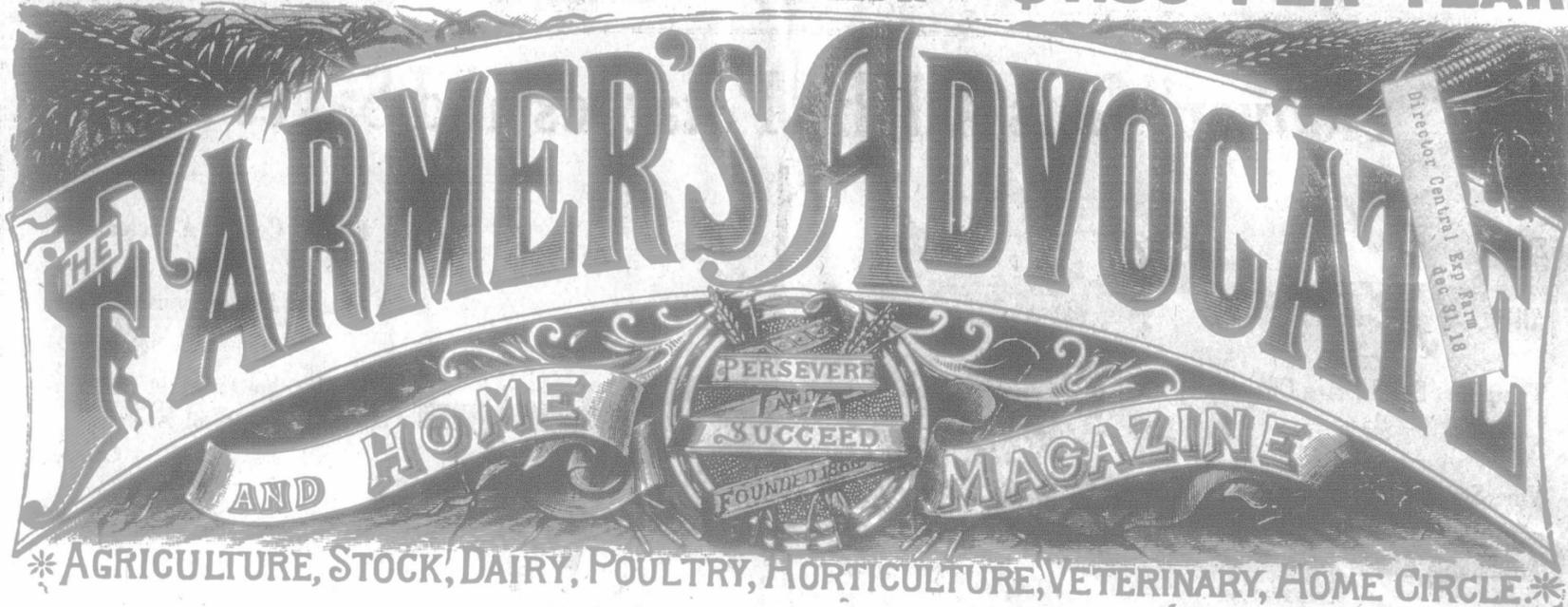


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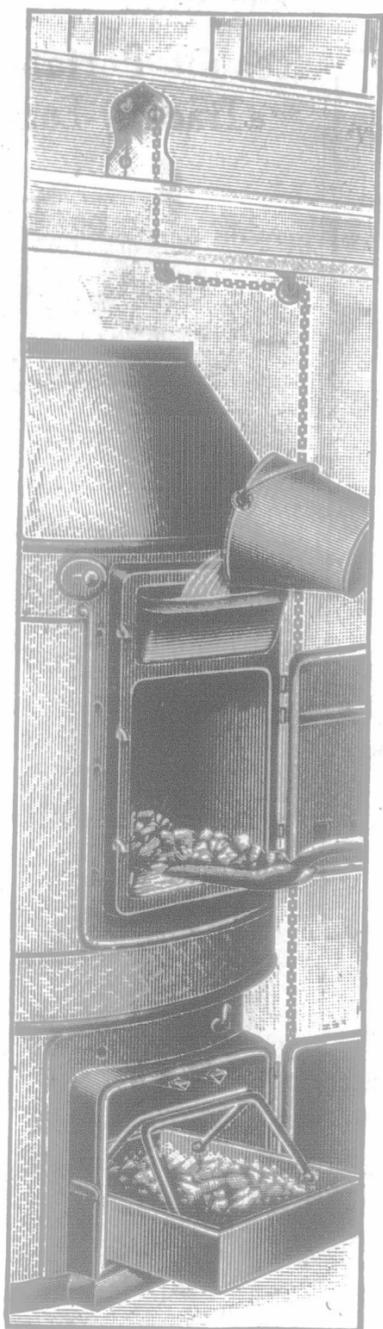


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VOL. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 1, 1918.

No. 1349



## Furnace Management

### Ease of the Sunshine

Feeding the furnace;  
 —shaking down the ashes,  
 —removing the ashes,  
 —keeping the health-giving water pan filled,  
 —fixing the drafts for the night,  
 —those are the five major operations in managing a furnace—and what a trial of the temper and destruction of your raiment any one of them may be.

If your furnace is the famous McClary Sunshine these operations will cause you little more trouble or effort than winding up the clock.

The feed door of the Sunshine is big—you don't hit the side and damage your shovel and temper and scatter coal and naughty words all over the basement.

You don't shake the Sunshine grates, you merely rock them a few times,

—and the ashes drop from the perpendicular fire-box walls and grates and are guided into the big ash pan.

—and you lift the ash pan out with handles that are always cool.

No shovelling of ashes—no ash dust on your clothes or in your hair or in the house.

And at night, without going down to the basement, you drop the damper and open the check with pulls that always work.

And the water pan is right above the fuel door—very accessible—in plain view, where you can't forget it.

Sunshine furnace management is not even exercise.

**Engineering Service Free.** McClary's own heating engineers are at your service when you buy a Sunshine Furnace, to give you free expert advice on your home-heating requirements. Write to the nearest McClary Branch and ask for particulars about this service. A booklet, "Comfort in the Home," makes clear all the things you want to know about furnaces, and it is sent free on request.

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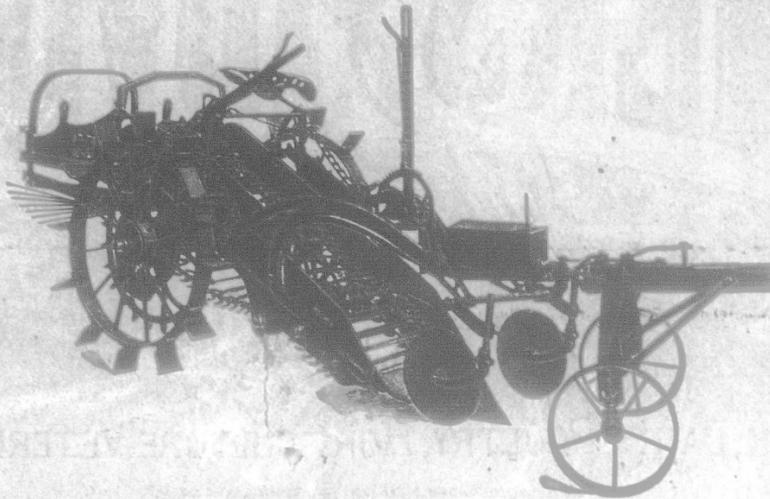
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OF WELLAND

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## Eddy's "Silent 500's"

SAFEST because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished.

CHEAPEST because there are more perfect matches to the sized box than in any other box on the market.

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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.

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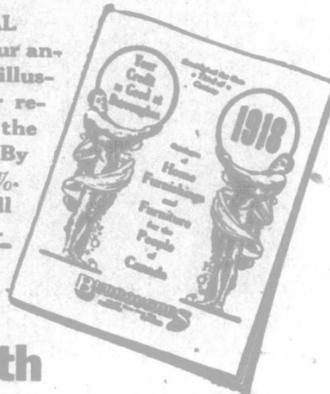
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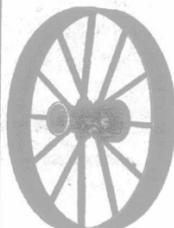
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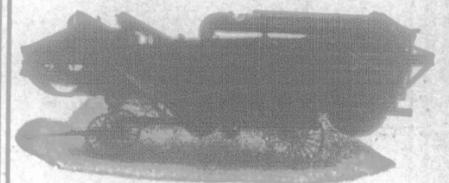
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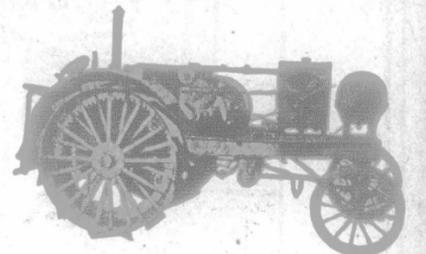


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If you want help, all you need to do is to apply to your Agricultural Representative and tell him the kind of man you need; when you want him; for how long; and what you are willing to pay. The Agricultural Representative will get a man for you, or if he hasn't one available, he will refer your inquiry to us, and we will see that you are supplied.

Or you may fill out and mail the coupon below and address it as indicated, and we will deal with your application, through your Agricultural Representative, or we will send you a man direct from headquarters.

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APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP

Ontario Government Public Employment Bureau      Trades and Labour Branch Dept. of Public Works

Date..... *Fill in your telephone number here or the nearest neighbor's telephone number.*

Signature of Farmer      Post Office      County

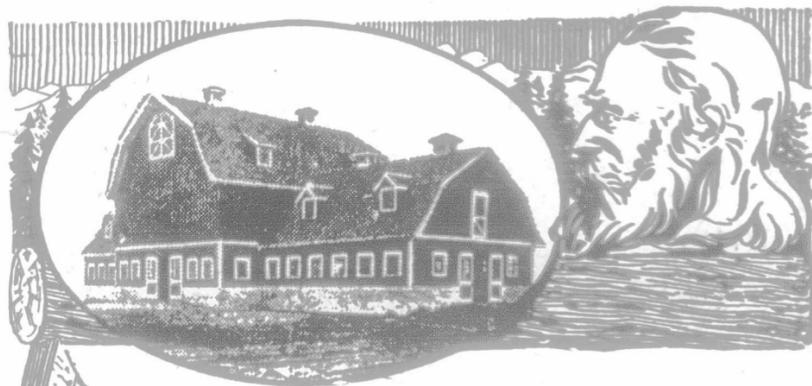
How to reach place of employment      Acres to farm      What kind of farming practiced?  
Mixed.....  
Fruit.....  
Dairy.....

Mark (X) after help required

SINGLE MEN		MARRIED MAN AND WIFE	
Experienced (Plough, Milk, etc.).....	Partly experienced (handle horses).....	Experienced.....	Partly Experienced.....
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38 MAXWELL

*Aug 1  
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1 Reading*

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When the big day's work is over, and the little odds and ends are cleared up—that's about the only time you have to look after your records—to attend to those matters of cost and expense keeping that are pointing the way to more profits in modern farming.

And when these papers and records are kept in a convenient place—a place where you know they'll be when you want them—won't it encourage you to keep them up-to-date instead of "putting the job off till another time?"

An "Office Specialty" Half Section Stack is ideal to put alongside your desk, writing table or book case. In it there's a place for your letters; your machinery, seed and vegetable catalogs; a place for your milk and produce records, labor and expense sheets; there's a place for every thing and in such "get-at-able" form.

Half Section Stacks, built in sections to fit your needs, are furnished in rich, warm oak. So besides serving a useful purpose they fit appropriately into the furnishing scheme of your home. Simply return this ad with your name in the margin and we'll send descriptive folder with prices.

**The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited**  
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914

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Your Garageman Stocks  
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A. 86

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If considering draining your farm or orchard, we can supply all sizes, best quality Hard Burned Clay Tile, and will guarantee prompt shipment. Write for prices

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 Drainage Dept., Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto

2

## Boys and Girls, When You Want Money

Do you go to your fathers and mothers for it? Money that comes in that way has little value to you, and you don't enjoy the things it buys half as much as if you had earned the money yourself.

The boys and girls who learn to earn and save now will be the successful men and women of the future, for it does not matter how much you earn, if you do not save, you will always be worried by lack of money, and your lives will not be as efficient and happy as they ought to be.

Perhaps you get money from your parents when you want things, because you have not many opportunities of earning it otherwise. There is one way that you probably have not thought of.

### The Farmer's Advocate & Home Magazine

will pay you well for devoting your spare time to securing new subscribers to the paper. The work is easy and pleasant, and you can choose your own time for doing it.

If you want to know more, cut out the coupon and send it to us without delay.

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 1, 1918.

1349

## EDITORIAL.

The feeling in some sections that no school is too good for the children is a commendable one indeed.

The opinion has been expressed in military circles that July 15 was the turning point in the great War.

The summer is passing quickly yet many have failed to notice that "The Circus" has not come to town.

Clean milk and cream cans, both inside and outside, are a good advertisement, indicating thoroughness and attention to business.

There will be no slack time this year. When the corn cultivation is done it will be time to start the plow and begin the after-harvest cultivation.

It is likely that good grade heifers will enjoy a keen demand immediately after the war. Use the right kind of a sire now and produce the stuff that is sure to sell.

"Booze" is likely to get another setback in the United States as a result of the action of the National Coal Association, which has asked for nation-wide prohibition. John Barleycorn is on the run.

Whatever the harvest may be farmers have done their part nobly this year. In no other industry would an appeal to produce for patriotic reasons only meet with such a universal and generous response.

It is encouraging to note that coal miners in the United States are now placed in the deferred classification in regard to the Draft. This will be reassuring to those who depend on the black diamonds for heat.

Potato diseases can be detected in the plants more easily than in the tuber. If your own stock is not satisfactory it would pay to keep an eye on some neighbor's field which appears clean, and obtain seed from him for 1919.

Some time ago General Foch issued a statement to the effect that victory comes only through an offensive. Apparently he meant when the offensive was conducted by himself, for the enemy have found that such are not always profitable.

The proper community spirit will be found more easy to develop when the home spirit is right. There is no place quite so attractive in this world as a good home, and any community movement builded upon such is sure to grow.

It certainly adds to appearance of the harvest and the conservation of grain to cradle a good, wide swath around the grain field before going in with the binder. Unfortunately, the cradle is used too little, both in the home and on the farm.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board displayed a certain degree of wisdom in granting permission to the tile makers in Western Ontario to continue the use of gas until November. A further extension will reveal a desire on the part of the Board to assist in food production.

The call of Canada for the return of the Prime Minister and his colleagues reminds one of a poem that at one time appeared in the school readers, and which put into verse the appeal of a father to his erring daughter. One stanza began thus:

"Come back! come back! he cried in grief,  
Across the stormy water."

## The Harvest.

The season of 1918 opened rather auspiciously. The determination of those on the land, in whom was vested the duty and the privilege to feed the nation in her distress and the soldiers fighting in her behalf, to do their best was never stronger. Increased acreages were planted with good seed and with an earnest hope that the harvest would be sufficiently abundant to strike a telling blow at the ruthless enemy to the peace and comfort of mankind. Men and women worked as they never worked before; not for monetary gains and the pecuniary advantages that might accrue but in the service of the Empire that their sons and kin overseas might not want for food, and that the awful conflict might be more speedily terminated, bringing peace on earth and a cessation of the carnage which means bereavement to their homes and the homes of others. There was, without doubt, a war spirit which prompted this exceptional effort and which found expression not in words but in acres of seeded ground.

What the harvest will be it is difficult to say, but the wheat crop is rather disappointing from a yield-per-acre point of view. The increased acreage will offset this failure somewhat, but we cannot expect the enormous production which the Western country has enjoyed in years past. A stern providence acting through the medium of drouth and other unfavorable conditions has nullified to a certain degree the labors of the Canadian farmer, but the spirit and determination which encouraged him in his 1918 endeavors is not blasted. The silly chatter and childish prattle of some city folk has been much resented and in some cases it has worked mischief, but rural people are more or less accustomed to it anyway and are not perturbed. If the harvest does not come up to expectations the war spirit prevails, and will prompt such preparations for 1919 that Canada may still be proud of her achievements in the great War.

## Community Spirit.

Rural sociology is a term used with much greater glibness by persons who philosophize upon the various aspects of farming than by those who farm, and the rural problem, as such, bothers those who live and work in rural districts less by far than those who devote a part of their time to a study of social science and live in the city. Farmers work and live with each other year after year without bothering very much about just how they do it. To farm, one must live in the country and once one has determined, either by choice or by force of circumstances, to accept farming as a lifelong occupation, the social conditions which accompany farming as an occupation are rarely given much further thought. In this issue an account is given of how one rural community has developed a real "community spirit", and the fact that in this community the people have learned to boost wholeheartedly those things desired by the majority, should lead those in other districts whose ideals for community development are continually bespattered with the unpleasantness of discord, to keep manfully on. What has been accomplished in one locality may be duplicated in others.

Perhaps the proper forces have not been called into requisition, or perhaps some of these forces are working at cross purposes. Undoubtedly the two greatest forces which can be used with best effect in any rural community for the improvement of social relations are the church and the school. The responsibilities to be shouldered by the rural minister and the rural school teacher are great, but willing shoulders to bear them are few. Far from being a place of discord, which, unfortunately, often happens, the rural church should be the rallying point for all the progressive forces in the community. Instead, we often witness with greater vividness in the

rural church than any other place the truth of Defoe's lines,

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer  
The devil always builds a chapel there,"

and the rural minister must frequently bear his share of responsibility for the fact that the chapel is well filled. When discord enters the city church the malcontents may transfer their support to another in the next block, but in the country there is no such opportunity for restoring calm to the troubled waters; the responsibility rests heavily upon the preacher. The country minister should be a minister in deed and in word and above all else should understand the business of his people and sympathize with them in their work.

To saddle a like responsibility upon the shoulders of many of the teachers who are at present entrusted with the primary education of our rural school children is perhaps logical, but unfair. By no pathway can the home be more quickly or more surely reached than through the school, but it is unfortunate that our teachers so often lack that sympathy with the home life of their pupils which they need, and it were well if they could be given opportunity to consider wisely their responsibilities before undertaking the big work which lies before them in rural school sections.

## Another Step in Stallion Enrolment.

The Ontario Stallion Act, which for four years has been subjected to ridicule and abuse by certain horse-men and has been as fervently eulogized by others, will on August 1 appear in mature form and become vested with the full power which it was intended that it should in time acquire. That is to say: "On and after the first day of August, 1918, no 'grade stallion' as defined in the said regulations shall be allowed to stand, travel, or be offered for service in the Province, and, on and after such day, no fees shall be collectible for the services thereof."

This is the sentence on the grade stallion appearing in the Ontario Stallion Act, and it now becomes the duty of the Provincial Government to see that the decree is actually carried into effect. This is, to our mind, one of the most important conditions of the Act, for we long since arrived at that stage of development in the horse industry where we should have dispensed with grades and scrub pure-breds. Horse colts eligible for registration have been castrated simply because practically any horse could travel the roads and so demoralize the stallion business that a remunerative patronage was not assured for worthy horses after being brought to a serviceable age. Last year there were 640 grade stallions doing service in Ontario, and there is a disposition on the part of some owners to ask for an extension of time. Such a concession would be altogether unjustifiable for the warning was given in 1914 that grades would, four years hence, be disqualified under the Act and relegated to the plow or some occupation whereat they would have no influence on the future horse stocks of the Province. In spite of that warning there were three-year-old stallions enrolled in 1917 showing that they were left entire, notwithstanding the knowledge that very soon they would be banned if the law were enforced in its entirety. We would be the last to concur with any unreasonable Governmental interference with private business, but when the services of a grade stallion are offered to the public it concerns the state, and should not be tolerated. August 1 should mark the passing of the grade stallion.

If Hindenburg was not ill or dead before the last Allied offensive, he will surely feel sick now.

# The Farmer's Advocate

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),  
London, Canada.

### How to Fall Off in Politics.

In the horse world the ability of a rider to fall off properly and scientifically is recognized as an accomplishment. Some cling to the saddle until they are ignominiously thrown to the ground, and recovery in such instances is usually slow and awkward. A clever rider realizes that by getting off when the "getting off" is good he is in a better position to recover his mount and his position in the saddle. Modern politicians seem to lack the art of falling off gracefully. They cling to the straps until all hope is vanished, and then fall heavily and for good. If a little bit of skill were exercised in getting off when things were slippery they might come back later on with the crowd cheering, but they tenaciously hold to anything within reach until all public approval is divorced and then—the end or the Senate. Sir John Macdonald was particularly clever in regaining his position when he felt himself slipping, especially in debate, and many a prospective defeat was skillfully changed into a victory for himself by some remark which threw his opponent suddenly to the ground. Those who knew the politicians of years gone by find the present generation rather disappointing, but to the public generally there is evident an inability to see their own mistakes and listen to reason before it is too late.

Capitalists interested in the Grand Trunk Railway want to unload the Grand Trunk Pacific and retain the parent road in Eastern Canada and United States. The Canadian people are becoming better educated in regard to railroading and will not consent to the G. T. R. keeping the doughnut and giving them the hole.

August 1 marks the passing of the grade stallion. Grade and scrub sires in other classes of live stock should be banned by public opinion and the good judgment of farmers generally. Legislation should never be necessary in order to do away with this obstacle to live-stock improvement.

### Work a Blessing and Character Builder.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

I remember hearing a question asked once that was expressed something like this; "if God sent work on man as a curse, what must His blessings be?" I had this idea brought to my mind again pretty forcibly a few days ago through meeting a man whom I hadn't seen since he was a youngster of about sixteen or seventeen years. At that time he was about as gawky and bashful a specimen of humanity as I had ever laid eyes on. I remember his saying, while we were at the dinner-table, "I saw a ground-hog to-day" and the tone and manner were exactly what one would expect from a child of five. The impression of him that I carried away with me wasn't very flattering to those who were responsible for his bringing up, I imagine.

A few years later I heard of him again and it was to the effect that he had developed into a "horse to work". After this I heard nothing more until, as I said, I met him a few days ago. He was seated in his car and his mother, with whom I was well acquainted, evidently took some pride in informing me that this was her son, whom I had not seen since he was a boy of fifteen. I could hardly swallow the fact that it was the same person. To say he was changed doesn't give one the right idea. He seemed to be a new man altogether. As he shook hands with me I saw he had the easy manners of a gentleman and what was more he seemed to have developed all the character that goes to make a real man in every sense of the word. And his physical growth was as marked as the change in every other way. I couldn't help wondering what kind of a miracle had been performed in his behalf, when the thought came to me of what I had heard of the habits of work he had formed and of how it had become second nature for him to be always either at his regular farm work or else fixing up things and making improvements in his general surroundings. "That's the secret", I thought to myself, "there's nothing else on earth but work that could have done it."

And I feel sure I was right. Labor is the best school-master the human race ever had or ever will have. And if we want to call it a physician for the ills of humanity as well, we won't be far out of the way. Whatever trouble we may have on our minds it seems to be able to drive it out and leave us comparatively happy and at peace with the world that a while before we thought had a grudge against us.

I remember reading somewhere that the one great rule of life was to find the job you were best fitted for and then to do it. It's a simple enough rule but those who have made a failure of life seem to be just those who haven't followed it out. They can hardly be said to have lived at all. They have put in a sort of an existence, as I heard a young fellow say shortly after he was married. He said that up to the present he had just been existing but now he was living. Whether he ever went back to a state of mere existence, while his wife was still alive, it is not for us to inquire.

The thing that we are apt to overlook is the fact that it is the work itself and its effect on the character that is the great object. "We get our compensation in the race we run, not in the prize". Any of the by-products, such as money, that may come to us are not permanent, as we all know, but it looks as though character was something we were going to take with us when we moved on.

A man who leaves so much property to his children that they are no longer under the necessity of working, does them more harm than if he cut them off without a dollar. The best plan I have seen put into practice among farmers is to leave a farm, partially paid for, to each of the sons, where it is possible, and let them finish the clearing off of the mortgage for themselves. A habit of work is generally acquired by the time this is accomplished that stays with a man to the end of what is likely to have been a happy and useful life.

Progress and development everywhere seems to be the aim of Nature and it can't take place without work. In those parts of the earth where man has to work for his living, or starve, he has advanced in a short time to a comparatively high state of civilization, but where the climate is warm the year round and food is to be had for the eating, men have remained savages, with no apparent progress in thousands of years.

I remember when I was young hearing some people say that if they had as much money as a certain person they would never work again. They never thought that the fact that they were forced to work was the greatest god-send that had ever come to them. Like a good many of our other blessings this one came to them in disguise.

There seems to be two ways of doing work. The way some people go at it is apparently to get it done and off their hands. Others seem to take a pleasure in it and like to look back on a job well done. These might be called the artists in their profession, whatever that profession might be. Their aim is not only to get the work done but to do it in as perfect a manner as possible. This is the spirit that takes the drudgery out of scrubbing floors and hoeing corn. When a clean floor or a clean field is the object in the mind's eye, work takes on an interest that nothing else can afford. The finished task usually shows too, the result of these different conditions of mind.

The same thing can be noticed with hired help. One man keeps his eye on the boss and gets out of as much work as he can. He's on bad terms with his job. Another man knows what should be done and does it with the idea of accomplishment. He looks on his employers interests as partly his own. We all know which of these men is likely to be in business on his own

account at some future time. Character was being developed by their ideas of work and the way they carried out these ideas, and the result is that one grows into the successful man, while the other stays where he always was, at the bottom of the ladder. He looks on work as an unmixed evil while his companion looked on it as the one way by which he could get all that was best in life.

One of our old school-books had a rhyme taken from one of the poets that went like this:

"If little labor, little are our gains,  
Man's fortunes are according to his pains."

Nature's rewards and penalties were never better summed up than in these two lines.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.



Root of Ginseng.

In response to the request of a reader of this column I give the following notes on Ginseng.

Ginseng belongs to the Aralia Family, that is to the same family as the Wild Sarsaparilla, Spikenard, and Hercules Club. It is a smooth perennial herb which grows to a height of from eight to fifteen inches. The root is spindle-shaped and may be either simple or branched. The petioles, (leaf-stalks), are from one and a half to four inches in length. The leaflets are usually five in number, occasionally six or seven, somewhat oval in shape, toothed on the margins, pointed at the apex, and thin in texture. The peduncle, (flower-stalk), is slender, from one to two inches in length, and the flat-topped flower-cluster bears from six to twenty flowers. The flowers are small and greenish-yellow in color. The berries are flattened and are bright red in color.

The above description, together with the figure here presented, should be sufficient to enable anyone to identify the plant, but there are two other species of the Aralia Family with which it is sometimes confused. One of these is the Dwarf Ginseng or Ground-nut, a plant from three to eight inches in height, with from three to five leaflets, which are not stalked as they are in the Ginseng, and which are much blunter at the apex. The flowers of this species are white and the fruit is yellow. The root of the Ground-nut is globular in shape and is pungent to the taste. The other plant which is sometimes taken for Ginseng is the Wild Sarsaparilla. This species has a long root-stock, and from this spring the leaves and the naked flower-stalk. The leaflets are three or, more usually five, in number and are sharp-pointed and finely toothed on the edge. The flowers are small and greenish and the berries are purplish-black.

Ginseng grows in the hardwood forest, the forest of sugar maples and beeches being its favorite habitat. In some localities it was at one time fairly common, but in most places it has been so much sought after by ginseng-gatherers—mainly trappers and Indians, who early learned to recognize the plant—that it is now either extinct or very rare.



Fruit of Ginseng.



Leaf of Ginseng.

A few years ago there was a rage for the cultivation of Ginseng, and firms who handled the seed set forth in their advertisements most alluring prospects of quick and handsome returns. Many tried Ginseng growing, in most cases with absolute lack of success. Some tried to grow it in gardens, but it is a plant of the woods, and demands leaf-mold and shade, and all such attempts of which I have any knowledge were failures. Some who knew more about the plant tried growing it in the woods, and the best and most prosperous-looking Ginseng plantation which I have seen was one owned by an Iroquois. In this plantation he had several thousand plants, arranged in beds of deep leaf-mold in the woods. He had been growing the plant for several years, but so far had sold no roots, using all his plants to produce seed and increase his plantation.

There is apparently no real medicinal value to the Ginseng root, but it has commanded a good price in China, where it is used for its supposed medicinal value.

# How a Community Spirit was Made to Grow.

**B**ROWNSVILLE, in Oxford County, Ontario, is not numbered among the cities of the Province, nor even among the towns; in fact, a list of the police villages in Ontario would not reveal the name of this interesting little hamlet. On the map it appears as a little round dot just south of Ingersoll and there is nothing to distinguish it from the hundreds of other little dots that are to be found on every self-respecting map of our fair Province. As a hamlet it serves no very important purpose politically, but socially it affords worthy material for the best efforts of a scribe. Although situated in the heart of one of the best counties in Ontario, it can offer no inducements to large manufacturing establishments and, in fact, boasts of none except a combined creamery and milk product factory which employs about thirty hands and by so doing, contributes very materially to the support of the residents. If it is not big enough to make a big stir in industry, it is just the right size to serve as a nucleus for the upbuilding of a strong community spirit and because of this fact and because it has developed just such a community spirit the praises of its people, or rather the spirit of its people, which after all amounts to about the same thing, are to be sung in these pages.

Talking the other day with one of the older residents, and a man who is the very essence of the Brownsville spirit, he said:

"There is one thing about our people. If the majority once decide in favor of one way of doing a thing, the remainder are always good sports, with the result that everybody gets behind it to make it go. All persons have, of course, opinions of their own and naturally, very naturally, we have our kickers—like original sin they are always with us—but the spirit of all our people is the same, the community spirit is very much alive; if it weren't we could not have built up a very good community library nor conducted very successful garden parties regularly for fifteen years"—But more of that after a while.

Here seems to be the keynote of this community spirit agitation about which we have been hearing so much for the last few years from the community club enthusiasts. It seems after all to be a very simple matter to develop community spirit, if all it means is "pulling together." The same thing can often be seen in a gravel pit or the harvest field when a heavy load is put behind a willing team. Horses seem to catch on to this community spirit thing easier than some people; at any rate they pull together and the load is lifted. Of course some horses balk and even kick, but so do some people, and there is the rub. With horses you can wait patiently or use a twitch over the ear, but with people it's more polite to wait; and nearly always less troublesome.

Most people, like horses, need to be trained to forget their selfishness and pull together and in the Brownsville district the people have been in training for a long time. Away back in 1866, a long time before some of us were born, there used to be a man driving around the vicinity of Brownsville in a one-horse wagon, carrying two big milk cans. A little girl drove the horse and the man got off at each farm house and filled the cans with milk, which he weighed on a common pair of stilliards. He was very obliging and if the milk was not ready when he called, it was easy to turn in and help milk while he waited. Pretty soon, however, somebody got an inkling of the community spirit and the first cheese factory in Ontario having been established in Oxford County only two years previous, the idea of a factory for Brownsville was conceived and bore fruit the following year. This old factory was started with a lady cheese-maker brought from Utica, New York, and cheese was made twice a day. Soon, branches of the Brownsville Cheese Manufacturing Company sprang up until these were located at Tillsonburg, Culloden, and Bayham.

Years later, H. D. Crossley, the famous evangelist, taught school at Culloden and at the same time there was in existence there, a branch of The Independent Order of Good Templars, to which everybody belonged and which served as a splendid starter for the spirit which is in evidence at the present time. Back in the early nineties the influence of this social spirit began to make

itself manifest in the actions of those hardy pioneers who braved the newness of the great West, leaving the quiet security of Oxford County for the newer agricultural regions of the far off prairies. Brandon was still a tented city, while away to the west farther still was splendid ground for the seed of co-operation. Shipping grain in those days was a difficult procedure for the settler. Cars were provided at shipping points and became the property of the first man who could dump a bag of grain on the floor. Settlers used to load grain from the bins at home and haul it to the station, there to pounce upon the first empty car sighted, whether at midnight or morning.

Revolting from this condition of things, one or two early settlers from Oxford County, Ontario, saw the need for storage space and initiated what we believe to be the formation of the first co-operative elevator company in the West, situated at Boharm, six miles west of Moosejaw. A forerunner of a wonderful movement which since has given rise to one of the greatest examples of co-operative enterprise the world has ever seen, this early project sprang from the germ of co-operation planted in the Brownsville dairy district in 1866 and fostered for years by a close bond of social intercourse and fellowship. The old-time milk gatherer, the brave spirits who formed the first co-operative cheese factory, the one-time school teacher, and the local lodge, each played their part in the development

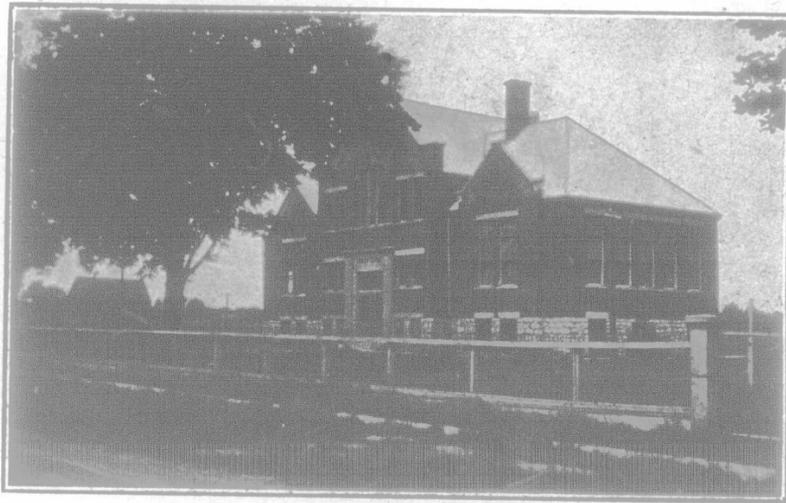
mittees. In 1917 the net proceeds of the garden fete were \$1,200, ample evidence in itself of wide popularity. In pre-war times the proceeds were all devoted to community improvement, but now community development must share equally with support for the Red Cross, of which more later.

For a number of years there has been a "Young People's Improvement Society," fostered originally by some of the older people who foresaw safety for the young people in numbers, and, knowing that young people are bound to get together, sought to bring this about under proper auspices. This Society is actively interested in the garden festival as a community enterprise and through their efforts sufficient money was raised to purchase three acres adjoining the school grounds, to be used as a community park. Last year, for the first time, the garden party was held on these grounds, which have been fitted up with complete electric wiring and are lighted upon occasion by Hydro-electric power. Previous to last year the community also supported a Literary Society to which, in addition to the Young People's Improvement Society, membership could be secured upon payment of twenty-five cents annually.

An important part in the community life is played by the library, for which a special building has just been secured. The Library Board is chosen annually and is representative of the various classes of people in the community so that the books purchased may be read with profit by all. A large majority of the Board are farmers, who are responsible for placing suitable farming literature and books on agricultural science on the shelves of the library. The membership fee for the library is fifty cents annually for the first member of every family to join and twenty-five cents for each additional member. A librarian is engaged and the building is open two evenings and one forenoon each week. Membership to the library is sometimes secured by means of a contest among members of the Board who work in pairs and, each pair taking a certain district, they endeavor to secure as many memberships as possible. The winning pair are then given a dinner by the other members of the Board. At the present time the new library building is not quite paid for, a deficit of four hundred and fifty dollars hanging over the heads of the Library Board. It is hoped, however, that the 1918 garden party will be successful enough to provide this sum, in addition to an equal figure for Red Cross purposes.

One other feature remains, the community Hall. This was originally an old church, which was induced to come to Brownsville and officiate in its present capacity for social uplift by working bees and the sum of two hundred dollars, gathered by general subscription and entertainments. From the foregoing it may be gathered that the people of the Brownsville community have successfully developed the community spirit. Many of the young men are away now and war-time economies and projects have, for the time being, taken the place of much that formerly was concerned only with social betterment. Red Cross meetings and the Girls' Knitting Club now overshadow all else, and even the garden party has a patriotic aim.

To attempt to estimate the value of the work done in this community would be an exceedingly difficult task. It would be difficult in any community where similar efforts have been made; in fact, when one tries to place a value upon any social improvement it can only be done in such a way that one gets a sense of the real value rather than a definite opinion of its actual worth. The "community centre" idea is being given encouragement of late years, and there is evidence to show that it is being received favorably at least by a few sections so that it would be foolish indeed to prophesy what the future may hold in store for us in this regard. The best evidence of its success will come when farmers themselves decide that a community spirit is a desirable thing, and one that can be cultivated and made to grow. Most farm families would enjoy a fuller social life, but are, perhaps, at a loss to know just how it can be brought about. Any force or plan which will co-ordinate the various social factors in the community would be a help in case the people themselves desired to put the plan into operation

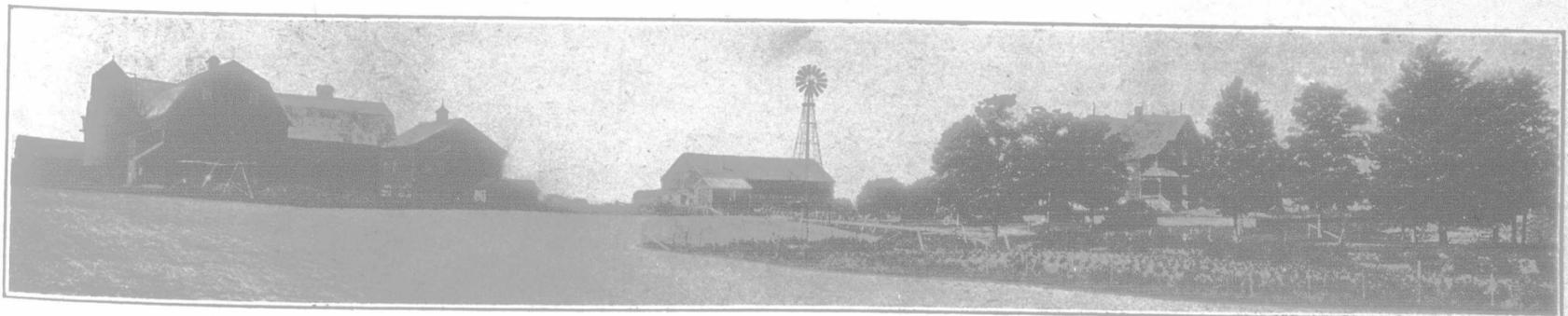


The Three-roomed Modern School, Built Six Years Ago.

of that spirit of neighborliness which characterizes the Brownsville community to-day.

One of the features of the Brownsville district which places it aside from the ordinary and is indicative of the progressive nature of its people, is the three-roomed modern school built about six years ago, an illustration of which accompanies this article. This school was erected at a cost of eleven thousand dollars and, besides being located on an original site, two acres in size, the school is very modern in design, inside and out. The three rooms are extremely well lighted and comfortably equipped. Hot water heating takes the chill from the winter weather, and two large playrooms together with unusual forethought in providing toilet and lavatory equipment, take away the misery usually attending inclement weather in most rural schools while coils of heating pipes under the rows of hooks in the cloak rooms bespeak considerateness rarely met with. Special teachers' rooms and a good piano mark a further desire to provide the best for both teacher and children, while an abundance of flowers and well-placed shrubs take care of external appearances.

Perhaps the one thing of fundamental importance as regards the financing of community improvements is the annual garden party, which for sixteen years has been held regularly and supported by large crowds and unflinching good weather. Never has there been a bad night, and visitors from districts fifteen, twenty, and even thirty miles distant annually testify to the excellence of the program provided. No expense is spared in the way of talent, the average expenditure being about one hundred and fifty dollars for the evening's entertainment, backed by the hearty efforts of strong local com-



One of the Fine Farm Homes in the Brownsville District.

## THE HORSE.

### The Influence of the Show-Ring on Horse Breeding.

That horse breeding as an industry is influenced by the show-ring none will deny. There is probably no way in which a person who is breeding horses for the market can advertise so well and so cheaply as by exhibiting his stock in the ring. The main object in giving prizes for the different classes of horses is, or should be, to encourage the production of good animals in each class. The make-up of the prize-list indicates the ideas held by the exhibition board, or the committee of the board, whose duty it is year after year to revise the horse list, as to what classes or breeds are the most important. It goes without saying that the larger the prizes are the more likelihood there will be for breeders and owners to endeavor to produce or own animals good enough to win. While many exhibitors say that they do not care for the prize money, that all they want is the glory of winning, and the advertising they will gain thereby, it will be noticed that few, if any, forget to call upon the treasurer for their winnings, and also, that where the prizes are large there are usually larger and better fields of entries than where they are small.

The prizes should be given for classes that the market demands, and in stallion classes for horses that by their individuality and breeding are likely to produce marketable animals. The personal prejudices of members of the revising committee should be laid aside when the prize-list is being prepared. Prominence should be given to the classes or breeds that command the highest prices in the public market, and that can be raised with profit to the producer. Care should be taken that the wording be such that no ambiguity as to the class intended may exist. For instance, in some prize-lists we notice a section for "Road or Carriage Horses;" in others a section for "Carriage Horses, Standardbreds, and others;" again, "Carriage Horses, all breeds of light horses eligible." Where the wording is such, neither the exhibitors nor the judges (and we think we may include the revising committee) can have any definite idea as to what class of horse is wanted, or should win. The road horse and the carriage horse are essentially different animals, and cannot be satisfactorily judged by comparison. Large fields of horses have been seen competing in such sections where there were stallions, geldings and mares, including all classes of light horses, as the Standardbred, Thoroughbred, Hackney, French Coach, German Coach and Cleveland Bay, with all possible crosses of the same.

Such conditions as these cause a great deal of confusion, and in most cases a great deal of dissatisfaction. While section in the prize-list calls for "Carriage Horses" it also states that "all breeds and classes are eligible," which implies that the judging may be done from any standpoint; hence the awarding of the prizes will largely depend upon the individual prejudices of the judge. If he should judge from a Standardbred point of view no reasonable objection can be taken, or he may select the carriage, or any other standard with equal justice. It may be claimed that as the section states "Carriage

Horses" he should judge from that standpoint, but as all classes are eligible it gives the judge the opportunity of favoring the class he favors. Again, stallions should not compete with mares and geldings, but when the conditions do not specify, the man who chooses to exhibit his stallion can justify the claim that he is eligible. In order to avoid dissatisfaction and confusion, the wording should be such that there can be no doubt about the breed, class or sex that is wanted. Even in the prize-lists of some large exhibitions the wording for classes for ponies is often not sufficiently definite. The conditions generally read "Pony in Harness, not over 14½ hands" (or other specified height). This may appear definite, but the question arises, "What is a Pony?" Exhibitors will claim that any animal not over the specified height is a pony, hence eligible to compete. Some will argue that an undersized horse is not a pony, that he is a little horse, a misfit, a freak of nature. Some of such little fellows are very handsome, smart, attractive and speedy, with good action, very desirable animals for certain purposes. They have, in many cases, better style and action than real ponies, and we notice that they generally win over ponies that compete with them. We have no fault to find with a society that chooses to give sections for little horses, but think it is not fair to allow such to carry off the awards that are advertised for "Ponies." In order that an animal may be eligible to compete in a pony class he should be a pure-bred of some of the recognized classes of ponies, or a cross between pure-breds of two breeds (where breed is not mentioned). Where it is deemed desirable to make a class for little horses the section should read "Horses under (a certain) Height" and, of course, ponies would not be eligible, as, if we admit that an undersized horse is not a pony, we must also maintain that a pony is not an undersized horse. The work of the judge in the show-ring also has more or less influence upon the ordinary breeder. In order that justice may be done to exhibitors, and instruction given to the public as well as the prospective breeder, it is necessary that the man or men who are awarding the prizes be men of ability. They should be thoroughly conversant with the desirable characteristics of the different breeds and classes upon the placing of which they are to decide, and their work should be consistent, in order that exhibitors and spectators may see what the market requires in specific breeds or classes of horses. If the breeder or prospective breeder has a definite idea of what he wants to produce, he has learned the first lesson of a successful breeder, and, if he be not already informed on this point, the show-ring should be the place for him to acquire the knowledge. When the prize-list is properly prepared, the competent judge is in a position to do consistent work, but where such sections as have been cited exist, his work must of necessity be confusing. WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

Keep the watering trough filled.

Oats, bran and flax with good hay and plenty of milk make a satisfactory ration for fitting young stuff.

Have the cattle well halter-broken so that there will be no running and jumping around when they are led into the show-ring.

It will pay to provide shelter for the stock during the heat of the day. If there are no trees in the pasture field, allow the cattle to lie in large box stalls or in the shed.

If two pasture fields are available turn the stock on one this week and on the other next, rather than keep it continually on the one field until the grass is cropped bare.

Cut the burdocks and other weeds, growing around the fences, that produce burrs. This will prevent having to take time to pick burrs out of the wool or out of the tails of horses and cattle in the fall.

When fitting animals for show, endeavor to get the greatest gain and have the animal in good bloom, but yet fit so as to feel assured that the usefulness of the animal as a breeder has not been impaired.

It is claimed that 20 sheep are required to provide sufficient wool to keep one soldier clothed. If Canada is to supply all the wool necessary to clothe her soldiers there must needs be an increase in number of sheep.

The flies are unusually severe on the stock this summer. The fly sprays regularly applied give some relief, and stabling the cattle during the day adds to their comfort. If the stable is slightly darkened few flies will work in it.

Have some oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil on hand in case one or more of the animals bloat when turned on second growth clover. Three or four ounces of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil given as a drench usually brings relief.

Stock become restless, when feed becomes scarce, and appear to be continually looking for a weak place in the fences to enable them to gain access to the corn, root or grain field. Once they break through they are difficult to keep in bounds. Prevent the trouble by inspecting the fences occasionally and strengthening weak parts.

When pigs stop eating suddenly, appear stupid, foam at the mouth, and probably fall down but revive in a few minutes, they are showing symptoms of apoplexy, which is brought on by high feeding and lack of exercise. Exercise when feeding heavily is a preventive. Removing a pint of blood from affected pigs may bring relief. Administering a purgative and feeding lightly are also curative methods.

By July 1 Canada had shipped 40 per cent. more wheat to the Allies than the average of three years before the war. The increased shipments to date are: Pork, 122,000,000 pounds; beef, 74,000,000 pounds; butter, 12,000,000 pounds; cheese, 30,000,000 pounds; wheat and flour, 85,000,000 bushels; eggs, 15,000,000 dozen. Shipments of pork from the United States and Canada during March, 1918, were twice what they were in March, 1915, and three times what they were in March, 1912.—War Lecture Bureau.

## Hereford Bulls That Have Made History.

BY PROFESSOR A. A. DOWELL, UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.

either from leading breeders within the Dominion, or importing them from the United States. This is due to the fact that the class of cattle now available on this side of the water makes it unnecessary to import breeding stock from the Old Country. Consequently, this discussion will be confined largely to the Hereford bulls that have made history on the North American continent. Since the greatest development was made in the United States, much space will be devoted to the work of the breeders across the line. No doubt, many of the bulls mentioned owe their prominence to the fact that they were given every opportunity to prove their worth in the leading herds of the country, while others of equal merit were lost to the breed through service in inferior herds, or by being slaughtered before their real value was ascertained.

Although Herefords were imported to America early in the nineteenth century, the business did not assume any considerable proportions until about 1860. During the next thirty years, frequent importations were made by men with sufficient financial backing to secure the best blood available in the Hereford's native country. It is worthy of note in passing that the most important early-day herd on this continent was that of Frederick William Stone, who owned and operated the land which has since been purchased by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Mr. Stone was an ardent advocate of the breed and supplied blood to head many of the herds in the United States—selling Sir Charles to Mr. Miller, of Illinois in 1872, at the then high figure of \$1,000. Present-day Hereford breeders must credit their success to the heavy importations of richly-bred animals made by those pioneers of the seventies and eighties.

Hereford bulls exerting the greatest influence in fixing the type on this side of the water were Anxiety, Anxiety 3rd, Anxiety 4th, Garfield, The Grove 3rd, and Lord Wilton—all but the latter being imported to America.

It is no easy task to select, from among the array of high-class Hereford bulls, those that stand out as milestones in marking the destiny of the breed. True it is that comparatively few outstanding sires are to be found during the early period of development, but in more recent years the number has gradually increased until many present-day herds are headed by bulls that demand more than passing attention. These bulls have made possible that remarkable improvement in the excellence of the Hereford breed that has been the wonder of all lovers of good beef cattle.

Before beginning a discussion of the individual sires, it will be well to give a general idea of the method of naming animals and tracing pedigrees as commonly practiced by Hereford breeders. The system of naming differs somewhat from other breeds in that emphasis is laid on the sire's side of the pedigree rather than on the female line. Calves sired by Perfection Fairfax, Repeater, Beau Donald or Gay Lad would be called Fairfaxes, Repeaters, Beau Donalds, or Gay Lads, instead of emphasizing the particular dam in question. Any one picking up a Hereford pedigree named in this fashion knows that a Perfection Fairfax traces either directly or indirectly to the McCray herd of Indiana; Repeaters to the Harris herd of Missouri; Beau Donalds or Beau Perfections to the Colonel Curtice herd, formerly of Kentucky and now of Alberta; Earls of Shadeland to the Adams Earl herd of Indiana; Beau Blanchards to the Engles of Missouri, and so on, with the different breeders. All pedigrees are tabulated—that is, give the breeding on the side of both sire and dam back to the fifth or sixth generation. Should it be desirable to go further back in the ancestry, herd books must be available. Bearing in mind that Hereford pedigrees are tabulated, with five or six generations completely shown at a glance, and that animals are usually named after the sire, it will in a measure, facilitate the selection of the leading sires of the breed.

Canadian breeders are procuring their herd bulls

In 1897, Mr. Culbertson, of Illinois, imported the Carwardine-bred bull Anxiety by Longhorns and out of Helena. Although winning first at the Royal and second at the Bath and West as a two-year-old, he was faulted by many as being too effeminate to make a prepotent sire. The lapse of but a few years showed the fallacy of this criticism, for Old Anxiety, through his worthy sons, proved to be the greatest acquisition ever made to the Herefords of America. Before leaving England he was used on several of Mr. Carwardine's best cows. Mated to his half-sister, Tiny by Longhorns, he produced Anxiety 3rd, a bull that was imported by Mr. Thos. Clark, in 1880, and used in that noted herd until his death at sixteen years of age. Anxiety 3rd proved to be a great sire of females. Anxiety mated to another half-sister, Gay Lass by Longhorns, got Anxiety 4th, one of the greatest bulls ever produced in the Hereford breed. Anxiety 4th was imported in 1881 and used extensively in the Gudgeon & Simpson herd, of Indiana. Another Longhorn cow, Prettymaid, to the service of Anxiety produced Prettyface, one of the greatest show heifers in all England. Anxiety 3rd, Anxiety 4th and Prettyface, all out of cows by Longhorns and sired by Anxiety, also by Longhorns, give a vivid example of the value of intelligent inbreeding in fixing breed type.

In 1882, Mr. Clark imported for Adams Earl, of Indiana, the John Price bull Garfield, by Quickset, and out of Plum. Garfield proved to be one of the greatest bull getters of his time. Two of his most noted sons were Earl of Shadeland 22nd and Earl of Shadeland 41st, the latter being the sire of Columbus, who in turn sired Dale the sire of Perfection—all household names with every Hereford breeder.

About this same period the get of Lord Wilton were becoming so popular in England that heavy importations of this blood were made to the United States. Money could not tempt the owner of Lord Wilton to part with his grand old bull, so that this worthy sire was left to serve his time in his native land. The get of Lord

Wilton, however, soon made his blood felt in many of the best herds of the continent.

The last of the early bulls mentioned—The Grove 3rd by Horace and out of Blossom—was finally purchased in 1883 at nine years of age and brought to America. Although one of the greatest of the English sires, he proved somewhat of a disappointment in this country. No doubt, the blood lines of the cows in his new American home proved too violent an outcross for best results. One of the greatest sons of The Grove 3rd was Hesoid, the sire of Hesoid 2nd.

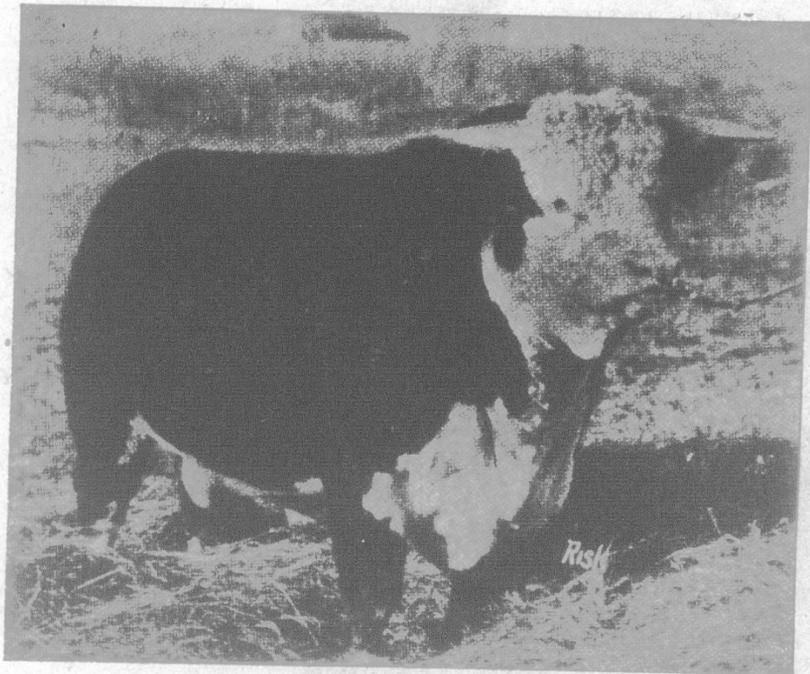
Gudgell & Simpson's heavy importation of 1881 included, besides Anxiety 4th, two other animals that have played an important part in making Hereford history—namely, North Pole and Dowager 6th. To the service of Anxiety 4th, Dowager 6th produced Don Carlos and Don Quixote, two bulls that were the equal of the best of their day. The Anxiety 4th-North Pole cross proved another important link in Hereford progress.

Another of the noted early-day American herds was that of Messrs. Fowler & Van Natta, of Indiana. The reputation of these veteran breeders was made by their great bull Fowler by imp. Tregrehan by Assurance a half-brother to Anxiety—both sired by Longhorns. At the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, W. S. Van Natta & Son secured both male and female championships—an honor seldom won by a single exhibitor. Prime Lad tracing through Kansas Lad Jr. by Kansas Lad to the mighty Beau Real by Anxiety 4th, won the bull championship, while Lorna Doone captured the coveted purple in the female division. The Grand Champion, Prime Lad, was the sire of Prime Lad 9th, senior champion at Chicago in 1909—a bull with beef-steak to the ears, as one ringside admirer expressed it. He seemed literally packed with meat from end to end.

At the head of the celebrated McCray herd is found the commonly called "king of Hereford sires"—Perfection Fairfax by Perfection by Dale by Columbus by Earl of Shadeland 41st by Garfield and out of imp. Bernal tracing to Lord Wilton and The Grove 3rd. Mr. McCray's success as a Hereford breeder was made through the selection of this great descendent of Garfield. A mere mention of the name Fairfax carries one back to the fountain from which the Perfection Fairfaxes owe their beginning. As a youngster, Perfection Fairfax possessed such an undesirable pale yellow coat and crooked front legs, that, to say the least, he was a decided disappointment. Remarks made of his future only go to show that the best of judges can well withhold criticism on young animals that carry proper breeding. Mr. McCray's herd bulls, with the exception of imp. Farmer, are all sired by Perfection Fairfax, and most of them out of cows tracing through Beau Donald by Beau Brummel by Don Carlos to Anxiety 4th.

Herefords of Harris fame belong to the Repeater, Gay Lad and Beau Donald blood lines. Repeater traces back through his sire Distributer by Disturber

by Beau Donald 3rd by Beau Donald by Beau Brummel by Don Carlos to Anxiety 4th. His dam carries the blood of Hesoid 2nd by The Grove 3rd. Repeater 7th, a son of old Repeater, and out of a Beau Donald cow, was one of the greatest show bulls of the past ten years, selling in 1917 to the Pickering, of Missouri, at \$27,500. Another great bull used in this herd was Beau Donald 5th by the Anxiety 4th bull Beau Donald and out of a richly-bred Garfield cow. Gay Lad 6th, senior and grand champion at every show in 1911, was sired by one of the greatest of the Van Natta bred Prime Lads—Prime Lad 16th. Prime Lad 16th was the result of mating the two St. Louis World's Fair champions, Prime Lad and Lorna Doone. Gay Lad 6th's dam was Sister Perfection by Dale by Columbus by Earl of Shadeland 41st by Garfield. Thus, we have the mingling of the blood of Anxiety 4th through the Prime Lads, with that of Garfield through Earl of Shadeland 41st, Columbus and Dale.



Gay Lad 16th.

The fame of the Tow herd of Iowa was made possible through the use of the blood of Standard and Disturber. Standard was by Bonnie Brae 8th, an intensely-bred Anxiety 4th bull—Lampighter, Don Carlos, Beau Brummel and Anxiety 4th appearing many times in his pedigree. Standard's dam combines the blood of Anxiety 4th, Garfield and Lord Wilton. Disturber traces through his sire Beau Donald 3rd by Beau Donald to Anxiety 4th, and to Garfield and Lord Wilton in the maternal line. Little wonder that these two great bulls made a wonderful impress as sires.

J. A. Shade, of Iowa, has used such intensely-bred Anxiety 4th sires as Beau Elect and Beau Dandy with the more recent addition of Perfection Fairfax blood through a son, Crusader Fairfax. The dam of Crusader Fairfax is strong in the blood of Garfield, and the celebrated Fowler and Van Natta bull Fowler.

At the head of the John Van Natta herd, of Indiana, are such bulls as Prime Brummel, Tippecanoe's Ideal, and Magnet. The former was sired by Prime Lad 9th, and out of a Beau Brummel-Don Carlos dam, hence a richly-bred Anxiety 4th product. Tippecanoe's Ideal is an intensely-bred Garfield, while Magnet combines

the blood of Anxiety 4th, Garfield, North Pole and Lord Wilton.

Engle & Sons, of Missouri, have made their reputation as Hereford breeders through a son of Mousel Bros. Mighty Beau Mischief, namely, Beau Blanchard, said by his owners to be the greatest living Anxiety-bred sire. Such bulls as Beau Mischief, Beau Brummel, Lampighter, Don Carlos, Don Quixote and Anxiety 4th appear many times in Beau Blanchard's pedigree.

Heading the La Vernet Herefords, of Mississippi, we find Point Comfort 14th, grand champion at the 1913 International. Coursing through his veins is the blood of such bulls as Beau Brummel, Don Carlos, Disturber, Kansas Lad Jr., Beau Real and Columbus by Earl of Shadeland 41st. Other bulls in this herd are McCray Fairfax by Perfection Fairfax, and out of a Garfield cow, La Vernet Prime 2nd by Point Comfort 14th, and Vernet King 4th by the same sire and out of a Prime Lad-Earl of Shadeland 22nd dam.

One of the greatest collections of high-class Herefords on either side of the water has been gathered together by Colonel E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Kentucky. At the head of this celebrated herd is the grand show and breeding bull Woodford, formerly called Beau Perfection 24th, purchased from Colonel Curtice in 1914 at \$12,000. This is another product of the Beau Donald-Perfection mating, thus combining the blood of Anxiety 4th and Garfield. Assisting Woodford in this herd are such young bulls as Woodford 9th by Woodford, and out of a Beau Donald cow, Premier Donald by a Perfection-Beau Donald bull, Beau Perfection 1st and from a Beau Donald cow, and Woodford 5th, a full brother to Woodford 9th.

Robert H. Hazlett, of Kansas, is one of the leading figures in American Hereford circles. His herd is headed by such bulls as Bocaldo 6th, grand champion at the 1916 International, Caldo 2nd, Publican 4th, and Beau Baltimore—bulls tracing to Beau Brummel, Don Carlos and Anxiety 4th.

To Walter L. Yost, falls the distinction of exhibiting the grand champion at the 1917 International—Ardmore. The career of this great bull reads like a romance beginning with his sale as a calf along with his dam at \$450, selling as a short two-year-old at \$360; the following year for \$640, finally purchased by Mr. Yost at \$1,050, and after winning the championship at Chicago, going to the Pickering, of Missouri, at \$31,000. Ardmore traces to Anxiety 4th, Garfield and The Grove 3rd—breeding that always gives results.

With the purchase of the grand champion Repeater 7th at \$27,500, and the grand champion Ardmore at \$31,000, W. R. & W. A. Pickering now own two of the highest-priced show bulls of the breed. Mated to the select females now in that herd, the Pickering's should be heard from in future competitions.

Nor should we overlook the fact that laurels are being added to the Hereford breed by constructive Canadian breeders, among whom may be honorably mentioned The Curtice Cattle Co., Frank Collicut, and George Fuller, all of Alberta, L. O. Clifford, of Ontario, and J. A. Chapman, of Manitoba.

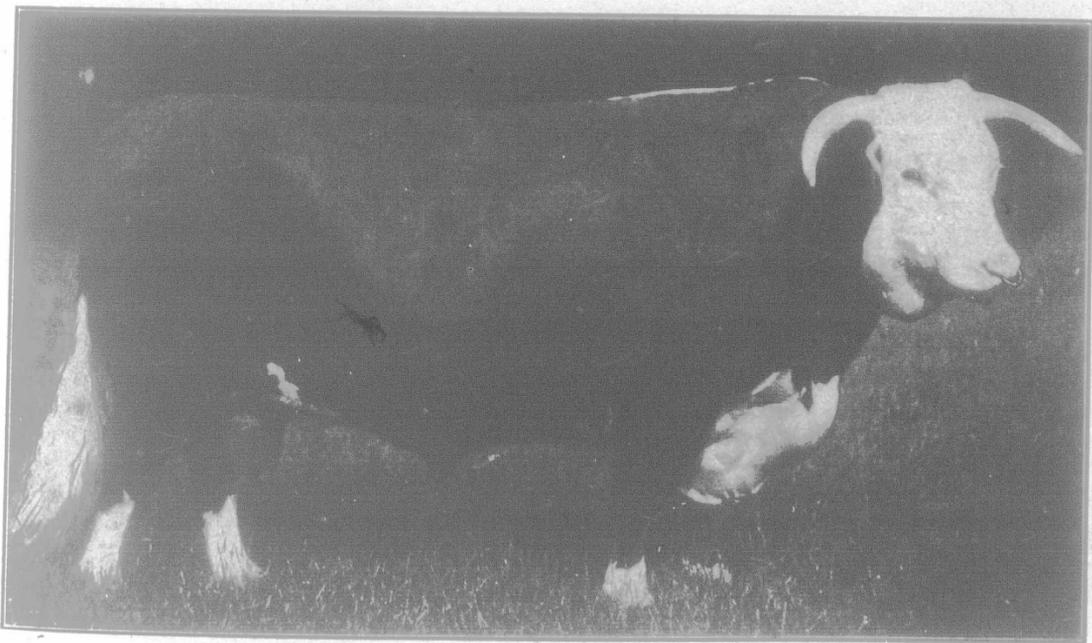
Few men have done more for the advancement of the Hereford breed than Colonel W. H. Curtice, to whom credit is due for the Beau Donald-Perfection cross. Detailed breeding of these two great sires was given earlier in this discussion. Beau Donald was used in his noted herd during his entire period of usefulness and Perfection during the last three years of his life. The former was noted for his excellent hind quarters, while the latter possessed a faultless fore end. The Beau Donald-Perfection cross produced just the type Colonel Curtice was looking for, and proved added impetus to the improvement of the breed. At the head of the Curtice herd is the great show bull Beau Perfection 48th—grand champion of the breed at Calgary in 1917 and third in his class at Chicago of the same year. Young calves at the Curtice ranch give every indication that Beau Perfection 48th will prove one of the great Hereford sires of his time.

Mr. Collicut has the distinction of owning the largest herd of pure-bred Herefords in Canada. To see this great collection of females in winter quarters with nothing but a wide valley for protection, would be an eye-opener to breeders in a warmer climate. Mr. Collicut's purchase of the \$11,900 Gay Lad 40th, undefeated junior champion of America in 1916, set a new standard for high-priced bulls in Canada. Gay Lad 40th, bred by Harris, of Missouri, was by Gay Lad 6th, and out of a Repeater dam. About this time, another Harris-bred bull, Gay Lad 16th, also by Gay Lad 6th and from a Benjamin Wilton-Beau Brummel cow, was imported by the Glengarry ranch of Alberta at a cost of \$20,000. This outstanding show bull, along with some Repeater cows, was later bought by Mr. Collicut to assist Gay Lad 40th in the breeding herd. With this combination of Gay Lads and Repeaters, Willow Springs ranch will continue to be a strong contender at the leading exhibitions.

Mr. Fuller, of Midnapore, Alberta, is specializing in the blood of Perfection Fairfax. In the spring of 1917 Martin Fairfax was purchased from Mr. McCray at a cost of \$17,000. This bull, along with a show herd of Perfection Fairfax females, made an enviable record in the Western Canadian circuit of last year.

The Chapman herd, of Manitoba, is strong in Perfection Fairfax and Beau Donald blood. At the head of the herd is Mack Fairfax, another one of the thick meaty kind sired by Perfection Fairfax. Mr. Chapman was awarded the Hereford female championship on Beau Fairy at Regina in 1917.

Another Canadian breeder, L. O. Clifford, journeys all the way from Ontario to make things hot in the Hereford competitions of the West. Mr. Clifford is another ardent advocate of the Fairfaxes, having used



Avondale.

A past winner at the Royal Counties Show in England for H. M. the King.

Lord Fairfax at the head of his herd for the past four years. Several cows and heifers of like breeding have also been added to his high-class herd.

In giving this somewhat lengthy discussion of the leading herds in the North American continent, an attempt has been made to show the blood lines that have been of great value in the development of the Hereford breed. Lack of space has made it necessary to omit many breeders who have done much towards advancing the case of the white face. It will be noticed that the bulls first mentioned have figured in the pedigree of every noted sire to the present day. Standing out above all others of their time were Anxiety 4th and Garfield. These two great bulls with the assistance of Anxiety, 3rd, North Pole Lord Wilton, and The Grove 3rd, have been responsible for practically all of the great sires which followed. It should be indelibly impressed upon the mind of every beginner that the first step on the road to success is the selection of a bull with the right individuality and breeding. In every instance the achievement of each breeder mentioned can be definitely attributed to the use of one or more outstanding bulls. Perhaps the greatest difficulty confronting the

man who has made his reputation through the use of one prepotent sire is encountered when an attempt is made to secure a successor. The work of the older breeders would indicate that the safest plan is to concentrate the blood of the sire then in service, by retaining his most promising sons from cows of outside breeding, rather than introduce an entirely different blood line.

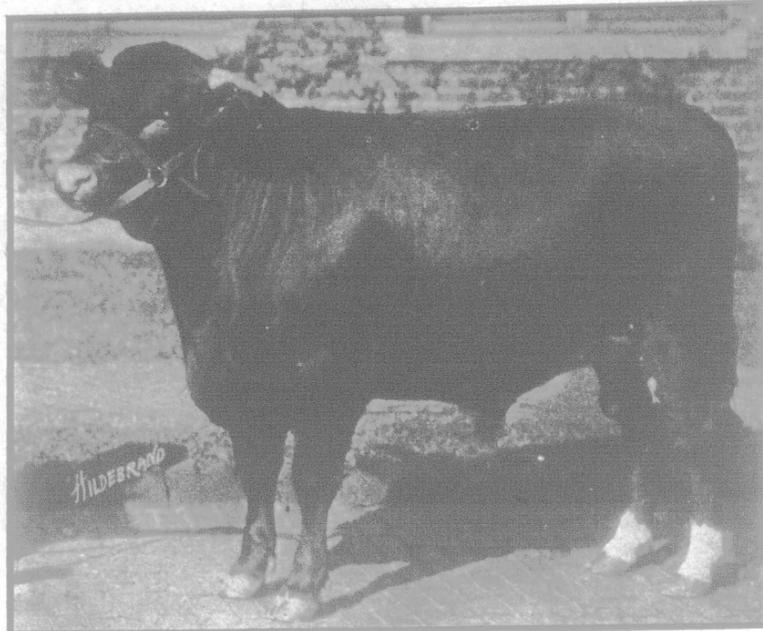
Production of improved beef cattle is a never ending cycle, beginning with the leading constructive breeders who devote their skill and capital to the improvement of their chosen breed, with a view to supplying herd bulls of superior merit to the constantly increasing number of smaller pure-bred breeders. These smaller breeders in turn supply the growing demand for bulls of sufficient excellence to raise the standard of the steady stream of beef steers reaching the many live stock markets. All along the line the one driving ambition is to produce more marketable beef at least possible outlay of time, labor and feed. That this ambition has brought results in the Hereford camp during the past few years is evident at every turn. Just ask the old campaigners who are preparing for another battle in the arena; ask that army of young breeders making their first attempt "to get inside the money", or if one is still in doubt, put the same question to the man who judges the final results of all beef production—the man who bases his judgment on what he finds beneath the hide. Yes, rapid progress has been made, but the end is not yet. Herein lies the charm in live stock breeding—an ideal closely approached, yet seldom, if ever, fully realized.

### Shipping Pure-Bred Stock.

Breeders of pure-bred stock who have been shipping breeding animals to various parts of the country are conversant with rules, regulations and rates regarding the shipment of pedigreed animals. However, judging from the enquiries coming to this office, there are some breeders who are not familiar with shipping regulations. At the bottom of each pedigree is a shipping voucher, on which is a place for the name of the animal, its record number and age, and also room for the signature of the shipper. This slip when presented with and attached to the certificate is authority for the agents of the railway company to way bill at the reduced rates agreed to by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The voucher is detached from the certificate and forwarded with the way bill. C. M. McRae, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, writes as follows regarding the rates: "Pure-bred animals for breeding purposes are still shipped at half the regular standard tariff rate. This applies only, however, when in less than carload lots. Our experience has been that when more than five animals were put in a car it was cheaper to ship as a straight carload, and at the ordinary carload rate, which is, generally speaking, a ninth-class rate. The half rate does not apply on shipments under \$4.00. The new tariff which came into force last year reads: 'The minimum charge for any shipment will be \$4.00 per car, unless full tariff rate makes a lower charge.' Pure-bred stock for breeding purposes can be shipped from Ontario to the West at the Subject's Effects rate; the minimum rate of the car is 24,000 pounds. According to tariff 5 A, issued by G. C. Ransome, Secretary of the Freight Association, the rate from Montreal and Ontario points to Winnipeg is 40 cents per 100 pounds; to Regina 49½ cents; to Saskatoon 50½ cents; to Calgary 63½ cents; and to Edmonton 63½ cents. Certificates of pedigree of each animal must be supplied at time of shipment. Milk cows and heifers for breeding purposes can be shipped at the same rate, minimum weight of car 20,000 pounds, provided the shipper can supply a

veterinary certificate to the effect that the animals are all sound and healthy." From the foregoing it will be seen that every effort is made to make the shipping of pure-bred stock as easy as possible for the shipper, as well as for the purchaser.

Even when shipping cattle but a short distance it is advisable to bed the car liberally and also supply the animals with feed. The scheduled time for the trip may be only a few hours, but one never can forecast delays, consequently it is well to make provisions which will tend toward the comfort of the animals in transit. When several animals are being shipped it is advisable to tie them in the car, and the feed may be placed within their reach. Where the animals are to be shipped much over one hundred miles an attendant must accompany them, in order to feed and water. As a rule, shipping is done in a box car, in which there is no ventilation unless the doors are left partly open. Care should be taken that sufficient ventilation be supplied. Only recently we saw a number of high-class animals in a car where this precaution had not been taken and when the door was opened they were all steaming, and some appeared about ready to collapse from the heat and



Rodney.

Shorthorn bull selling for \$20,000 at Chicago, U. S. A.

stuffiness of the car. It is very little trouble to nail a slat from the door to the side of the car so as to hold it open far enough to let in fresh air and yet not far enough to allow the animal to get out should it get loose in the car.

It is courtesy on the part of the shipper to make the transfer of certificate of the animal to the new owner at as early a date as possible. Some breeders are delinquent in this matter, and it causes considerable annoyance to the new owner. It does not require any more time or work to fill out the application for transfer within a few days after the shipment of the animal than it does if there is a delay of several weeks. Sometimes the shipper is not altogether to blame for the transfer being slow in coming through, as they are sometimes held up at the Records Office. This is due to no fault of those in charge of the office, as pedigrees coming from all over the Dominion must entail a considerable amount of work and undoubtedly each is dealt with in the order in which it is received.

When registering an animal, or applying for a transfer, care should be taken to fill in all the information asked for, as this will facilitate matters and prevent undue loss of time which is occasioned if the papers have to be returned for fuller information.

## THE FARM.

### Our Scottish Letter.

This is the second last day of June, and in the east of Scotland farmers are in the middle of hay-making. This is unusually early, and it pretty well means that the crop is none too heavy. In the west a good deal of rain fell during May and June, but the country over the general complaint is an absence of moisture. The turnip crop is to be a failure in many parts of East Lothian, and unless there comes a change soon it will be a failure all over the country. Re-sowing was very common—one farmer having to resort to this not once or twice, but five times, and withal a braid that is satisfying has not appeared. In view of the admitted shortage of concentrated feeding stuffs, and indeed the certainty that such feeding stuffs will not be available during the ensuing winter, the outlook is rather disconcerting. There is a shortage in everything that means success in agriculture—in labor, in manures, in feeding stuffs, and in both hay and roots, and unless we get genial rains almost immediately it is hard to tell what the issue may be.

Regarding labor shortage, two movements have been inaugurated which may afford some measure of relief. One is called the "War Agricultural Volunteers," the

other "The Women's Land Army." By the former it is hoped to enroll men for agricultural work who are over military age, and men within the military ages but not yet called up. These will be enrolled for a definite period. In the former category will be included men who in their youth or early manhood were engaged in agriculture or gardening, or men who had retired from active duty but are willing in their country's extremity to go into harness again. The writer belongs to the former category, and he would gladly volunteer if the duties which he presently performs could be performed by another; but what appeals to him most as a difficulty in the case of such persons is the softness of their muscles and physique generally. A man who has rarely handled for fully forty years any implement heavier than a pen is not very "fit" for manual labor. Still, there are many engaged in brain work who have kept themselves "fit" and here is a golden opportunity for them to distinguish themselves in regions of activity more beneficial to the country than those of sport. The National Service Department are dealing leniently with those in the second category. If they have not already received their calling-up notices and have not been finally refused exemption by their tribunals and have actually begun work in agriculture they will not be interfered with until harvest is over. A similar concession has been made in respect of those within the military ages who have not been called up. If they have not actually joined the colors they are granted immunity until after harvest. These concessions are the result of a loud outcry on the part of agricultural organizations to the effect that the ranks of the land workers were being so depleted that unless a halt was called to the combing-out process the crops grown on the 4,000,000 additional acres which have been sown and planted would never be reaped. Along with this great accession to the arable area there is a loss to the agricultural interest of 200,000 male workers. To what extent the volunteer force and the other concessions may minimize difficulties remains to be seen. It must, however, be admitted that hope chiefly lies in the Women's Land Army. This body of female workers is being organized through the agency of Women's County War Committees. A conference of representatives from these bodies was held this week in Edinburgh, and no one who attended can have failed to be impressed with the business capacity and relevant brain application of those who took part. We are persuaded that no equally largely attended body of men could have got through the amount of business which these women overtook, and withal applied their minds to the real problems with greater cogency and practical results. The four great difficulties which have to be faced in connection with the enrolling of this Women's Land Army are housing, domestic arrangements, the lack of sufficient training, and the reluctance of many farmers to accept the labor of these women in lieu of that of men. The housing difficulty is very real. The appeal is to women of a higher social grade than those from which field workers under normal conditions are drawn. Such women must be housed in accordance with sound views of moral reserve and decency. Even although the ordinary "brothy" should be depleted of its male inhabitants, in too many cases it is a filthy place which requires thorough cleaning out and disinfection. Complaint was made of the unwillingness of farmers in some cases to undertake any responsibility in respect of such things, but one might hope that such cases are rare. The domestic arrangements also in respect to cooking of food, etc., are also sometimes difficult to adjust, but one has the feeling that there is a lack of appreciation of the cardinal facts of the present situation on the part of those who make much of such difficulties as these. A much more serious difficulty is that arising from lack of training. Undoubtedly no woman can, with three weeks' training, become an expert farm hand. This is especially true of such operations as milking, but patience and perseverance will overcome difficulties even here, and farmers who object to learners spoiling their cows must bear with learners in order to have proficient. Mention was made of one public-spirited country gentleman who keeps a certain number of Jersey cows, quiet and tractable, for the very purpose of utilizing them to train milkers. Such lines of action entitle men to national recognition. The innate conservatism of the farming class is responsible for many difficulties. Speaking generally, the objections to women workers of the type referred to comes from those who have never given them a trial. Those who have done so, in general, admit what is common experience that the more intelligent and better educated a woman is the more readily does she adapt herself to the duties connected with field and dairy labor.

On the second day of the Women's Conferences we had a feast of fat things connected with Women's Rural Institutes. These have been known in Canada for some time, but the movement started in Scotland only one year ago. It has made quite a good start, and in the first year of effort fully thirty Institutes with a membership of over 1,300 have come into being. A good many of these found their nucleus in the local war work committees, and one extremely fruitful form of activity is the gathering of sphagnum moss on the moorlands for hospital dressings of wounded men. The Institutes, we think, have come to stay. There is a fine, healthy tone about them. The inaugural meeting held exactly a year ago in Edinburgh was addressed by a Canadian lady, Mrs. Watt, who hailed from British Columbia, but holds office in England as organizer. She made a stirring speech, not forgotten by those privileged to hear it. This year we had another Canadian lady, Miss Guest, who is also an organizer in England, conveying the greetings of the English Institutes to us. We do not know whence Miss Guest

hails, but she is a woman orator of the first rank, proud to be a Canadian, but still more proud to be a citizen of the British Empire. She made a really noble speech, putting the emphasis on the main things—the home, education and religion. For some of us it is getting towards evening, but one feels that it is good to live in such a time. Canadian speakers, so far as we have heard, are generous to a fault in their praise of Scotland and Scots men and women. Miss Guest made no secret of the fact that if place cannot be found in Scotland for the returning braves who will desire to settle on the land, Canada will only be too glad to have them. In the years immediately before the war, 600,000 of the pith and marrow of our population emigrated, very many of them to Canada, and other British Dominions across the seas. We in the homeland cannot afford to have that repeated—yet repeated it will be, unless a change comes over the mood and temper of some of our political guides and leaders. The Women's Rural Institutes may do something to hinder such a catastrophe, but much more is required. The Women's Institutes are also grappling bravely with the problem of child welfare; that means better housing, and in the direction of providing such there is abundant room for advance.

To deal for a little with questions on a lower plain, one surprising feature of our time is the grip which the British-Friesian breed of dairy cattle has taken of the farming community. Two sales of such cattle have recently been held in England. At F. B. May's sale in Essex, the cow Eske Hetty, with a record of 2,413 gallons in 365 days, made the extraordinary price of 3,500 guineas, or £3,675, which, multiplied by five gives the result of \$18,375. We take it that no such price has ever before been paid for a cow of any dairy

breed. Has any such price ever been paid for a cow of any breed? At the sale, 29 cows and heifers realized the great average of £418 14s. 8d., and 33 head of both sexes made £382 12s. The second sale was held about a fortnight later at Reading, Berks., to which the cattle were transported from Colonel Morgan's Cymric herd in Glamorganshire. At this sale 28 females made an average of £387 4s. 6d., and 36 of both sexes made £316 12s. 8d. These figures reveal an astonishing vitality in the dairy world in spite of all difficulties and handicaps. Another important movement in the same connection has taken place. This is the initiation of a scheme for the registration in the Dairy Shorthorn Record Book of the grading-up pedigrees of what are known as non-pedigree dairy Shorthorn cattle. These cattle are mainly, although not exclusively, to be found in Cumberland, Westmorland and the northwest riding of Yorkshire. They are great cattle, but have been bred irrespective of pedigree registration for many generations. To put it otherwise, the sires have been selected not because they were pedigreed, but because they were known as the result of long experience to be of the type which produced dairy cattle. The proposal of the Dairy Shorthorn Herd Book authorities is to record foundation cows on the result of inspection and milk records. These cows will be mated with selected bulls numbered in Coates' Herd Book, whose dams must have milk records up to a given standard. In process of time the requisite number of crosses will be built up which will entitle to registration in Coates' Herd Book. This is a most commendable effort. There are no finer cattle in Great Britain than the so-called unpedigreed Shorthorns of the north of England. They are really not unpedigreed—they are pedigreed but their

pedigrees have not been recorded. They are mostly of Bates' type, and it will be a great thing for the Shorthorn breed when this splendid stream of wholesome breeding is incorporated with the great main streams in Coates' Herd Book.

The Shorthorn Society itself is engaged in a big scheme of reconstruction. A new set of subsidiary regulations are being debated. They have been drafted by the Council, and their object is to minimize the openings for fraud by the substitution of calves. The three principles resolved upon are that only members of the Society shall be allowed to make entries in Coates' Herd Book; that entries of calves must be made not later than one month after birth; and that a system of herd marks be arranged. There can be no doubt of the advantages to be gained by these proposals, but on the other hand there is some reason to fear that the last has not been thought out with sufficient care. A system of marks to be satisfactory must be universal, and the registration of the marks is all important.

Reverting for a line or two to agrarian questions, the Reconstruction Committee has recently reported. I cannot go into their report in detail in this letter, but here are some figures which suggest the need for reform in the Scottish system of land tenure. In 1883, 1,710,000 acres of land in Scotland were given over to deer forests within the northern counties. In 1912 the number of acres similarly utilized within the same areas was 2,932,000, with 668,000 outside these areas, or altogether 3,600,000 acres. In 1895, 320,000 acres of these areas were scheduled as capable of being cultivated. The War Audits experiences have driven home the significance of these figures, and the end is not yet.

SCOTLAND YET.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### Food For Thought.

During the past fifty years many changes of a very profound nature have taken place and a large number of these directly or indirectly affect the economy of the individual family. It is probably not too much to say that the burden of poverty has been lessened during this period to a considerable extent. Although the problem of the very poor is always with us, one can only infer from writings that even in such large cities as New York and London the degree of poverty noticeable fifty years ago is not to be found at the present time. The reason for this is that industry has made such rapid and remarkable strides as to absorb the labor of all classes of the population, except those few people who will neither work at all, or are so over-supplied with money as to be able to live upon the productive labor of their fellows. The cost of living has been a particularly keen problem for several decades, and economists have studied prices in their relation to this problem from the standpoint of the purchasing power of money. Wages has been compared to salaries in this connection, and in Europe as well as in North America the high cost of living has been one of the uppermost problems to be solved for many years.

It would seem, too, that average conditions in all civilized countries are improving. Accompanying their improvement in the economic welfare of the individual, there has been during the past twenty-five or fifty years a great multiplicity of wants or desires, and this increase has been much more astonishing and more rapid than the improvement of conditions referred to above. The average person is informed to a much greater degree at the present time than was the case fifty years ago regarding the topics of the day; and not only that, the general level of education is higher than it was fifty years ago and this has given rise to changed standards of living. The average family now feels the need of more house room; better food is insisted upon, in larger quantity and in greater variety. The average family also dresses much better than fifty years ago, as is evidenced by the fact that there is now less difference between the dress of an office boy and the chief clerk, or between the chief

clerk and the president of the firm, than was the case at an earlier date. In fact, it is very often difficult to tell from the dress of the individual whether the person one meets in an office is the employer or one of the employees. With the increase in facilities for supplying the wants of the individual or the family, these wants have increased in number to a very remarkable degree.

These conditions, while true more or less with respect to all classes of people, apply more particularly to the inhabitants of cities, towns and villages. That part of our population which is strictly agricultural is working under somewhat different conditions. In certain parts of the country the value of farm land has reached somewhat giddy heights. Not only is this true with regard to special branches of agriculture, such as fruit or vegetable growing, but in certain sections of the country such as North-western Canada, for instance, farm land values have risen to unwarranted heights because of an assumed value regarding the profits which might be secured from raising a few crops of grain before the natural fertility of the virgin soil has become unduly depleted. Certain sections of older Ontario, and perhaps other provinces might also reveal similar conditions, indicating, perhaps a prosperity that is not quite real and one that belongs to what might be called a pioneer or a preliminary period. These facts lead us to wonder how agriculture may become most quickly established upon a permanent and solid foundation. Some farmers there are in almost every part of the country who appear to be farming under normal conditions, but it has been said with regard to the United States, and the same condition should prevail in Eastern Canada, that taking the farmed area as a whole it is well within bounds to say that only a small percentage of it is farmed in such a way as to increase the producing power of the soil. The same statement has also been made with regard to Canadian agriculture, but it is not necessary that we become particularly alarmed over this situation, because it does seem that with the progress being made along lines of agricultural education, and in the direction of crop rotations, improvement in live stock, and in a

more widespread recognition of the value of manures and leguminous crops, the tide is beginning to turn and we may expect an increased percentage of farms where the fertility of the soil will be steadily increased. This condition will be brought about much quicker by some way of establishing agriculture upon a permanent basis.

It may be that what agriculture needs is to become industrialized. A year or so before the war this problem was given discussion by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the opinion of one of the eminent persons who discussed this problem is summed up in the following extract:

"We need not only larger and better farm production for the benefit of the growing millions of industrial workers in towns and factory centres, but we also need it in order to make country life itself sufficiently interesting and worth while, so that we may be able to keep an intelligent farm population. No small factor in the situation that has affected the cost of living is the lack of good farmers, due to the dreariness and unattractiveness of farm life and to the relative agreeableness of life in towns and cities, and in other pursuits. A vast number of farmers in our southern states are still living in log houses under conditions of squalor and discomfort. Many more are living in very small or ill-constructed frame houses. Millions upon millions of acres of land that ought to be well farmed are simply squatted upon, as in the days when this was a sparsely settled country and when pioneers lived by hunting and fishing as well as farming. We must needs industrialize agriculture. Farming must be put upon a modern basis and capitalized."

Whatever may be the solution, it is scarcely probable that it will become effective during the lifetime of the older men who man the farms at the present time and whose fathers hewed their way into the forests and established their pioneer homes, amid the dangers and the freedom of a country whose boundless resources were scarcely thought of. It remains for the younger generation, the junior farmers of to-day, who in a few years will assume the management of the home farms, to take this problem into serious consideration and to qualify themselves for careful thought and wise action during the years to come.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Saving Parts.

Not long ago a rich man purchased a roadster. Soon after he became accustomed to driving it he was unfortunate enough to lose control and to crash the machine into a brick wall. One of the side members of the frame was crumpled up, the springs were bent, and the fenders dented. Under ordinary circumstances the garage where the car was kept would have been instructed to order new parts to replace those that had been damaged. The bill could not fail to have been a large one, and in addition there would have been the charge for labor. The war, however, has taught us economy and to-day garages are repairing and reforming a great many parts that were formerly thrown into the junk heap. In this particular instance a blow-torch was applied to the battered end of the frame and when the metal was sufficiently heated to permit hammering the frame was gradually worked back into its original shape. The heating did not weaken the frame and it did not seriously interfere with the strength of the springs that were handled in the same fashion. The point we wish to emphasize and drive home is this, that there is no occasion for extravagance in the purchase of new parts, connected with the frame and body par-

ticularly, because there are cheap simple operations that can make damaged ones almost as good as new.

Should you be unfortunate enough to collide with another car or strike some obstacle with the result that a fender is dented, do not immediately rush to the repairman for a new one, but bear in mind that when properly supported, fenders can be hammered back into decent condition. You must use a wooden mallet. It is folly to strike a fender with metal. The wooden mallet has a gentle action if the blows administered are many and weak, rather than few and strong. It is the constant tapping of the fender, when properly held up, that brings it back to its original shape. If you should break a part of the frame or a great many other sections of your automobile, channel iron and different pieces of metal can be utilized to repair the fractures, and it is interesting to note that sometimes the repaired parts are even stronger, because of the reinforcing material attached to them. Bumpers that are used on the front and rear of automobiles sometimes get caught in the fenders of other cars. This has a tendency to bend them. Do not discard the bars under such circumstances, because with a section of gas-pipe you can bend them back to almost any angle desired. A little heat applied will of course, assist the operation, and in this connection,

it must be remembered that when metal is cold the bending of it produces a strain that is sometimes too great for its good. If you are working on a section of metal that is easily reformed, but still contains dents or rough places, use a file to level the raised sections, and having acquired as smooth a surface as possible, run over the entire job with an emery cloth. This should result in your work having a finished appearance. At even a short distance no one will be able to recognize the fact that an accident has happened. It is when a part has been reformed but still pitted that people are able to determine that a mishap has occurred.

Sometimes it is difficult to determine just what method to pursue in order to save the purchase of a new part and still have a car that is presentable. Perhaps we can provide a number of hints. Do you know that a jack can be utilized to force bent parts back into shape, after they have been heated? Perhaps you have never realized that another good bending tool is the vise. In using always make sure that the pressure is toward the part of the vise that is most strongly supported. Do not throw the strain on rapidly but rather keep it uniform and steady. If you find it necessary to make wood blocks, see that they are either oak or maple, but in any case the wood must be hard, because hard wood has a large

amount of resiliency and is capable of absorbing shocks. A pinch bar comes in handy on frequent occasions, where the use of heavy material is necessary. If it is difficult to apply on any particular point, place a very small block of wood upon the affected part, when it is properly supported, and then pound the small block by means of sending blows to it through an iron bar. The metal will not be damaged.

If your top has become punctured where it rests upon the bows, sewing will not be found satisfactory. It will be much better to attach a piece of cloth by means of adhesive tape. A needle simply provides new holes through which the water will sooner or later soak. On the other hand adhesive material draws the mangled fabric together and in most cases will effectively stop rain for a considerable time. There is also another economical method of repair, and this concerns gaskets, most of which can be manufactured if the original one is sufficiently distinct in its outline to permit a pattern being made.

AUTO.

## THE DAIRY.

### Dairy Council in Iowa.

Canadian dairymen who have been following the discussion regarding the formation of Provincial and Dominion dairy councils will be interested in knowing that an organization has recently been formed in Iowa which bids fair to become of vast importance to the dairy interests of that State. This organization is known as the Iowa State Dairy Council and comprehends every possible phase of dairy work, branches of business even remotely connected with the industry having become actively interested in the new campaign. The Board of Directors embrace representatives from every phase of work allied to dairying. Creamery manufacturing industries, butter-makers, dairy machinery men, silo manufacturers, the dairy press and the dairy breed associations are all represented on this Board. Each one has a chairman or leader, and it is hoped that co-operation for the good of the industry will bring gratifying results. We understand that it is planned to organize the entire State by counties, enlisting every man who is interested in any way and enrolling these as members of the Association, the funds received to be used for publicity purposes. Manufacturers of substitutes for dairy products are using large type to confuse the consumer, and the people of Iowa are now going to use some of the same type to show that there are no substitutes for these products and never can be. A dairy campaign of this nature was put on in Des Moines recently, lasting a week. Dealers in all kinds of dairy products noted an increased demand for their goods as a result of the publicity given, and it can easily be seen, therefore, that the new organization is both educative and commercial. By creating a demand for dairy products it stimulates every branch of the dairy industry.

### New Secretary for American Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

James G. Watson, a graduate of the Ohio State College of Agriculture, and who was extension dairyman at that institution and also at the University of Missouri, and since October, 1916, has been in charge of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association extension activities, has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of that Association as successor to the late C. M. Winslow.

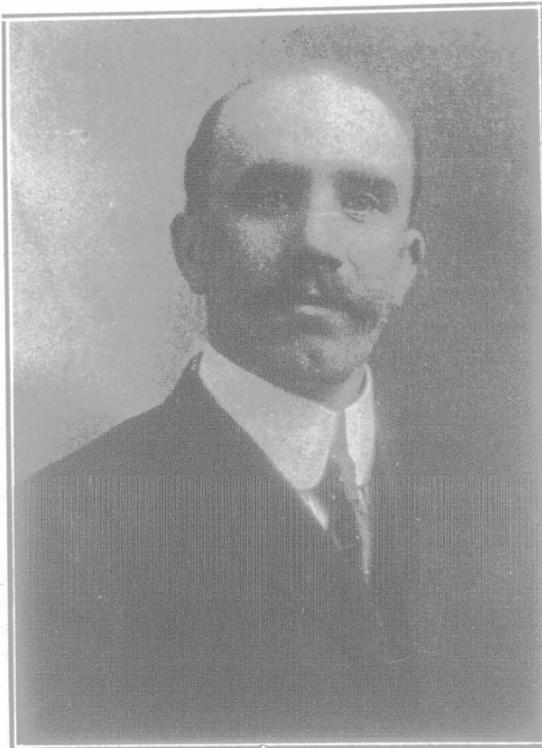
## FARM BULLETIN.

### A Trip Through Parts of Western Ontario.

On July 25 a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" motored through parts of West Middlesex, West Elgin, and the Eastern part of Kent, in order to get an idea of crop and live-stock conditions. On the whole the crops look very promising, but if anything the yield per acre in Kent will be higher than in the portions of the other two counties visited. In the vicinity of London, a number of farmers were still at the hay, but ten or twelve miles out haying was apparently finished, and a number of fields of fall wheat were in stook. We were rather surprised to see as much wheat as we did, and, while the crop is not up to normal, we believe that the yield will exceed the spring expectations. Around the Indian Reserve, where a large number of cattle are grazed, we found a general complaint of flies worrying the stock, and that either due to the flies or to the cold weather during June, which to a certain extent affected the pasture, the cattle which were being marketed were weighing out light. Throughout the portion of Elgin County visited, the spring crops were fairly good, although we saw a number of fields of oats which were not only short in the straw but thin on the ground. A few fields of barley were in stook, and some were commencing their oats. The pasture fields were bare, and in conversation with a number of farmers we learned that there was a general shortage of grass, and many were anxiously waiting for the second-growth clover to pick up in order that their stock might have fresh pasture. Owing to the difficulty in securing millfeeds' comparatively few were supplementing the pasture with concentrates. The corn throughout Elgin was making good growth, and considering the shortage of labor both the corn and bean crops were clean.

Although there has been very little rain throughout Kent for the past few weeks, an abundant harvest of all classes of crops will be garnered. Haying was finished, practically all the fall wheat was cut, and many fields of oats were in stook, while others were waiting for the binder. Two to two and a half loads of clover per acre were quite common, and we heard of fields of barley and oats that required three pounds and over of twine per acre to bind them, which will give some idea of what the crops are like. Where wheat was badly killed, barley was sown and this is yielding very well indeed. H. Lee, of Highgate, who did not have over a ten-per-cent. stand of fall wheat in the spring, sowed barley with it, and his field which was standing in stook at the time of our visit required three and a half pounds of twine per acre to bind it. Seldom have we seen barley with such long, plump heads. Mr. Lee has a couple of fields of oats of which he may well be proud. The straw was from six to six and a half feet high over a large portion of the field, and the oats were well enough headed to be good for over eighty bushels to the acre. Just outside of Ridgetown we saw as fine a field of mixed grain in the stook as we have had the pleasure of seeing for some time. The drouth, while apparently not seriously affecting the grain crop, has played havoc with pastures, and except in rare cases the grass was cropped very short.

Kent County is adapted to the growing of corn, beans and tobacco, and we saw some excellent crops of all three. Considerable difference was noticed between the crops of the home-grown-seed corn and the Southern-grown-seed; the former was considerably farther advanced. The present prospects are that there will be seed corn for next spring. However, conditions similar to last year might prevail this fall with the same detrimental results. The bean and tobacco fields appeared to be well cultivated and were particularly free from weeds.



C. D. McGilvray, V. S., M. D. V.  
New Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Beans are a little late, however, and it is to be hoped that the frost will hold off until they mature.

Throughout the trip we noticed a number of fields being summer-fallowed in preparation for wheat, and a considerable amount of sod is being broken up. However, we are doubtful if the acreage in preparation for fall seeding will be equal to that of past years.

### To Our Advertisers

The issue of August 29 will be our annual Exhibition number which is always looked for with no small amount of interest. Advertisers wishing to reserve space in this issue would do well to notify us before Aug. 15, in order to secure preferred position and the best attention.

### Dr. McGilvray Head of the O. V. C.

It has been announced that Dr. F. A. A. Grange, for many years Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, has retired from that position, and that he will be succeeded by C. D. McGilvray, V. S., M. D. V., of Winnipeg. Dr. Grange, a graduate of the O. V. C. in its early days, is one of the pioneers of veterinary education, and the College has undergone many important changes under his principalship. The new prin-

cipal is a graduate of the O. V. C., and has also taken a post-graduate course at McKillops, Chicago. For a time he was Chief Veterinary Inspector for Manitoba for the Dominion Government, and in 1912 was appointed lecturer on veterinary subjects at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Dr. McGilvray has been associated with many movements throughout the West which have meant improvement in live-stock conditions. Dr. McGilvray is well known to many stockmen throughout the Dominion, and undoubtedly he will continue the aim of his predecessor, which was to make the College of the greatest possible service to the live-stock interests of this country.

### The Norfolk County Auto Excursion.

Norfolk County fruit and vegetable growers made a two-day excursion, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, into the Burlington and Niagara Peninsula fruit districts. The party was not large, not nearly so large as had been expected, but this was due to a very heavy rain experienced at Simcoe on the morning the party started out. The rain, however, only lasted about two hours and the remainder of the trip was marked by very hot but bright weather.

Reaching Hamilton by way of Brantford, the party spent the remainder of the first day in the Burlington fruit district, visiting first the newly erected mammoth greenhouse of George Unsworth, just out of Hamilton a short distance on the Highway. Here is to be seen a very modern greenhouse nearly 400 feet long and over 50 feet wide, planted at present to tomatoes.

The program was then varied somewhat and a call was made at the farm of J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, in order to look over his herd of Shorthorns. Only a few animals were seen, however, and the party proceeded to Pettit Bros., where among other things of interest, the herd bull was given a thorough inspection. The Shorthorn cattle were, of course, not the principal interest of the crowd, but there were several Shorthorn breeders among them and these particularly were highly interested by all that they saw on both of these farms.

The next farm on the program was that of A. W. Peart and Son, fruit growers. This farm is known to most fruitmen of the Province, the elder Peart having been prominent for years in the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association and a founder of one of the first co-operative fruit shipping associations in the Province; while the son is a very successful grower of good fruit and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. The cherry crop here was again of paramount interest. Quite a large number of National Service Girls were engaged in picking the 1,500-basket crop, a good share of which was still hanging thickly clustered on the trees. The fruit was just being gathered to take to the station and naturally the question of baskets, covers and hooks came up for some enlightening discussion. The National Service Girls were in camp at Burlington and were picking cherries for 20 cents per eleven-quart basket, although they very frequently work by the day. They are, however, guaranteed a weekly wage of nine dollars until September, in case of bad weather. Several camps were seen and several groups of girls in their sensible khaki costumes, during the two-day trip. One other thing of interest on Mr. Peart's farm was a crop of tomatoes which was the equal of anything in the district. There are 2,000 plants, or about two-thirds of an acre, and they were treated to an application of acid phosphate this spring. Five hundred pounds of this fertilizer was applied after it was shown by the soil survey, conducted through that district recently by the Chemistry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, that the soil was in need of phosphoric acid. The results have been very marked and not only on this farm but on several others as well, where acid phosphate was used this spring.

W. F. W. Fisher's farm was next visited. Mr. Fisher is widely known throughout Eastern Canada as a pear grower, and, like Mr. Peart senior, has been closely identified with Ontario fruit growing for many years. Like the Pearts, too, father and son work together and with the scarcity of help it is difficult to keep the orchards always looking as well as one would like. Mr. Fisher farms about 200 acres and of this about 125 acres is in fruit, the remainder being devoted to grain and live stock.

The St. Catharines district was next visited, and the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company was due for an inspection Wednesday morning, the manager, Mr. Sheppard, providing a very interesting half-hour for the party. A short run was made out to the farm of W. H. Bunting, whose fruit and vegetable farm was well worth a more prolonged stay. Here a good apple crop was seen and several good peach orchards and vineyards. The vegetable crops excited a good deal of comment, but on account of their variety and their excellence.

From St. Catharines the party proceeded to the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, where a brief but pleasing inspection was made. The party motored past the various test orchards and breeding plots the purpose and significance of each being explained by E. F. Palmer, the Director, and his assistants. One hundred and sixty acres all told were under cultivation, and every bit looks clean and is under some crop.

Grimsby was reached about two o'clock on Wednesday and after dinner the Dominion Pre-Cooling and Cold Storage plant was inspected. Here some sour cherries were in storage but otherwise nothing much was doing. The operation of the brine system was explained and the coil room, cooling room, ice vat, and the ice storage were all examined. From Grimsby the party proceeded homeward, stopping at a few orchards in the Winona district.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending July 25.

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	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,857	5,937	3,886	\$14.50	\$11.00	\$14.25	1,002	879	967	\$15.50	\$14.50	\$16.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	640	553	700	12.60	10.75	13.00	1,513	619	1,817	15.50	12.50	15.50
Montreal (East End)	583	823	682	12.60	10.75	13.00	1,076	518	777	15.50	12.50	15.50
Winnipeg	6,738	2,681	4,500	14.00	10.00	15.00	437	187	309	14.00	12.00	15.00
Calgary	3,396	875	4,360		8.25	13.65						
Edmonton	1,479	339	1,167	11.75	7.75	12.00	299	9	204	12.00	12.00	12.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,318	6,418	5,755	\$19.25	\$16.00	\$18.60	1,919	2,345	1,800	\$22.00	\$14.50	\$23.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,404	1,180	1,277	19.50	16.25	19.25	1,776	708	775	21.00	14.00	21.00
Montreal (East End)	1,095	869	575	19.50	16.25	19.25	962	554	319	21.00	14.00	21.00
Winnipeg	6,683	5,618	6,971	19.15	14.50	17.75	851	43	908	17.00	11.00	18.50
Calgary	2,363	2,554	3,743	18.10	14.35	17.50	936	257	674		13.00	
Edmonton	1,579	183	838	17.75	14.00	17.25	168	7	2			14.00

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Trading at the Union Stock Yards during the week was inclined to be very slow and dull, and was characterized by inactivity on the part of buyers who were listless bidders for any except really choice cattle. As a result trading was slow and prices were inclined to go to lower levels, common and medium butcher cattle declining in value to the extent of 25c. per hundred. The unusually warm weather has caused a falling off in the demand for fresh meats and this, with the limited inquiry prevailing for feeder cattle, is practically responsible for the easier feeling in the lower grade of stock. The opinion that inferior grades have not yet reached bottom prices is, however, fairly general. A few loads of extra good heavy steers were on sale during the week and these met with a ready sale. Two loads, averaging better than thirteen hundred pounds were sold to an outside packing house at \$15.75 per hundred, the high price for the week, while a third load of about equal weight, but of lesser quality, was weighed up at \$15.25. In addition, an odd head or two of fourteen hundred and fifty pounds weight sold on Wednesday at the top figure of the week. Other good loads around these weights sold from \$14 to \$14.50 per hundred. Of steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, one load of eleven hundred and ninety pounds sold at \$14.50 per hundred, twenty two head were weighed up at \$14.25, eighteen head at \$14, while most of the best loads moved out from \$13 to \$13.50 per hundred. Common cattle in these weights sold from \$10 to \$11. Of steers and heifers weighing under ten hundred pounds nothing of exceptionally choice quality was on sale, but seventeen head of six hundred pounds sold at \$13.50 per hundred, twenty head at \$13, several loads at \$12.75, while from \$12.25 to \$12.75 was the price range for most of the sales for the best grades offered in these weights. Medium quality butcher steers sold from \$10.50 to \$11.25, and common eastern cattle from \$8 to \$10 per hundred. Cows and bulls were subject to a decline in prices and while two exceptionally choice cows sold at \$13.50 per hundred, this sale was above the general market price, as few cows realized above \$10.50. Choice cows moved from \$10.00 to \$10.50 per hundred, good cows from \$9.25 to \$9.75 and common and medium from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred. One choice bull sold at \$11.75, a few head were weighed up at \$11, while most of those of good quality realized from \$10 to \$10.75, those of medium grading from \$9 to \$9.50, and bologna bulls from \$7.25 to \$8.50. There is a very limited demand for stockers and feeders at present. Good feeders are going to country points at prices from \$10.25 to \$10.75 per hundred, and good stockers from \$9.50 to \$10.25. There was little change in the market for calves. Choice veal sold from \$15 to \$16.75, per hundred, medium calves from \$13 to \$14.50, and common calves from \$9 to \$11. Spring lambs dropped in price \$1 per hundred early in the week. Choice lambs are now selling from \$19 to \$20.50 per hundred. Light sheep were weighed up from \$13 to \$15 and heavy sheep from \$10.50 to \$12.50 per hundred.

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS					
heavy finished	290	\$13.80	\$13.00-\$15.25	\$15.75	
STEERS good	677	13.28	12.75-13.75	14.50	
1,000-1,200 common	28	11.15	10.50-12.50	12.75	
STEERS good	459	12.73	12.00-13.25	13.50	
700-1,000 common	196	10.34	9.00-11.50	11.50	
HEIFERS good	527	13.00	12.50-13.50	14.00	
fair	274	11.10	10.50-11.50	11.50	
common	38	9.15	8.50-10.00	10.00	
COWS good	759	10.14	9.50-10.75	10.75	
common	608	8.35	7.50-8.75	8.75	
BULLS good	38	10.32	9.75-11.00	11.00	
common	82	8.60	7.75-9.00	10.25	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	112	6.50	6.00-6.75	6.75	
OXEN					
CALVES veal	984	14.00	13.00-15.50	16.75	
grass	18	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	
STOCKERS good	334	10.12	9.50-10.50	10.50	
450-800 fair	137	9.13	8.75-9.50	9.75	
FEEDERS good	229	10.99	10.50-11.25	11.25	
800-1,000 fair	69	10.46	10.00-10.75	10.75	
HOGS selects	3,856	18.79	18.50-19.25	19.25	
heavy	108	18.68	18.50-19.00	19.00	
(fed and lights	135	17.57	16.50-19.00	19.00	
watered) sows	218	16.27	15.50-17.00	17.00	
stags	11	14.77	14.50-15.00	15.00	
LAMBS good	1,510	20.33	19.00-22.00	22.00	
common	23	18.00	16.00-19.00	19.00	
SHEEP heavy	105	11.86	11.00-13.25	13.25	
light	203	14.00	13.00-15.00	15.00	
common	78	8.36	7.00-11.00	11.00	

CLASSIFICATION	No.	MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS					
heavy finished	13	\$12.60	\$12.60-	\$12.60	
STEERS good	21	12.50	12.25-12.60	12.60	
1,000-1,200 common	90	8.75	8.50-9.00	10.00	
HEIFERS good	7	10.00	9.75-10.50	10.50	
fair	33	9.00	8.00-9.50	9.50	
common	66	7.50	7.00-7.75	7.75	
COWS good	57	9.75	9.50-10.00	10.50	
common	144	8.25	7.75-8.50	9.00	
BULLS good	1			11.50	
common	149	8.00	7.50-9.00	9.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	39	6.00	5.50-6.50	7.00	
OXEN	2	10.00	10.00-	10.00	
CALVES veal	1,445	9.25	7.50-14.00	15.50	
grass	68	7.40	7.25-8.00	8.00	
STOCKERS good					
450-800 fair					
FEEDERS good					
800-1,000 fair					
HOGS selects	1,188	19.50	19.50-	19.50	
heavy	24				
(fed and lights	35	18.90	18.75-19.00	19.00	
watered) sows	151	16.50	16.50-	16.50	
stags	6	15.50		16.00	
LAMBS good	362	20.50	20.00-21.00	21.00	
common	1,036	19.50	19.00-20.00	20.00	
SHEEP heavy					
light	98	13.00	13.00-	13.00	
common	280	11.75	11.00-12.00	12.00	

Hog prices continue to ascend in sympathy with the advances on the Buffalo market. The ruling price early in the week was \$18.50 per hundred for selects fed and watered. On Wednesday \$19 was the ruling figure, while a few sold at \$19.25. The market closed on Thursday with a strong undertone at this new level.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 18, Canadian packing houses purchased 573 calves, 45 bulls, 299 heavy steers, 2,959 butcher cattle, 5,705 hogs and 1,335 sheep. Local butchers purchased 268 calves, 252 butcher cattle, 131 hogs and 444 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 16 calves, 28 milch cows, 47 butcher cattle, 279 stockers, 213 feeders and 9 sheep. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 168 calves, 203 butcher cattle and 71 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1st to July 18, inclusive, were: 140,105 cattle, 38,842 calves, 206,813 hogs, and 23,202 sheep; compared to 127,336 cattle, 31,071 calves, 274,090 hogs, and 19,806 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

**Montreal.**

Without any marked advances, prices were slightly firmer throughout the week, and sales of good to fair cattle were made on Wednesday, about 25 cents per hundred

above those made at the close of the previous week. The demand was much better than for some time, but there was nothing in the trading to denote any further increase in prices in the event of heavier shipments. One load made up of steers of widely different weights but averaging about ten hundred pounds, sold at \$12.60 per hundred, and half a dozen steers weighing nine hundred and thirty-five pounds each sold at \$12.25. One good bull weighing seventeen hundred and seventy pounds was weighed up at \$11.50. A small number of the best cows on the market sold from \$10 to \$10.50 per hundred. Nearly all of the remainder of the cattle sold at \$9 or under. Of a load of common cows, eight head averaging nine hundred and forty-five pounds sold at \$8.50, and ten head averaging nine hundred and sixty-five pounds, at \$7.75 per hundred, while seventeen head of heifers and steers averaging six hundred and fifty and in fair flesh, sold for \$8.50. Dairy bulls sold mostly at \$8 per hundred, although some small yearlings weighing from four hundred and fifty to six hundred pounds sold from \$6.75 to \$7.25; about forty head of this latter grading averaged \$6.90 per hundred. An animal to sell for more than from \$8.50 to \$9 must be fairly fat. Calves did not sell particularly well. The prices paid were not much lower compared with the previous week's

range, considering the quality, but demand was slow as a good deal of the interest in small meats is being diverted to the lamb trade.

For the first time since winter, lambs were graded as to quality. There is now a difference of \$1 per hundred in the values of good and common lambs and the price for next week is likely to be around \$19 for those of good quality. Receipts numbered more than twice as many as those of the previous week. Sheep were quite firm at \$13 for good and \$12 for common.

The market for hogs was 25 cents per hundred higher than that of the previous week and selects sold steadily all week at \$19.75 off cars, sows were \$3 per hundred less, and stags from \$3.50 to \$5 less. The supply of light hogs has not yet been of volume enough to effect the price of that grade and although light hogs are beginning to arrive in larger numbers, they are nearly all selling as selects. Twelve and one-half per cent. of the total offerings consisted of sows.

**Pt. St. Charles.**—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 18, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,551 calves, 16 canners and cutters, 135 bulls, 474 butcher cattle, 1,201 hogs and 775 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 21

## 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.

butcher cattle. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 203 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to July 18, inclusive, were: 18,661 cattle, 46,197 calves, 34,754 hogs, and 9,246 sheep; compared to 20,168 cattle, 40,902 sheep, 47,986 hogs and 7,488 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

**EAST END.**—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 18, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 696 calves, 609 butcher cattle, 514 hogs and 312 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 81 calves, 73 butcher cattle, 61 hogs and 7 lambs. There were no shipments to United States' points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to July 18, inclusive, were: 17,474 cattle, 25,158 calves, 21,771 hogs and 8,541 sheep, compared to 21,404 cattle, 32,615 calves, 26,599 hogs and 9,017 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Winnipeg.

Receipts of cattle were more by fifty per cent. than those of the previous week, sixty seven hundred and thirty-eight being on sale, compared to forty-five hundred for the week ending July 18. The top price of the week was \$15.25 per hundred and was paid for a steer from Napinka, Manitoba, which weighed twelve hundred and fifty pounds. The next highest price was \$15, realized on one steer from Cavell, Saskatchewan. Twenty heavy steers sold together at \$14.40 per hundred, while most of the steers of heavy weights sold from \$11 to \$14. During the week, twenty-three hundred and sixty head of cattle were shipped South; these cattle consisted of steers, oxen, bulls, good quality stockers and feeder steers, and a number of canner cows. No suitable breeding stock was included in the southern shipments. This improved demand from the South was responsible for a steady market for all the better grades of stock. A liberal supply of light stockers were offered and these sold at easier prices compared with values of the previous week.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 18, Canadian packing houses purchased 128 calves, 1,727 butcher cattle, 6,755 hogs and 378 sheep. Local butchers purchased 114 calves, 316 butcher cattle, 203 hogs and 74 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 522 stockers, 680 feeders and 441 hogs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 1,042 butcher cattle and 242 stockers.

### Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers, \$18.50 to \$18.85; light, \$18.70 to \$18.95; packing, \$17.40 to \$18.40; rough, \$17 to \$17.35; pigs, \$17.25 to \$18.

Cattle.—Steers, 15c. to 25c. higher; common kind, 25c. to 50c. lower; some light down 75c. to \$1; butcher cattle below choice, unevenly lower; calves about steady; stockers and feeders, slow to lower.

Sheep.—Best lambs, 10c. to 25c. lower than a week ago; feeders, 25c. higher; sheep strong to 25c. higher.

### Cheese Markets.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 21 3/4c.; Belleville, 22 5/16c.; Vankleek Hill, 22 1/4c.; Watertown, N.Y., 24c.

### Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at Union Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, July 29, consisted of 165 cars, 3,287 cattle, 223 calves, 790 sheep, and 523 hogs. Choice heavy steers, strong, 15 to 25 cents higher. Top \$15.25 per hundred. Light butchers steady. Steers and heifers slow, 50 cents to 75 cents lower. Cows and bulls steady; stockers and feeders slow and lower. Lambs, 50 cents lower; sheep steady; calves slow except for choice. Hogs \$19 to \$19.25, fed and watered.

#### Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22; (basis in store Montreal). Manitoba wheat, in store, Ft. William—including 2 1/2c. tax.—No. 1 northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2.

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, 86c. to 87c., nominal; No. 3 white, 85c. to 86c., nominal. Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., 90 1/2c.; No. 3, C. W., 87 3/4c. (in store, Fort William); extra No. 1 feed, 87 3/4c.; No. 1 feed, 84 3/4c.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.35 to \$1.37, nominal.

Peas.—According to freights outside, No. 2, nominal.

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

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.90, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba flour, war quality, \$10.95. Ontario flour, war quality, \$10.65, in bags, Montreal; \$10.65, in bags, Toronto.

#### Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton; mixed, per ton, \$14 to \$15.

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

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$40.

#### Hides and Skins.

Prices delivered, Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13 1/2c.; 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.; deacons or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75 each; 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 solids, 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.

#### Farm Produce.

Butter.—All classes of butter remained fairly stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh-made, pound squares, at 45c. to 47c. per lb.; creamery solids, at 44c. to 45c. per lb.; dairy, 38c. to 40c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. to 33c. per lb. Eggs.—Eggs also sold at unchanged prices, wholesale, selling as follows: No. 1's selling at 48c. to 49c. per doz.; and selects at 51c. per dozen.

Poultry.—The demand for poultry has been very light during the past week, prices keeping stationary. The following prices were quoted for live weight: Spring chickens, 40c. per lb.; roosters, 18c. per lb.; fowl, 21c. to 26c. per lb.; ducklings, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, per lb., 30c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 25c.

Cheese.—Cheese sold at unchanged prices during the past week: New cheese selling at 25c. per lb. wholesale, and twins at 25 1/2c. per lb.

#### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Canadian apples are beginning to come in, but are of poor quality, generally selling at 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cantaloupes.—The first Canadian cantaloupes came in last week, selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.

Blueberries declined in price, selling at \$1.25 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Cherries.—Cherries came in in an over-ripe condition: Sours selling at \$1.05 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket, and 60c. to 90c. per 6 qts.; sweets bringing \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 6-qt. basket.

Currants.—Red currants have become scarce and advanced in price, selling at 14c. to 18c. per box; 75c. to \$1 per 6 qts., and \$1.50 to \$2 per 11 qts.; black currants sold at \$2.25 to \$3 per 11 qts. and \$1.40 to \$1.50 per 6 qts.; gooseberries continued to command high prices at \$1.75

## The Road to Independence

Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man, to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to Independence.



## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 162 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

to \$2.25 per 11-qt. basket, and 90c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt. basket.

Peaches and plums are beginning to come in, but are only of very ordinary variety selling at 50c. to 60c. and 60c. to 65c. per 6-qt. basket, respectively.

Raspberries ranged from 25c. to 30c. per box.

Strawberries are just about over, selling at 20c. to 25c. per box.

Tomatoes declined, selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 11-qt. basket for hot-house No. 1's and \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 11 qts. for outside-grown No. 1's.

Beans.—The market declined materially as the supply exceeded the demand—closing at 25c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beets.—Beets also declined to 20c. to 25c. per dozen bunches.

Cabbage.—There was absolutely no demand for cabbage.

Carrots.—Carrots were a little firmer selling at 25c. per dozen bunches.

Peas.—Green peas brought from 40c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes began to arrive freely, selling at \$2.75 to \$3 per bag.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Offerings of cattle were exceedingly liberal at all American markets last week, as the result of which prices were generally lower on grass kinds, which made up the bulk of the runs. At Buffalo, values on shipping steers declined generally a quarter, some extreme declines figuring a shade more, while on the general run of butchering cattle—a few loads of strictly dry-feds being excepted—values were lowered all the way from a half to a dollar, the take-off showing heavily on a medium, half fat kind of steers and medium fat cow stuff. Stocker and feeder trade was slow and lower, best here selling around ten cents but were even and uniform and of very desirable order, averaging around seven hundred pounds. Bulls sold lower generally and dairy cow trade was slow, but prices about steady. There were a liberal number of Canadians among the offerings, being close around eighty-five loads, most of which were steers, grassy and not of the most desirable class, best selling at \$16.25, with the best natives reaching \$17.50. Offerings for the week totaled 6,550 head, as against 5,900 for the previous week, and as against 6,150 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$16.50 to \$16.75; plain and medium, \$13.50 to \$15; coarse and common, \$11.50 to \$12.50. Shipping Steers, Canadian.—Best, \$15.50 to \$16.25; fair to good, \$14.25 to \$15.25; common and plain, \$12.50 to \$13.25. Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$16.50 to \$17; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16; best handy, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good, \$14 to \$14.50; light and common, \$9.50 to \$10.50; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$17; fair to good, \$13 to \$15. Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.50; good butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.75; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$10; common, \$8 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$11.50; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$9.25; medium to fair, \$8.50 to \$8.75; cutters, \$7.25 to \$7.50; canners, \$6.50 to \$7. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$11.50 to \$12; good

butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; oxen, \$10 to \$12. Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; common to fair, \$8.25 to \$9; best stockers, \$9 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7.50 to \$8. Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$140; in carloads, \$80 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$75 to \$85; in carloads, \$65 to \$80; common, \$45 to \$50.

Hogs.—Receipts last week were light and as a result prices were on the jump. Monday, with only 16 loads in the pens, values were advanced 50 to 60 cents over the previous week's close. The bulk of the sales were made at \$19.85 and \$19.90, and a few pigs reached up to \$20. Tuesday the market was a little lower, general run of sales being made at \$19.85, few \$19.90; and Wednesday Yorkers and mixed grades ranged up to \$20.10, and a few pigs reached \$20.25. The latter price equaled the previous high mark for the Buffalo yards. Thursday heavies sold at \$19.75 and \$19.90, and other grades brought from \$20 to \$20.15, and Friday's range was from \$19.75 to \$19.90. Roughs brought from \$17 to \$17.50, and stage \$13.50 down. Last week receipts were 9,100 head, as compared with 14,946 head for the week before, and 12,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—The weather was very unfavorable for the dressed mutton trade last week, and as a result the demand was light and market ruled very dull all week. Monday was the high day for lambs and best springers sold at \$17.50, with a few \$17.75, but before the week was out good springers could be bought down to \$17. Best yearlings sold at \$15.50, mixed sheep, majority of which were wethers sold at \$13.50, and ewes went from \$13 down. For the entire week the receipts totaled only 2,600 head, being against 1,958 head for the week before, and 2,000 head for the same week a year ago.

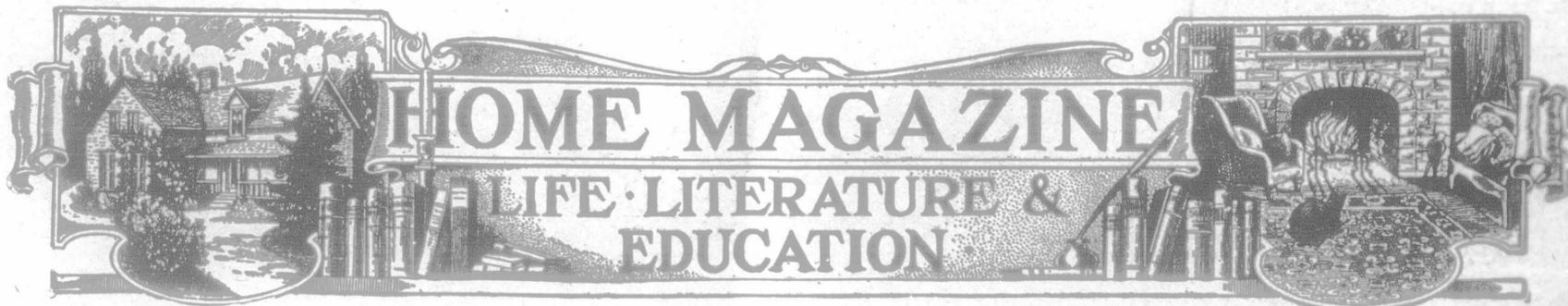
Calves.—The past week started with top veals selling at \$18 and \$18.25, with culls going from \$16 down, and the next four days the market ruled very slow with best landing mostly at \$18. Few culls sold the latter part of the week above \$15. Weighty fat calves were very bad sale, ranging from \$10 to \$13, and the rough calves sold downward from \$9, common ones going as low as \$6. Last week's receipts were 3,600 head, as compared with 3,784 head for the week preceding, and 2,200 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

### Montreal.

Horses.—This is now one of the duller periods of the year, the demand from farmers for the spring work having been filled and it being still too early to look for any demand from lumbermen for winter operations in the woods. Prices were only nominal, and were as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sell at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs has been a little slow because of the heat, but prices show practically no change. Abattoir fresh killed hogs sold at 29c. per lb., while sows

Continued on page 1282.



**The Scales of Cod.**

The ancient world is stricken, and the bleeding nations feel  
The agonies that follow the ruthless reign of steel;  
But far across the waters come the legions of the free  
In the holy cause of justice and to save humanity.

You can hear the Loud Hosannahs  
From out the Rescued Sod;  
And the Right shall Hold the Balance  
In the Sacred Scales of God!

The dawn at last is breaking, and the war-worn people see  
The vision of the blessed peace that shall come with victory;  
For the new world's fearless giant is speeding to their shore  
To curb and bind and overwhelm the monster evermore.

You can hear the Loud Hosannahs  
From out the Rescued Sod;  
And the Right shall Hold the Balance  
In the Sacred Scales of God!  
—EDWIN A. GROJER, in Journal of Education.

**Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.**

July 8th.  
DOMINION Day and the glorious Fourth have come and gone, unnoticed by us in any outward way, but still with a feeling in our hearts of greater pride and patriotism. Old London extended special courtesies to Canadians on the former day, and the Court Circular tells us that Queen Mary attended an American base-ball match on the latter. All over France these holidays were celebrated. The Allies' successes have been so numerous of late that there is reason for some rejoicing, though as the months pass with no sign of the end people become more and more grave and out of tune with happiness. The luckiest ones to-day are those with an abiding sense of humor. To all others there is a heavy weight to bear, and the glory of summer sunshine only seems to mock us. Now is the time to force ourselves to be patient and brave. Work and responsibility are best for us with no time for pondering. One goes about as if in a dream, performing mechanically the accustomed duties, but it is better than only waiting. The sound of the door bell brings a dread to all of us for the message it may bring. We need strong nerves and a stubborn will these war-weary days, and must make up our minds to take the old negro's advice, "Be thankful for your marcies," for what have we to complain of safe here in England?

This was brought home to me by a letter from France yesterday from one of the dear boys who has been living in dugouts and trenches for some months, when he said how greatly he enjoyed the letters that were brought up through the night and handed out at break of day. They came like a reward after the night's strain, and no one but those passing through it can fully appreciate their value. I shall remember this when I am about to retire after a very full day, and shall not forget to write a few lines for the early post—even if there is nothing new to report. The thought that one is simply remembered is comforting to our men. It is not necessary to remind ourselves that the letters should always bring cheer. I am told that everyone laughs over trifles over there. "It helps over the hard places." Day is turned into night; and we know that when we are going peacefully to rest, their lively time is beginning. A letter says, "We are still enjoying the best of summer weather.

There is practically no movement about here now, but when the shades of night begin to fall, the whole country seems to come to life. The big guns, many of them which have been silent all day, commence to get busy registering on the enemy's positions and on all the important cross-roads and tracks behind the lines, in order to prevent his bringing up food, reinforcements, ammunition, etc., and, of course, he does the same, but on a much smaller scale. (From what I have seen we send over at least 100 shells to everyone the Hun hands us. I doubt if you can imagine the punishment the enemy must undergo). In addition to the activity of the guns, when it begins to get dark and all through the night everyone is up and down, and ambulances, lorries, mule-teams and all kinds of transport start out to do their share of the work in the bringing up of rations, ammunition and other necessities. These start out from several miles behind the lines and gradually and by devious routes finally reach their destination, and then as soon as possible work their way back again and out of sight before day-break. There is a fascination about the whole thing that gets a grip on me, ———.

I have felt for some days that I would be fitter for my duties if I could get a breath of the outside world, so my friend and I attended a garden-party at the Vicarage of a nearby village (we did feel strange in "civvies," and found some difficulty in arranging our hair suitably for such, after the accustomed getting it out of sight under a cap, coming to the conclusion several times during the hectic performance of it, that "clothes were a bore anyway"). The affair was held in the large garden, and as we entered the big gates a pretty scene met our vision. One is just as private in an English garden with its high, close hedges as in a home. Little tables stood about for the inevitable tea, and here and there were larger ones piled up with articles for sale. On one were all kinds of baskets—some very pretty—made by the blind soldiers at St. Dunstan's Hospital. Another was a miscellaneous table—very much so. There were tiny baskets of eggs and little cakes, and boxes of red currants, and bits of china and needlework. For everyone who came was supposed to bring a little offering instead of paying admission, and the articles were all placed on this interesting table, and were being added to all the afternoon. After tea, which was not, to say the least, a sumptuous meal, little sandwiches and sugarless cake—we repaired to a large lawn at the back of the house, passing through rose bordered walks to reach it, where a continuous entertainment was in progress. Of course, there was beautiful singing; (I wonder if there are such rich, soft voices anywhere else in the world!) and a series of very lovely folk-dances given by tiny girls dressed as wood-nymphs. Dancing in the sunshine clad lightly in brown and yellow, they looked so like big butterflies, that one could scarcely imagine they were anything else. After that came the stately minuet, of which one never tires, by two graceful girls, one representing a gallant in powdered wig, and his partner also with white wig and long curl, and dressed in an elaborate old gown of stiff pink and blue brocade. As they made their dignified curtsies on the velvety green with a background of tall hollyhocks and roses, they looked as if they had stepped out of a lovely old picture. But this scene of enchantment could not last forever, and we hastened away to get back again into uniform and to look to the comfort of our tired girls who are helping to win the war. We can never get very far away from war, but it does one good sometimes to see that the world is still full of beautiful things.

Speaking of uniforms, our girls made a

fine spectacle as they turned out to church yesterday in their trim, new uniforms which had just arrived after being looked forward to for weeks. It was a difficult matter to find something distinctive which would be cool, practicable and serviceable, but the management were successful. Of course, they are of khaki, of firm twilled material, and consist of breeches and belted tunics—(Just like trench-coats) reaching to the knees, and worn over a khaki shirt with low collar. The stockings are thick ones of the same color, and the boots are the brown army ones. The cap has a peak and a soft crown, and the badge on the front of it is a red triangle with an aeroplane embroidered thereon. These uniforms are becoming to tall and short alike, and the girls are very pleased with them. They can swing along to work clad thus much more quickly than if burdened with skirts and belts and other feminine accessories, and there is also time saved in the early morning rush, and no floating draperies to catch in machinery. On a recent holiday sports were held, and our girls distinguished themselves in a tug-of-war. But in spite of all this and the tendency to mannishness which such clothes are supposed to encourage, I notice that our girls can still scream if the ladder on which they are descending from the roof of a hut shakes, and that there were giggles of delight when the new clothes arrived which sounded far from masculine.

THE vicar who gave the sermon on "Love your enemies" a few weeks ago, preached his farewell yesterday. He said a few personal words to his congregation at the close of his address, in which he told them that his Bishop had released him to go, not as a stretcher-bearer as he desired, but to engage in Y. M. C. A. work in France. He hoped the time would speedily come when men in holy orders would be conscripted, and rather censured the Government for their dilatoriness in this matter. He understood that work in a Y. M. C. A. meant many things besides spiritual interest in the men and often included scrubbing the floors of huts and other menial work, and he asked his people to pray that he might be given strength to do anything that might fall to his lot, even to the killing of an enemy in spite of the old idea that a priest of God ought not to take life. I am sure all hearts were touched more by these words than the sermon that preceded them, and that when his duties in France are over he will receive a warm welcome back to his church. The special prayers for our fighting men had been said and the war-hymns sung, not forgetting the hymns "For those at sea." The beautiful service closed with the singing of God Save the King—not one verse but the whole, and the lines which used to grate on our ears did not affect us in the least at this juncture, while the prayer to "frustrate their knavish tricks" seemed most appropriate after the recent cruel torpedoing of our hospital ship.

OUR latest ally are much in the public eye at present, and everyone is so thankful that such large numbers are arriving in France. The U. S. soldier is a novelty to Londoners, and the interest is mutual. Sammy cannot understand why the clerks in the shops and the waiters in hotels say "thank you," so often. I remember having heard long ago that the word most used in England was "Kew," the last syllable of thank you. And I have found since that its greatest rival is "absolutely," which appears to be included in every sentence one hears. Poor Sammy and Canuck too! How he longs after long marches for the cool ice-cream parlors of his native country. The only place a scrap of ice can be bought is at the fishmongers. There are never any iced drinks. True, a poor imitation of ice-cream could be purchased until this

year, when the sale of cream is "absolutely" forbidden. One cannot even get a drink of really cold water. English people seem to have a horror of everything cold. Their tea is supposed to be like the Scotchman's whiskey, cooling on a hot day, and warming on a cold one.

But the British are making up in kindness and hospitality to us all for the things that are lacking. I want to warn the housewives in Canada that when the boys come back to always have ready the afternoon tea, no matter what is doing. The habit is being very thoroughly learned over here by officers and men. Everything must give way for the "sacred hour." On July the 4th Allied nations united in celebrating Independence Day, and on the 14th of this same month we are preparing to celebrate with enthusiasm France's day, which typifies to all Frenchmen the victory of Liberty over Absolutism. This testifies to the common friendship which now binds the Allies together, and their determination to secure to the whole world Justice and Freedom.

SBVL.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**God's Anointing.**

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.—Ps. 23 : 5.

Each member of His great flock is very dear to the Good Shepherd; and those who have found the day's journey hard and painful are tenderly cared for one by one. The statement in the "Shepherd Psalm": "Thou anointest my head with oil: my cup runneth over"—is beautifully commented on in Knight's "Song of our Syrian Guest". The shepherd he says, inspects the sheep one by one, as they pass beneath his caressing hands into the fold at night. "He has a horn filled with olive oil and has cedar tar, and he anoints a knee bruised on the rocks or a side scratched by thorns. And here comes one that is not bruised, but is simply worn and exhausted: he bathes its face and head with the refreshing olive oil, and he takes the large two-handled cup and dips it brimming full from the vessel of water provided for that purpose, and he lets the weary sheep drink."

Are the sheep belonging to the Good Shepherd's flock always watching for His caressing touch on their heads, as they lie down to rest? He is waiting to apply healing balm to each wounded soul. No trifling soreness of spirit can pass unnoticed under His searching gaze. The tender pressure of His hand on a weary, anxious heart is enough to "still straining throb, each pulsing pain." He offers to give rest to the heavy-laden and He has proved His power and willingness to fulfil that promise. In these days of constantly pressing anxiety we need the anointing oil of Him who is the strong Comforter as well as the Shepherd of His people.

A reader of the "Quiet Hour", in England, sent me the following "Evening Prayer". She says she has written copies of the prayer on cards to keep in her two work baskets, so that when sewing she could commit it to memory. She writes: "When I'm mending stockings I can learn a lot!" This is the prayer:

"The day is ended, 'Ere I sink to sleep  
My weary spirit seeks repose in Thine;  
Father forgive my trespasses, and keep  
This little life of mine.  
With loving kindness curtain Thou my bed,

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And cool in rest my burning pilgrim feet,  
Thy pardon be the pillow for my head,  
So shall my sleep be sweet.  
At peace with all the world, dear Lord,  
and Thee,  
No fears my soul's unwavering faith  
can shake,  
All's well whichever side the grave for me  
The morning light may break."

My friend says she feels as if everybody ought to have a copy. She always repeats the words the last thing before going to bed at night. Why shouldn't we join her in this practice, and so have a large circle meet in family prayer before the Throne of God?

Some, who could easily say the last two lines for themselves, yet may be unable to repeat them trustfully for a soldier in the trenches. Yet even there the Good Shepherd prepares a table for them in the presence of their enemies. Many chaplains have spoken of the wonderful peace and joy the men have found when they have obeyed our Lord's command and have eaten of His bread and drunk of His cup, with the enemy pressing them close.

The soldiers at the front!—how constantly our prayers go up for them. Many of them pray too, and can say, as the darkness falls:

"All's well whichever side the grave for me  
The morning light may break."

One of our readers has written to tell me that a dear brother of hers was killed at Vimy Ridge, and she says: "His second last letter to me told of his chum's passing around 'Hope's Quiet Hour' and how he enjoyed it. One of the boy's mothers had sent it." The writer of this letter—"a farmer's wife"—also sent a dollar for the needy. This, together with another dollar from Jno. J. F., of Guelph, went out at once to a young widow. Her husband was killed in an accident about two weeks ago and she has four little children to support. She is in no fit condition to go out and work, at present, and the money was very gratefully received.

In the rush of everyday life we are only too apt to allow the remembrance of God to be crowded out. Everybody is eager to do his bit, but if there is any truth at all in the Bible we can help the Empire more by prayer than even by working with our hands. The street-

car moves easily and swiftly when the "live" wire brings power to it from the dynamo. God wants us all to be like live wires, carrying His power to do His work in the world.

Some may be so capable and energetic that they feel no need of God. They think He is only a Refuge for weaklings, but they feel quite able to stand alone. It is said that before Napoleon started on his disastrous expedition to Russia some one remarked: "Man proposes, but God disposes." With proud arrogance Napoleon answered: "I both propose and dispose." But how powerless he found himself against God's servants, the cold and snow.

When Nebuchadnezzar boasted about the great city of Babylon which he had built, that same hour the kingdom was taken from him. After a period of humiliation his understanding returned, and he owned that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will."

Even the arrogant soldier, who said boastfully "We don't need God we have guns!" will find out some day how greatly we need Divine help.

But our danger is not so much that we deny our need of God—in words—but that we are very apt to be so busy that His presence in our midst is practically ignored. A week ago I heard a clergyman say that his best help in preaching came to him from a man who was a splendid listener. "That man was so eager for a message," said the clergyman, "that I couldn't bear to disappoint him." Then he went on to say that God is listening like that. His ears are very attentive to our prayers. He is listening—but how often we disappoint Him. If our prayers are only lip-service, we shall go away from His Throne without the help we might have had. We are not helpless sheep, but human spirits. The anointing is not a mechanical thing. We must co-operate with God's Holy Spirit. He will not treat us like machines, and pour oil into us. We are more like growing plants, which reach out for water and sunshine, and build them into their own natures.

Christ is even now beside you. He is beside me too, as I sit on an upturned tub in the cellar, trying to pass on some message to you. It was so hot upstairs that I was afraid I should have apoplexy before my message was written, but down here in the cellar I found coolness and quiet. If I were not sure that He is beside me I could not look without fear at

the storm-tossed world. If I did not feel that He had given me the happy duty of writing to His friends every week, should I dare to write at all?

"I lean upon no broken reed,  
Nor trust an untried guide.  
I know Him, and He knoweth me,  
He walketh by my side.  
I hold His hand as on we walk,  
And He still holdeth mine;  
It is a human hand I hold,  
It is a hand divine."

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

## Keeping "Physically Fit."

THE heavy harvest work is upon us, and I wonder if, in every home in Canada where cooking has to be done for harvesters, there is a full realization of the necessity for good feeding. I use that word "good" because there seems to be no other which to the general mind so well expresses the idea. By it I mean properly cooked, palatable, and, above all things, well-balanced meals. By "well-balanced" meals one understands those that contain enough protein (meats, etc.) enough carbohydrates (the starchy foods—potatoes, rice etc.) and enough fats and minerals (in fruits and green vegetables) to provide the body with its working needs. If enough of all these things is not provided, the body wears down, excessive weariness is the result, and there is much more liability to disease.

Yesterday afternoon I spent with a young woman who is a musician—a frail girl who seems always to be living on her energy.

After coming in from a short walk, she threw herself down on her bed and confessed to feeling, nearly always, utterly fagged. And then she made another confession. While carrying on her musical studies in various cities, she had been, she said, altogether too careless about her meals. Usually she was too much in-

terested in her work to care much about eating, and not having naturally a good appetite, often "just took a bite of something in her room."

At the time that seemed very satisfactory—it economized both time and money—but now she attributes her present lack of strength and difficulty of building-up to those years of carelessness.

"No one ever told me," she said, "that food mattered much. Now I am suffering for it."

"Yes," I said, "after all we have to admit that we are only animals in many respects."

"I know now," she responded, "that we have to feed the animal part well or the non-animal part can't work right."

So she has learned her lesson, and now she is trying to make up for the deficiencies of past years. But it is a difficult matter, requiring endless care,—for many things go wrong with the body when it is improperly fed, and these all have to be got rid of somehow.

TO feed the workers well in harvest-time is not, of course, sufficient, if carelessness be allowed to creep in all the rest of the year.—Persistent good feeding is necessary,—every day of the year.—But, of course, the heavier the work (physical) the more need there is for the protein foods—meat, eggs, milk, cheese and ripe beans. The protein foods build up worn-away muscle and tissue. In harvest time, or when doing any vigorous work, the laborer requires more of these foods than when comparatively idle—discretion being observed, of course, to keep the balance even then, and not eat too much of these things, as that might bring about a clogging of the system.

So the way to health and good work must be secured by serving also a due proportion of carbohydrates, or starch foods, to supply energy, and vegetables and fruits to supply the salts, acids and minerals that keep the body in good health.

Bread and porridge, of course, contain something of both proteids and carbohydrates, and so really form a "staff of life." Cornmeal porridge and rich milk is a very excellent food. So, also, is oatmeal, but it must be very thoroughly cooked to be digestible, five hours boiling being not too long. For this reason it is better to use oatmeal porridge in winter when fires are on continuously, unless, indeed one has a fireless cooker, which helps out wonderfully in making porridge of any kind.

Roughly the following are very good menus for harvest days:

Breakfast.—A little raw fruit to begin with, followed by porridge and rich milk, toast and jam or marmalade. For variety eggs or bacon may take the place of the porridge, and, if toast is not sufficient to suit the taste, muffins may always be added.

Dinner.—A little soup (meat broth) to set the gastric juices flowing, followed by meat or fish with potatoes and one cooked vegetable; then, for the last course, pudding or deep pie, bread and butter and tea. Raw or cooked fruit with cream may take the place of the pudding.

Supper.—This meal affords great choice. The first course may be cold meat with a green salad; a substantial salad without any meat; eggs cooked in any attractive way; a rich milk soup with biscuits; Boston baked beans; macaroni with cheese; or even bacon, pancakes with syrup, or cornmeal porridge with cream, if these are liked at the evening meal. Bread and butter, of course, must be on the table from the beginning of the meal, and one kind of cake, fruit and tea will finish it.

If something must be eaten before going to bed nothing can be better than a cup of cocoa—made with milk—and a slice or two of bread and butter.

The above suggests a daily rationing that will supply every need of the body with the least possible "fuss." You will note that no place at all is given for extras such as cookies, doughnuts, etc.

The "cake" may be Johnny cake served with syrup or jam, muffins with butter and fruit. The "substantial salad" may be made of anything that contains sufficient nutriment, e. g., chopped meat or chicken mixed with chopped celery; boiled or baked beans; flaked fish and potatoes; hard-boiled eggs chopped roughly; or bananas with chopped peanuts. In each case a salad dressing must



An American Soldier Working on the Light Railroad Offers Tobacco to Some Canadian Pioneers Who are Just Returning from the Trenches.

Americans are driving the tractor. Canadian War Records.

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be added, and the salad served on lettuce leaves.

Lighter salads, such as those made with green peas or beans, asparagus, beets, apples and celery, apples and onions, potato and egg, cucumbers, etc., should always be served with cold meat. They are not substantial enough to taste just right alone, nor to give the required amount of nutriment for the meal,—unless, indeed, oil dressing is used.

Oil dressing, which is used almost everywhere in the United States, is not yet much favored in Canada, especially in the rural districts. A taste for it, as for olives, has to be acquired, but once one has learned to like it there is no dressing equal to it. And certainly it is very nutritious.

To make it one requires: a good, strong Dover egg-beater; a strong round-bottomed bowl; a bottle of good, sweet olive oil; an egg-yolk or two; a pinch of salt; teaspoonful of mustard; dash of cayenne (if liked); some vinegar or lemon juice—and plenty of elbow-action. All the ingredients—except the elbow-action—must be ice-cold if possible. Put the egg-yolks, salt, mustard and pepper in the bowl and beat well, then pour in a few drops of the oil, and beat, then a few drops of the vinegar or lemon, and keep on, beating hard all the time and gradually increasing the quantities of oil and vinegar, until it becomes smooth and thick, like rich, solid cream.

An easier way—if not quite so rich—is the following: Rub the bowl with onion, and in it put 2 saltspoons salt, a dash of cayenne, 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Mix and add 2 or 3 tablespoons oil, and stir all together with a lump of ice until it thickens and looks opaque. Remove the ice.

If one does not like the oil dressings one may like either of the following:

**Cooked Dressing.**—Take 3 eggs, well beaten; 1 teaspoon salt; ½ saltspoon cayenne; 1 tablespoon butter; 1 cup cream, two-thirds cup vinegar; juice of 2 lemons. Stir salt and mustard together, and add the well-beaten yolks. Beat well and add the vinegar, lemon (or vinegar), butter, cream and whites of the eggs beaten until foamy. Cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until thick.

**Cream Dressing.**—This is very easily made, and is very nice, especially on a salad made of lettuce leaves, sliced radishes and a little onion cut in bits. Put a level teaspoon of salt in a bowl. Mix with half a cup of sweet cream, and pour in 2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice, stirring rapidly so it will not curdle. A very nice dressing for chopped onions, or chopped onions and lettuce mixed, is a little thick sour cream beaten with a dash of salt. Use just enough to moisten the salad, and no more.

NOW we have got quite away from the subject with which we started—but the subject of salads is fascinating to everyone who has anything to do with summer cookery, is it not?

As a last word then,—keep the physical strong, that it may best serve the world's work, whether that called for be food-production, or brain work. The soldier is required to be, as nearly as possible, perfect physically, because it has been found that physically perfect soldiers are, as a rule, the best in the field. Not less is a physically fit body required for the gentler arts of peace and the strenuous demands of the intellect.

JUNIA.

### Renovating Furniture.

IN almost every city there is a man (maybe two) who makes a specialty of fixing up old furniture. As a rule he loves his work, and is a keen judge of the really beautiful in wood, line and finish, delighting in taking an old piece that shows possibilities, and making it into a thing of use and beauty. If one has any old furniture that is really "good," but so battered and scratched as to be not fit for use, it pays to find such a man, even after long searching. He may charge a good deal for his work but the result can only be most satisfactory.

A woman whom I know is very fond of good, old furniture, of graceful lines. She has "a nose for woods," we tell her, and can spot a piece of fine walnut or rosewood every time, no matter how battered and gray the exterior may be. In all sorts of out-of-the-way places, almost "for a song" she has picked up old chairs,

tables and sofas, which, mended, polished and re-upholstered, now grace her drawing-room, and she is proud to know that there is no more beautiful furniture in the city. A few weeks ago, for instance, she found, in an old second-hand shop, a chair which looked so disreputable that the shop-keeper only asked 25 cents for it. Recognizing solid walnut, she bought the chair, took it all apart and brought it home in her trunk. The "real artist in furniture" whom she has discovered, got to work at it, and now, polished to a soft gloss and furnished with a cushioned seat of shadow chintz, to match the inside curtains, it holds an honored place in a den, before an old desk picked up somewhat similarly and put through a similar transformation. It is now a unique and beautiful addition to the room.

So if you have any fine old furniture that looks too far gone for use, do not let it go to waste. The new "golden oak," etc., (an abomination to all real furniture-

fanciers) "cannot hold a candle" to old walnut, rosewood, or mahogany. Neither can any of the modern oak furniture—although some very beautiful pieces may be got in the fumed, Flemish, Old English and weathered finishes.  
 True, you can get fine modern furniture in real mahogany, walnut and rosewood, but they cost a figure absolutely prohibitive, as a rule, to all but quite rich people. So, unless you happen to be one of those lucky mortals, look well to your old furniture. If it has come down from your grandmother's days it is likely to be hand-made, and "solid" (instead of veneered or merely stained pine, etc.)—and filled with possibilities.

JUNIA.

### Sandwiches For War Time.

By all means have picnics, but let the refreshments take the place of a real

meal. This will be in accordance with war regulations. The following recipes for sandwiches may be found useful in preparing the "basket." Be sure to wrap them in waxed paper for carrying. This will keep them fresh and attractive.

Use brown bread, etc., for the substantial portion, and try some of these fillings:

1. Hard-boiled eggs chopped, seasoned and well moistened with melted butter and vinegar to which a speck of mustard has been added.
2. Baked beans mashed smooth and mixed with salad dressing.
3. Flaked fish and chopped cucumber with salad dressing.
4. Chopped peanuts and banana pulp, with a little lemon juice or salad dressing.
5. Minced celery and apple mixed with salad dressing.
6. Chopped nuts of any kind well moistened with salad dressing. Put lettuce leaves between also.



# The Farmer Now Takes His Choice!

THE farmer is coming into his own. Encouraged by good crop conditions, he is reaching out after the comforts that have long been due to him.

This is why so many farmers are buying a

## Gillette Safety Razor

They realize that the man who can afford pretty nearly anything that he wants, prefers to shave himself with a Gillette. If men of means prefer a Gillette to being shaved by a valet or barber,—if these men use a Gillette costing five dollars, year after year, in preference to any other razor under the sun, then the farmer knows right well that no matter how much money he spends he cannot get a better razor than a Gillette.

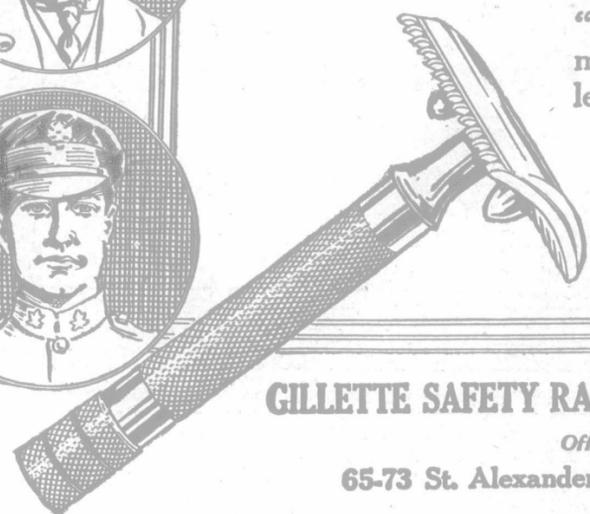
The man who feeds the nation can share with the capitalist, the banker, the statesman and the soldier the luxury of Gillette shaving. He can appear every day with a "velvet smooth" chin. And he will do a better day's work, just because he feels so fit.

How he will enjoy the four or five minutes' session with his Gillette! The keen, rigid edge seems possessed of magic powers to remove the outdoor growth of beard. As one man said, "You have to look in the glass twice to convince yourself the whiskers have gone!"

There is a wide variety of Gillettes from which to select. These are the "Standard", "Bulldog", and "Pocket Edition" models, in a fine range of cases—leather, cloth, silver and gold plated.

You will have no difficulty in locating a Jeweler, Druggist or Hardware Dealer who carries Gillette Razors.

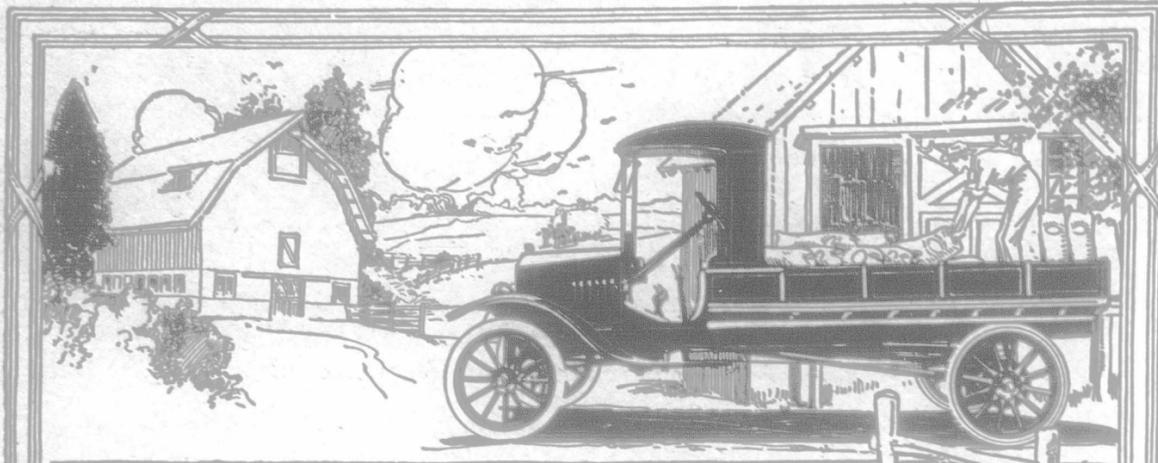
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## What Will You Do For Help?

**F**ARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

Why should the farmer cling to horses—a slow, expensive means of power—when every other business is adopting the truck and thereby reducing the cost of hauling, speeding up deliveries, and saving for human needs the food that the horses would otherwise consume?

The motor driven truck can work constantly at maximum load under the burning summer sun, or in the coldest weather. Unlike the horse it needs no rests while working, it eats only while in actual use, and when the day's work is done it requires very little attention, and leaves you free for other "Chores" about the place. Then, it can be housed in one-quarter the space of the horses, wagon and harness it replaces.

It is a mistaken idea that a truck is useful only for driving upon paved roads. The Ford can be driven all over the farm, and used for hauling grain, potatoes, fruit, roots, fertilizer, wood, stock, milk or any other product. The speed it travels, the time it saves, and its low upkeep cost appeal very strongly to all users of the Ford Truck. If you need help, order your Ford One Ton Truck today.

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7. Cooked and pulped figs or prunes.
8. Jam or orange marmalade.
9. Cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts.
10. Lettuce, cress, sliced cucumbers or tomatoes, with plenty of good salad dressing.

### Camouflaged Meat Left-Overs.

Left-over meats may be served in many tempting ways, some of which are the following:

**Cottage Pie.**—Cover the bottom of a greased baking-dish with hot mashed potatoes. Add a thick layer of cold cooked meat cut into bits, seasoned and moistened with some gravy. Add some minced onion also, if liked. Cover with another layer of mashed potatoes, cover with dots of butter and bake until brown on top.

**Rice and Meat Casserole.**—Line a buttered baking-dish with cooked rice and fill the centre with chopped cold meat highly seasoned with salt, cayenne, celery salt, onion juice and lemon juice. Moisten with gravy, cover with more cooked rice, then cover the dish and steam 30 to 45 minutes. Serve on a platter, surrounded with brown gravy or tomato sauce.

**Mince on Toast.**—Chop or grind cold meat, heat with some of the gravy, season with celery salt or onion juice and serve on hot, buttered toast.

**Scalloped Meat.**—Into a baking-dish put alternate layers of cooked macaroni or rice and chopped meat. Pour over it tomato sauce, cover with buttered crumbs and bake.

**Browned Hash.**—Mix together equal parts of chopped meat and chopped boiled potatoes—the meat may be raw or cooked. Moisten slightly with gravy, season and put in a frying pan containing a little fat. Cover and cook slowly. Turn on a hot platter and serve with tomato sauce.

**Oxford John.**—Take slices of cold mutton and brown in butter or dripping. Add 1 cup rich stock or gravy and a teaspoon of currant jelly. Season with salt, pepper, onion juice, chopped parsley and a blade of mace or dash of nutmeg. Simmer for 5 minutes and arrange on a hot platter about a mound of mashed potato, straining the gravy over all. Garnish with a spoonful of jelly.

### War-Time Cookery.

The following recipes are taken from pamphlets sent out by the Canada Food Board.

**Yellow Tomato Preserves.**—Four lbs. fruit, 6 lbs. sugar, 2 quarts water, 1/4 oz. ginger, 1/2 oz. cinnamon, 1/2 lemon. Boil together water, sugar and spices for 15 minutes. Add fruit and cook until bright and clear. Pack into sterilized jars and seal at once.

**Sweet Pickled Carrots.**—Boil young, tender carrots until nearly done. Cut in thin slices and pour a boiling, spiced vinegar over. The syrup is made by boiling together 1 quart vinegar, 1 quart sugar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, cloves, mace and allspice. Let stand over night in this syrup; next morning boil 5 minutes, pack in jars and seal.

**Soup and Stew Mixture.**—Shred or cut in small pieces well-washed beans, carrots, celery, cabbage, onions and turnips. Dry separately on trays, then mix together and pack in jars or boxes.

**Buttered Beets.**—Wash the beets clean, leaving on 1 inch of stalk. Boil until tender, plunge in cold water and remove skins. Chop fine, season with salt, pepper, a tablespoon of sugar and a little butter or fat. Serve hot.

**Beet Salad.**—Boil beets until tender, remove skins, chop into cubes and serve cold with salad dressing.

**Carrot Pie.**—Two cups carrot, grated raw, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons flour or cornstarch, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1 dessertspoon cinnamon, 1 dessertspoon ginger, 1 saltspoon salt. Mix well with 3/4 quart milk. Will make filling for 2 large pies.

**Carrot Salad.**—Equal parts cooked carrots, beans and peas, with seasoning of salt, pepper and celery salt. Serve with salad dressing.

**Onion Scalloped.**—Put alternate layers of thinly sliced, raw potatoes and thinly-sliced onion in a dish. Sprinkle with flour, pepper and salt. Over this pour enough milk to be seen. Put in the oven and cook slowly.

**Stewed Cucumbers.**—Peel the cucumbers, cut into 2-inch blocks and divide in

  
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 Public School to Second Year University, Household Science, Music: Instrumental, Vocal, Commercial, Elocution, Art.  
 School Re-opens Sept. 11, 1918  
 Civic and Parliamentary Studies, Gymnasium Work and Swimming.  
 For Calendar apply to  
**Rev. F. L. Farewell, B.A.**  
 Principal. 34

figs or prunes.
malade.
d with chopped
iced cucumbers
of good salad

eat Left-

be served in
ne of which are

bottom of a
hot mashed
layer of cold
seasoned and
ry. Add some
1. Cover with
potatoes, cover
ke until brown

Line a but-
okked rice and
ped cold meat
cayenne, celery
juice. Moisten
re cooked rice,
team 30 to 45
er, surrounded
o sauce.

or grind cold
of the gravy,
onion juice and
aking-dish put
macaroni or
Pour over it
attered crumbs

together equal
chopped boiled
raw or cooked.
y, season and
ing a little fat.
Turn on a hot
to sauce.

of cold mut-
or dripping.
ivy and a tea-
son with salt,
d parsley and
a of nutmeg.
arrange on a
nd of mashed
ivy over all.
jelly.

kery.

e taken from
Canada Food

Four lbs.
water, 1/4 oz.
lemon. Boil
spices for 15
k until bright
ized jars and

Boil young,
lone. Cut in
oiling, spiced
is made by
egar, 1 quart
mon, cloves,
nd over night
oil 5 minutes,

Shred or cut
beans, carrots,
urnips. Dry
mix together

beets clean,
Boil until
and remove
salt, pepper,
little butter

il tender, re-
es and serve

arrot, grated
tablespoons
ugar, 2 eggs,
cinnamon, 1
tspoon salt.
Will make

cooked car-
seasoning of
Serve with

ate layers of
and thinly-
le with flour,
pour enough
e oven and

the cucum-
nd divide in

four, lengthwise. Place in a pan with
enough boiling water and milk, mixed in
equal quantities to cover. Simmer until
tender. Drain into a saucepan, and for
every half pint of liquid add 2 teaspoons
flour substitute blended with a little cold
water. Cook until boiling, then pour
over the cucumbers again and cook
slowly for ten minutes. Serve very hot.

Boiled Summer Squash.—Wash the
squash and cut in thick slices. Cook for
20 minutes in boiling salted water, or
until soft. Turn into a clean cheesecloth
placed over a colander, drain and wring
in the cheesecloth. Take out, mash,
season with lettuce, salt and pepper, re-
heat and serve.

Vegetable Chowder.—Four potatoes, 3
carrots, 3 onions, 1 pint canned tomatoes,
2 tablespoons fat, 3 level tablespoons
flour, 2 cups milk, 2 teaspoons salt. Cut
potatoes and carrots in small pieces, add
water to cover and cook 20 minutes. Do
not drain off water. Brown the chopped
onion in the fat. Add this and the
tomatoes to the vegetables. Heat to
boiling, add the milk and thicken with
flour. May add celery tops or green
peppers.

The Scrap Bag.

Head Lettuce.

Head lettuce that is ready to blanch
may be hurried along in the process by
gathering the outside leaves together and
fastening them with a clothes-pin.

To Wash Bread-Mixer.

Fill the bread-mixer with cold water and
let stand until all the adhering dough is
softened. After that it can be washed
easily. Scald and dry thoroughly before
putting away.

To Reheat Muffins or Biscuits.

Put them in the top of a double boiler
and steam for a few minutes. This
gives a soft crust. If a hard crust is liked
place for a few minutes in a hot oven.

For Hens in Winter.

Save grass clippings from the lawn,
dry in the sun and store in sacks to help
out with the hen fare in the winter.
Before giving it to the hens, pour hot
water over.

Lengthening Wear of Bedspreads.

When spreads show signs of wear along
ends, sew a piece of firm, white material
across the thin portions. Very old
spreads can be made into splendid bath
towels. When sheets begin to wear thin
in the middle cut them in two and sew
the outside together so that they will
come to the centre, hemming the outside
edges.

Re-seating Chairs.

When cane-bottom chair-seats have
worn out, weave very strong cord across,
knotting where necessary, then finish
with dark shellac.

To Remove Spots on Rugs, Etc.

If there are greasy spots, rub well with
cornstarch, let remain a couple of days,
then brush out. This will often take oil
of any kind, including sewing-machine oil,
out of materials.

Lengthening Life of Umbrella.

Umbrella ribs often break because of
rust. To prevent it occasionally drop a
drop of machine oil to each point of the
frame and raise and lower the umbrella
several times to let the oil penetrate.

Eggs as Meat Substitute.

Miss Magdalene Hahn Barkley, of the
Colorado Agricultural College, gives the
following suggestions for the use of eggs
as substitutes for meat:

"They may be boiled, sauted, poached
or scrambled.

"As omelets they furnish an attractive
as well as an appetizing dish. To vary
omelets, cheese, vegetables such as peas,
asparagus or string beans, or jelly may
be added. Or they may be served with a
variety of sauces, including white sauce
or tomato sauce.

"Egg dropped without breaking into
nests made from left-over mashed potatoes
and baked in the oven, are good.

"Stuffed eggs are always liked. Add
a little salad dressing or cream, to the
hard-cooked yolks. The addition of
chopped nuts, ham, or pickles will add
greatly to the flavor.

"Hard-cooked eggs may be chopped and
served with white sauce on toast.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
OF
Used Pianos
AND
Organs

Used Pianos and Organs at phenomenally low prices, is the keynote of this sale. Every woman now has a chance to obtain a piano or organ with only a small initial payment.

There are many fathers and mothers who rightly did not see their way clear to purchase a new piano, and here is an exceptional opportunity. All children will, sooner or later, need the enjoyment of music in the home—so parents should purchase now.

Remember these instruments have been thoroughly gone over by our factory experts, and have been tuned and put in first-class condition.

These offers will appeal to all prospective purchasers, and little cash is needed for first payment, balance weekly or monthly, as desired or pay cash and save the interest.

TWENTY-ONE EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS

No. 20—Brewster Upright Piano, made in New York—Satin
finish walnut, 3 pedals, 4' 7" high, 7 1/2 octaves, round
pillars, modern design carved front door. Sale
Price.....\$200.00

No. 21—Haines Bros. Upright Piano, New York—Ebony finish,
turn-up fall, round pillars, 4' 7" high, 7 1/2 octaves, 2
pedals. Sale price.....\$175.00

No. 22—Dunham & Son Upright Piano, New York—Mahogany
finish, 3 pedals, 4' 9" high, 7 1/2 octaves, carved trusses,
panelled door, turn-up fall. Sale price.....\$200.00

No. 23—McIntyre & Goodsell Upright Piano, Grand Rapids—
Walnut finish, 2 pedals, massive carved trusses, turn-
up fall, 7 1/2 octaves, 4' 10" high. Sale price.....\$185.00

No. 24—G. Wood & Son Co. Upright Piano, New York—
Ebony finish, 2 pedals, 7 1/2 octaves, turn-up fall, round
pillars with carved trusses, 4' 6" high. Sale price.....\$165.00

No. 25—Monarch Upright Piano, Chicago—Satin mahogany
finish, 3 pedals, 4' 8" high, 7 1/2 octaves, round pillars,
modern design. Sale price.....\$195.00

No. 26—Kimball Upright Piano, Chicago—Ebony finish, 2
pedals, 7 1/2 octaves, turn-up fall, 4' 3" high. Sale
price.....\$175.00

No. 27—Sherlock-Manning Piano—Fumed oak finish, 3 pedals,
4' 4" high, 7 1/2 octaves, modern design, square pillars,
Boston fall, overstrung scale, has been rented a few times,
for concert purposes. As good as new—Regular price
\$375.00. Sale price.....\$305.00

No. 28—King Upright Piano, Chicago—Art mahogany finish,
3 pedals, modern design, 4' 9" high, 7 1/2 octaves, round
pillars. Sale price.....\$195.00

No. 29—R. S. Williams & Son Upright Piano, Toronto—
Satin walnut finish, 2 pedals, turn-up fall, round
carved pillars, 4' 8" high, 7 1/2 octaves. Sale price.....\$150.00

No. 30—Heintzman & Co. Upright Piano, Toronto—Walnut
finish, 2 pedals, Boston fall, turned carved pillars,
4' 5" high, 7 1/2 octaves. Sale price.....\$200.00

No. 31—Lesage Upright Piano—Mahogany finish, 3 pedals,
Boston fall, 4' 8" high, 7 1/2 octaves, new piano, only
rented 6 months. Original price \$325.00. Sale
price.....\$275.00

No. 32—Sherlock-Manning Player Organ—Mahogany finish,
15 stops, 8 sets of reeds, plays 65-note music and can
be operated manually independent of the player. Original
price \$375.00. Sale price.....\$240.00

No. 33—Square Piano made by Chickering Co., Boston—
Ebony finish, carved and curved legs, 7 octaves.
Sale price.....\$40.00

No. 34—Square Piano made by John Cox—Rosewood finish,
7 octaves, carved and curved legs. Sale price.....\$50.00

No. 35—Six-octave Piano Case Organ, made by Wm. Bell &
Co.—Walnut finish, 4 sets of reeds, 11 stops, mirror top
and lamp stands. Sale price.....\$60.00

No. 36—Six-octave Piano Case Organ, made by W. Doherty
& Co.—Walnut finish, mirror top and lamp stands,
4 sets of reeds, 12 stops. Sale price.....\$57.00

No. 37—Six-octave Dominion Organ—Walnut finish, lamp
stands, 4 sets of reeds, 11 stops. Sale price.....\$55.00

No. 38—Five-octave Organ made by Prince & Co., Buffalo—
Walnut finish, lowtop, 5 sets of reeds, 11 stops, lamp
stands. Sale price.....\$38.00

No. 39—Five-octave Organ made by Burdett Co.—Walnut
case, 4 sets of reeds, 5 stops. Sale price.....\$25.00

No. 40—Five-octave Organ made by Kern & Co.—Walnut
finish, 4 sets of reeds, 14 stops. Sale price.....\$40.00

VISIT OUR FACTORY

If you can't come, write to Department 18, giving your choice of styles as listed, stating terms desired for payment.

DON'T LOSE THIS OFFER, WRITE OR CALL ON US TO-DAY

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Company

Corner Pine and Elm Streets, London, Canada

Take Oxford Car out Hamilton Road.

YOU CAN MAKE NO MISTAKE BY USING
Freeman's Fall Wheat Special Fertilizer

Low Price TWO-EIGHT-TWO High Grade

Compounded with High-grade Sulphate of Potash

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.

W. A. FREEMAN, Hamilton, Ont.

Jersey Bull for Service

Earl of Stanley—10261—, by Brampton
Noble Hero—4617—, dam Millie Stanley
—10260— 265308A. Service fee \$2, at
nurseries after 5 o'clock.

CHAS. BAKER, Ridout and Brick Sts.
Phone 2222. London, Ont.

"A large variety of sauces and season-
ing may be used with eggs."

It should be remembered, however,
that "an egg" is not enough to substitute
for the meat one would eat at dinner.
As a matter of fact, three eggs contain
just about the nutriment that would be

contained in the meat needed by a man
for dinner. As few people care to eat
three eggs, two will suffice if additional
protein is supplied by some beans, a little
cheese, a glass or two of rich milk, etc.

Jelly Proportions.

For currants and under-ripe grapes use
1 cup sugar to 1 cup juice. Berries, crab
apples, wild cherries and gooseberries call
for 3/4 of a cup to 1 cup juice. Peaches,
pears, sweet apples and quinces lack
acidity, and will need the juice of crab
apples added to them, as do strawberries
and cherries, which lack pectin.

If I Had Known.

If I had known what trouble you were
bearing,
What griefs were in the silence of your
face,

I would have been more gentle and more
caring,
And tried to give you gladness, for a
space,

I would have brought more warmth in-
to the place—
If I had known.

If I had known what thoughts despairing
drew you,

(Why do we never try to understand?)
I would have lent a little friendship to
you,

And slipped my hand within your
lonely hand,

And made your stay more pleasant in
the land—
If I had known.

—Mary Carolyn Davies.

# Standard Dairy Cattle and Hog Feeds

FOR

## ONTARIO FARMERS

THE Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee of Ontario has entered into contracts with a number of mills in the Province for the manufacture and sale of standard feeds for Ontario farmers. The Committee has undertaken to supervise the manufacture and to maintain the standard of the mixtures and guarantee their feeding values.

The reasons for Standard Feeds at this time are important:

**First**

To insure as far as possible a supply of feeding stuffs in view of the expected shortage by importing high-quality concentrates.

**Second**

To supply a properly-balanced food at reasonable cost in order to prevent feeding difficulties; due to irregular supply of concentrates which would otherwise obtain.

**Third**

To conserve the limited supply of bran and shorts for the regular channels of trade.

**Fourth**

To conserve home-grown grains—wheat, barley and oats for human food. Flour manufacturers are now required to use substitutes in the manufacture of wheat flour, and a supply of these grains must be made available.

STANDARD HOG FEED is expected to be on sale about August 1st. An announcement will be made later as to sources of supply and prices.

THE ADVANTAGES.—Because of the highly-concentrated nature of these Standard Feeds it is more economical to use such a mixed feed in place of whole grains. The following table will illustrate this:

FEEDING VALUE OF STANDARD HOG FEED										
1 ton Standard Hog Feed will cost \$	6.20	less than equal feeding value of	Barley.							
1 " " " " " "	13.60	" " " " " "	Wheat.							
1 " " " " " "	9.45	" " " " " "	Barley & Oats							

STANDARD HOG FEED contains high-grade concentrates which are low in fibre.

STANDARD HOG FEED can be fed alone profitably from weaning to finishing with or without skim-milk or whey.

STANDARD HOG FEED can be mixed with a small proportion of barley to make the very best finishing ration.

STANDARD HOG FEED can be mixed with one-quarter of its weight of shorts for the best weaning mixture.

The price at which each Mill sells must be approved by the Committee, and this price must represent the actual cost of the ingredients plus a reasonable margin for expenses.

Announcements regarding the Dairy Feed will be issued later. It is expected that this Feed will be ready about October 1st.

*For further information about these feeds, location of supplying Mill nearest to you, prices, etc., write to:*

**Ontario Department of Agriculture**  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

HON. GEO. S. HENRY  
Minister of Agriculture

F. C. HART  
Director of Co-Operation and Markets Branch  
Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto

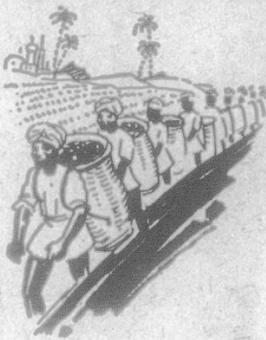


ONTARIO

# Buy Your Tea

from the firm that grows it

# LIPTON'S



It stands to reason that a firm that owns its own plantations and grows, blends, packs and sells its own Tea can guarantee its quality better than a firm that does not have these advantages.

For this reason, therefore, if you wish to get perfect quality Tea, buy Lipton's, because it is the only guaranteed quality Tea obtainable in Canada.

The very fact that "Lipton's" is synonymous with "Tea" is because we have made Lipton's worthy of this association of ideas.

# LIPTON'S

TEA PLANTER, CEYLON  
THE UNIVERSAL TEA

300 CUPS TO THE POUND SOLD EVERYWHERE



# SAVE WHEAT FOR OUR ALLIES

SUBSTITUTE

# PURITY OATS

IN ALL YOUR BAKING

WHEAT-SAVING RECIPES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited  
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Canada Food Board License No. Cereal 2-000 Flour 10, 10, 17 and 18

55.

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

## Current Events

Sir William Mulock dismissed the applications of soldiers for writs of habeas corpus.

"Turkey has severed relations with the Teutons," say advices from Constantinople.

The outstanding event of the week has been the following up by the Franco-American troops of their great victory. To prevent themselves from being entrapped in the Soissons-Rheims salient, the enemy counter-attacked vigorously, but have been steadily pressed backwards towards the Vesle River. Almost a third of the German field strength is estimated to have been engaged in the struggle, which, at time of going to press, still rages, but with greatly abated fury. During the week, also, French, American and British troops made considerable advance on the Aisne front, while the French struck hard on the Somme front to prevent troops from being taken from this part to aid the Crown Prince on the Marne. In the operations of the week the French Generals Gouraud and Mangin, have received especial mention.

During the past week the whole Austrian Cabinet resigned. It is now stated definitely that Japan and the United States will send help to the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia in their contest against the Bolsheviks who, more and more openly, fall under the sway of German power.

## The Windrow

Mr. W. R. Clynes, the new British Food Controller, who succeeded the late Lord Rhondda, began life as a mill worker. He has been a Labor member since 1916.

There are now three great mine areas which have been sown by the British fleet in the North Sea to block German shipping. To lay and maintain such fields is a very expensive and dangerous undertaking, and only British pilots can guide vessels through the tortuous and frequently altered channels.

More than 800,000 German and Austrian soldiers, says John Reed in The Independent, are now being maintained in the Ukraine to preserve Teuton domination there.

Twelve hundred expert "weather men," meteorologists from the United States are now with Pershing's men on the West front, and a similar corps is being organized in the British army. The duty of these men is to give accurate weather observations and forecasts, so that military operations may be carried on in accordance with favorable conditions of the atmosphere.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who was recently awarded the *Croix de Guerre* for conspicuous bravery, has been wounded, and is in a hospital in Paris.

A very fastidious man entered a restaurant, called the waiter and ordered a steak.

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, hurrying off.

"Wait a second. It must be a jolly good steak."

"Yes sir."

"A thick steak—I hate a thin steak."

"Yes sir."

"And I want it nicely underdone—not raw, you know, but fairly well done on the outside and warm all through."

"Yes sir."

"And I want it served very hot, on a hot plate."

"Yes sir."

"And you won't forget the fat, will you?"

"No, sir."

"Very well, waiter."

And then the waiter went to the speaking tube and called down to the kitchen "One steak."

## 7% With Safety

We can offer investors a well-secured 7 per cent mortgage Debenture Stock. The issue—\$2,500,000—is secured by a mortgage on assets, valued at \$15,000,000, of a large Canadian pulp and paper company. Present net earnings are more than four times the interest requirements. A new mill, now nearly completed, will increase the company's earnings.

Investors in this Mortgage Debenture Stock share in the surplus earnings of the company with the development of business. Your savings could not be more profitably invested with safety, so that you cannot do better than write at once for further information. Address

## Graham, Sanson & Co.

INVESTMENT BANKERS  
85-C BAY STREET, TORONTO

## DOES BETTER WORK COSTS YOU LESS

MADE of the finest grades of iron and tool steel in the largest separator factory in the world. Costs you less, gives more.

## VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

Easy running, has greater capacity, close skimming, easy to clean, strong and durable. Write us now for the Free Viking Separator Book and learn why the Viking is used all over the world.

Swedish Separator Company  
Dept. U  
515 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
WAREHOUSES  
Calgary, Alberta  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Regina, Saskatchewan



## CANADA

MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL and EDUCATIONAL, gathered together in a few acres at the

## CENTRAL CANADA

# Exhibition

OTTAWA

Sept. 7th to 16th, 1918

Increased Prizes for Live Stock, Farm and War Garden Products—Military Features—Government Exhibition of War Trophies—Aerial Feats—Dominion and Provincial Government Exhibits—Auto Show—Dog Show—Poultry Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse Racing—Better and Bigger Midway. "Big Time" Vaudeville Acts from the New York Hippodrome, in a first-class programme.

Magnificent Mammoth Fireworks Display with Spectacular presentation of the Battle of the Somme, with Tanks in action.

Special old-time Mardi Gras Festival on the closing night, Saturday, Sept. 16th—Countless other attractions.

See Local Agent for Railway Rates.

STEWART McCLENAGHAN, President

JOHN W. BRANT, Treasurer  
J. K. PAISLEY, Manager and Secretary

## HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS

of Canada's most progressive Farmers testify to the fact that Brantford Twines are the very best they have ever used.

This is not an idle statement, but is confirmed by the growth and development of our business, which is unparalleled in the history of the twine and cordage industry.

"There's a Reason." Try it and be convinced.

Brantford Cordage Company  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

VALVE-IN-HEAD  
**McLAUGHLIN**  
MOTOR CARS

# McLAUGHLIN Light Six

**Light in weight yet  
powerful and efficient  
in performance.**

Model E-6-63 develops more power per pound of car weight than any car on the market.

The gasoline consumption is extremely light. The tire mileage is very high.

A genuine McLaughlin six cylinder valve-in-head motor car at

**\$1460.** f. o. b. Oshawa, Ont.

Subject to advance without notice.

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited  
OSHAWA, ONTARIO  
BRANCHES IN LEADING CITIES. DEALERS EVERYWHERE

E-6-63

**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.

**Veterinary.**

**Arthritis.**

Calf when 2 or 3 weeks old swelled in the joints. Both hind and one fore joint are swollen hard and it cannot walk properly. It also has diarrhoea and is not doing well. It is now about 3 months old.

M. H.  
It is doubtful if this calf will recover. Keep in a thoroughly dry and comfortable stable. Get a liniment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, 1/2 oz. oil of turpentine, 2 oz. of the tincture of arnica 6 oz. extract of witchhazel and alcohol to make a pint. Bathe the affected joints well 3 times daily with hot water

and after bathing rub them well with the liniment. Give it 5 grams of iodide of potassium twice daily and feed well. V.

**Markets**

Continued from page 1274.

brought 26c. Cured meats are in good demand as is generally the case under prevailing weather conditions. Light hams are selling at 37c. per lb., while mediums, weighing 15 lbs. bring 32c. Bacon is in good demand also, the price being 42c. per lb. for breakfast bacon, 49c. for Windsor boneless. Short cut, clear barrelled pork sells at \$49.50 per barrel, clear fat back pork at \$56, and American bean pork at \$44 per barrel. Lard is not in active demand, but is steady, pure leaf sells at 29c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Old stock is now out of the market to all intents and purposes and is not quotable. A week ago, American potatoes were quoted as high as \$6.75 in a wholesale way for No. 1, whereas a slump took place during the week, and the price went down to \$4 per barrel. No. 2 North star potatoes are reported to be selling at \$2.50 per barrel, wholesale.

Maple Syrup.—The market is quite inactive at the present time, but prices show no change, being \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon for syrup in wood, and \$2.10 to \$2.25 for 1-gallon tins. Sugar continues to sell at around 22c. per lb. at country points.

Eggs.—The prevailing weather is very hard on eggs, and purchasers are unable to hold stock for more than a few hours without it beginning to deteriorate. The demand continues quite active, and the price of selected new-laid stock is higher than ever, being now up to 51c. and 52c. per doz. No. 1 stock is rather firmer, at 47c. to 48c., and No. 2 stock, at 46c.

Butter.—The weather is not quite so favorable for the make of butter, but receipts continue fairly large, and prices are holding firm, though practically unchanged. Finest creamery is quoted at 43 3/4c. to 44c., with fine at a range of 1/2c. below these figures. Dairies are all the way from 37c. to 39 1/2c. per lb.

Cheese.—Commission prices continue unchanged at 23c. per lb. for No. 1; 22 1/2c. for No. 2; and 22c. for No. 3.

Grain.—Prices of oats show very little change during the week, sales of No. 2



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. BORN HEELERS on cattle, from farm raised cattle dogs. Males, \$3.00, females, \$2.00. L. W. Anderson, Port Elgin, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—182-ACRE FARM, suitable for stock, grain or truck farming; located three and a half miles west of the village of Wellington in the beautiful canning factory County of Prince Edward, comprising 100 acres, North half lot 18 and 82 acres in South half lot 17, 1st Con. of Hillier Tp. Over \$7000 worth of buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. G. Raynor, Wellington, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

FOR SALE—AIREDALE PUPS, PEDIGREED. Whelped March 17. Males (fifteen), females (ten dollars each). C. H. Chalmers, R. 1, Smith's Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE pups. R. G. Ross, Glanworth.

MARRIED MAN WANTED, ABLE TO MILK and plow; small or so family, wife to help a little in house. Dairy farm where milking-machine and modern equipment is used. Good comfortable cottage, 6 months' fuel; garden, milk, etc., good wages. Permanent situation to right man. Open Aug 25th. Send references to: W. T. Davidson, & Son, Meadowvale, Ont.

PUPS FOR SALE—SABLE AND WHITE, bred from excellent cattle drivers; males \$4, females \$3. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ont.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm for sale. Mrs. Booth, Pulaski, Iowa, U.S.A.

WANTED—BY SEPT. 1ST. FOR A RESIDENCE for women students—a good plain cook—country woman preferred. Apply The Housekeeper, Annesley Hall, Queen's Park, Toronto.

**FOR RENT!**

"GLENESCOTT FARM"—90 ACRES  
North branch River Thames, east of Mount St. Joseph (formerly Hellmuth College).

T. B. ESCOTT  
Care of T. B. Escott & Co., London, Ontario

**FOR SALE**

20-horse power Stickney gasoline engine and one 7-horse power Stickney engine will be sold cheap. Have installed electric power. Write or wire W. A. DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONTARIO



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS bred-to-lay strain, 241-egg kind, trap-nested; heavy winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, guaranteed. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

Choice Eggs for hatching, from free range flocks—S.-C. White Leghorns (Barron's 282-egg strain), Bred-to-lay S.-C. Brown Leghorns, (O. A. C. and Gullit strains), Barred Rocks—\$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. Fawn I. R. Duck eggs, \$3 per 10; Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs, \$5 per 9 (show stock). Also choice Yorkshire Hogs, all ages. T. A. KING, MILTON ONT.

Canadian Western taking place at \$1.01 1/4, and of No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed, at 98 1/4c., No. 1 feed at 95 1/4c., and No. 2 feed at 92 1/4c. No. 3 American yellow corn sold at \$1.90 and No. 4 at \$1.80, with central grades at \$1.22 to \$1.60. Manitoba barley steady, at \$1.40 for feed and rejected.

Flour.—Standard Manitoba spring wheat flour is quoted at \$11.05 per barrel in bags, delivered; Ontario winter wheat flour \$11.40 in new cotton bags. Corn flour \$12; oat flour \$12.80, with some quoting \$12. Barley flour \$12.50 to \$13 Rye flour \$14 to \$14.50. Rice flour on basis of about \$17 per barrel.

Millfeed.—Bran continues steady at \$35; shorts, \$40; cornmeal feed at \$68 per ton; barley feed at \$61; and mixed mouille at \$51 per ton in bags.

Hides.—Shearlings are rather firmer, at \$2.50 each. Calf skins 55c. each; cow hides are \$18 per lb., bull hides 16c. and steers 24c. flat; or 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb., Montreal inspection. Horse hides are \$5 to \$6.50 each. Tallow is 3 1/2c. per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat, and 16c. to 16 1/2c. for rendered.



**Protect Your Cattle and Horses from this Profit-eating Pest**

Don't let flies rob you of your profits. Few people realize the annual loss from shrinkage of milk and flesh caused by flies and other insect pests tormenting cattle.

**NO-FLY-NEAR**

is the sure, safe, cheap and humane solution of this problem, easily applied with spray. Write for free circular giving full particulars.

Price: 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50

**KENNETH McDONALD & SONS Limited - OTTAWA, Ont.**



**Heaves CURED**

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.

Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of Price.

**Scratches Disappeared**

Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared.

Geo. A. Miles, Orville, Ala.

Full information in Fleming's Vast Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a Free Copy

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.**



**ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS**

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

**W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.**



**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-spavins, 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.**

**FOR SALE**

**Clydesdale and Yorkshires**

If you want a 2-year-old Clydesdale filly or stallion of size and quality, or a choice Yorkshire boar to head your herd, write or phone:

**Garvin Barbour & Son, Cross Hill, Ont.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

**MEADOWVALE FARM, Forest, Ont.**

**ALONZO MATTHEWS H. FRALEIGH Manager Proprietor**

**BEAVER HILL**

**Aberdeen-Angus**

**MALES AND FEMALES**

**ALEX McKINNEY, R. R. No. 1, ERIN, ONT.**

**HILLCREST HEREFORDS**

Choice young bulls of show quality. Also a few young cows with calves at foot.

**JOSEPH PICKETT, BRONTE STATION R. R. No. 2, Freeman**

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**

Get high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 2-year-old heifers.

**T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.**

**Signs of the Times.**

The trend of history has been read through what is called the "signs of the times." Those who were too morally blind or preoccupied with mundane affairs, of course, failed to read the directions of destiny. The gift of discerning the "signs" is given to every man more or less. Like other gifts, it may be abused, misused or lost. According to the greatest Teacher of mankind the nation which fails to read these signs is morally obtuse and on its way to ruin. What are some of the outstanding signs of the times?

One of the signs of prime importance is the high place given the moral welfare of the nation. Who reads infidel literature these days? The moral *ought* is assumed by everyone. The man on the street, so often referred to for his common sense, believes in God. He knows that right and justice are fundamental. The other day our retail merchants discussed frankly and openly the meaning and implications of their moral obligations. Governments have no hesitation in calling the nation to prayer. More than that, the old distinctions between the sacred and the secular are being obliterated in favor of a belief that all human action is sacred and every question at root a moral question. We hear less than ever about not mixing politics and religion. We hear more about good men entering politics. We hear less about a righteous heaven far away and more about a righteous world near at hand.

This is a time for reforms. These reforms are brought about in a collective way. Certain reforms have been effected in the last three years which would have taken no telling how long under previous conditions. The world has been moved to act together. Too much was left to individual action. Progress was slow. The war has brought the nations together. We see the necessity of helping all. In future times the lesson will be remembered and applied. The thing is to present the matter of reform to the people as a whole and not simply to one class. Once catch the imagination of the masses and any reform is possible.

The recent months have given us a great demonstration in our resourcefulness. We have had a higher education in altruism. The habit will soon become a second nature. This is to carry on a destructive war, rendered necessary by circumstances. The ability of the people to undertake and carry on great financial obligations has been clearly shown. What, then, may be done when other evils of the world are attacked? The nations claiming to be civilized and Christian are now at the beginning of a great world campaign for freedom and autonomy. The world is to be made safe for democracy and democracy is to be made safe for the world.

Who ever thought these Western Provinces could raise so many millions for a war loan? Who ever dreamed they could contribute millions to Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, and other funds—and be cheerful about it? We are being trained. If we are true to the discipline of these days we will have one of the biggest "follow-up" campaigns the world ever heard of.

Another sign of the times is the rise of the community. The world community has come into special prominence of late. We hear of community schools, community Sunday schools, community churches, and so forth. People are beginning to see that the community is the goal and centre of all our efforts. The school is a means of helping human lives that they may help the community. The Church is to help the community, not itself. The nation is the larger community, and the world is the largest community of all.

The institution which lives for itself and closes its doors to protect itself will become anathema. The time is not far distant, surely, when a community with a church on each of its four corners will be an impossibility; that is, where one could very well serve all the people. Denominationalism is doomed. It is narrow and introduces a divisive, factional element into the community. That is not the function of Christianity. Watch the community spirit grow. The Western part of Canada is peculiarly sympathetic to this movement.

The signs of the times point to the fact that our nation is finding its soul. Along with that is the growth of the social consciousness. These are good things. When a man is found lamenting the times and

**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.**

**SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

A FEW YOUNG BULLS READY TO WEAN

**G. C. CHANNON**

P. O. and Phone Oakwood, Ontario

Railway Connections—Lindsay, G.T.R. & C.P.R.

**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.**

**PINEHURST STOCK FARM**

Young Shorthorn bull for sale, rising 2 years, of good dual-purpose type and out of a record cow—large size—good handler and sure getter. Will sell right to quick purchaser.

**G. W. CARTER, Proprietor R.R. No. 4, Hilderton, Ont**

**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**

**Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**

—CROWN JEWEL still heads the herd. Present offering is 5 bulls, from 13 to 18 months. Prices from \$200 to \$250. Also some good breeding females, either bred or with calves at foot. All registered and priced to sell.

**JNO. ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

**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.**

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario**

still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as 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.

**IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Our present offering includes 100 imported females and 12 young imported bulls, representing the most desirable lines of breeding. If interested come and see them: Burlington Jct., G.T.R., is only half mile from farm. **J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO**

**SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden**

of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls.

**Brooklin, Ontario Co. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, C.N.R.**

**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**

**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.**

**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, ONTARIO**

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848**

The great show and breeding bull, Browndale -30112-, 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**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd of seventy head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four or five good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. (Phone and telegraph via Arr.)**

**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**

**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 ¼ mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.

**J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, 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 ¼ miles from Brooklin, G.T.R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.**

**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.**

**NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS**

We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers. Best Boy - 8552 - 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, Myales, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford -95959-, 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**

**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) CLANDEYBOYE, R. R. 1, Ont.**

**DOUGLAS EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

Sure Cure For  
**POISON IVY**

For Sale  
By All Dealers

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS.  
OTTAWA

**FEEDS**

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil  
Cake Meal, Gluten Feed Meal,  
Bran, Shorts, Feeding  
Corn Meal.

Also a full line of the reliable Good  
Luck Brands of Poultry Feeds.

Write or 'phone for prices.

**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario

**Flintstone Farm**

Breeders of Milking Shorthorn  
Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Belgian  
Draft Horses.

The misfortune that follows the un-  
wise selection of animals for a herd  
need hardly be dwelt upon.

Certainly, if it was not economical to  
maintain an inefficient animal before  
the war, now it is uneconomical and  
unpatriotic.

Many men are buying the best pure-  
bred stock, who in a less critical  
time might have worked with ani-  
mals of lower merit.

But in the present situation they do  
not care to chance even the trial of  
inferior animals for the sake of a tem-  
porary saving in the purchase price.

**DALTON**  
Massachusetts

**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

**GLENFOYLE 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, Ontario

**"MAPLE LEAF FARM"**

**SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE**  
**GLYDESDALES BERKSHIRES**

John Baker, R.No.1, Hampton, Ont. Bell Phone  
Solina, C.N.R., Bowmanville, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**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.

**Lochabar Stock Farm**

is offering two right good Scotch Shorthorn bulls,  
12 and 18 months; a roan and a red; also some  
females. D. A. Graham, R. R. 4, Parkhill, 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.

crying for the good old days, the best way to cure him is to ask definitely what times he refers to. Does he want the old booze days to come back? Does he want to go back half a century when history witnessed the spectacle of the southern half of this continent fighting for the retention of slavery? Look back where he will there was trouble and more trouble, but the worst trouble of all was that so few cared what happened the other fellow. Public opinion has been terribly stirred, and there never was such indignation over injustice and arrogance as there is right now. The signs of the times point to a new era in human history. Wake up!—R. O. Armstrong.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Legal Holidays.**  
What are the legal holidays on the farm?  
J. R. S.

Ans.—New Year's Day, Christmas, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and any other day or days proclaimed by the Governor-General or the Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday.

**Tie up the Dog.**  
I have a good Collie dog that has been taken to roving. I should hate to have him killed so what can I do to keep him at home?  
A. T.

Ans.—Once a dog has taken to roving the best method of keeping him at home is to tie him up. This may be an inconvenience but it is the only sure method of preventing him from getting into trouble.

**U. F. O. Office.**  
Where is the head office of the United Farmers of Ontario, and what is the name and address of the President and Secretary?  
N. R. G.

Ans.—The office of the United Farmers is located at 2 Francis Street, Toronto, the President is R. H. Halbert, Melancton, and the Secretary is J. J. Morrison, 2 Francis Street, Toronto.

**Feeding an Orphan Colt.**  
What is the proper mixture of cow's milk and water to feed an orphan colt?  
G. F.

Ans.—Use the milk from a fresh cow, if possible, and from one giving milk low in fat. To a tablespoonful of sugar, add warm water to dissolve it, then 3 to 5 tablespoonfuls of lime water which tends to correct digestive troubles, and enough fresh milk to make a pint. Feed about a quarter of a pint every hour for the first few days, always warming it to blood heat. The utensils used should be scalded after every feed. As the foal grows the amount of milk may be gradually increased and the period between feedings lengthened.

**Veterinary.**  
**Indolent Sore.**  
Last winter my horse received a cut between heel and fetlock. He has not gone lame but proud flesh has formed and I cannot get the wound to heal.  
J. B. H.

Ans.—Apply butter of antimony with a feather to the proud flesh once daily until it disappears, then keep clean and dress 3 times daily until healed with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal tar antiseptics.  
V.

**Indigestion in Pigs.**  
Pigs 5 weeks old fed on shorts, skimmed milk, buttermilk and one feed of stock food and free access to salt are not doing well. Four of them fall into a heavy stupor, respiration appears entirely suspended, but the beating of the heart can be felt. When persistently disturbed they rally and drink a little. Any sudden disturbance or excitement will cause an attack.  
J. V.

These attacks are slight attacks of apoplexy, caused by digestive derangement. Purge each with a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil, repeat in 12 to 14 hours if necessary. Allow free run on grass for a few hours daily and feed on new milk and a little shorts. Don't allow access to salt.  
V.

The essential characteristic of Short-horns is beef, but a beef breed that can show a herd with more than 40 cows with milk records ranging from 10,000 to 13,232 lbs. is worthy of careful consideration.—B. O. Cowan.  
DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

Write the Secretary for free publications.  
G. E. DAY, Sec.  
Box 285  
Guelph, Ont.  
W. A. DRYDEN,  
Pres. Brooklin, Ont. 13

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Milking Shorthorns**

The herd is composed of individuals with high milk records and of splendid beef conformation. Several bulls of breeding age, sired by Dominator 10629, one of the best bred bulls for milk in Canada, are now being offered. They are out of cows with records ranging from 8,000 to 11,000 pounds of milk in one lactation. Prices right.

Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

**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.

**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.

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 were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

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

**Herdsman Wanted**

I am open to engage an experienced herdsman to handle my well-known Holstein herd. I want a man experienced in R. O. M. work, to develop a most promising lot of young cows and heifers. We have five 30-lb. cows now and want five more next winter.

First-class house and pleasant surroundings, near Toronto. Apply by letter first.

R. W. E. BURNABY - JEFFERSON, ONT.

**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 Road, 1 1/2 hours from Toronto. New Market, Ont.

**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 Poeh 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.

**Hospital for Insane, Hamilton**

We offer bulls only for sale, but they are from some of the choicest cows to be seen in any herd, and bulls equal to the best.

—Apply to Superintendent

**DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS**

Cows for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March.

S. G. & ERL KITCHEN Bell 'phone. ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

**SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS**

Present Offering—six extra well bred bull calves, sired by bulls with 34-lb. backing, and from tested dams, individually as good as their breeding. For fuller particulars and prices, write, or better come and see them.

J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

**SPRUCE GLEN FARM**

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

**PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD**

—the herd that produces champions—offers a very handsome, ready-for-service son of Canary Hartos. His dam a high-testing sister of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, the new Canadian champion three-year-old in R.O.P. Also bull calves from champions, and from dams' sisters and daughters of champions. Don't take time to write—come at once and see them for yourself.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS, R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont. Phone 343L, Ingersoll Independent Line.

**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 43-3

**Riverside Holsteins**

We still have some good bullson hand, including two half-brothers of Toitilla of Riverside, former Canadian R.O.P. Champion. Write or phone your wants to—J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

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.

### The Growing Time.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I returned recently from a short auto trip through the adjoining township, and was pleased indeed with the prospect that everywhere unfolded before me. The trees, the lovely maples, and elms were putting on their greenest foliage; the corn was stretching up under the warm glow of the sun, the fields of grain were looking fine, the fall wheat already heading out, while the clover fields—(ah, that was the crowning attraction!) with their sweet odor and variegated blossoms were a delight both to the sense of smell and sight. As we sped along the winding road, getting a view every now and then of the quiet river, with the cattle peacefully grazing by its side, I thought of the poet's lines: "What so fair as a day in June." My companion and I didn't talk about the war. We drank in the beauty of the scene and were satisfied. It was the time of promise, the growing time, when everything out of doors, aided by gentle rains, warming sun and fertile soil was nearing the time of rich fulfillment.

And now I think of the growing time in human lives and of the forces there that retard or develop growth. How thankful we should be in this time of fearful wastage for the tens of thousands of happy, healthy boys and girls rapidly reaching up to manhood and womanhood in our fair Dominion. And just as the fields of grain, sheltered by the trees of the forests, are not beaten to earth by driving storms, or as plants protected by coverings are uninjured by frosts, so these boys and girls of ours need shelter and protection—the shelter of good homes, the protection of wise guardians, if they are to develop aright in this their growing time. There are plenty of men who are more careful in looking after the grain, plants and trees on their farms than they are in protecting the young lives entrusted to their care. They treat their grain that smut may not develop, and cut out the weeds from around the plants and carefully bind up trunks of fruit trees that the mice may not girdle them in the winter, yet wholly neglect or leave to someone else the work of safeguarding the human plants—by far the most precious of all. We are busy people, we tillers of the soil, and we must of necessity leave some things undone, but let us not neglect the work of safeguarding our growing boys and girls. It is work that will well repay us for our labor and bring forth good fruit in the years to come.

We take it as a matter of course that the tree and plant will reach their full development, yet in the human family how many cases there are of arrested growth, how few indeed there are who reach the highest state of growth and development. Amos Wells, in that beautiful poem "My New Birthday," reveals the fourfold aspiration of the true man: "To achieve, to enjoy, to develop and grow." But we don't achieve the highest good, nor do we enjoy the greatest pleasure if we fail to develop and grow.

"Glory of warrior, glory of statesman,  
glory of song,  
But the greatest of glories is the glory  
of going on."

How much there is for the tree-lover to admire at this season of the year, especially in the southern parts of the Dominion where there is such a variety of trees. Personally, I love the maple best of all, and when returning to Old Ontario from the West, where I spent a number of years, I felt like a neighbor who on seeing the first maple after being for some time on the prairies said he felt like putting his arms around it and kissing it. Near my place there are two fine rows on either side of the road, and almost in front of the house a beauty that I would not cut down for anything, even if it does throw some shade on the crops and makes the plowing close to its roots a somewhat trying job. It is so stately and shapely! I love the maples because of the beauty of their leaves and because they are generally formed so straight and symmetrical; a leaning or lop-sided tree is not so pleasing to the sight and is more apt to be blown over in a storm. I know of a big elm, the giant branch of which came crashing to the ground the other day in a storm. It was lop-sided and now presents a sorry spectacle. The wind struck it on its weak side and down it came. So in the



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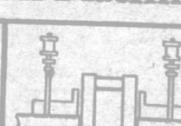
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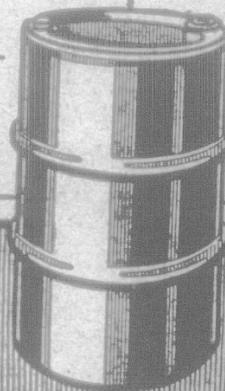
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human family we admire most the one who develops a full, rounded character, straight and symmetrical. There are forces in the spiritual world akin to those in the natural world that will cause us to develop beauty of character and become as straight and symmetrical as our favorite tree, if we start aright and yield to these beautifying and developing forces.

Too many of us are like the lop-sided trees. We develop along one line. We are not full rounded and symmetrical, and so collapse in the strain and stress of life. Is it not true of many of us people on the land to-day? Because of the tremendous pressure under which we labor we are developing along one line only—the line of business. Business, money-making, production, they urge us onward as did the little tyrant on the back of the Wandering Jew. Even, if in the endeavor we burn some midnight oil, let us have an avocation as well as a vocation. We will be the better for it.  
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**Questions and Answers.  
Veterinary.**

**Fatality in Foal.**

Clyde mare produced a smart, healthy mare foal on Thursday evening. I treated the navel several times with carbolic acid. The foal did well, and on Sunday afternoon was noticed going around with her dam apparently in the best of health, and in half an hour was found dead, apparently having died without a struggle. I opened it the next morning and found all organs healthy. In both cavities of the heart were found chunks of a tough, yellowish, fatty substance that were easily lifted out. The same thing happened with her foal last year. **I. P. McD.**

Ans.—It would have required a careful post mortem by a veterinarian to determine the cause of death. The contents of the cavities of the heart were normal. It may have fallen while running and broken its neck, or the heart may have been normally weak, an internal blood vessel may have ruptured, it may have nursed too greedily and choked or death may have been caused in other ways. The colt did not die of any disease. There was some congenital weakness or some accident unknown to you. **V.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**Tanning Skins.**

I have a couple of beaver hides which I would like to have tanned. Where can I get the work done?  
**J. M.**

Ans.—It is possible to have the hides tanned and tanneries are located in various parts of the Province. We know of one in London, Delhi, and Aurora.

**Hay for Cows.**

Is timothy hay satisfactory for feeding to milch cows?  
**R. D.**

Ans.—The clovers are considered better feed than timothy. However, the cows eat timothy readily, but concentrates rich in protein should be fed along with timothy hay to balance the ration.

**Sprain.**

One of my horses has been kicking the stall and has sprained his foot. What treatment would you recommend?  
**J. T.**

Ans.—It is advisable to apply heat to the affected parts and also an anodyne lotion, as 4 drams acetate of lead, 2 ounces of laudanum and 6 ounces of water, until acute soreness ceases. Then apply a liniment as 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and bandage the leg.

**Bull at Large.**

My neighbor has a scrub bull which he allows to run in the adjoining pasture. What is the proper course for me to take to make my neighbor take care of this animal? Must I have my stock ruined after spending years in improving it?  
**E. E.**

Ans.—The law is that bulls cannot run at large. After notifying your neighbor to keep his bull in the stable, and he fails to do so, you would have a good case against him and would be able to prosecute.



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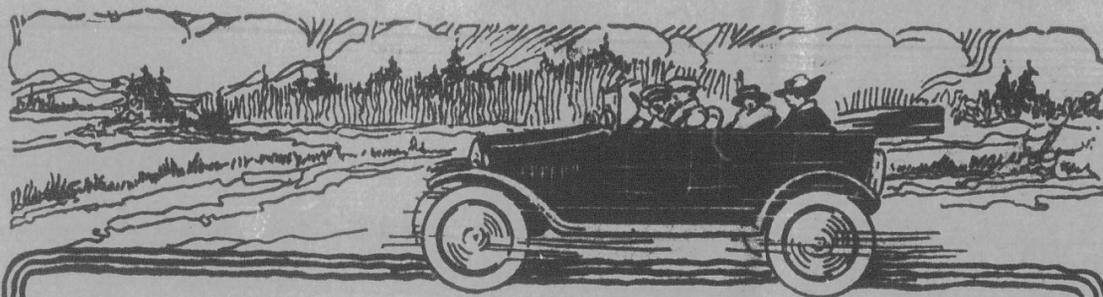
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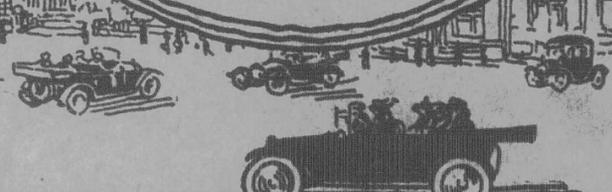
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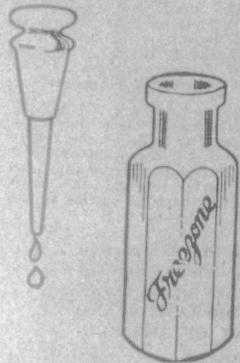
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Any campaign for increasing the supply of live stock as a war emergency measure should rightly be accompanied by some sort of organization of the producers for the purpose of attacking the market problems. Successful Live Stock Shipping Associations, both in United States and Canada, have demonstrated their benefits, and some of the marketing questions can best be solved by the producers themselves through organization.

Any group of men desiring to better the marketing of their live stock should survey the conditions of marketing as they obtain in the district and decide whether co-operative shipping is necessary to better such conditions. If organization is decided upon it should be gone into whole-heartedly or not at all.

If co-operative shipping is attempted the following suggestions should be noted:—

- (1) Where there is already a business organization of farmers in the district suitable for the purpose, the shipping of live stock should be co-ordinated with such, and a special live-stock department of the company established. Care should be taken not to over-organize the district, especially with a multiplicity of business organizations.
- (2) Some most successful shipping is done by Farmers' Clubs. Here also a special committee should be appointed to handle the business.
- (3) Where there are no local organizations through which to work, a special live-stock shipping association might be formed.

In any event a simple set of rules, such as the following, should be adopted:

**NAME**  
This organization shall be called the **Live Stock Shipping Association.**

**OBJECTS**  
The object shall be to market live stock in carload lots, and to buy and sell feeds in wholesale quantities, and anything else required by such an organization.

**MEMBERS**  
Any farmer in the district may become a member by paying the annual membership fee and agreeing to abide by all the rules governing the Association. A member may be expelled for cause by the members in general meeting.

**FEE**  
Each member shall pay an annual membership fee of \$5.00 which fee may be retained by the Association if the member fails to abide by any rule or rules of the Association. The decision as to retaining such fee or fees shall be with the members in general meeting.

**COMMITTEE**  
A committee of three members shall be appointed to have charge of all live-stock shipping by the Association.

**MANAGER**  
A manager shall be appointed by the committee, and he shall be paid a commission of 1 1/2% of the selling price of stock sold or at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ cents per head of hogs, and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per head of cattle).

**DUTIES OF MANAGER**  
The manager shall make arrangements for all shipments, grade and weigh each member's shipment, load cars, and sell cars under the direction of the committee, and make returns to members.

**SHIPPING DAY**  
The committee shall designate the shipping days or if the supply warrants it, regular shipping days. Each member having stock to ship shall notify the manager at least three days previous to the day of shipment as to the number and kind of stock he will have for such shipment.

**DELIVERY OF STOCK**  
Each member shall deliver on shipping day the number of live stock agreed with the manager to be delivered. Each member shall mark his cattle with a mark designated by the manager.

**GRADING**  
The manager shall grade all hogs delivered, into one of the following grades: Heavys, Selects, Lights, Sows, Stags.

Each member's cattle shall be marked and sold separately.

**LOSSES**  
Any losses not covered by the regular charges shall be met out of the funds of the Association.

**PAYMENT TO MEMBERS FOR STOCK**  
The manager shall sell all stock for cash and shall first deduct the total expenses from the total amount received, for each shipment. The remainder of the money received for each shipment shall be paid to the members in proportion to the value of each member's shipment. The manager shall make all payments by cheque as soon as practicable.

**AUDITORS**  
The Association shall appoint two auditors who shall audit the accounts of the manager as soon as practicable after each shipment.

**CHANGING RULES**  
These rules may be amended by a two-thirds vote in the affirmative of the members present at any regular meeting.  
NOTE.—Rules regarding meetings, quorum, voting, etc., may be inserted if thought desirable. It should further be noted:

**CAPITAL**  
A Live-Stock Shipping Association can be successfully handled without capital, if members are willing to wait for returns till after sale is made. This is usually only a few days

after shipment, and is no hardship. If cattle or hogs are sold on the Stock Yards the cheque in payment is made at the time of sale and returns can be made to members almost immediately. When the capital is used, however, to pay members at the time of delivery of their hogs, or cattle, care should be taken to make such payment low enough to provide for all expenses, shrinkage, losses, price charges, etc. Preferably, however no capital should be used, and members paid actual money received for their stock, less expenses.

**GRADING**  
It is essential that all shipments of hogs should be graded, and each grade sold separately. This does not mean that only select hogs be shipped, but if inferior hogs be shipped they should be sold as such. A select hog is one weighing 185 to 220 lbs., of the bacon type and properly finished. An endeavor should be made to prevent members shipping unfinished hogs.

**SUPPLY FOR THE SHIPMENT**  
Some method should be adopted to hold members to their agreements to supply stock for any shipment. If arrangements have been made to load a car and enough hogs promised for that car, any member or members failing to live up to their agreement should be required to reimburse the organization in some way. The \$5.00 fee suggested is mainly for the purpose of ensuring delivery of stock promised.

**THE MANAGER**  
It would, in many instances, be desirable to interest one of the local buyers of the district in this co-operative shipping and to obtain his services as manager. The manager should at least occasionally accompany shipments to market.

**PAYMENT TO MANAGER**  
The manager may be paid a commission, say of 1 1/2 per cent, of the sale price of the live stock, or so much per head on the following suggested scale:

Cattle over 1,000 lbs.....	\$1.00 per head
500 to 1,000 lbs.....	.75 "
Under 500 lbs.....	.50 "
Calves.....	.15 "
Hogs.....	.10 "
Sheep.....	.10 "

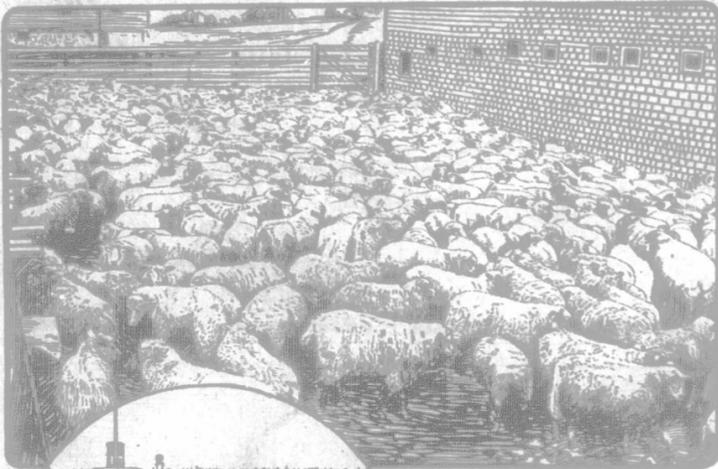
The preferable method is perhaps the per cent. basis, as requiring less book-keeping.

**METHOD OF SALE**  
The stock may be sold (a) f.o.b. shipping point; (b) weighed off cars; or (c) fed and watered. This applies more particularly to the shipment of hogs, cattle are usually shipped to market and sold there. Stock may be sold direct to Packing House or through a commission firm, on the stock yards. The more desirable method for continuous shipments is to sell through a commission firm, as the stock is sold on a competitive market and usually brings its actual market value on the day of sale.

**FIXED CHARGES**  
Fixed Charges in the Stock Yards market are:  
Unloading—\$1.00 per car cattle and hogs.  
Yardage—6 cents hogs; sheep; 25 cents cattle, calves 10 cents.  
Feed—varies.  
Insurance—10 cents per car.  
Commission—\$8.00 single deck hogs and sheep.  
\$13.00 double deck hogs and sheep.  
\$13.00 per car cattle.

**COMMISSION MEN**  
The following is a list of commission men on the Toronto yards, all of whom we believe are thoroughly reliable:

1. Dunn & Levack.
2. Rice & Whaley.
3. McDonald & Halligan.
4. Quinn & Hisey.
5. H. P. Kennedy.
6. J. B. Shields & Son.
7. Tucker & Mooney.
8. C. Zeagman & Sons.
9. Corbett, Hall & Cogan.



Not every Manitoulin farmer sells his lamb crop co-operatively, but all join because of the Association. These photos show a pen of lambs of the Association near dock, and the same lambs being put on board ship for Toronto market.

**IN CONCLUSION**  
The Department will assist groups of farmers in the marketing of their live stock, especially with putting them in touch with conditions and the trade at the central markets. Because of the existence of central markets and of the conditions on these markets, the co-operative shipping of live stock is not only comparatively easy, but if adopted generally over the Province, would give a better tone to the trade and would give the individual producer greater confidence and perhaps justice in the sale of his live stock.

The Department of Agriculture will gladly assist in organizing an Association, and, for further information on this line and on the subject of co-operating markets generally, you are invited to correspond with F. C. HART, DIRECTOR CO-OPERATION AND MARKETS BRANCH, ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

**Ontario Department of Agriculture**  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

Hon. Geo. S. Henry,  
Minister of Agriculture.

Dr. G. C. Creelman,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.



## Others are doing so - Why not you?