SALE

Pure-bred Percheron stallion "Nogent" No. 4458, black, 5 years old, won 1st prize as a three-year-old at Western Fair; also pure-bred Percheron mare 6 year old. Apply

G. D. HUTCHISON
Thamesford Ontario

DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded. Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.

Canadian Agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO. Druggists 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

SUNNY ACRES' Aberdeen - Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.

G. C. CHANNON P. O. and 'Phone - Oakwood, Ont. Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies SHOW FLOCKS Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.

Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEADOWVALE FARM, Forest, Ont.

ALONZO MATTHEWS H. FRALEIGH Manager Proprietor

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MALES AND FEMALES ALEX McKINNEY, R. R. No. 1, ERIN, ONT.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE Fine young bull "Grape Grange Abbot" coming two, from sire which took 1st prize at Toronto and Ottawa. Price \$225. Also heifers. Apply A. Dinsmore Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg Ont. 1 1/4 Miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.

The Hawthorne Shorthorns and Leicesters -Bulls, heifers and cows- The Toronto winner, "Royal Choice" =79864 =, at the head. In Leicesters, 1 choice 2-shear ram, and ram lambs by my imp. ram. No females. One choice Fox Terrier puppy (male); price \$5.00. "The Hawthornes," ALLAN B. MANN, Peterboro, R.R. 4.

For Dual-Purpose Shorthorns Also Dorset-Horned Sheep, apply Valmer Bartlett, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

Salving a Ship.

"Dead", said I? "Drowned", said Mr. Peggotty. Looking at this ship with a layman's eyes, there seems 'no hope that she's undrowned.' The tide is swinging up and over her rusted and buckled decks, and they are green with growing weed. When presently the black depths of that great hold fill will not the diamond-points that will break above her then in the June sun glitter over her grave, her battered funnel showing as a headstone of the sea, the sorrowful witness to her untimely passing—until even it is 'seen no more', and nothing is left but a memory and a cross on a wreck chart?

We ask the specialists in these matters, who are the Salvage Department of the Admiralty, and they say it may prove so, as life is not saved always for all that Harley-street can do. But they will add, and you can believe them, that they never say lost till the sea has won, and they mean to make a hard fight for it. They are a strange race, these specialists of the Salvage Bay, who cure ships of shell-shock in incredible circumstances. Let us take a look at them as they stand beside their ten or twelve thousand deadweight patient, whose bed is the bed of the sea, with grimy knives in fearnought suits and divers for sisters in snowy veils, and black pumps for gleaming glass and steel.

Here is the man who is at the top of his profession. For silk hat he wears a peaked cap; for immaculate morning coat a plain blue lounge suit. But there is about him a quiet strength and enormous confidence. His diagnosis, other people will tell you, is unerring, and, having been nearly two score years in practice, he has saved ships enough to equip any reasonable Power with a passable mercantile marine. He has humor in the eyes that look at you quickly and keenly, and a plentiful enthusiasm and driving power, and the gift of inspiring those who work with him. If you look now at the slim figure in R. N. R. commander's uniform beside his square-set chief you may note that not only has he obviously an equal passion for his "job" but as obvious an admiration for his chief. He is one of the captain's "young men", and if the Humane Society gave medals for ships saved as well as men his breast would be covered with the ribbon you see on it. He is entirely unassuming and full of devices. There is a story of a submarine that, at long last, was partly told the other day from the record of those who lived to tell it; that they live, and the submarine besides, is one of the things you have to thank these two men for, and not least, as the elder generously insists, the younger. The third figure in R. N. R. captain's uniform comes in when the "patient" is well enough to be got out of her bed, and prescribes for her through the convalescent stage. He has seen a good many cases of ship shell-shock that have returned to the food or fighting line. He has the look of a fighter himself, and a stubborn one; his words are few.

Now let us turn from the little group to the instruments they use. Beside them is the salvage ship; it was a gun-boat once, but it has forgotten that, and goes about now laden with pumps and great chests filled with what Shakespeare long ago described usefully as "all appliances and means to boot." Two of the pumps are gushing out water with a furious stamping; the water is coming from one of the holds of the ship, at a rate of many hundred tons an hour. To the last minute they may continue to do this, but there comes a point just now in each tide when the sea is mistress in her house again, when for every ton that could be pumped out she could pour other tons in again endlessly. When that comes this outpost of the salvage corps must fall back, and so every moment now is precious. The day will come, it is hoped, when they will have come, it is hoped, when they will have plugged and patched and pumped, till with the greater buoyancy given, and the tug putting her back well into it, the damaged part of the ship will at length be lifted above high-water mark; then the salvage will have to wait for no tide, and the fight will never stop. But till that moment of triumph comes they must fall back at perhaps half-tide. That is why they have grown instantly dissatisfied

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Louis XV Model, \$550.00
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

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SPECIAL BUGGY HARNESS.

Handsome, light road buggy harness, rawhide lined, track style, 56 in. traces. Shaft wrap belly band, beaded lines; folded and padded breeching seat and breast collar; three-quarter inch buckle over-check; track blinds; traces double and stitched throughout; trimmings are finished in genuine hard rubber and near gold. This is the dandiest harness for the price in Canada, strong and reliable, every inch of it. Price only \$35 Special. Ask your dealer or order from factory. Our Guarantee—If it does not satisfy you, return it at our expense.

\$35

The Maples Hereford Farms

Where size, bone quality and rich breeding count. Headed by Clayton Donald (own brother to Perfection Fairfax) and High Ideal, last year's Junior Champion. For Sale—choice young cows, some with calves at foot and others in calf. Also some good two-year-old heifers in calf to above sires and open; and a few choice bull calves, and one good farmer's bull, 15 months a tried breeder.

W. H. & J. S. Hunter Proprietors Orangeville, Ont.

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022 =; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772 =. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to JOHN WATT & SON, (G.T.R. & C.P.R.) R. R. 3, Elora, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Ten bulls, from 8 to 20 months of age, of the good kind. Also must sell about 25 females before winter. They are the prolific kind and all registered and priced at about half their value to move them. Crown Jewel 42nd. still heads this herd. JOHN ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gainford Eclipse =108055 = and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd. =120741 =. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, Ont.

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R. BURLINGTON, ONT. J. F. MITCHELL, Limited

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 10629; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls ready for service for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

Shorthorns

Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head. A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

Imported Scotch Shorthorns

Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by Burnfoot Champion =106945 =. His dam holds Canadian two-year-old championship, and his sire's dam was champion mature cow of Canada for three years. Cows with calf at foot for sale. They are of same family as Buttercup =111906 =, which holds the R.O.P record in 3-year-old class. GEO. W. CARTER, Ilderton, Ontario

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BIG MONEY IN "ORNERY" HORSES
 MY free book will amaze you. See the big money that is being made by those I taught my famous system of horse breaking and training! Wild colts and vicious, unmanageable horses can be picked up for a song. By my methods you can quickly transform them into gentle, willing workers and re-sell them at a big profit. You can also earn fat fees breaking colts and training horses for others.
Write! My book is free postage prepaid. No obligation. A postcard brings it. Write today.
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Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE
 —A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is
Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
 Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in
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BEST EVER USED
 Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years' standing.
 H. B. BURKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.
 Per Box, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
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REGISTERED RED ROCK WHEAT ROSEN RYE

Pedigree varieties developed at the Michigan Agricultural College and inspected, approved and registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Be sure and get Pure Rosen Rye, cross fertilizes readily. For list of growers write to Secretary of the Association.

J. W. NICOLSON, East Lansing, Michigan.

Flintstone Farm
 Breeders of
 Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Draft Horses, Berkshire Swine.
 We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of wartime efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.
DALTON
 Massachusetts

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—Missie, Mysie, Miss Ramsden and Lavinia Shropshires—Usual offering by our imp. ram. **JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.** Bell phone. Solina, C.N.R.; Bowmanville, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont. Dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle from imported stock. Berkshire pigs choice large stock, all sizes and ages. Can supply pairs not akin. We guarantee all stock to be as represented.
J. B. Pearson, Manager

Lochabar Stock Farm
 has some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls and females of different ages for sale.
D. A. Graham, R. R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ont.

with the diminished head of water coming out of the pumps. The suction wants clearing; it is a case for a diver.

You imagine him stepping off his ladder from the boat and vanishing beneath the grey or green, or even blue, sea. Receive an account of what actually occurred. We looked down into what might have been a section of the Stygian marsh of Dante's Inferno, where, gurgling their hymn in their throats, for they could not "speak it in full words", lay the "Gloomy Sluggish", and their "sobs" made the filthy waters "bubble at the surface." Exceeding malodours assailed us, sulphuretted hydrogen over all else, and in the slimy black we descried monstrous ebony shapes of bales and barrels and boxes. It was into this the diver went down. He pushed slowly with his hands, moving the shapes and groping for a clear place; then he sank gradually, gently, until his head had gone, and there were only bubbles breaking. Before he disappeared altogether he had risen up and out once or twice, and we saw him black with the blackness around, a monster that one would have said might bring "blasts from Hell", but brought no "airs from Heaven." But 'twas a monster of light for all the show of him—when he had done the fountains from the pumps gushed forth fully again.

There was a drumlike thing that hung at the moment idle. We recognized it as part of a submersible motor-pump that is writing a new chapter in the sea's romance. It is electric and amphibious; cut a hole big enough for it to get in and set the current going and it will pump a long way farther down than full fathom five, and as we saw for ourselves, the water will come streaming up and out before you, returning to the sea in an endless shining arc. The tons the bigger motor-pump takes out run to four figures in the hour. It seemed an irony to hear that even in war it had a hard fight for life. But the tide turned when it helped a famous ship home from the Dogger Bank and more than one battleship back from Jutland. One after another of the Allied Powers is fitting its ships with this pump now, one was told, and as it means more or less carrying a lifebelt for the ship, one may expect to see every vessel of the mercantile marine fitted in time with it. Meantime ask any salvage man you like, and he will tell you it has been a very present help to him in time of trouble.

We retreat before the waves, but the tug's work has not been in vain; the tug has pulled her 15 ft. in shore; in a few hours the outpost will march out (or in) again to their patient, slow assault. Now take all that has just been said and multiply it many times. Take it, in fact, that round the coasts wherever a ship is torpedoed in shallow waters or can be helped to get to them the sort of scene I have been trying to picture is happening. Which is why the salvage man is able to say to you, and it is good hearing, "Not many ships are going down and out now." Let me write briefly here the story of the ship we have just left.

Blot out the sunny June day. Blot out the glorious sunshine and the unclouded skies, the dreaming cliffs by the faintly murmurous shore. The story is of a piece rather with these macabre depths into which the diver descended. Two ships, an oiler and the ship on the beach there, whose cargo was part benzine, have crashed into each other in the middle watch. An unearthly tower of flame burst up into the night; shrieks still more unearthly tear the dark. They come from the ship now on that quiet beach, and the lives of nearly all who utter them go out with the cry. The ship drifts with the tides, a pillar of fire rising and falling. Tugs pick her up at last. But the way is through a minefield, and first the hawser between her and the tug is snapped by a mine, and then the ship herself is struck by two other mines before she is got into shallow water. She is still furiously ablaze. So she is sunk by the hand of her friend. It is the course which is followed where a desperate remedy is needed, for the ship that is sunk in the house of a friend may be raised again. And some day, we may hope a happier day, will dawn for this ship the waves have just covered when she will be towed round to the ship's sick bay in the nearest port where ships of this Redivivus class gather, to go out from there on new and prosperous voyages. It will not be the fault of the Salvage Department if she does not.—By **MALCOLM MACASKILL**, in the Daily Telegraph, London.

SHORTHORN SALE

Treganna Stock Farm, Glencoe, Ont., R.R. 3

September 17, 1918



Proprietors:
D. TRESTAIN,
 Treganna Stock Farm.
T. HENDERSON,
 Mosa Stock Farm.

40 Females

12 cows with calves at foot

10 heifers to calve soon

10 Bulls

Will sell by public auction 50 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock.

Sale at Treganna Stock Farm, three miles south of Glencoe, Middlesex Co., on the Longwoods Road. Train connections on the G. T. R., C. P. R., and Wabash roads. Offering consists of forty females and ten bulls, twelve cows with calves at foot, and ten heifers to calve soon; the balance are open heifers. Most of the cows and heifers are bred to such noted bulls as Pride of Treganna 100302, by Pride of Scotland (imp.), and Chantry Sort, a richly-bred Butterfly. Pride of Treganna, included in the sale, is a three-year-old red roan, in show shape, and a proven sire of merit. Most of the cows in this offering are good milkers, some of them guaranteed to produce 60 pounds a day. Both are old-established herds for thirty-five years. The families represented in the sale are Roan Lady, Lustre, Orange Blossom, Scotch Lily, Marr Rachel, and other good families.

Remember, in this offering are bulls and females for the best herds, and we extend to you all an invitation on the above date to see them sold. Capt. T. E. Robson will be the auctioneer. Trains met on morning of sale, and dinner served. Send for catalogue to

T. HENDERSON Glencoe, Ont. **D. TRESTAIN**

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

Herd Sire—Golden Hope, an Orange Blossom by the great Archer's Hope. We have several young bulls by him and four other 8 months calves by the R. O. P. sire St. Clare. All are priced to sell. We are also pricing a few fresh Dutch Belted cows and heifers. This breed although not well known in Canada are extra heavy milkers. Correspondence solicited.
LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.
SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner **THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.**

Pleasant Valley Farms—Present offering: A number of good young Scotch cows with calves at foot and rebred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion; also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to same sire. Suitable for good herd foundations; priced to move them. Inspection invited.
GEO. AMOS & SONS (Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.), Moffat, Ont.

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

I have females all ages and bulls of serviceable age. Worth while to come and see, or write
JOHN MILLER Myrtle Station C.P.R., G.T.R. **ASHBURN, ONTARIO**

SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden

of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls. **Brooklin Ontario Co. Brooklin, C.N.R.**

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.
 Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

Present offering, 7 yearling bulls;
 One Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster. Five Cruickshank Butterflies. One Shepherd Rosemary. All pure Scotch, and extra good; also a few young cows with calves, and yearling heifers.
D. BIRRELL, & SON, CLAREMONT, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE

Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand lot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them.
Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont. 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G. T. R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1918

Shorthorns and Leicester sheep; 4 shearing rams and a few lambs on offer.
CHARLOTTE SMITH, (Lucan Crossing one Mile) CLANDEBOYE, R. R. 1, Ont.

CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611; dam Sally 8th imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick mellow well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers.
Geo. Ferguson,—Elora Station, C.P.R., G. T. R.—Salem, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848
 The great show and breeding bull, Brownale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from Imp. ewes.
JAMES DOUGLAS **CALEDONIA, ONTARIO**

Rural Credits and Community Development.

A Rural Credits System is slowly developing in parts of Canada. In some European Countries the Credit System has been the means of putting many farmers, especially young men just starting, on their feet and has been a direct benefit to the community. There is need for a system of Rural Credits in many districts in Canada to enable farmers to secure working capital at a reasonable rate of interest. It costs a good deal to equip a farm with stock and implements and many a young man is forced to struggle on with limited working capital. So limited is his ready cash that he frequently is unable to purchase stock or make needed improvements on his farm. The Rural Credits System would enable him to secure the needed money at the time when he could make best use of it in his farm operations. The following is an account of the advantages of the system as organized in the Roblin District, Manitoba:

A little over a year ago there was passed by the Manitoba Legislature an Act entitled the Rural Credit Societies Act. This Act empowered farmers in any municipality to form a Rural Credit Society and pledge the combined security of their stock in the society to secure credit for individual members of the society. The Act provided that the money should not be loaned at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent. This required that it be secured for 6 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. being allowed for expenses entailed. It should be stated that the Provincial Government subscribes 25 per cent. of the stock of the society, the municipality 25 per cent., and the members 50 per cent. The directorate is composed of nine men, three appointed by the members of the society, three by the municipality and three by the Government. It is not my intention here to discuss the workings of the society, but to briefly outline same, that what may follow may be more clearly understood.

On August 9 it was my privilege to make a visit to Roblin, Manitoba, and look into the workings of the Roblin Rural Credit Society, organized in the Shell River Municipality, and which has been in operation since April 20, 1918.

The municipality of Shell River lies in the northwestern part of the province, bordering on the Saskatchewan boundary. It will possibly occur to many because of the shaded reports of the past, that this lies in that belt where frosted grain crops occur annually. Because of this misrepresentation one farmer told me that a milling company refused to make an offer on a car of oats he had loaded and was about to ship. However, he billed the car of oats to a point in the central part of the province, and then re-billed it to the same milling company, and received a premium of 7 cents per bushel. Since the advent of Marquis wheat, frozen crops have been practically unknown in this district, and it has not had a crop failure. Of recent years the municipality is developing rapidly. The total acreage is 184,960. Of this area, 50,000 acres are under cultivation. The problem of developing the unimproved acreage on each farm is perhaps largely responsible for the organization of the local rural credit society.

That it should be among the first organized in the province is probably due to the fact that the farmers of the district have come to the understanding that organization is beneficial to the individual. This district has two of the strongest Grain Growers' locals in the province. Some years ago it organized one of the strongest (if not the strongest) consolidated schools in the province. Now it has its Rural Credit Society, which promises to do more for the development of the district than any other organization. The isolated, false independence of the farmer is not present in this district. The farmers have realized that the old adage "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," generally works out that the devil gets not only the hindmost but the whole bunch. The result is the the Roblin district organized as perhaps are few other districts, and the organization touching most directly the individual development of farms is the Rural Credit Society.

1918 SEPTEMBER 1918
SUN 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

--they're coming

There's a real thrill in the words when you see the ducks settling in to your decoys—a thrill that makes you know life in the open is the only life worth while.

Dominion Shotgun Shells

are necessary to insure the last degree of pleasure in the trip—the full bag. Dominion Shot Shells are made for the men who enjoy Canada's outdoor life that they may enjoy it more. Care and skill in manufacture insure success to the sportsman who uses Canuck, Sovereign, Imperial, Regal, Crown (Black) or any shell or cartridge that is guaranteed by the big "D" trademark. Look for it on the box.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited,
Montreal, Canada.

Shorthorns Landed Home—My new importation of 60 head will be at home to visitors June 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Wimple, etc. Make your selection early.
GEO. ISAAC (All Railroads, Bell 'Phone) Cobourg, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden S3422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.
KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., ('Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS
We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM
Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden=101081= and Royal Blood=77521=. At present we have nothing to sell but we have some very good ones coming on. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario.

Elm View Stock Farm—Scotch Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep—Present offering: Two-year-old stock bull, Early Prince 107659, straight-bred Rose Bud family, sired by Roan Prince 80859; 25 yearling and 2-year-old ewes; 10 1-year-old rams—a choice lot. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery; all bred from best foundations obtainable. Hold back nothing. Prices reasonable. Visit or write:
B. A. MCKINNON, Hillsburg, Ont.

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS
We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers, Best Boy =85552= and Browndale Winner =106217=. Write or come and see.
R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS
Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties Matchless, Mysies, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford =75959=, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows.
GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, R. R. 1, ONT. Erin Station, C.P.R., L.-D. Phone

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4 year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger, as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.

Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Herd headed by the R. O. P. bull, St. Clare. Nothing for sale at present.

S. W. JACKSON, R. R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

Glentoye Shorthorns—College Duke 4th in service—a high-record son of Rothschild and Taylor's noted stock. Am offering young cows and heifers, bred to this great bull. Have a few bulls of breeding age on hand.
STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ont.

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires—We still have a few extra well covered shearing rams. Also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs. Prices right. We can supply young bulls or heifers, both of which are from high-record dams.
P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months, and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3, Ayr Station, C. P. R.

SALE

at, R.R. 3

8

Proprietors:

D. TRESTAIN, Treganna Stock Farm.

HENDERSON, Mosa Stock Farm.

0 Females

2 cows with calves at foot

0 heifers to calve soon

10 Bulls

Will sell by public auction 50 Scotch and Scotch-topped shorthorns, on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1.30 o'clock, Middlesex Co., C. P. R., and will, twelve cows are open heifers. Treganna 100302, by Pride of Treganna, proven sire of merit. Sired to produce 50 the families represented by Marr Rachel, and

and we extend to Robson will be the catalogue to

TRESTAIN

horns

We have several at Clare. All are sired. This breed pedigree solicited. T. MOTTIE, Manager.

od. young Scotch cows (Imp.) Newton Grand for good herd founda-

R.), Moffat, Ont.

HORNS

ome and see, or write SHBURN, ONTARIO

A. Dryden

in Ontario Co. C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R.

northern bulls, fit for females that are as ns. They will be sold

onaio.

Shepherd Rosemary, yearling heifers.

Schiel (Imp.) for next e and see them. miles from Brooklin.

rm 1918

on offer. BOYE, R. R. 1, Ont.

RNS

at Gold Sultan 75411. esters, all thick mellow in most any numbers. T. R.—Salem, Ont.

1855—FLOCK 1848 e herd. Extra choice mostly from Imp. ewes.




JAEGER
FOR BOYS
AND GIRLS
YOUR CHILDREN

Your children's health is of the first importance. Start them right by clothing them with Jaeger Garments. We stock Jaeger Under wear and Night Wear, Dressing Gowns, Knitted Suits, Golfers Coat Sweaters, Jerseys, Camel Hair Fleece Coats, Gloves, Stockings etc., A fully illustrated catalogue will be sent free on application.



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OVERALLS
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Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

The Roblin Rural Credit Society was incorporated on February 16, 1918, with 57 members. It commenced operations on April 20. On August 9 it had 85 members and several applications for membership to be considered, the additional members having come in without solicitation. The society was not created without opposition from farmers and members of the municipal council. It is no discredit to these men that they opposed the organization of the society. It must be remembered that its organization creates liability and responsibility as well as giving a satisfactory system of short term credit. It is, however, to their credit that after the organization was effected they have since, in many instances, given it their unlimited support, and it is safe to say that short term credit is on a new basis in the Roblin district. The accompanying table will show something of the size of the society's operations since April 20, when it commenced operations:

Financial Report of Roblin Rural Credit Society.

Capital authorized.....	\$20,000.00	
Subscribed Paid Up		
Stock subscribed by farmers.....	\$8,500.00	\$850.00
Stock subscribed by Government.....	2,500.00	250.00
Stock subscribed by municipality.....	3,500.00	350.00
	\$14,500.00	\$1,450.00

Number of shareholders at incorporation.....	57
Number as at August 9, 1918.....	85
Loans Passed Season 1918.	
For putting in and taking off crop.....	\$16,496.00
For new breaking.....	10,335.00
For purchase of machinery.....	3,050.00
For improvements.....	3,505.00
For cattle, horses, etc.....	9,205.00
For floating liabilities.....	1,650.00
	\$44,241.00

The loans, totalling \$44,241.00, were granted to 64 farmers, and as illustrating the safety of these loans it will be interesting to state that the combined net worth of these 64 men over liabilities is over \$630,000 or an average of about \$10,000 each.

The success of the society and of the entire rural credit scheme must be measured, not in the amount of business transacted or loans made, but what the borrowers have been able to accomplish with these loans. This matter was discussed with J. E. Sirett, secretary of the board of directors, and with several men who had secured loans. Those men who had borrowed money for improving their farms or purchasing live stock stated that, through securing this money from the society, they were able to increase the productiveness of the farm this year to an extent that could not have been done otherwise inside of from two to five years, and perhaps longer. One man who had proved up on his homestead some time since, stated that he had been unable to get more than the required breaking accomplished. This year, with the aid of a loan of a few hundred dollars, he has been able to break up between fifty and seventy acres. The amount of land that will be broken up this year through money advanced by the society will run into some thousands of acres. These owners will have this land in crop next year, bringing in revenue where formerly it was non-producing. It might have remained so for years had it not been for the credit rendered available by the society.

It might be argued that this could be accomplished through other credit channels that were in operation prior to the advent of the society. This would have been most difficult, because the Banking Act requires that banks keep their assets in liquid form. The result is that the credit they give is for three to six months only. While the society secures its funds from the bank, the security it is able to give makes it possible for members to renew credit without question. It loans money to its shareholders to the end of the current year, but the Act provides that: "In the event of a borrower not being able to repay the amount of his loan, on or before December 31, for reasons which appear to the directors to be justifiable or on account of the loan having been gained for purposes not productive within one year, the

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The superiority of Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws is due to the quality of the steel used in them and the method of grinding. Crescent grinding is an exclusive process, used only in Simonds Saws. It means teeth of even thickness throughout the length of the saw, and the blade tapered for clearance to the greatest degree consistent with strength. This grinding makes cutting easy because it prevents binding in the kerf. Write for Booklet.



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HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

HET LOO PIETERTJE

THE \$12,750 HEIFER

Sold at the great Milwaukee Sale, was only one of the many daughters we have of our senior sire Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. We also have sons—brothers to this world's champion heifer; and for the next few weeks, these, along with several other young bulls of serviceable age, are priced exceptionally low. Let us hear from you if interested—at once.

W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm, Farm on Yonge St., Toronto & York Radial 1 1/2 hours from Toronto, New Market, Ont.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - Jefferson, Ontario
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7- and 30-day tests. We invite inspection and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll. Walburn Rivers and Sons, (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line) R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Cows for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March,
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN Bell 'phone. ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Present offering consists of three choice young bulls ready for service. Will be priced right for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to **GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.**

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. **J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.**

Riverside Holsteins—Choice Bulls

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

**My Present Offering of
HOLSTEIN BULLS**

8 months and younger from Sir Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and officially tested cows. Write for prices and full particulars.
Thos. L. Leslie, Alluvialdale Farm, Norval Station, Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM . . . Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering one choice yearling bull, ready for heavy service. The records of his five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. We have also some high-record bull calves, including one whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 37.66 lbs. butter in 7 days and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. **A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone 48-3**

ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

With only one exception every females in our herd averages around 4% in all of our Record of Performance work, and every mature cow in the herd has been or is running. Write us regarding both our 7-day and yearly record work. Our present offering in young bulls can not be duplicated in Ontario at the prices we are asking.
JAS. G. CURRIE & SON (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.

directors may on the application of the borrower grant a renewal of any portion of said loan until such further date as may be agreed, but not later than December 31 next after the maturity of the previous loan." This makes it possible for the borrower to secure his loan for productive purposes and to a large extent this is being done in the Roblin society, as is shown by the amount borrowed for breaking new land and for live stock. It is a system suited to agricultural needs.

A couple of days before our representative was at Roblin one of the shareholders of the society had brought in a carload of cattle purchased by money secured through the society. Many this spring purchased improved seed grain, others farm machinery for cash, and others made improvements to the farm. At one farm visited, a well was being drilled through money secured for this purpose. This indicates somewhat the manner in which the society is of assistance to its shareholders.

It has frequently been stated, and not without a considerable measure of truth, that credit has been the ruination of a great many farmers. It has also been stated that a body of farmers are not qualified to pass on credit to farmers.

In regard to the first statement, it may be said that all depends upon the manner in which the credit is given. The man who is given unlimited credit for the purpose of purchasing threshing machinery, or for that matter any kind of machinery, for buying land, and other purposes, and when the credit is given by the seller to the purchaser, the statement contains a good measure of truth. However, when the credit is given for a definite productive purpose, when it is given on good security, and is also based on the integrity and industry of the borrower as well as his other security, it becomes to him an asset that will make his farm more profitable.

The statement that a body of farmers are not qualified to decide on matters of credit to farmers is rather far fetched. Being interested in this particular phase of the society many questions were asked. It was learned that requests for loans by shareholders had been refused in their entirety and that others had been reduced. It was learned from the president of the society, John Arnott, that the board of directors, whether they met in an office or a granary, discussed most carefully every loan. Mr. Arnott stated that an application is discussed in somewhat the following manner. The applicant is invariably known to a majority of the board, and whether or not he is industrious and a capable farmer will have an unconscious effect upon the board. Then comes the discussion of the loan, and the purposes for which it is secured. If it is not for the purchase of stock, then one of the directors who happens to be a cattleman is very dubious about grant-same. If the prospective borrower has not a reasonable acreage under cultivation, a grain farmer on the directorate is holding it back if it is not for breaking up more land, and the other members each being successful in a particular phase of farming, have to be shown that the loan will make returns in some productive purpose, or if to carry over the running expenses of the year, then that the farm is already in a productive condition. Then finally there is the secretary, an agricultural college graduate, who knows the relations of the different phases of farming and proper cultural systems.

It must be understood, however, that the board is sympathetic to prospective borrowers. The purpose of the society is not to bring in dividends but to be of service to the shareholders, and where proper security can be given the loan is approved.

One can also appreciate that the borrower will make the best possible use of his loan, knowing that nine responsible farmers have granted the same, and that they will immediately recognize if it is being misused. The loan has not been turned down by a banker, who knows nothing about farming, or because the bank is not making farm loans at present, but it is refused because this board composed of farmers do not consider he is following practices in his farming that are safe, or that the purposes to which he intends to put his loan will not be productive, or that he has already placed his farm in a position where it is inadvisable to grant credit. Under these conditions the prospective borrower must, if he has foresight, beg in to place his



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NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES

Every Farm Needs Paroid

PAROID should roof every building on the farm—from the big barn to the pig pen and poultry house. It pays in dollars and cents—first, because of the vigorous resistance to rain, wind, heat, cold and fire; second, because of the many years Paroid lasts.

NEPONSET Paroid ROOFING

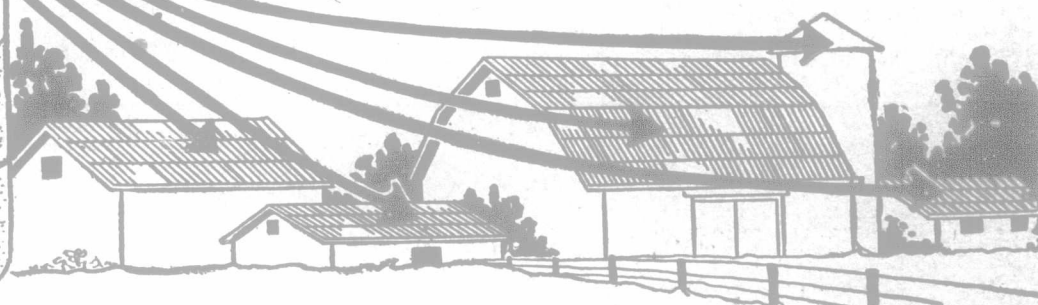
Saves You Real Money

Do all your roofing or roof-repairing this year with Paroid—made in Grey! color—two weights; also with Red or Green crushed slate surface.

But be sure the roll roofing you buy IS Paroid! Some people have the idea that any roll roofing is Paroid. If you don't get the genuine article you pay for your mistake.

Look for the Paroid roll as shown. Sold by hardware and lumber dealers.

We recommend Neponset Twin Shingles for Residences.



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The Largest Manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board, and Roofing Felts in Canada

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BRAMPTON JERSEYS

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.

JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO.

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale.

R. & A. H. BAIRD

R.R. 1, New Hamburg, On

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS

LONDON, ONTARIO
Jno. Pringle, Prop.

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Imported Champion Rower at its head. This bull, with his get, won first prize on the island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. Present offering—A few yearling heifers in calf to our great young bull, Woodview Bright Prince, (7788), and bred from imported sires and dams. We show our work cows and work our show cows

ORKNEY FARM AYRSHIRES

I have a strong offering at present of bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney", "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearling heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla". Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

H. MacPHERSON (Bell Phone.) R. R. No. 1, COPETOWN, ONT.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

A few splendid 12-months-old bulls, out of R.O.P. and imp. high-testing dams. January test averaged 4.08%; also younger bulls and heifers. I have three registered Clydesdales for sale, eight months old.

W. F. KAY, PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC
Write for prices or come and see stock.
50 miles south of Montreal. St. Armand Station, G.T.R.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milking. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Princeton No. 3 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Princeton, Gobles, Paris and Richwood, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 16th August, 1918.

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

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

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.
Choice Offering in Ayrshires AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them.

JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

City View Ayrshires

Established in 1900. One serviceable bull from Record Dam testing 4.64% fat; some choice young stock. James Bagg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas

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

Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer,
Butcher and Consumer.
Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten
Record for America.

We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered. Look us up at the exhibitions.

PETER ARKELL & SONS
R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLDS

I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT.
C. P. R. Bell Phone

DORSET RAMS

I am offering a lot of good ram lambs, a number of shearlings and also have some good shearling ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. J. ROBERTSON - - HORNBY, ONT.
(Formerly of J. Robertson & Sons)

SHROPSHIRE

I have a choice offering of shearling rams well covered and true to type; also a number of ram lambs sired by Dryden 2244.

ALEX. GRAY, R. R. No. 2, Claremont, Ont.

Cloversdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40 shearling rams, 70 shearling ewes; an exceptionally choice lot, true to type and well grown, nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including sows just bred. **C. J. LANG, BURKETON, ONT.**

Shropshires and Clydesdales—Besides my regular offering of ram and ewe shearlings, I have the 3-year Clydesdale stallion, Cairnbrogie Heir 18299. Write quick, don't wait.
W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, R.R., Ontario

Leicesters and Shorthorns—A grand lot of shearlings and lambs for sale this season. Also a few Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Good individuals and choice breeding.
G. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

For Sale 50 SHROPSHIRE Ram and Ewe Lambs from twenty to thirty dollars each, and a few ewes at moderate prices. Also pure JERSEY and AYRSHIRE cattle.
H. E. WILLIAMS, SUNNYLEA FARM, KNOWLTON, P. Q.

FOR SALE

Leicester sheep, Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs. Seven good shearling Leicester Rams; also Ram and Ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.
DUNNET BROS., LYTHMORE, ONT.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Some bred and ready to breed; 2 splendid sows carrying their 2nd and 3rd litters. Boars and sows not akin, ready to wean. Mostly descendants of Colwill's Choice, 3-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and imp. Cholderston Golden Secret. A few nice Shorthorn heifers in calf, deep-milking strain. Young cows with calves at foot. Long-distance phone.
A. A. COLWILL, Proprietor, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for Sept. farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write:
John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

Yorkshire Hogs of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.
T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

I have a choice offering of
Sows, 3 to 5 months old
a few boars 3 months old and a good year-old hog. Priced to sell.
G. W. Miners, R. R. No. 3, Exeter, Ont.

CHESTER WHITES

Now offering an imported litter, sired by Schoolboy 17, junior champion Michigan, Ohio, and Ill. Dam sired by the Grand Champion of Missouri, Ohio and Michigan State fairs.
John G. Annesser, - - Tilbury, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls, from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans—dandies.
CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario.

farm in order so that in the future he will be able to secure credit through the society.

Already after being in operation scarcely four months the Roblin Rural Credit Society has, through credit it has given, been responsible for breaking up some thousands of acres of land, the increasing of the stock within the municipality, the improvement of farmsteads and putting the farm on a cash instead of credit basis. The farms of the Roblin district are comparatively well off, but the wealth is represented in land and equipment. The farms are short of working capital. The society is providing satisfactorily, as it was designed to do, working capital for the members of the society. It is doing this not alone because of the soundness of the principles back of this scheme, but because the shareholders in this society have, as far as we could see, chosen as directors men who are good farmers and well-balanced business men.

Education and the Farmer

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In these days of rapid progress, much attention is being paid to education by way of preparation for the various trades, professions and industries. Yet, it is a recognized fact that of all industries, that of agriculture is receiving the least consideration.

At first thought, one might conclude that the farmer requires but little education. A closer view of the situation, however, in the writer's opinion, will lead to a different conclusion. For, what industry can you mention, which requires greater foresight and sounder judgment than that of farming? Many people are evidently of the opinion that any Tom, Dick or Harry—to use a well-worn expression—can manage a farm successfully. But we are glad to know that the light of modern science is doing much to disabuse the minds of such of this absurd opinion.

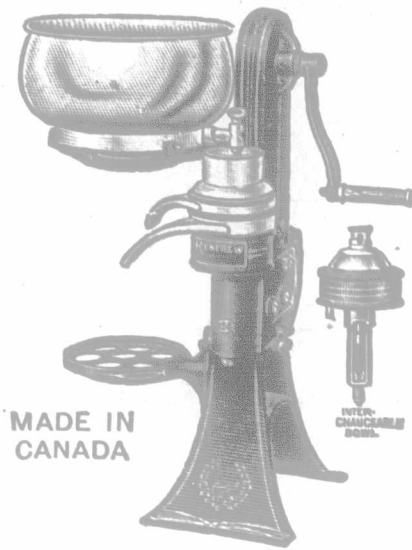
No. Farming is no longer the back-in-the-woods occupation that it once was; but on the contrary is proving itself to be one of the most important industries of man. The farmer has been called the backbone of the nation, and this fact has been more fully realized since the outbreak of war. This being so, does it not follow that he should prepare himself intellectually to better enable him to shoulder the responsibilities of his position?

In other words, to be a success in modern times the farmer, as well as the merchant or man of profession, finds it necessary to equip himself with a reasonable amount of education, and by this the writer does not simply mean a public school education. This is only a beginning. Two years, at least, might profitably be spent at high school, and this followed by a special course in agriculture. The high school training would broaden the mind; inculcate a deeper love of nature, and stimulate a desire for interests beyond the humdrum of everyday life. A special course such as is provided in our agricultural colleges—let us say at least two years—would prove very profitable, not only by supplementing the work of the high school; but by also preparing the agriculturist for his particular field of labor. "But", you say, "what are the advantages of such a course?" They are, indeed, many and varied, but a few of the more important might be mentioned.

In the first place, such a course would provide the farmer with a liberal education—an accomplishment too often found wanting in our rural districts. Secondly, it would enable him to rival in an executive capacity men engaged in other professions and industries. The fact that at the last Dominion election 70 per cent. of the successful candidates were lawyers, should be sufficient evidence to show that agriculturists are not represented in governmental affairs as they should be. Then again, the farmer in possession of such an education as outlined, would undoubtedly increase the net returns for his labor, to say nothing of the social and other advantages that would be his.

Yes, it is surely high time that the rural world should command the attention of all interested in educational improvement and once the benefits of education are more fully realized, no one will think of reverting to the old régime.
Wellington Co., Ont. W. J. L.

The "Skim the Skimmed Milk" Test



MADE IN CANADA

WITH butter fat paid for by the creamery at 66 cents per pound, every ounce counts. The Renfrew gets all but 1/10 pound, or 6.6 cents worth in \$26.40 worth of butter fat. Where is the farmer who wants to lose 60 cents to \$4.00 per thousand pounds skimmed? With a few cows the amount lost would soon buy the closest of close skimmers—the up-to-date, easy-to-run, easy-to-clean

Renfrew

Surely it is good business to put the Renfrew's close skimming to the test—the margin of saving certainly warrants it.

Let the Babcock Test do it. Get your skim milk tested at one of the Dairy Schools by sending a sample. Then compare result with our close skimming records proven by Dairy Schools' tests. Or—let our agent bring out a Renfrew and skim the skimmed milk from your old machine and show you the saving a Renfrew can make you. Do you know of any other machine on earth that offers you that test? Could anything be more convincing and worth while?

The saving mounts up rapidly if you have more than two or three cows—will pay for a Renfrew—and then start giving you increased profits.

Besides, the Renfrew gives you the exclusive advantage of the wide open bowl with curved wings, which mean discs do not clog and cleaning is reduced to a trifling chore—the advantage of its automatic oiling system needing attention only four times a year—of its interchanging capacity. Get Renfrew catalogue; it explains all. Write to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

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AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Other lines: Happy Farmer Tractor, Renfrew Kerosene Engines, Farmer's 2000 lb. Truck Scale.

14

Southdowns and Shropshires

We have an unusually choice lot of shearling rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited.

LARKIN FARMS (Please mention Farmer's Advocate) QUEENSTON, ONT.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD-DOWNS

Present offering—A select lot of yearling and ram lambs, which are rich in the blood of the leading English breeders including Hobbs, Brassey, Horlick and Stigor.
J. A. CERSWELL, R. R. No. 1, BEETON, ONT.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

Featherston's Yorkshires—The Pine Grove Herd I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding age that were ever on the farm. A few are already bred. Also have 10 young litters. Prices reasonable.
J. K. FEATHERSTON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

Duroc Jerseys—Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917. Pairs not akin. Young stock, all ages, for sale. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write:
CULBERT MALOTT, No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespear Station, G.T.R.

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 right.
JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS
Five large litters just weaned. A choice lot of young sows and boars. Breeding stock from prize-winning herds. Priced right for quick sale.
Leslie Hadden, R. R. No. 2, Pefferlaw, Ont.

ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have some promising young stock, stock from imported dam and sire of both sexes for sale. Large Blacks are greatly approved in England and will be a coming popular breed in Canada, and good for crossing. We also offer some young bulls from milking Shorthorns, imported stock.
LYNNORE STOCK FARM, F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, BRANTFORD, ONT.

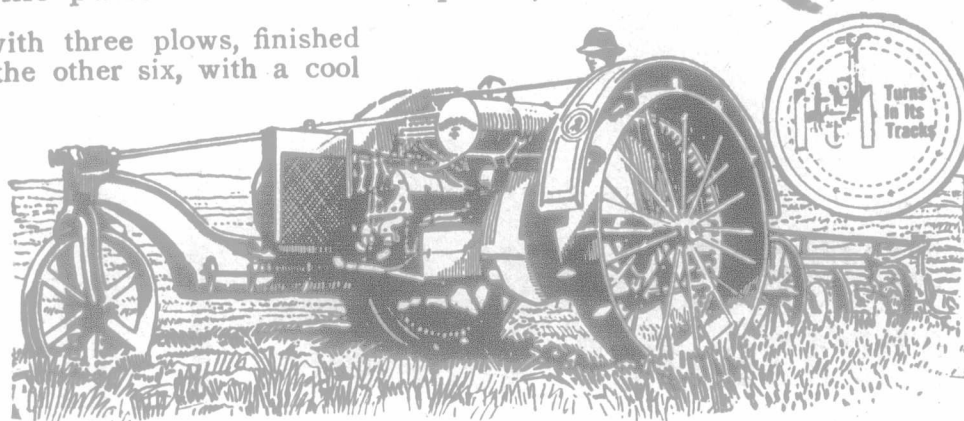
Lakeview Yorkshires—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me.
JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

A choice lot of
Poland China and Chester White
swine, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. **Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont**

"Just Thirty Minutes Ahead of the Whole Bunch"

THERE were seven different tractors matched in a real test in the field, the seven best known tractors in America; each had 3 1-7 acres to plow; some pulled three 14-inch plows, others two.

Happy Farmer, with three plows, finished half an hour before the other six, with a cool motor at all times. It was so convincing that the Happy Farmer machine was bought up on the spot and five more were ordered! Good enough for the eye witnesses, good enough for you! Get a



12 h.p. at Draw Bar

Happy Farmer

24 h.p. at Belt

Model F TRACTOR

Ask us for the most exacting demonstration you can think of within 12-24 horse power. Happy Farmer meets it, and "then some." That is the experience of our users.

Records are not made by luck. Happy Farmer has its own reasons for leaving competition behind; one is its remarkable power compared with its light weight (only 3,700 lbs.). It gets no less than 2,000 lbs. draw bar pull, because it hasn't much initial weight of its own to propel along, and 88% of that is on the big tractor wheels. You see, precious little power is not utilized for work; it performs most work at the draw bar or belt pulley.

Besides, the Happy Farmer has a real kerosene

engine, with a special intake (patented) that gets every whit of power out of the fuel, by delivering perfectly vaporized fuel hot to the combustion chambers. There is no carbon trouble, no smoke nuisance—just good, useful work.

Happy Farmer gets its records economically; it changes quickly from expensive gasoline to cheap coal-oil, and gets more power per gallon than other tractors.

You certainly owe it to yourself to investigate Happy Farmer. Nothing pleases us better than to actually demonstrate its superiority on the field; be sure to get our free illustrated literature. Write for it to-day.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited
 Head Office and Works—RENFREW, Ont. Eastern Branch—Sussex, N.B.

Other lines: Renfrew Cream Separator, Renfrew Gasoline Engines, Renfrew Truck Scales.

206

"Tractor Demonstration: The Happy Farmer Tractor will be shown in actual use at the Cobourg, Ont. Demonstration Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th and at the Provincial Plowing Match, Ottawa, Oct. 16th, 17th, and 18th."

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50, 20 years to pay. Loans to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

G. A. Muddiman,
 Land Agent, C.P.R.
 Montreal, P.Q.

A Real Oil Engine Not an Experiment

Uses no Gasoline. Not even to start with. Starts easily in the coldest weather on the fuel it runs on, Coal Oil or Fuel Oil, and only uses half the amount required by other so-called Oil Engines. The saving in fuel alone will pay for this engine in a few months. The

Hoag Oil Engine

has no electric devices whatever, the burning of the oil is obtained by mechanical means alone, and the usual time and trouble, forever fixing electrical ignition, is entirely done away with, making this engine the Farmers' Friend. Get circulars and price of size you are interested in.

HENRY P. HOAG & CO.
 Brantford Ontario.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK
 of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

WANTED Alsike, Timothy, Red Clover, Ontario Grown Alfalfa, and White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer please mail samples, and we will at once let you know highest prices we will pay f. o. b. your station. **TODD & COOK,** Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ontario

When writing please mention Advocate

Hens Moults and Lay When Fed Our Way

Feed your hens Royal Purple Poultry Specific and it will shorten the moulting period. It will keep your hens in the "pink" of condition, and supply the nourishment for forming new feathers. This is very important if you want eggs during the winter months:

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Our specific contains all the necessary food elements to keep poultry healthy and greatly assists them in digesting the other foods they eat.

Hens generally start laying in about one week after you start feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific. Hundreds of our customers have written us to this effect.

If your hens are in poor condition, moulting or not laying as you think they should, start feeding our Poultry Specific.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific will enable you to fatten your cockerels and old hens in two-thirds the time it would ordinarily take. Order a supply at once from our dealer in your town or direct from us.

Sold in large and small packages.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
 London, Canada

FREE BOOK

Our 80-page book describes the common diseases of Poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and feed fowl properly. Also how to raise calves without milk.

49

New Seed Wheat for Fall Sowing RENNIE'S

Special Offerings in WINTER WHEAT

DAWSON'S GOLDEN CHAFF—Average yield in eight years' test at Ontario Agricultural College, 48.3 bushels per acre. Grain white; \$3.40 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.25 per bushel.

ABUNDANCE (Bald)—Grain white, straw stiff and stands up well, very hardy, winters well; \$3.25 a bushel; 5 bushels or over \$3.15 a bushel.

AMERICAN BANNER (Bald)—Heads bald, chaff yellow, grain white, straw strong, and winters excellently. By freight, \$3.50 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.35 a bushel.

GOLDEN COIN (Bald)—This variety has strong straw of medium height, and a long head filled with plump white grain. By freight, \$3.25 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.15 a bushel.

THOUSAND FALL RYE—Selected seed for fall sowing only. \$3.35 a bushel; 5 bushels or over at \$3.25 a bushel.

EX. WHSE., TORONTO—BAGS 65c. EXTRA.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED

King and Market Sts., TORONTO

What He Suspected.

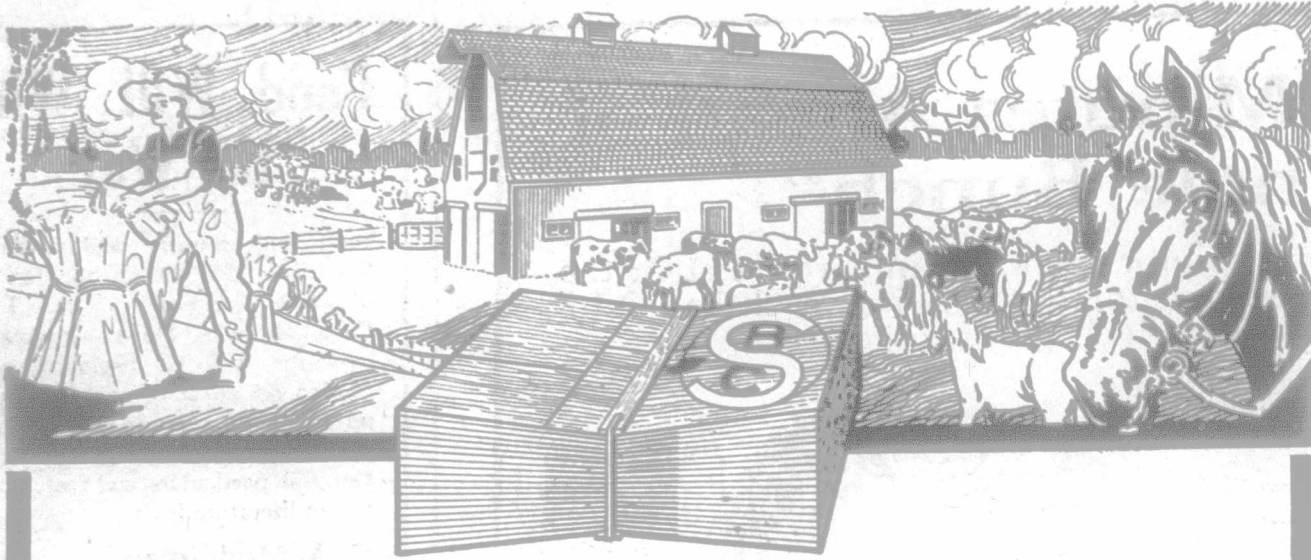
Jones.—"What is Newlywed Bigghedd looking so glum about?"

Smith.—"Why, the gipsy fortune-teller just told his wife that she would have two husbands, and that the second one

would be a very fine sort of a man."

Jones.—"Ha, ha! And Bigghedd thinks that is a reflection on him, I suppose?"

Smith.—"Oh, no! He thinks his wife must have been married before, and never told him."



RED CEDAR SHINGLES ARE THE ACCEPTED STANDARD FOR ROOFING

All other roofing products merely try to measure up to them as to durability, satisfactory service and cost

You don't have to go out of Canada for the best roofing known to man. In the forests of British Columbia the red cedar—some of the trees centuries old—attains a perfection as to grain, texture and natural oil as nowhere else in the world.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

(Trademarked)

are made from material such as this. Straight of grain, thoroughly seasoned, standing up under all weather conditions, they give at minimum cost a 3-ply roof of impervious cedar which provides permanent protection and guarantees perfect satisfaction.

DON'T CONSIDER A SUBSTITUTE WHEN YOU CAN HAVE THE REAL THING

Send for the "Shingle Booklet"—issued by the Publicity Section of the Shingle Agency of B. C.—tells you just why their trademarked shingles meet roofing demands in a manner that can't be approached otherwise.

**THE SHINGLE AGENCY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Standard Bank Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Note the
thickness
three layers

Come to

COBOURG

September 17, 18, 19, 20

This is a TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION, not a
Prize Contest.

FOURTH TRACTOR FARMING DEMONSTRATION for all EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Why? To see the great display and operation of POWER FARM MACHINERY.

This is an effort to show you how to produce more with less manual labor.

Bring the Ladies Eat with the Daughters of the Empire.

From a Farmer's Wallet.

It was Descartes who said long ago, "I think, therefore I am." It is a fine thought that because we give free play to our minds, cultivating the habit of thinking and encouraging ourselves to use the intellect which has been given us. For that reason we shall pass something on beyond the term of our brief life that will help people to remember us. But it is worth while to stop long enough to consider just what will be the things those who come after us will be most apt to remember. Will it be something worth while, or will it be something that will cause people to turn away from the very mention of our names with loathing?

A young man I knew had a dream of a better farm than anybody else in the neighborhood. He set about it to make the place on which he lived the very best possible. He improved the buildings, he bought choice pure-bred stock, he put the very best of himself into his everyday work; and for years after he passed on people spoke of him as the man who set them to thinking and doing better farming than they ever had done before. It was like flinging a stone into the still water of a lake. The waves set in motion go on until they reach the farther shore. It was a humble, matter-of-fact kind of thinking that young farmer did, but it left its impression upon all the life of the community.

If this young man had made it a rule to be as mean as he could, living at a fast pace, flinging the money which came into his hands right and left to no good purpose—sowing wild oats with a prodigal hand—don't we all know what different feelings would come over the folks in that part of the country whenever they thought of him? Every life he touched, especially every young life, would have been made the worse for having known him. For the thinking you and I do has its bearing upon that done by those who know us. The thoughts we have shine out through the work we do, they appear in our very faces, they are written in letters of gold or in stains of black upon the very souls of others.

Now think for a minute what we can do to ensure our thoughts being strong, clean and helpful. These are days of books and papers. It stands us in hand never to touch a bad book or a bad paper. Pick out those that are good and pure and clean. The reading we do is stamped upon memory in a way that never can be changed. To a far greater extent than we know we are what we read. Then, too, our associates have something to do with our habits of thought. Better go down into the field and talk to the cattle that are grazing there than to listen a single instant to the conversation of a bad man or woman. The moment a bad thought comes, thrust it aside and get busy about something that is good. Remember this, too. A field left to itself soon run riot with weeds. To keep the weeds down, set out the roses and the apple-trees and the sweet honeysuckle.

A Guilty Conscience.

A young fellow who was the crack sprinter of his town—somewhere in the South—was unfortunate enough to have a very dilatory laundress. One evening, when he was out for a practice run in his rather airy and abbreviated track costume, he chanced to dash past the home of that dusky lady, who at the time was a couple of weeks in arrears with his washing.

He had scarcely reached home again when the bell rang furiously and an excited voice was wafted in from the porch: "Foh de Lawd's sake! won't you all tell Marse Bob please not to go out no moh till I kin git his clo'es round to him?"

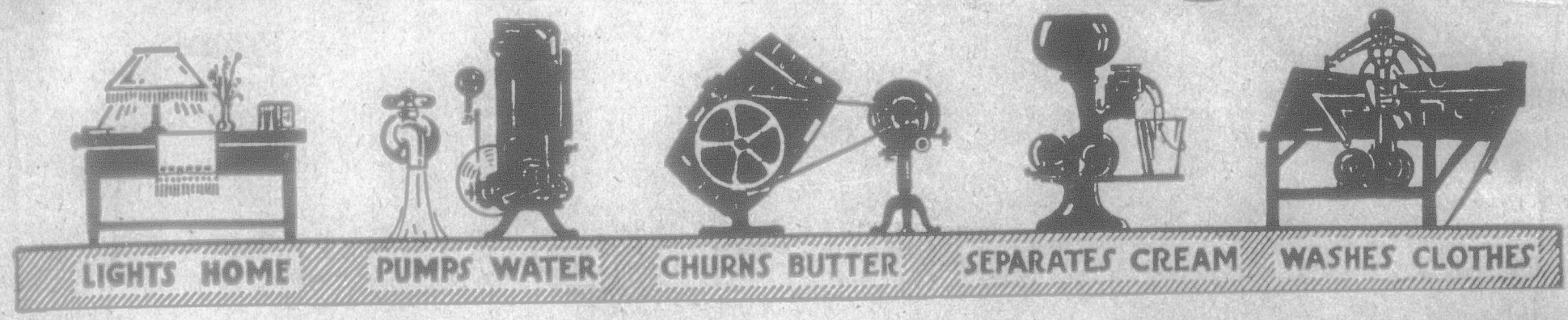
An Eye to Business.

In a certain Sunday School on a Sunday afternoon one of the teachers became somewhat faint, and was placed upon a form while the usual restoratives were applied.

Suddenly a little girl stood up and persistently called "Teacher! Teacher!" in order to attract the attention of one of those who were attending the unfortunate invalid. At last the little one was heard, and the teacher, turning round, asked in a somewhat hasty manner:

"Well, what is it?"
"Please, teacher," replied the child, "my father makes coffins."

Delco - Light



Efficient, productive farms use Delco-Light

Electricity marks the modern farm. Wherever you find a Delco-Light plant—there you will find a business-minded farmer—successful and efficient.

Delco-Light increases farm production, reduces farm labor, eases the burden of the farm housewife.

Chores formerly performed slowly by hand are done in half the time by Delco-Light power.

Indoor work is made easier by clean, clear light—and no lantern or lamp to carry.

Farm help is more easily

secured where there is electricity.

These things have won over 50,000 users to Delco-Light.

And to-day those more than 50,000 plants are giving unstinted satisfaction.

Delco-Light is the right electric-lighting plant for farm homes. It was designed by world-famed engineers for just that purpose.

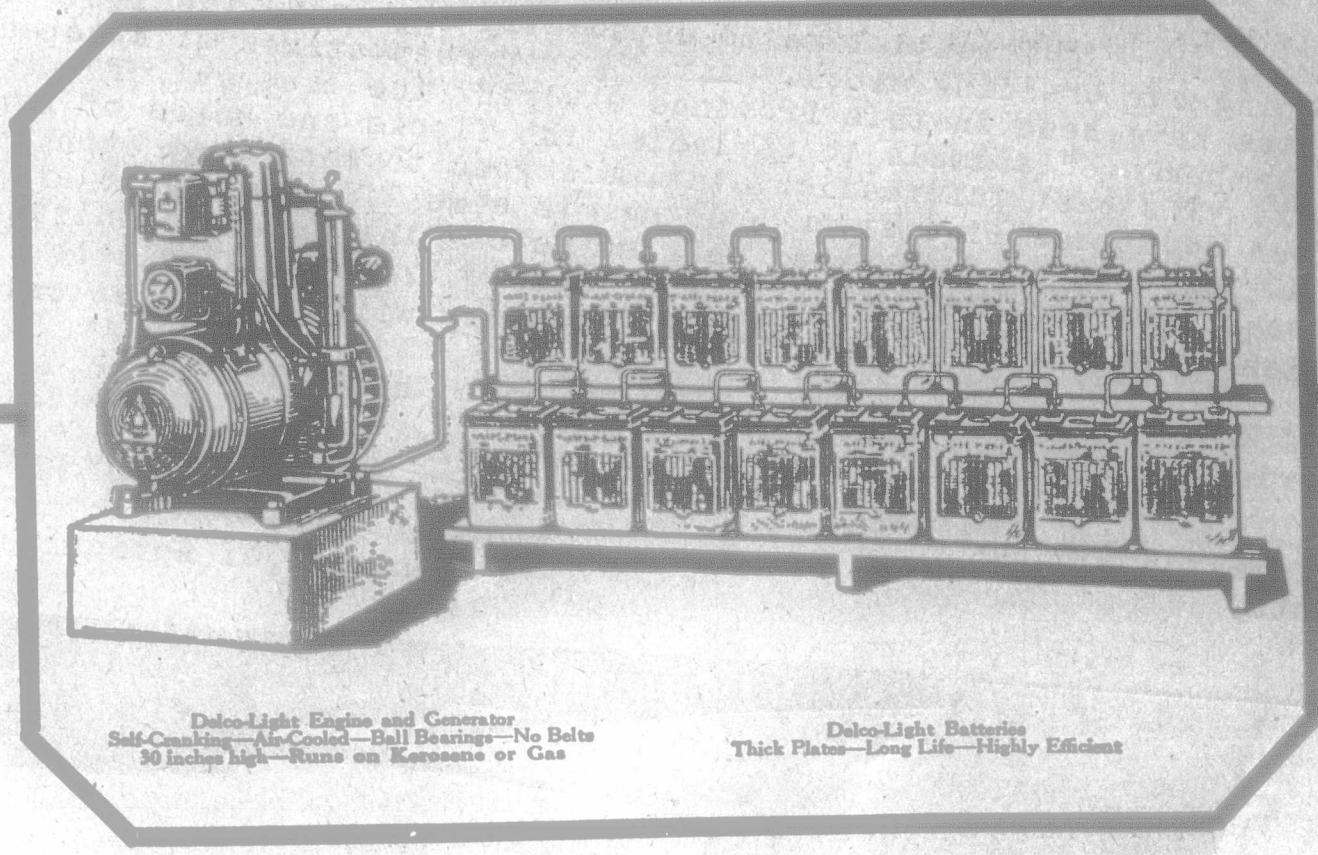
As a result Delco-Light is efficient and sure—supplying ample current without fail.

Delco-Light is simple and economical—a child can operate it and *it runs on coal oil.*

Get further information about Delco-Light to-day. Write to your nearest distributor for free literature, and he will gladly send handsomely illustrated booklets telling interesting facts about electricity on the farm.

A. Pollard, London
C. H. Rooke, Ltd.,
Toronto

The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio



Delco-Light Engine and Generator
Self-Cranking—Air-Cooled—Ball Bearings—No Belts
30 inches high—Runs on Kerosene or Gas

Delco-Light Batteries
Thick Plates—Long Life—Highly Efficient

er's Wallet.
who said long ago,
I am." It is a fine
we give free play
rating the habit of
ring ourselves to use
has been given us
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* *
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replied the child, "my



ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

September, 1918.

A WORD FOR 1919.

TO THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO, GREETING:

With the harvest of 1918 almost safely gathered, it is not too soon to consider plans for 1919.

On the whole the crop season of 1918 has been a season of few regrets - can we make 1919 still better?

Let there be no misunderstanding - the need still exists. We have all learned with gratitude of the improvement in the food situation as it affects our allies overseas. This is due to the hard work and skill of the men and women on the land on this continent and in allied countries. Providence. It means that the danger that the war might be lost through lack of food is passed, but we may be sure that the production and conservation of foodstuffs is still essential in a high degree until the war is finally won. Situated as we are geographically Ontario should therefore maintain the splendid record already achieved and produce all staple food-stuffs to the very limit of our resources and our labor supply.

Wheat will continue to be first in the world's demands, but there will also be a strong call for other staple crops as well as for live stock and live stock products - pork, beef, mutton, wool, cheese, butter, poultry.

I would like to especially emphasize the importance of developing our breeding stock. Already representatives of European countries have been in this Province studying the prospect of securing suitable purebred animals to replenish the flocks and herds of Europe after the war. The best information available goes to show that even in neutral European countries live stock holdings in some lines at least are not more than 40 per cent of the number carried before the war. Foundation stock will be sought on this continent and Ontario breeders should be in a position to meet some of the demand. Quality will be a first essential.

Plan now for 1919 and with the spirit which is bringing victories at the front "Carry On."

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Geo. S. Henry
Minister of Agriculture.