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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12, 1920.

LV.

No. 1455



## McClary's TECUMSEH Range



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hot water in  
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kitchen!"*

*"The Wonderful New Steel Range."*

### McClary's Sunshine Furnace

The famous Canadian warm-air heating installation is described in detail in our booklet "Comfort in the Home."

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MEMBER A.C.A.

# WILL SILO FILLING TIME FIND YOU READY?

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

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

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



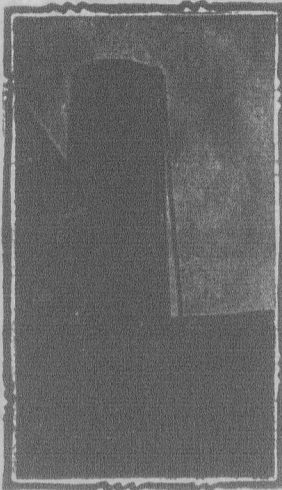
It is as much a part of your Farm Equipment as your Binder or Plow.

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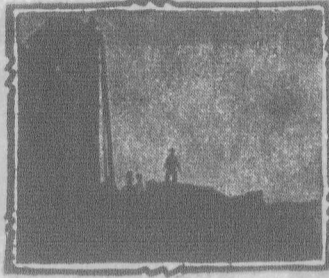
Makers of the Genuine and Only GILSON The Lightest Running Blower Cutter made

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GUELPH ONTARIO



"My silo is 40' high," writes Frank Bolton, Guelph, Ont. "but my 8 h.p. engine which I purchased from you nine years ago operates my 18" ensilage cutter splendidly, sending corn over the top in a steady stream. This outfit is the admiration of all who see it."



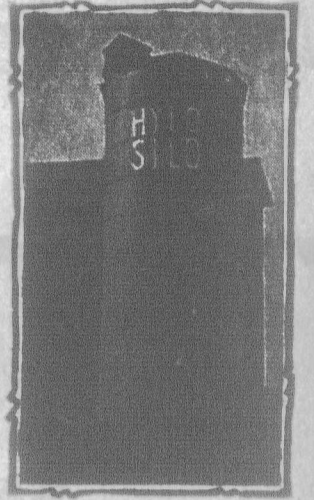
John H. Murray, Sea View Farm, Cap La Ronde, O.B., N.S., writes: "Enclosed find picture of my 10" Gilson Silo Filler, 6 h.p. Gilson Engine and 30' Gilson Hyle Silo. I filled my silo with oats, peas and vetch, and it is coming out fine and not a bit spoiled. My outfit does splendid work and I am very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



Fred Huether's farm showing his 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12" Gilson ensilage cutter filling his 30' Gilson Hyle Silo.



Jacob N. Haist, Ridgeville, Ont., writes: "The enclosed picture shows our 18" Silo Filler and 12 h.p. Gilson Engine hard at work filling our silo. This outfit works beautifully and is as much a part of every farm as a binder or mower."



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## HYLO SILO

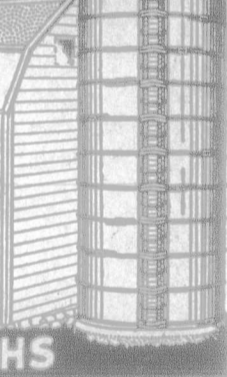
THE everlasting silo—yields 100% profit on the investment every season—sweet, fresh ensilage down to the last forkful.

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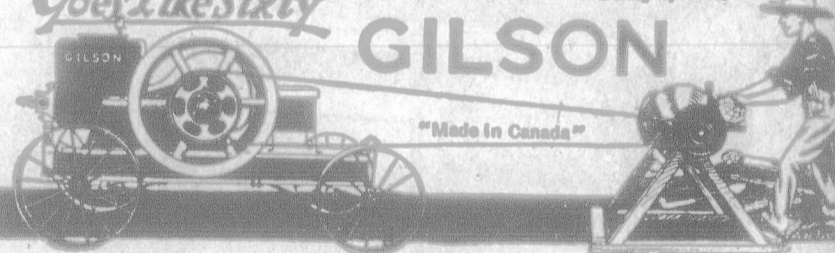
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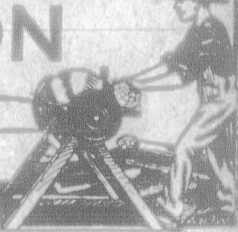
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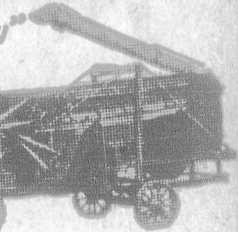
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GET a good sound sleep every night—every nerve, every muscle relaxed—and Nature will fill your body with new energy, and wake you up fit and fine.

*Every muscle relaxed!* No one can sleep perfectly with nerves on edge or muscles tense.

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The truly *noiseless* Bed is the Simmons Metal Bed—built for sleep by Simmons Limited.

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*Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the booklet, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep". Free of charge.*



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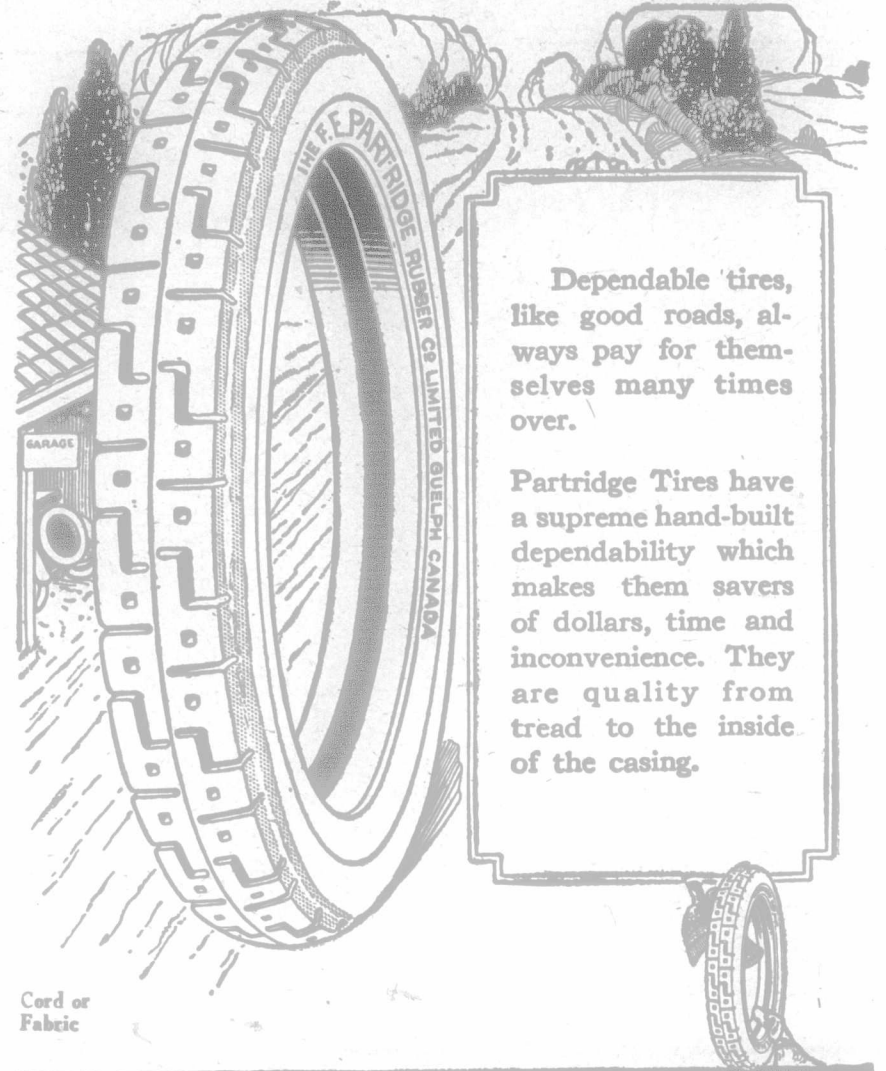


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| <b>Canada</b>   | <b>United States</b>                                 |
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| J. B. Dore & Fils., Ltd., Laprairie, Que.               | Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.                 |
| Emst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ont.                  | Leader Tractor Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa   |
| John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.          | Link Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.                      |
| Herott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ont.                       | Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn.    |
| MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.           | Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.  |
| Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.                 | The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.                     |
| Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.          | Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.         |
| Wallace Machine Works, Ltd., Sussex, N. B.              | Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill. |
| Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.        | Southwest Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.             |
| R. Wait Machine Works, Ltd., Ridgeway, Ont.             | Swayne, Robinson & Company, Richmond, Ind.           |
| George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont.             | The Westinghouse Company, Schenectady, N. Y.         |
| Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio         |  |
| Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.                             |  |
| A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, O.                        |  |
| Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio                 |  |
| Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.                     |  |
| Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.                      |  |
| J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.          |  |
| Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.                |  |
| Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.       |  |
| Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.                 |  |
| Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill.     |  |
| A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.                           |  |
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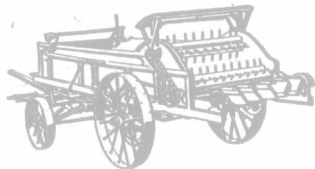
FROM a quarter to half a ton less dead weight for your horses to pull—a straight line of drive through direct connection of front and rear axles, and freedom from choking—these three light-draft features alone often sell T.A. Spreaders. And its direct chain drive is the lightest running drive yet contrived.

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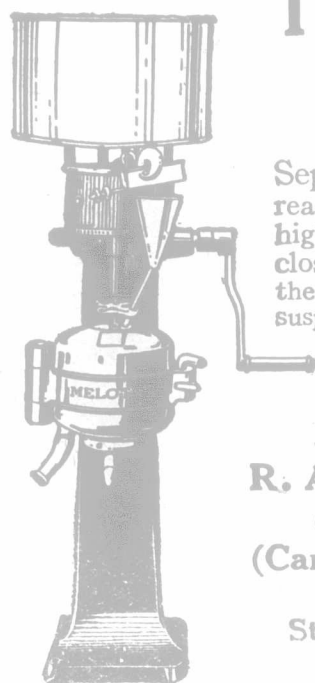


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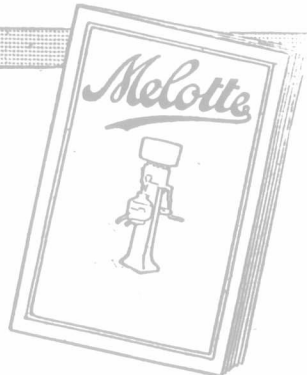


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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12, 1920

1455

## EDITORIAL.

Is your stock ready for the exhibition?

Plan on a day or two at a large exhibition, then be sure and attend your county and township fairs.

Give the dry cow a chance to freshen under favorable conditions by feeding her well and putting her in a position to stand the prolonged strain of milking again.

Statistics show that Oxford County, Ontario, well deserves its reputation as one of the foremost dairy counties, if not the leading one in Canada.

If you cannot get through the corn field with the two-horse cultivator, try using the single cultivator. It pays to keep the soil in the corn field stirred.

Put the field for fall wheat in good tilth, but it is doubtful if one should sow as early as usual on account of the Hessian fly trouble.

The broody hen is a boarder. Break up her broodiness or market her. Grain is too high priced to feed to non-producers.

Farmers had never felt the need of organizing for business purposes until the other fellow had organized first. It requires a big business to meet another big business on equal terms.

If you win in the field crop competition, don't neglect to make a selection for the fair. Too many neglect the rule which requests winners to show at the local fair.

Can surplus vegetables and fruit that cannot otherwise be stored for winter use. Let nothing be wasted. If you cannot use all the garden stuff, a good price may be obtained for it in the nearest market.

Those worn-out implements piled up in the fence corner might better be sold to the junk dealer for what they will bring than left to rust and rot on the place. Bolts, nuts and pieces of iron may be kept on the farm, where they will oftentimes come in handy.

The team rationed on grass alone should not be expected to do a full day's work in the harvest field. If there are no threshed oats feed oat sheaves. An under-fed horse cannot do a day's work any more than an under-fed man.

Some auto drivers apparently forget that the other fellow has certain rights on the public highway. There should be some way of punishing those who hog the road. City-folk are not the only ones guilty of this offence.

The apple crop this year is a good one, but the largest crops are often the poorest paying ones unless they are marketed intelligently. Quality of fruit and co-operative marketing will save the fruit grower much money.

Fields not seeded might advisedly be skimmed over and then cultivated at intervals during the next two months. This will aid in destroying many weeds and put the soil in condition for greater production next year. Much of our land is suffering from lack of cultivation.

### Universities in the Country.

In various parts of Canada there are springing up certain types of schools that cannot fail to bring old truths and open up new vistas to the rural people of this country. The Agricultural Schools of Alberta get closer to the rural districts than the ordinary agricultural college, and the same idea is being given a trial at Kemptville in Ontario. At Woodstock in New Brunswick there is now a school in operation that gives country boys and girls a training for various lines of useful employment without dragging them through the intricate labyrinths of higher mathematics and the classics. Girls are taught sewing, cooking and given a general course in home-making in addition to stenography and other branches of office work. The boys are instructed in the fundamentals of farming, and a practical twist is given to this tuition. In the basement of the building are several forges where welding is done, and a fairly well equipped carpenter shop is open to the students. An effort is made to give farm boys and girls a line of instruction that will serve them well in the ordinary walks of life and make them more useful and contented citizens.

In Prince Edward Island Hon. Walter Lea intends to equip and open a similar school for the benefit of Island boys who were obliged to leave school at an early age. They will be able to spend the winter months at this practical school and "brush up" in the more elementary forms of English and mathematics, and at the same time imbibe sufficient agricultural instruction to give them a start along the road to better things.

Heretofore the seats of learning have all been centred in the towns and cities, and the courses given have been determined by the requirements of those who had the college or university in view. There is need of a continuation school system in the country that will give rural youths what they require in the way of useful instruction without taking them away to the towns and cities forever. The attempts made in the various provinces should be watched with interest, and sufficient gleaned from the successes and failures in these rural colleges to devise a school suitable for the rural districts of Ontario.

### The Help Problem.

Farmers at present are, generally speaking, getting along without help regularly employed, but it is not the best type of farming that is thus conducted. There is a tendency to postpone improvements, to neglect certain crops and to grass more land. The one-farm-one-man system is, perhaps, the most profitable method just at present, because what the farmer earns he has and furthermore it is practically impossible to obtain help that is capable and efficient. However, one man cannot get the best out of 100 acres of arable land, neither can he get the most out of life when tied so securely to the farm on which he does all the work. It will be better for agriculture and better for farmers when economic conditions are readjusted and farm help becomes available. The new era though will be unlike the old. The practice of hiring men for a few months in the summer, will give place to annual employment, so good farm help will not have to seek a city job to provide food and shelter for the winter. The length of working day will have to be mutually agreed upon, but it seems improbable that fixed hours during certain rush seasons will ever be practicable. These changes in the relationship between employer and employee will necessitate alterations in general farm practice. It will be found expedient to organize the farm work so as to ensure a reasonable amount of winter employment that will be profitable, and at the same time harmonize with the customary summer work on the farm and the possibilities of the land. Winter dairying, steer feeding, poultry raising and similar lines provide

remunerative winter tasks, or more broadly speaking, live stock husbandry in all its phases is suitable for a farm organized to give annual employment to farmers and their help. Such a system improves the farm, ensures more abundant crops, and thus, in turn, makes the winter activities more pleasant and profitable.

There are latent possibilities wrapped up in the farms of Eastern Canada. At present we are just "getting along," that is all. More help and a better organization of the farm work would give agriculture a boost and increase the annual net returns to the farmer.

### The Farmer in Politics.

What is to be the ultimate outcome of the farmer's political movement? Will the farmers eventually coalesce with labor to form a people's party, or will they continue as a distinct unit in the Commons and the Legislatures? These are questions that should be seriously considered, for the time is coming when they will have to be answered; and they should be answered not by one or two in whom executive power is now vested, but by the farmers themselves, speaking as a body through their executive chiefs.

The Secretary of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labor Party has issued a call to labor political organizations throughout Canada to meet this fall and organize a National Farmer-Labor Party, preparatory for the next federal election. The clarion call is worded as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother.—Following consultation with the leaders of the United Farmers of Ontario, I have been requested to communicate with the Secretaries of the Labor Party in the eleven provinces, asking them if they are prepared to send delegates to a convention in one of the Canadian cities to be selected later, the purpose of which is to organize a National Farmer-Labor Party. There is a strong feeling in Ontario that such a national party should be organized in readiness for the approaching federal elections and future elections. The recent success of the Labor-Farmer forces in Ontario, Manitoba and Nova Scotia make it all the more necessary that a national party should be organized, with a view to adequately meeting the situations arising from time to time, and solving the big national problems which have to be solved in the future.

"An early reply to this letter will be appreciated, as it is our desire to organize thoroughly for effective work."

A People's Party has been under discussion in Ontario for some time, but more especially since the landslide last October, when Farmer and Labor candidates found themselves constituting a majority in the Legislature. Winnipeg went strongly Labor in the last provincial election, while Farmer and Labor candidates were signally successful on July 27 in the Province of Nova Scotia. These successes have, no doubt, suggested further action, and the consummation of a party that will fuse the somewhat divergent aims of both groups. The advisability of such procedure is open to question, and deserving of the fullest consideration.

For half a century this paper has urged farmers to accept their full share of the responsibility pertaining to the administration of the country's affairs, and to work toward the goal of having rural constituencies represented by able, broad-minded farmers rather than by lawyers and doctors, but "The Farmer's Advocate" cannot concur with those who would fuse the Farmer and Labor forces in order to create a new party to conduct political battles and wage political warfare. As a group in the Commons or in the Legislature, farmers stand together with aims and objects definitely defined. As a distinct group they have only their own sins to answer for, and can present their views without any alterations made necessary by political exigency or party compromise. It does not seem advisable to

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
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JOHN WELD, Manager.  
Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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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.
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dilute the farmer forces or becloud the issue by fusion with other elements or other contingents, nor is it necessary in order to accomplish that for which farmers took up the cudgel, namely, a square deal. There is danger of shipwreck when any farmers' organization steers too close to the political shoals, and our interest in the matter ceases if the object of the proposed party is to wage political warfare and gratify the desires of those in both groups who may have political aspirations.

In the last analysis the best kind of a representative is the man who can forget that he is a farmer, an artisan, a laborer or a capitalist and work in the interest of all his constituents without regard to class or creed. We are, first of all, Canadians, and no political organization will ever become a national party in Canada unless it can accept men and women as Canadians irrespective of the manner in which they earn a living.

A really and truly People's Party would be a splendid thing in Canada, but the best way to accomplish that would be for all classes to exert themselves through the political organizations now extant and assume control of the machines which determine policies and the political fortunes of men and women.

### On Friendly Terms with the Mechanical Milker.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

I remember, a number of years ago, it used to be considered a rather bad sign of a farmer, if he was in the habit of letting the "machine agents" induce him to buy many new implements; letting them "rope him in," as we called it.

It's not so much the case now, for the reason that what used to be considered a sort of luxury has now become a necessity. A man trying to farm to-day, without the help of machinery, would be taking one of the many short-cuts to the poor-house. No hired help is getting to be the rule where, a number of years ago, we had men calling around every few days, asking for work. The fact that it is an age of machinery probably accounts for the number of men who are leaving the country districts and finding employment in the cities, but the compensation lies in the possibility there is for the farmer who finds himself urged on every hand to let the machine do his work.

With the above as a sort of an apology I am going to confess to the weakness of having bought, this last

spring, a milking machine, or, as the agent called it, a mechanical milker.

I used to think, and say, that the owner of fifteen or twenty cows hadn't any real need of a milking machine, and that they cost too much money to pay interest on the investment as a time-saver.

However, I reached the point where I concluded to make the investment, anyway. Whether thinking on my part or talking on the part of someone else was the means to this end is a matter of no importance. I have had the machine, now, about five months and the point is, am I satisfied with it, or not?

I think I may say that I am. The only time it has ever refused to do its work was when the engine wouldn't back it up. All engines seem to get balky occasionally, whether they are employed to drive an aeroplane or only a milking machine, and it has happened with me, several times, that I have had to finish up the milking by hand. But this cannot fairly be laid to the fault of the machine. I have found it always "on the job."

The age we are living in seems to set a good deal of importance on the value of time. And there are days when the man on the farm has to plan pretty carefully to be sure of getting the hours off, for eating and sleeping, that he has found out, by experience, are necessary.

I have experimented with this matter of time and the milking machine, and found that I could milk my herd of fifteen cows in just about half the time it took to do it by hand. And this using one double-unit. For a small herd more than the one double-unit would be a nuisance, rather than a help, I think. By not leaving the machine attached to the cows too long, one man can keep himself fairly busy with but the one. Stripping the cows, changing the machine from one pair of cows to the next and carrying the milk doesn't leave him time enough to light his pipe, or anything like that.

In regard to the time to detach the machine from the cow, I have found that as soon as the first signs of a slackening in the flow of milk is noticed, then is the time to take it off. By not doing so you are wasting time. You can take what the cow has left more quickly by hand. And you are doing this while the machine is milking the next two in the line. The point is to keep both the machine and the operator busy from start to finish. There is an advantage, too, in not being in danger of leaving the teat-cups attached after all the milk has been drawn. Hardly any cow will milk out evenly from the four quarters, and there is no advantage, to say the least, in having the suction continue when there is no longer any milk to be drawn.

Another point about the milker, and a pretty important one, is the question of keeping it clean. If it can't be kept in a condition in which there is no danger of it tainting the milk that runs through it, then it is useless, and worse than that. But if one undertakes to follow all the directions on this score that are given by the books of instruction that are sent out with the machines, or the advice that comes to us in the farm papers every few weeks, he is not very apt to run into this danger. The fear would be, rather, that he would make himself sick of the whole business and come to the conclusion that there was more time lost in washing and rinsing than was saved in the milking.

These directions generally read something like this: "First wash machine by drawing through it a pail of clean, cold water, then a pail of hot alkali water, and after this a pail of clear hot water. Now immerse the teat-cups and tubes in a solution of chloride of lime and leave them there until the next milking. But before using again rinse by drawing through them a pail of clear water. All metal parts must be scalded and dried thoroughly every day. Once a week the teat-cups and tubes must be taken apart and cleaned with the brushes supplied with machine. In hot weather do this twice a week."

Now if a prospect like that doesn't scare the notion of a milking machine out of the head of the average owner of a small herd of cows he must be pretty fond of washing and keeping things clean. Or else he intends to hand that part of the business over to his wife.

How many places are there where the hot water called for can be conveniently supplied early in the morning, the time the milking is always done? Some simpler plan than all this washing and sterilizing will have to be devised if the milking-machine is going to be of much service to the owner of the small herd.

Speaking for myself I overcame the above difficulty to my own satisfaction in this way: I had a pail made out of galvanized iron, large enough to hold the teat-cups and rubber tubes of one double-unit. In the bottom of the pail were a dozen, or more, holes of the size of a ten-cent piece. After drawing a pail of cold water through the machine, according to the directions, I place cups and tubes in this galvanized pail and lower the whole thing into the well. A rope of the right length, fastened to the base of the pump, keeps them at the right depth in the water. They are left there until next milking. In lifting them out the water drains away at once through the holes in the bottom of the pail, and they are taken up without difficulty. The water in the well being almost ice-cold, the danger of germs shouldn't be very great, I fancy. At any rate, I send my milk to a cheese factory and no complaints have been made, at any time since I installed the milker, of any taints in the milk.

I find once in two weeks sufficient to take the teat-cups and tubing apart for a thorough washing. When I was very busy it has gone longer. And the water I washed them in was hardly discolored.

I don't want to discourage cleanliness. But there is such a thing as going to too much work to gain that end. And the method outlined above would seem to prevent the need of this. It seems to work.

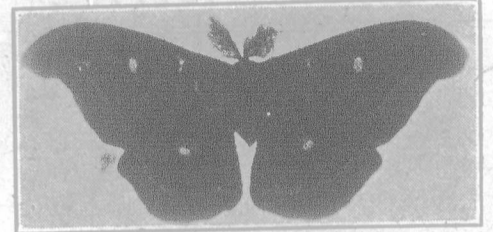
### Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

#### THE GIANT SILK-WORM MOTH. II.

The Promethea is another large moth having a wing expanse of from three to four inches. The female of this species has light reddish-brown wings, which are marked somewhat like those of the Cecropia, but the white crescents are smaller and those on the front wings are either lacking or less conspicuous. The male has blackish wings with clay-colored outer margins, and has the fore-wings more prolonged at the tips.

The full-grown larva of the Promethea is over two inches in length, bluish green in color, has two large red tubercles on the second and third segments, a yellow tubercle on the eleventh segment, and black polished tubercles on the other segments. It feeds on the leaves of a large number of trees, particularly on those of the ash and wild cherry.



Polyphemus Moth.  
One-half natural size.

When the larva of the Promethea is full-grown it covers the upper side of a leaf with silk, likewise covers the petiole (leaf-stalk), then fastens the petiole securely to the stem with silk, so that the leaf will not fall in the autumn. Then it draws the edges of the leaf about itself and inside this folded leaf it makes its cocoon. If it happens to be a compound leaf (that is a leaf with leaflets, such as the ash) in which it is pupating, it not only fastens the leaf to the stem, but fastens the leaflet to the petiole. This fastening of the leaf, so that it does not fall, by the Promethea caterpillar, is one of the most wonderful examples of instinct to be found among insects—a seemingly intelligent action performed perfectly without previous experience, and which must, from the very nature of the case be performed without any "knowledge" of the purpose, since no Promethea, either larval or adult, has ever seen a leaf fall, as at that time this species is a pupa within its cocoon.

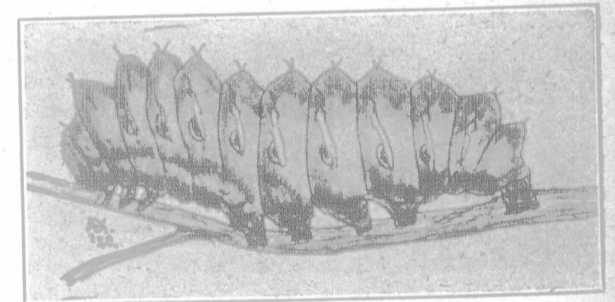


Fig. 3—Polyphemus Larva.  
Natural size.

The Polyphemus is, as far as my experience goes, the commonest of these four large moths in eastern Canada. The wings of this species have an expanse of four or five inches, are yellowish-brown in color, and near the centre of each wing is a clear, mica-like spot.

The larva of the Polyphemus feeds on the leaves of many different kinds of trees. The full-grown larva is about three inches long, light green in color, with pale-yellowish oblique lines on each side of the body. The dense, oval, cocoon is made of silk and a few leaves closely wrapped and tied together. This cocoon has no valve for the escape of the adult, but the moth secretes a fluid from its mouth which softens and partly dissolves one end of the cocoon so that it can emerge.

The Luna Moth is an insect which excites admiration whenever it is seen. The wings expand about 4½ inches. It is pale green in color with long "tails" to the hind wings, and an eye-like spot in the centre of each wing. It seems to vary in abundance from season to season more than do the other three species of Giant Silk-worm Moths, and some years, as for instance 1918 in eastern Canada, are "Luna years."

The larva of the Luna is about three inches in length, pale green with a yellow stripe along the sides, and with six small reddish or purplish tubercles on each segment. It feeds on the hickory, walnut and other forest trees. When this caterpillar is about to pupate the color of the back usually changes from green to pinkish.

The cocoon of the Luna is usually made on the ground, and consists of leaves tied together with silk. It is a good deal thinner than those of the other Giant Silk-worms.

Figures just compiled by F. Hearn, Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario, relative to dairy production in Western Ontario in 1919, leave no doubt as to the progress being made in dairying in this part of Canada. Those who assert that the dairy industry as a whole is going backward should consider all branches of the industry before releasing their hold on optimism.

## THE HORSE.

### Forage or Mold Poisoning.

Forage poisoning, mold poisoning, silage poisoning, incorrectly called "cerebrospinal meningitis," is a disease which causes derangement of the central nervous system. It affects herbivorous animals that consume feed infected with certain bacteria or fungi. It occurs principally in horses; cattle and sheep are seldom affected.

Causes.—It is caused by molds, smuts, rusts and yeasts which infect forage, grain or water, the toxic effects of which produce in the animal derangement of the nervous or digestive organs or both. In most cases the nervous symptoms predominate, in others the digestive, depending probably upon the kind of fungus consumed, the quantity of toxins produced, and the resistance of the individual.

The trouble is common in horses which have eaten corn silage, shredded fodder, corn stalks or corn cobs of poor quality; such feeds, if of good quality, may be fed to horses in reasonable quantities with impunity, but if not of first-class quality are very dangerous. Cattle are not nearly so liable to this affection, hence it is not so dangerous to feed silage or other feed of poor quality to them. The disorder may occur in horses on pasture and which have not been fed corn. During hot, showery seasons the rank growth of grass, which mats together, forms an ideal medium for the development of various molds that are dangerous. Water that contains decaying animal or vegetable matter, such as may be found in stagnant pools, wells into which seepage from stables, barn yards, etc., empty, or that contain carcasses of dead animals, are very liable to cause trouble in stock, especially horses. Low, flat-lying land that is periodically flooded are also dangerous. It is said that cattle pasturing in orchards and eating quantities of wind-fall apples are liable to infection. Partially-decayed roots are very dangerous.

Symptoms.—As stated "the nervous or digestive system, or both, may become deranged." The writer has not met with any well-marked derangement of the digestive tract, the nervous system being solely involved in most cases. The first symptoms generally noticed is inability to swallow, due to paralysis of tongue and muscles of deglutition or swallowing. If the patient be allowed access to water in a pail, he will manifest thirst, make the ordinary apparent motions and sounds of a horse drinking, and will continue doing this, but the observer will notice that the amount of water is not becoming less. He is hungry, and will probably be able to masticate properly, but cannot swallow the masticated bolus, which will be either quidged or packed between the molar teeth and the cheeks. This process may continue until the mass is so great that well-marked enlargement of the cheek can be seen. If this mass be removed, it will be found to be quite solid, and after removal the animal will repeat the operation.

There is more or less well-marked inco-ordination of movement, staggering, shambling gait, weakness of the hind parts, generally paralysis of the tail, twitching of the face, lips, neck or shoulder, mental excitement or mental depression. The eye sight becomes affected, the pupils becoming dilated and partial or complete blindness occurs. Sooner or later the patient lies or falls down and is generally unable to rise. The pulse is usually normal until the last stages, when it becomes frequent, weak and irregular. The temperature is usually considerably increased, probably reaching 104 or 105 Fahr. in the early stages, but soon drops to normal or sub-normal, where it generally continues until death.

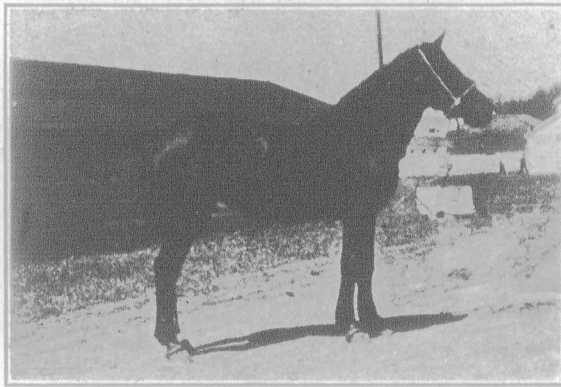
In cases where the digestive organs are the sole or main seat of trouble the symptoms of colic are said to be well marked, the animal shows general cholicky pains, is constipated, but this is sometimes followed by diarrhoea, the faeces sometimes being blood stained and foul smelling. Slight bloating is sometimes noticed.

Course.—The course is usually rapid. Some cases die before any well-marked symptoms of illness are noticed, but this is very rare. Others die in a few hours, but a large percentage of the cases live for a few days or even a week or longer after the symptoms are noticed. While recovery of well-marked cases is very rare, it may occur. In such cases recovery is slow, and often such sequels as a wabbling gait, paralysis and shrinking away of the muscles of one side of the body, partial or complete blindness, etc., are noticed and persist for a variable time, or a relapse may occur during convalescence.

Treatment.—The cause must be determined and removed. All feed and water given must be of first-class quality. In cases where pure water cannot be procured, that given must be well boiled. While the disease is not considered infectious, it is well, if practicable, to remove the non-infected to non-infected quarters. The patient should be given a purgative of

8 to 10 drams aloes, 1 dram calomel and 2 drams ginger, if a horse, if an ox 1 to 3 lbs. Epsom salt and 1 oz. ginger. Large doses are usually necessary to cause purgation. On account of the inability to swallow, drenching must not be attempted, but must be given as balls or a rubber tube passed to stomach and the drugs in liquid form poured down it. This should be followed by 1 to 1½ drams of iodide of potassium 3 times daily. The patients should be well fed on laxative feed.

In cases where improvement is noticed and when recovering control of his limbs, it is good practice to raise him with slings and help him to stand, but so soon as he throws his whole weight into the slings he must be let down again. This may be repeated daily, until he can rise and stand without aid.



**Peggy.**  
First prize Percheron filly at Edmonton. Owned by Hamilton Bros., Alta.

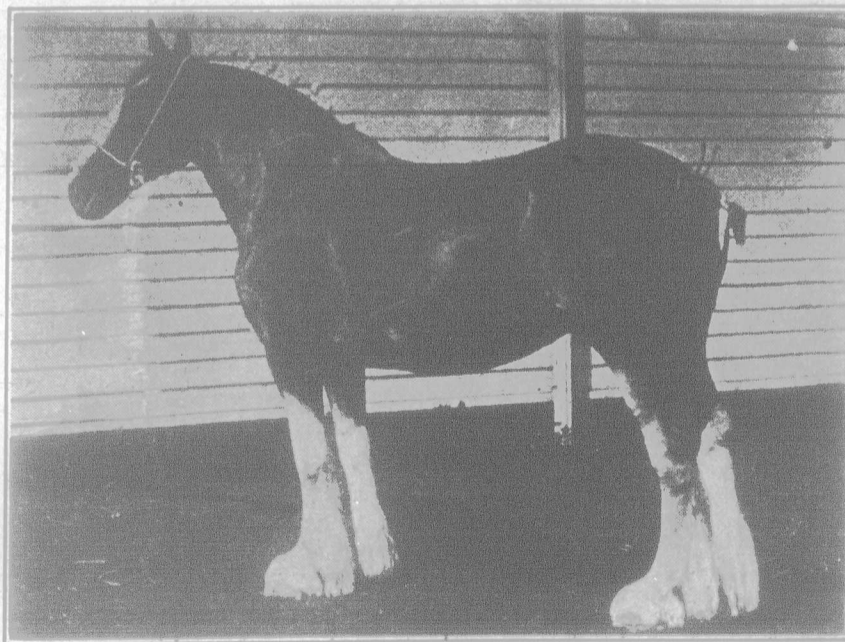
The writer's experience has been that recovery of well-marked cases is very rare, but in cases where a number of animals are under the same conditions and one or more show symptoms of the disease, a change of feed or water, or both, the administration of a purgative to each, and iodide of potassium as noted, will usually result in preventing an attack in those not showing symptoms. The susceptibility of animals vary, and if preventive measures be adopted before symptoms are shown, they are usually effective, even where the patient has been exposed to the conditions that caused an attack in others.

## LIVE STOCK.

Inferior bulls are expensive at any price.

If there are no trees in the pig paddock, provide some temporary shelter.

Some salt the mature cattle regularly but neglect to give it to the calves. The youngsters need salt quite as much as the older stuff.



**Rosa of Killalan.**  
Champion Clydesdale mare at Edmonton. Shown by N. A. Weir, of Alberta.

Do not let the cattle-pick the pastures too close if feed is available in another field. Changing from one field to another is a practice to be recommended.

It pays to keep the flesh on the calves in the fall. Some provision should be made to provide for a liberal supply of good pasture or green feed during September and October.

The young man intending to purchase a farm might advisedly consider the quality of live stock kept in the neighborhood. If well-bred stuff is kept it will be of assistance to him in many ways.

Entries of live stock should be made early. Exhibition secretaries cannot get a catalogue out if entries drag along to the last minute. A catalogue of all

entries of live stock giving record of breeding, age, etc. is important to both exhibitor and visiting public. Help the fair boards by making entries early.

The demand for young pigs is comparatively light, consequently prices are low. A heavy grain yield moderating the feed costs would, no doubt, give a stronger tone to the market for young pigs.

It is important that the herd sire and young stuff confined to the stable get green feed. Some second-growth clover may be cut and, in many fields, corn has attained a considerable size. It pays to take time to properly feed and care for the growing stock.

Some drovers report that cattle have made very satisfactory gains on grass this year. They are not being marketed very extensively as yet. The wet weather early in July put the pastures in good condition, and grass is plentiful in most pasture fields.

Too many people are over ready to try some breed of stock different to their neighbors. If all farmers in a community kept the same breed of stock it would form a centre which would appeal to prospective purchasers. Community breeding is a good policy for any neighborhood. By clubbing together a superior bull can be secured than most individuals would care to invest in.

Whether the stock is to be kept for breeding purposes or for fattening, it should be given an opportunity to develop to the maximum. A stunted steer is a losing proposition. The faster one can be grown and finished for market the greater the profit. Some feeders have their yearlings weighing more than their neighbor's two-year-olds. They would undoubtedly feed heavier but not enough to make up for a year on light rations. Even wintering cattle on straw is expensive in these times.

### Flushing Breeding Ewes.

It is generally recommended by good shepherds that breeding ewes be flushed in the fall before mating them with the ram. Having the ewe in a gaining condition at the time she is bred has resulted in a larger percentage increase in the flock than where this practice was not followed. As midsummer pastures become dry and the ewes are often low in flesh from feeding a lousy pair of lambs, consequently, unless some provision is made to give them fresh feeding ground and extra care they are in poor condition when the breeding season approaches. Flushing is simply stimulating the genital organs by extra feeding. Rape makes excellent feed for ewes during September and October. If this crop has not been sown a field of second-growth clover should be saved for the sheep. If neither is available results may be obtained by feeding oats and bran previous to and during the breeding season.

When turning sheep on rape precautions should be taken against bloating. Rape not only is good for ewes but lambs make satisfactory gains on it. The flock should be turned on when the plant is dry. Sudden changed from comparatively dry feed to succulent, damp rape may cause scours and bloating, but by getting them used to this feed gradually, the danger from loss will be reduced to a minimum. Having a grass pasture joining the rape is a good plan, and helps overcome the danger of sheep or cattle over-doing it on rape. If a sheep or lamb should bloat, administering a strong salt solution has given results. One ounce of oil of turpentine in one-half pint of raw linseed oil given as a drench is an excellent remedy. Plan on seeing the flock on rape every day. If rape is in rows it is not an uncommon occurrence to find a lamb on its back between the row and unable to get up without assistance.

### Saskatoon Live Stock Exhibition.

Visitors to the Saskatoon Exhibition were well rewarded for any effort made in attending this annual event. The classes of live stock presented keen competition and offered instructive education to all who saw the placing of the awards. In the Shorthorn classes were many worthy individuals. Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, secured both male championships on Maxwalton Monarch and Maxwalton Evolution, while the senior and grand champion female was awarded to A. L. Bowes, of Calgary, on Collynie Best. The junior female championship went to J. G. Barron, on Rosa Hope 20th. In the aged-bull class Lancaster Lord gave the American entry a stiff struggle for first place.

Entries from Glencarnock Stock Farms increased the competition in Aberdeen-Angus classes. It was the first time this herd had appeared on the Western circuit this year, and the placings of the two previous shows were considerably changed. The Glencarnock herd captured the majority of the premium honors. Grand champion male was Blackcap McGregor. In females Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, a senior calf, proved the sensation of the day by winning the junior and grand championship honors. There was a wonderful showing of Herefords. In the aged-bull class, herd sires that have made history competed for first place. In the final analysis the highest honors went to Brae Real 8th, owned by Halbert Floen. This bull has a wealth of fleshing and great uniformity of conformation. Perfection Lass 5th, from L. O. Clifford's herd, was forced into second place by Miss Joy, shown by A. B. Cooke. The championship went to Lady Joy 2nd, a two-year-old heifer from Cooke's graded herd. Clifford has a

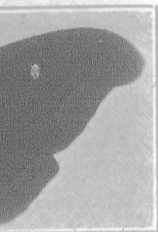
ary.

H. M. A.

MOTH. II.

Large moth having a wingspan of 1 1/2 inches. The female has brown wings, which are like Cecropia, but the male has those on the front conspicuous. The male has red outer margins, edged at the tips.

Prothetia is over two inches long, has two large segments, a yellow and black polished surface. It feeds on the particularly on those



both.

ze.

Prothetia is full-grown in silk, likewise covers the petiole securely. The leaf will not fall in the veins of the leaf about it makes its cocoon.

Prothetia (that is a leaf which it is pupating, but fastens the stem, but fastens the stem of the leaf, so the caterpillar, is a leaf of instinct to be intelligent action, and the case be perceived of the purpose, since the adult, has ever seen a species is a pupa within



Larva.

My experience goes, large moths in eastern areas have an expanse of brown in color, and clear, mica-like spot. Feeds on the leaves of the full-grown larva is in color, with pale side of the body. The silk and a few leaves. This cocoon has a adult, but the moth which softens and partly so that it can emerge. It excites admiration and expands about 1/2 inch with long "tails" to a spot in the centre of abundance from season to season. Three species of Giant are, as for instance, a years."

about three inches in stripe along the sides, with tubercles on each side, walnut and other is about to pupate and changes from green to

usually made on the side together with silk. One of the other Giant

Herns, Chief Dairy relative to dairy production 1919, leave no doubt dairying in this part of the dairy industry and consider all branches their hold on optimism.

splendid showing in the graded herd class, where he won first place.

Holstein classes were better filled than usual. A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, Ontario, had a strong line-up. Ladago Prince Abbekerk won the aged-bull class for Hulet, but went down to defeat for the championship before Thurston & Rothwells' two-year-old Sir Francy Netherland. Hulet was first in yearling bulls and senior bull calves. In females Ourvilla Cornelia Teake secured the highest honors for the Ontario exhibitor. The Ontario herd also won all the herd and group classes.

A. McEwen and P. Arkell & Sons, of Ontario, were exhibitors in the sheep classes, where they secured a share of the awards.

Clydesdales were not up to par in point of numbers, but individuals of splendid quality were out in the various classes. Vanstone & Rogers won the aged-stallion class, also the championship, with Major Mascot. Rosie's Beauty, a sweet mare, won the aged-mare class for L. Torner. Percherons were strong in every class. C. D. Roberts & Son captured the highest awards in males with Monarch, a thick, stylish individual. The female championship went to G. F. Frazer on the two-year-old female, Carmona.

**Feeding Sows.**

The present position of the pig invite the question of the diet of the breeding sow with as much interest as that of the feeding pig, and it is one to which hitherto not enough attention has been paid. If ill or scantily fed, her offspring must suffer, and much loss has probably been caused for this reason, the main thing lacking being a sufficiency of flesh-making material in her diet.

When it is realized that a sow produces a heavier weight of offspring than other farm animals, and produces them oftener, it is fairly obvious that her diet should be permanently high in the direction named, and the poor results attained from an excess of roots or other weak food is easily explained.

A good illustration of this is afforded by the very useful experiments carried out by the Alberta University, which showed that quality, though not necessarily quantity, is directly dependent on right feeding. Thirty-six sows and gilts were employed and specially fed for sixteen weeks up to pigging, and it was found that badly-developed, hairless and feeble pigs were the result of feeding on whole barley and water or damaged wheat only, and only about half the number survived, whereas whole oats only, or equal parts of slop made of crushed oats, crushed barley and bran, with 6 per cent. meat meal and hot water, along with whole oats and cooked vegetables, produced fewer pigs, but many more were reared, and they were heavier and healthy. An addition of salt and small coal to the good food may also have helped.

Again, merely the addition of 10 per cent. of meat meal to the barley and wheat diets mentioned made a very marked difference. For sows of 370 lbs. a mixture of crushed oats 5 parts, crushed barley 2 parts, bran 3 parts, fed as slop, and whole oats fed separately, is recommended by some hog feeders.

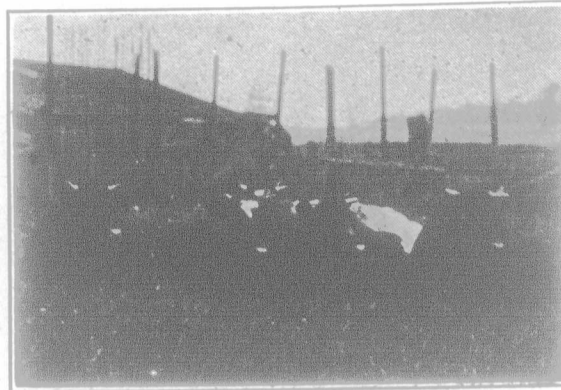
With a cow the aim is to have her in flesh before calving, as it is found that she does much better during the lactation than when she is thin at freshening, even though the ration be heavy while milking. It stands to reason that a sow should also be in good flesh, but not over fat at farrowing time.

Another point worth noticing in this connection, and easily overlooked, is that a sow's milk is richer than a cow's milk in albuminoids, and though she does well on about the same ratio of diet as a cow in full milk, and, it would seem, makes rather better use of her food, it would appear that she would do better on a diet, with a larger proportion of albuminoids—because she can hardly produce full quantity, on a diet rich enough for a cow without eating an undue amount or drawing unduly on her own substance. The latter is, no doubt, often the case, as the scarecrows that one often sees after pigging testify. But this militates against the next litter, if not speedily corrected, and the wisdom of not leaving this lee-way to be made up in the last month of pregnancy is obvious, and much loss is doubtless caused by it. There is a big difference in the milk production of sows, and this influences the thriftiness of the litter. Some sows will produce twice as much milk as others, and other things being equal these are the ones from which to save breeding stock.

That proper feeding produces a pigling of good size is clearly shown by the Alberta trials, even gilts turning out good-sized litters, averaging 2½ lbs. and over, while the pigs of those fed wrongly (gilts on barley) weighed well under 2 lbs. each, and all this in diets averaging, in some lots at any rate, but 1 lb. or 1½ lb. of concentrated feed per 100 lbs. live weight.

This matter of feed before pigging, which is not appreciated by many, and seldom referred to in detail by

authorities on pigs, is evidently of the highest importance. Cattle are fed balanced rations in order that they may produce the maximum milk flow at the pail or properly nourish their offspring. The matter of feeding for milk production and strong, healthy litters might well receive more attention.



**Group of Shorthorn Heifers.**  
Sold at Dryden-Miller sale for a high average.

**Meat Supplies Shrinking.**

In a country of the extent of Canada one would naturally expect that a big export surplus of meats would be available, but figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and issued by the "Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers," would indicate that there is comparatively little meat in storage even for home consumption. The following paragraphs give the figures.

"There are about 3½ lbs. of meat for every person in the Dominion now ready in cold storage throughout Canada. That is less than ten days' normal consumption. Returns as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, for July, were:—

All meats.....	52,463,200 lbs.
Less meat in cure.....	21,084,358 lbs.

Meat ready for market.....31,378,842 lbs.

"The average consumption is 137 lbs. a year for each person. A year's requirements, therefore, total 1,233,000,000 lbs. The quantity of meat in storage all told is equal to 15½ days' supply for the Dominion, and the quantity actually ready is equal to 9½ days' supply.

"It is false to assume that there has been an increase because by comparison with June returns only an increase has been shown in pork, mutton and lamb. The decrease in the quantity of beef more than outweighs that increase. In fact, the net drop in all meat supplies is 5.18 per cent. compared with a month ago, and the net increase compared with a year ago is less than one-sixth of one per cent.

"There are now in store in all the warehouses in



**Golden Wimple.**

Sold in the Wheaton-Palmer Dual-purpose Shorthorn sale for \$2,050 to the Otis herd, Ohio.

Canada exactly one-half the supplies of meats there were in January, 1919. The drop since January last even is one-third. The following table will demonstrate:—

	(000's omitted)		
	January, 1919	January, 1920	July 1, 1920
Pork.....	38,292	22,132	41,973
Beef.....	57,167	50,263	9,408
Mutton and Lamb.....	8,964	7,160	1,081
	104,423	79,555	52,462

If the demand remains normal without the supply increasing there should be every reason to expect comparatively high prices for live stock for years to come,

as the supply and demand regulate prices on an unfettered market.

Reports show that a large number of calves have been marketed this year. This helps in curtailing the number of bullocks to be marketed one and two years hence. Many of these calves were disposed of wisely, but undoubtedly there were many sent to the shambles that would have developed into prime steers or heifers had they been kept until they made ten or twelve hundred pounds in weight. The above figures show a big decrease in amount of beef and mutton on hand July 1 as compared with January of 1920 or 1919. Pork was at low ebb in January, but showed a substantial increase by July. There are large numbers of cattle, sheep and lambs on pasture which will be placed on the market during the next three months. This will augment the supply on hand, but it is rather disconcerting for a great agricultural country of unlimited possibilities to have such a small meat supply available for consumption. Live stock is the sheet anchor of agriculture, and Canadian farms on the whole might well carry more and better quality farm stock.

**THE FARM.**

**The Hessian Fly.**

BY PROF. L. CAESAR, PROVINCIAL ENTOMOLOGIST.

There has been more loss to winter and spring wheat from Hessian fly this year than for several years. The most of this loss has been in the southwestern counties of the Province, where wheat growing is, as a rule, more general than in the other parts of the Province. In these counties some fields were almost ruined; many others, however, escaped with very slight injury. The insect has been present also in the other counties where wheat has been grown this year, but from the accounts received and from personal observation, the loss has, for the most part, not been great, no greater probably than we have had from time to time in the past.

WHY SOME FIELDS ARE SEVERELY INFESTED AND OTHERS NOT.

It is not always easy to discover why some fields of wheat have been severely injured while others, in the same locality, were only lightly attacked. Usually the explanation is that the worst infested fields were sown earlier than the others; sometimes that wheat had been grown close to these fields last year and the stubble had not been plowed down the same year, thus allowing flies to breed and attack the new fields; sometimes the wind may have brought flies in from other farms; sometimes the soil in such fields was poor or not well prepared or the seed was not first-class, with the result that the plants had not good vigor and so were badly attacked. The Hessian fly prefers plants lacking in vigor, though of course, it also attacks healthy plants.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE INSECT.

The little brown pupal cases that, when the wheat is ripening, can easily be found in the fallen stems, either imbedded in the stalk very close to the ground or hidden just beneath the leaf at the lowest joint, and that look very like flax-seeds are the resting stage of the insect. During August and early September these change into dusky little two-winged flies, resembling closely a mosquito but not one-quarter so large. The flies lay their eggs on the leaves of young plants and the maggots that hatch from these work their way down the leaf to the crown where they suck the juices out of the plants, and ultimately, if very numerous, cause them to turn a sickly light color. These maggots become full grown and change into the flax-seed stage before winter. Next spring, when the warm weather has well started, another brood of flies emerges and lays eggs on the lower leaves. The maggots from these work their way down between the leaf and the stem and feed here upon the juice of the plant. Very often maggots are imbedded in the stalk right at the ground, though great numbers are just above the first or second joint concealed by the base of the leaf. The feeding done causes the plants to become weakened and either break off at the ground or fall over at the infested joint. The grain in plants that are attacked is shrivelled and stunted from lack of food, especially if several larvae have fed in a single stem, as is usually the case in a badly infested field. If, however, only one is present, the head may mature fairly well. The larvae or maggots of this brood become full grown and change into the flax seed or pupal stage a little before the grain is ripe.

METHODS OF CONTROL.

The following methods of control should be practiced:

1. Plow down infested stubble to a depth of five or six inches as soon as the crop is off and then work the soil to firm it. This will bury the pupae and prevent the flies from emerging; for it has been found that they cannot emerge through three or four inches of well firmed soil, though many would get up if the soil were not firmed. Very few pupae are carried with the grain into the barn, so that there is not much danger from these.
2. If the stubble cannot be plowed as above, run a cultivator over it to loosen the surface and hasten the germination of any fallen seed. The flies will readily lay their eggs in these volunteer plants, and then by plowing the field in late September or in October the insects will be killed.
3. Use only good plump grain that will germinate well, and have the seed bed for the wheat well prepared so that when the grain is sown it will have every opportunity to make a rapid, vigorous growth; for vigorous plants resist the injury better than weak plants.



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## R.M.

### Fly.

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4. Sow as late as experience shows is safe for the district, without running too great a risk of the plants not being far enough advanced to winter well. Late sowing is almost always a great help; because the wheat does not come up through the soil until the flies have disappeared. Of course, such fields are subject to spring attacks, but it stands to reason that if they escape the fall attack they will have a much better chance to be only lightly attacked in the spring and thus give a better crop.

It is strongly urged that farmers follow the above suggestions this year, as it is very probable the Hessian fly will, otherwise, do much damage next year.

### Wheat or Clover, Which?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The article in the issue of July 29 under the caption of "Hessian Fly, or Wheat, Which?" prompts the following considerations—Wheat or Clover, Which?

It will be conceded by all that the farmers of Western Ontario are up against a huge problem in their fight against the Hessian fly. Their problems become more intensely acute, however, the more one considers the remedial methods advocated by entomologists, and others who claim to have studied this subject, and who may not take very kindly to the ideas given birth by considering their methods in a logical manner.

I may thus be in the position of the fool who enters boldly where angels fear to tread. However, if I am to be shot at dawn, so be it; Kismet it is fate, so here goes. Some of us planted our wheat late last fall on ground where no grain had grown for some years, on a sod, summer-fallow thoroughly worked. Notwithstanding the late sowing we were bothered to some extent with the fly which appeared here and there and was not confined to the lands un-manured, nor yet to those lands well manured.

This spring we sowed Alsike and a little red clover, and have a splendid stand promising a heavy yield of feed and seed next year. But, alas, this is where the tragedy occurs; we are told that this and other fields must be all plowed under, and rolled, to annihilate the fly.

Last year it was the chinch bug in the oats; the stubble of which had to be plowed under; this year it is the Hessian fly which necessitates the stubble being plowed under likewise. Next year some blighting pest may strike the rye and barley and that stubble also will have to be plowed under, hence the question comes in capital letters what about our Clover Crops? What becomes of them? What is a man to do for feed if he has to depend on just the spring grain to provide cover crops to the clover seed, etc.? These are weighty and serious considerations. Behold! How fearfully and wonderfully made is the farmer who can see light in such darkness as this. "Man does not live by bread alone," so I for one feel strongly disposed to raise my clover crop and to the stars, or any other warm place, with the fly.

The great outstanding fact to my mind is this: that so far, the agricultural colleges and experimental stations have failed to move with the times; they have just one specific "Plow Under." What about spraying. If we spray spring grain with formaldehyde, why not treat wheat with the same thing? Should black knot appear in the orchard we are told to spray; why not plow the trees under? Should Colorado beetles appear in the potato patch we are told to spray; why not plow them under? Should lice appear on the cattle herd we are told to spray; why not plow the cattle under and suffocate the lice thereon. So I repeat what is the matter with spraying wheat for the fly, oats for the chinch bug, and so on.

One agricultural representative stated that there was a remedy, but that it was too expensive for the ordinary farmer to use. I submit that the ordinary farmer is best fitted to answer that question, and that if there is such a cure (a real remedy as stated), a sufficient amount should be made available to all who care to pay the price. Why not invite the Canadian Wheat Wizard to study the subject?

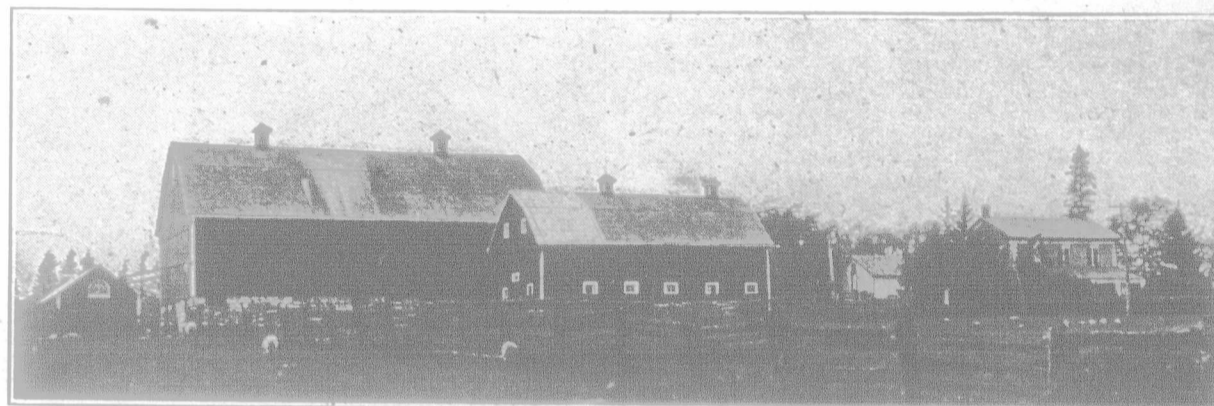
Some years ago, when a certain scourge attacked the

crops, a predacious insect was imported by thousands, and liberated in the infested areas immediately bringing succor to the famine-threatened agriculturalists. Why not do the same thing with the midge, Hessian fly and chinch bug, equally pernicious?

Farmers are seriously considering the advisability of quitting sowing wheat for a year or two, for no live man can submit, year after year, to working early and late to see at last a most promising and lucrative crop falling before his eyes, owing to his inability to cope with the evil through lack of co-operation on the part of his fellows; and the lack of a thorough knowledge of the subject on the part of the institution in which he is a shareholder, but which is not so far paying much of a dividend on his enormous investment.

Whether this criticism is merited, or not, the fact remains that for a great number of years past there have been recurrent outbreaks of this pest, and at the end we have just the same old story "plow under," and that is where the remedy ends.

Another point that occurs to me is this: Why the necessity of destroying all stubble and screenings; what about the wheat straw in the barn yard and stables. If the stubble and screenings be infected, may not the straw be also a medium for propagating the pest? and if such be the case of what use is it to plow under the infested fields? What about putting the mower over the field and shearing off the stubble, or turning



Buildings on the Farm Owned by F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.

the cattle in to crop the field close to the ground immediately after the grain is cut, and keeping them there until after the second week in August when the fly will have ceased its flights. What about spraying the infested stubble with Bordeaux mixture? Has anyone tried it? Last year the chinch bug caused enormous damage in the oats; this year we do not hear of it, why? What has happened? What law or agent of Nature operated to accomplish its extinction? Again, a few years ago the midge was so prevalent here that the farmers of Gainsborough nearly all quit growing wheat. For years afterwards they were immune from the pest; the same thing more or less happened with the Hessian fly. What was the cause of its disappearance then and its terrible prevalence now? The remedy for noxious weeds and infested fields, in my estimation, is the immediate passing of a law compelling every farmer and grower to notify the Department of Agriculture when his land is infected. These pests are contagious diseases, just as much as scarlet fever, or the measles, which necessitate the notifying of the Board of Health and isolation of the parties concerned; any man failing to so report to be fined \$150 and compelled to take all necessary precautions against the blight affecting his neighbors. And I am just as ready to take my medicine as the other fellow. A closing observation will suffice. It has been stated that where the wheat had been sown with fertilizer there has been hardly any trouble with the fly. What constituent of a preventive nature do these fertilizer elements possess? How can a strong plant throw off the disease any more than a weak plant when both are severed from their base as the insect escapes to the open? I trust that this will

open up a discussion, taken part in by those who fought the fly and won, and those who fought and lost; for it is the one who is always asking questions that gleams the most knowledge.

Lincoln County, Ont.

W. J. ADAMS.

### Hessian Fly Remedy.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

My experience in fighting the Hessian fly was, I think, in 1879. I was a lad then and helped a farmer in this Township (Ancaster) sow coarse salt, two bushels to the acre, on the fall wheat, and timothy fields, after the spring seeding. We sowed salt on all spring grains, after they were green over the fields. All grains and grasses were stung by the fly, but not to the same extent as the wheat, that elder son of the old-time farmers' hopes.

The fathers of that day who could verify my statement, are all away to their rest, but "the salt has not lost its savor" in a helping sense. The stubble was treated with salt before being plowed under, thereby routing the enemy. Salt was sown in this manner, two years in succession, and this put an end to the fly in this part of Wentworth County.

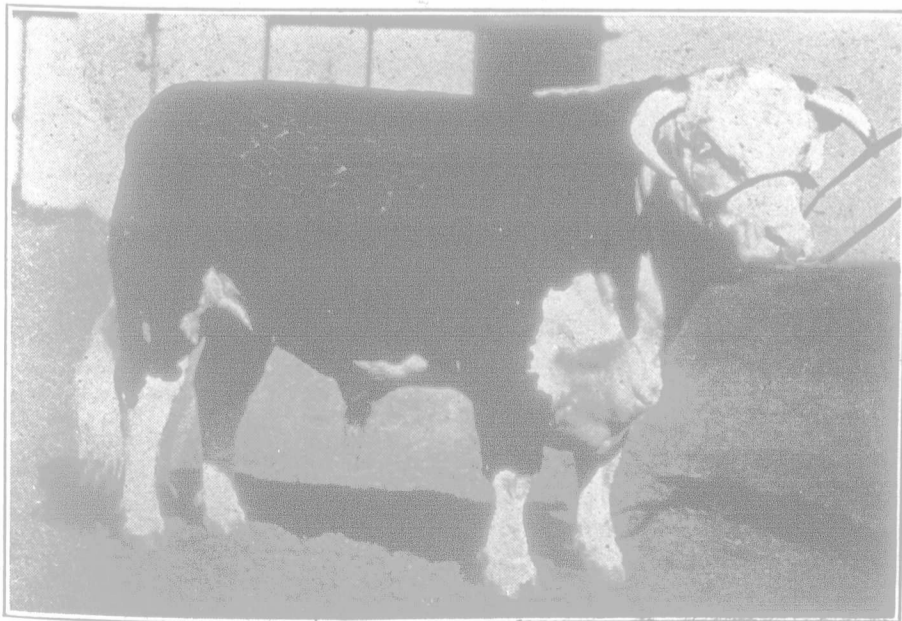
Wentworth Co., Ont.

ROBERT P. MORRIS.

### East Middlesex Cleanings.

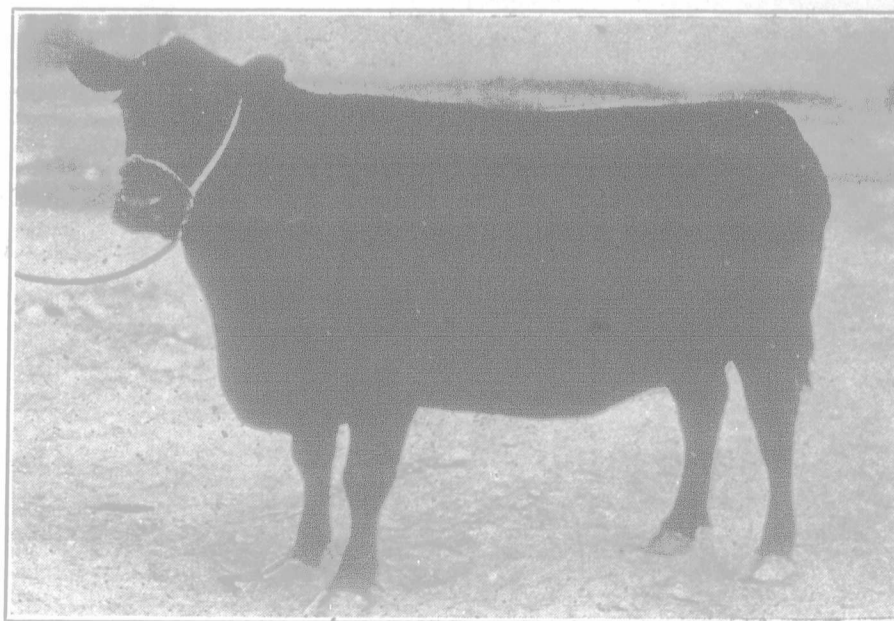
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Compared with 1919, this season brought a lot of weather surprises, mostly favorable, through easterly sections of Middlesex, Ont. There has been more moisture at the right time than last year, and it is water and warmth that nature contributes to build big crops. Up to the first week in August, fall wheat threshing returns ranged from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, with a good sample of grain and clean straw. One 20-acre lot ran 35 bushels per acre plump. Haying crowded over into the wheat harvest, and though not a heavy crop by any means, it was satisfactory, in most cases, and as a rule, very well saved. Several heavy rains have brought on an excellent aftermath that will help to stay the milk shrinkage that began in July. Supplementary grain feeding to sustain the milk flow is costly, owing to the exorbitant price of millfeeds. The barley area in several districts appears to be less than usual, but the yield will probably be up to the mark. Rains arrived in the nick of time to save the oat situation, and the prospects are for a satisfying yield of extra quality. In many directions nothing could surpass the fields with their dark green battalions straight and strong but rapidly turning. It is a fast season and more grain, thus far, is going into barns and stacks than in 1919, as the weather has been "catchy" for stook-threshing, and the threshing outfits are reported not sufficiently numerous. The field corn acreage is large and certainly promising. With a few weeks hot weather it will mature rapidly. What the big dents should be in bulk one may judge from a plot of Golden



Panama 81st.

Champion Hereford bull at Calgary, Edmonton, and Saskatoon.



Winsome Favorite.

Winning Angus female on the Western show circuit. Shown by C. H. Richardson, Bowden, Alta.

Bantam sweet corn which on August 5th measured 7½ feet high and well loaded with ears. Potato fields are about as large as last year but look better, with little or no blight so far, while frequent cold baths have given bugs the rheumatism. Early variety hills are turning out good. Nearly every farm has a few field beans growing with tropical luxuriance; but help is too scarce to encourage much root growing. The bean and root fields observed look lusty. Farm gardens are more numerous and better, but there is still "room at the top." One of the most glaring faults is the lack of proper fencing and gates. In several cases nice home school plots of vegetables were devoured by hungry animals because of the neglect of fathers or brothers to provide a properly-fenced garden. Growing house supplies of vegetables in the field does not appear to work well either, because it entails uncalled-for toil, too often left to the "wimmin' folk," who have no more help nowadays than the men. Home school garden plots make a finer show than last season, but many youngsters still fail to score high through neglecting to perseveringly tackle the weeds. And speaking of weeds—one township that prides itself on considerable Scottish thoroughness, during the first week in August literally displayed along the roadside miles of Canada thistles, rag weed, ox-eye daisy, milk weed, and half a dozen other sorts in full bloom, some of them as high as the fences, over which the seeds were flying in thousands. If there was a weed inspector he must have been asleep on the job. When the scrub sire has been put out of business, as before, there will be ample scope for a fresh campaign against the weed pests of the farm. They are always on the war path. Of summer apples there is an abundance. Autumn varieties promise a plentiful supply, but in many orchards the winter fruit outlook is poorer than last year, one of the worst on record. In spite of spraying the plum curculio has been more destructive this season than for years, and several other insect pests have been unusually voracious. Owing to the cost of materials and labor, little new building, except silos, is in progress. Minor improvements and necessary repairs are about the limit. Beyond that there is little time to spare. All things considered, the East Riding makes a good crop showing, barring the weed spots, but outlay bills continue to climb and give returns a "hot run for the money."

ALPHA.

## THE DAIRY.

### Showing the Dairy Herd.

Methods of fitting the dairy herd for the show ring were discussed in a recent number and it is the purpose of this article to deal with the care and attention necessary while on the way to and after arriving at the show. It is perhaps worth mentioning that it is a wise policy to make entries early and this means that the show circuit must be planned as far in advance as possible, so that there will not be too much jumping back and forth once the herd is started on the road.

When about to ship the animals attention should be given to the feed and equipment necessary for the care and maintenance of the animals while they are away. Each breeder will be able to form a pretty good estimate of the amount of feed that it will be necessary to carry in the car to supply the animals while going from show to show or to and from home. The principal thing to keep in mind is that plenty is better than not enough and feed stuffs are always high when purchased on the fair grounds.

Where a considerable circuit is to be made and a fairly large number of animals are to be carried, one will need to carry also an appreciable amount of equipment. One breeder of considerable show-ring experience has given the following list as advisable under the above conditions. Where the herd is to be on the road only a short time and where the number of animals is small the breeder may take only such of the materials suggested as he deems necessary.

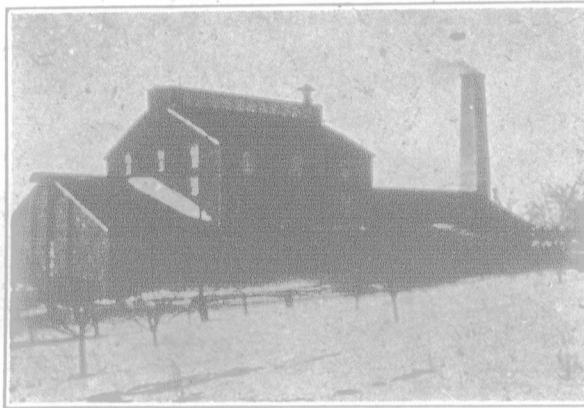
Wooden chest 3 x 3 x 8 feet for blankets, bed clothes, etc.

Feed pail for each animal.

Milk pail and can so that milk not needed for the calves may be sold.

Clipping machine.

Hammer and nails.  
Pinch bar and pipe wrench.  
Tail comb and brushes.  
Emery cloth and sand paper.  
2 pounds Tripoli.  
25 pounds Green soap.  
2 quarts raw linseed oil.  
1 quart castor oil.  
10 pounds salts.  
4 ounces collodion.  
2 pounds powdered calum.  
4 ounces glycerin.  
2 pounds whiting.  
3 quarts equal parts tincture of green soap, sweet oil and kerosene.  
Scoop shovel and forks.  
Bull rings.  
Brace with one inch bit.  
Bed clothes and cots.  
Rasps and scraper.  
Set of clean blankets.  
Pint of olive oil or sweet oil.  
One dozen leather halters for use in the show ring.  
50 feet garden hose with nozzle.  
50 feet ½-inch rope.  
Hand saw.  
Herd sign.  
Canvas to mix feed on.



A Small Milk Powder Factory at Courtland, Ont.

It is also advisable to have the herd tested for tuberculosis and to collect and arrange all registry and transfer papers for use either in shipping or in the show ring. Salesmanship will also indicate the wisdom of carrying photographs of certain valuable breeding animals not on the circuit and copies of the pedigrees of the herd and the bulls that are for sale. These should be available for the perusal of prospective buyers who should not be allowed to go away unsatisfied. If the herd is worth advertising at the fair its presence there is worth following up by further advertising literature and appeals to prospective buyers.

When shipping the animals the aim should be to have them travel comfortably and arrive with the least disturbance. If sufficient animals are taken to occupy the full length of the car, a deck will have to be built in above them to carry feed, utensils and to provide room for the attendants. This should be made high enough to allow for bedding. Stalls for animals over a year old can be made to fit the animal and so economize space. The older bulls can be put at either end, and the older cows next to them, with the calves in the centre of the car. This will prevent unnecessary trouble in working among them. Shavings make excellent bedding and an abundance of water can be secured by carrying a tankful in the car and feeding from it into pails by means of garden hose. Timothy hay will not act as a laxative to the same extent as alfalfa and animals can thus be kept clean. On arrival at the show the animals should be unloaded as quickly as possible after finding out the barn and stall numbers allotted to the herd. Bed the stalls and put in a feed of hay so that the cattle can settle down quickly and with the least disturbance. When watering do not use water from a common tub or trough. Draw it fresh for each animal to avoid infection.

When the animals go into the ring to be judged the

exhibitor and the herdsman should be able to feel that everything has been done that could be done to put every animal in the best possible condition. Each entry deserves as much care and time as will bring out all of its good qualities and for this the show man is responsible. The time immediately before showing, therefore, is a busy one and much must be accomplished. Feeding must be very carefully attended to so as to overcome any gauntness following shipping and to put the animals in the pink of condition and health.

The first real work to be done on the herd is to groom and wash it thoroughly. This should be done early so as to allow the oil to come out on the hair and preserve the condition of the hide. Sometimes the animals are blanketed during the time of shipping and in such cases the whole body does not need to be washed, merely the head, neck and hindquarters. The object should be not to do any more washing than is necessary to keep the animals clean since too much washing will tend to destroy any efforts that have been made to condition the hide during the time spent in fitting the herd for the circuit.

### POLISHING THE HORNS.

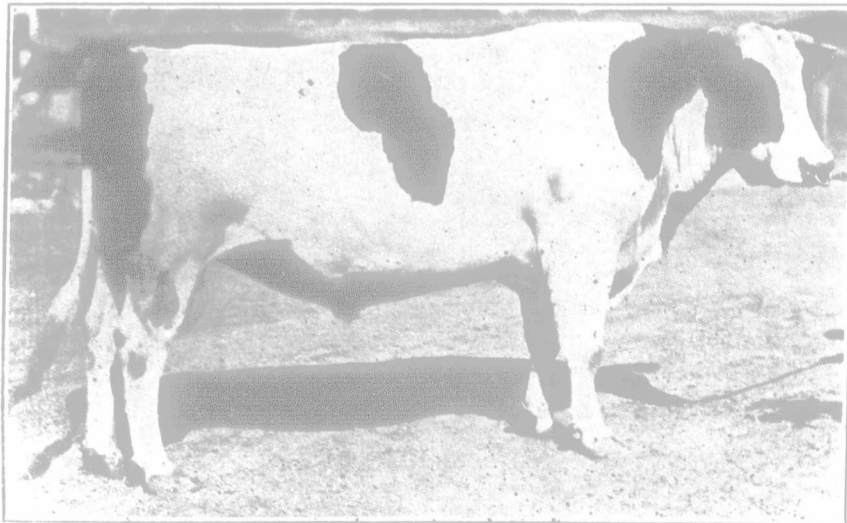
Next comes the polishing of the horns if an endeavor is to be made to give them that high polish often seen in the ring. Some breeders do not take the trouble to put on that high polish, but if there is time for it it will pay to do it and one experienced showman has thus described in the Guernsey Breeders Journal his method of putting on the finishing touches after the emery cloth is used as was mentioned in a previous article:

"A cup of some kind should be had, to be used to mix the paste in for polishing the horns. Take a small amount of Tripoli and mix with this enough olive oil to make a paste, mixing in enough oil to make the paste about as thick as the old-fashioned flour and water paste we used to make when mother wasn't round and we had something we wanted to paste. After mixing thoroughly, (the glycerine being used to cut the olive oil and when enough glycerine has been added to cut the oil the paste will have changed from a thick paste to that of a granular mass) and then add a drop at a time of glycerine until the oil is cut and the paste has the granular appearance. If too much glycerine is mixed in the paste it will not put that bright polish on the horn and is as good as worthless.

"Get three strips of flannel about three inches wide and two or three feet long, these can be torn off of one of the flannels used on the calves if there isn't an extra piece handy. These strips are to be used to polish the horns, much in the same manner as a boot black polishes shoes.

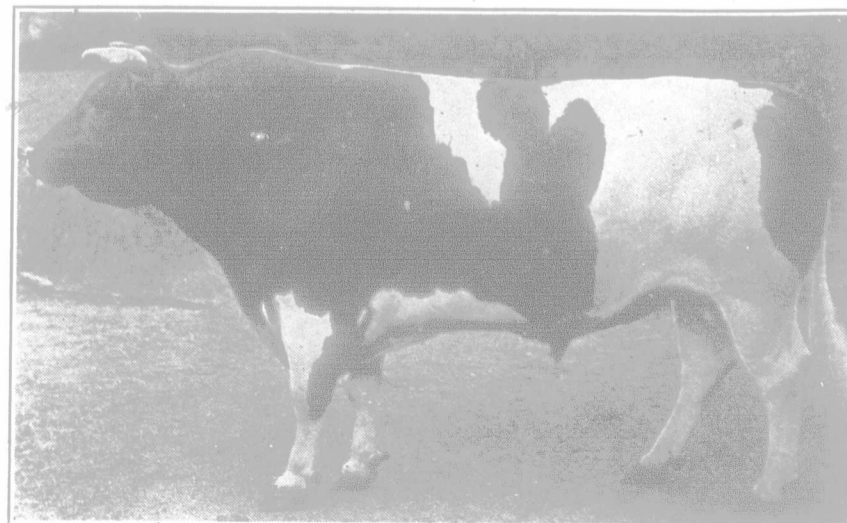
"Put some of the paste on the horn and with the hand rub it in well, being sure to get it to cover all the surface, rub hard with the hand, lengthwise on the horn. Next spread a small amount on one of the flannels and apply to the horn using a brisk stroke, bearing hard on the horn to cause friction, for it is the heat thus caused that makes the oils in the paste turn to a polish, the Tripoli being there merely to cut the surface of the horn finer, so that a high polish can be obtained. After the polish has started finish with a lengthwise stroke. Apply a few drops of glycerine to the second flannel and with the fingers spread a very thin coat of paste and glycerine over the surface of the horn. The way to put this coat of paste and glycerine on the horn so as not to get too much is to put a little paste on the fingers and rub it over the horn, then put the finger over the mouth of the bottle, tipping the bottle to get a little glycerine on the finger, apply this to the horn and polish with the second cloth, when this has come to a bright polish add just a bit more glycerine to the surface and polish with the third cloth. The result should be a very bright polish if everything has been just right. After a few horns have been polished it will be found a very simple matter and a very bright polish."

Now that the animals are clean and have their horns polished it is necessary to see that they do not get dirty before it is time to go into the ring. The manure must be cleaned away frequently so that the animals will not get stained and it is usual for one man to be constantly on duty in this regard. Even during the night at large shows one man generally remains with the herd to see that all is as it should be. While the herd is at the show exercise must not be neglected and



Korndyke Posch Pontiac.

Champion Holstein bull at Calgary for J. Laycock, Alta.



Terling (imp.) Vic Berbus.

Recently sold by auction at Colton Mains, Dumfermline for 2,600 guineas.

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while the animals are being exercised it is not a bad idea to take them into the ring for a little practice in posing and standing as they are wanted.

If the herd is to appear right all through, the tails must be given some attention, which means washing, braiding and, where washing will not remove the strain, whitening. The breeder can, of course, use his own judgment as to how nicely the herd is made to look for the visitors at the fair, but for the show-ring there should be no discount on its appearance. The dirt should be washed out of the tail as far as possible with clean water and soap, followed by rinsing in alum water which will cut away the soap and make the hair more or less curly. Next use a water in which enough whitening has been used to make the solution a strong milky color and then braid up in small braids while wet. After braiding, soak in the whitening again, keeping the latter well stirred up, and afterwards tie the braids together until the following morning.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

Cows that are to be shown in milk will have to be milked out early enough so that when they go into the ring they will show a full udder. Usually some member of the cattle department of the fair will see that the cows are milked out dry and arrangements will have to be made as to the proper time for milking. Sometimes cows carry udders the teats on which are not well placed and in such cases there are tricks known to the trade which can be used to give the teats a better temporary set that may last while the animal is in the ring. Collodion is occasionally used to draw the teat into a better position and is removed before the animal enters the ring. Feeding and watering is also a matter of nicety of judgment in order that the animals will be filled out nicely while in the ring. Animals that are not eating or drinking as much as they should are sometimes given a change of feed, especially of hay, the morning before showing and a little extra salt to encourage their thirst. If the animal is thirsty and hungry it can be allowed to eat and drink just enough to fill it out nicely when the time approaches for entering the ring. It is rather hard sometimes to draw the line between honesty and dishonesty where some of these "dodges" are concerned. Certainly the animal has a right to look at its best and it is just as certain that where an animal has been made to look better than its

heads down or sidewise, or resting on three feet. One eye should be on the judge and the other on the animal all the time. Moreover, keep up the good work until you are actually out of the ring again, because you are never sure of the prize until the ribbon has been actually handed out and after that it is only fair to act as though you appreciated the decision in favor of your animal. Showing an animal properly is a good hard job, but is worth doing well because that is what the herd is taken to the fair for. It is also good business for the same man to show the same animals all the time. He and the animal get to know each other and it will be easier to get the animal quickly into a new position. Finally it is always well to remember that sportsmanship in the ring is a good thing and demands that if things go against the showman, he should be a good loser.

Feed and Care of the Dry Cow.

Not all cows are allowed to go dry for a sufficient length of time to put them in good shape for another long period of milk production. In most large herds and in pure-bred herds the cows are given a good chance to rest and flesh up before freshening but less experienced dairymen often allow the cows to milk continuously, under which method they have no chance to recuperate and are thus handicapped at calving time. Authorities state that a cow will give more milk if she is dried up for a period of six weeks before calving than if she is milked continuously. The explanation of this lies in the fact that milk production is hard work and the cow gets no rest from calving to calving unless it is provided for her by drying her off. It is sometimes said that the effect of milking continuously is to weaken the calf but Eckle's observations do not, he says, bear out this statement. Injury to the cow rather than the calf is likely to follow. Probably if a cow is very thin and in poor condition the calf may be weakened to some extent, but the maternal instinct and the nature of the cow's body is to take care of the foetus first at the expense of the dam. It is too much to expect that the double burden of milk production and the foetus can be undergone by the average cow up to the time of freshening without injury to herself.

The disadvantage of continuous milking without drying off is that when freshening has occurred the cow will start off on a lower level of production and will

The Keeping Quality of Butter.

At the present time the bulk of the butter that is to be stored for any length of time is already in storage. May, June and July are the storage months, since it is then that a natural surplus accumulates, due to the fact that pastures are at their best and the majority of cows are at the period of heaviest production. As an illustration of this there were 2,086,915 pounds of creamery butter and 121,726 pounds of dairy butter in storage on June 1, according to figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This amount was 2.97 per cent. more than on the same date last year, and 40 per cent. more than was held in storage on May 1 of this year. The amount in storage at the present date would show considerably higher, since the make this year was late on account of the slow growth of pastures. Figures for the United States show that cold storages hold about half of the butter that is stored, while creameries and wholesale produce dealers each hold about one-third as much, and meat packers about one-third as much as creameries and wholesale produce firms. These figures probably apply approximately to Canadian storage stocks, but in any case the proportionate holdings are probably not constant. They do, however, give a fair idea of where the butter stays between the times of production and consumption.

Butter is not a product which can be stored indefinitely under commercial conditions, since even the best of butter when stored in quantity must be moved in from six to nine months or it will deteriorate. Commercial stocks of butter, if stored for periods of a year or longer, are extremely likely to entail considerable sacrifices in price, due to depreciation in quality. This is not to say that it is impossible to make a quality of butter which under carefully regulated storage conditions can be successfully held for a year or longer in small quantities, but where large quantities must be held under commercial conditions, chances of its holding up over a prolonged period are not good.

Successful storage of butter means the controlling of such agencies as air, heat, light and moisture, which if left to themselves will cause rapid deterioration. Heat greatly intensifies the action of bacteria, which are dangerous enemies of held butter. Exposure to air also lends haste to spoilage by the same agencies and

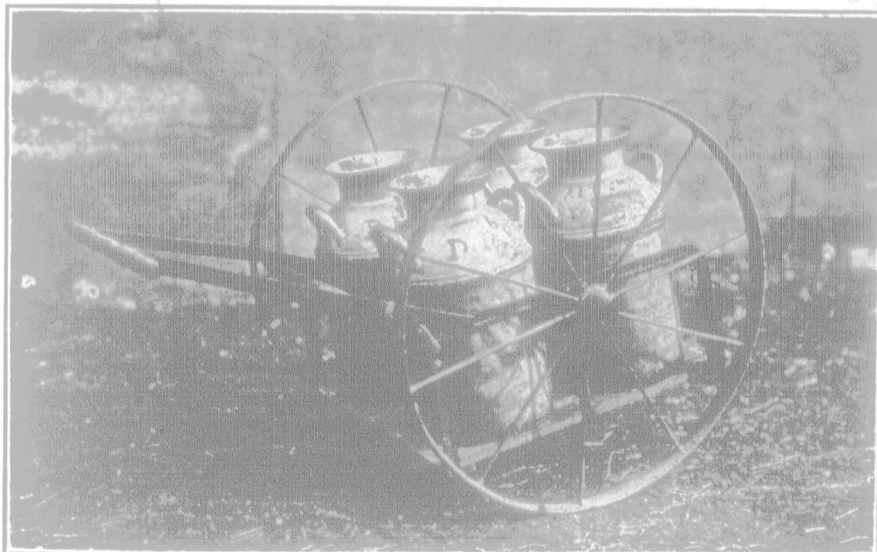
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A Very Handy Elgin County Milk Cart for Handling Milk.



A Milk House that is Commodious, Sanitary and Convenient.

best the real value of the showing has, to a certain degree, been lessened. The showman whose conscience does not bother him unduly will probably find several things, to do that will keep the judge busy as well as himself. Immediately before going into the ring the animal should be carefully brushed to remove any dust or dirt. After brushing, a flannel cloth slightly dampened with the oil composed of equal parts tincture of green soap, sweet oil and kerosene will pick up the remaining dust and put a bright finish on the hair. Care should be taken that too much of this mixture is not used as the hair may stick together. Comb out the tail very lightly after opening the braids with the fingers and loosening all tangles. This done and the best halters available on the animals with the registration papers and entry cards handy, everything is ready for entering the ring.

THE SHOWMAN ON THE JOB.

From the time that the animal enters the ring until the judging is all done and the animal is out of the ring again the showman must be on the watch all the time. Until the judging is done the animal must appear at its very best and every move must be watched with a jealous eye. The two essential points to remember are that whatever you know or think you know about the good qualities of the animal you are taking into the ring, the judge is the sole arbiter of the animal's worth and he will come to his decision on the appearance and behavior of the animal in the ring. The second point to remember is that your business in the ring is to beat the fellow above you and to do it in such a way that the judge will be able to come to his decision to the satisfaction of himself and all good judges who may be at the ringside. Many a chance of a good placing is utterly spoiled by the carelessness of a poor showman who frequently acts as though he believed his only duty in the ring to be the holding of the halter rope so that the animal cannot stray before the judge gets through. Splendid animals are frequently seen standing with

maintain a lower level than would otherwise be the case. Her body does not get a chance to flesh up and the lack of a rest does not give her a chance to get into condition for heavy milking again. The result is that she does the best she can under the circumstances. Under average conditions the cow should be dry at least six weeks and if she is run down in flesh two months will not be too long. Some cows are much more persistent milkers than others and are, therefore, more difficult to get dry. Ordinarily by milking only once a day for a time and then once every two days the yield can be decreased so that after about two weeks it will decline to about a pound per day, and milking may be omitted entirely. For a few days the udder will fill up but if the milk is not drawn it will be reabsorbed into the system again and no harm will result. With more persistent milkers that are yielding more heavily, the amount of feed should be reduced, cutting off all grain or meal, and if necessary feeding nothing but timothy hay until less milk is given. When the yield gets down to about 10 pounds daily milking may be stopped.

Good pasture is about all the dry cow needs if she is in good flesh. Her condition should guide the owner as to what to feed. The principal point to consider, aside from her general health, is that she should be in good flesh at calving so that she may have some reserve with which to begin at a high level of production. Exercise should accompany good feeding and if she is on good pasture she will, without extra care, get the best kind of exercise. If a cow is in poor condition she will need a generous grain ration to put her in good flesh and when feeding one should remember that she is carrying a calf which will require extra feed. A few days before calving she should be put on a more laxative feed if she is in the stable, but if she is on pasture no special laxative is usually necessary. Milking before calving is not generally considered advisable except with the heaviest milkers that are likely to suffer from too much distension of the udder.

through oxidation, so that comparatively large packages are used in order to decrease the amount of surface area exposed to the air. Hermetical sealing is at least approximated by paraffining the insides of the butter boxes and lining them with brine-soaked parchment to exclude air and light as fully as possible. Dampness causes mold and dryness is therefore essential. Summing up the effect of cold storage upon the quality of butter, Hunziker, in his very excellent book on the butter industry, says:

"1. Age tends to deteriorate the flavor of butter. The rapidity and intensity of this deterioration, other facts being the same, is influenced largely by the temperature of storage. At the usual temperature of commercial cold storage, -6 to -10 degrees F. the changes in flavor are usually very gradual.

"2. The most predominating flavor defect which butter develops is the flavor known as cold storage flavor. In the case of butter that was of good quality when it first went into storage, the development of the storage flavors may be very slight. Butter of poor quality usually shows very great deterioration in storage; the flavor defects may be numerous and often one flavor may succeed another as storage progresses. An oily flavor may develop into a metallic flavor, and this in turn may give place to a fishy flavor, etc.

"3. The quality of the cream from which the butter is made largely governs the keeping quality of the butter in storage. Butter made from a poor quality of cream cannot be expected to withstand rapid and intense deterioration in storage.

"4. The analysable chemical changes which butter undergoes in storage are very slight, even in butter which has yielded to most pronounced flavor changes. The exact changes, and the constituents of the butter which are changed, that are responsible for the development of specific flavor defects have not been determined in the great majority of cases. It is assumed with reasonable certainty, however, that rancidity and



ineas.

tallowiness are due to cleavage of the butter-fat, rancidity through bacterial or enzymic action or both, and tallowiness through chemical action. The characteristic flavor of cold storage butter and its derivations such as oily, metallic and fishy flavors, are generally assumed to result from the decomposition of the non-fatty constituents of butter.

"5. The most active agents bringing about deterioration of butter in cold storage appear to be cream with a high acid content, the presence in cream and butter of metals, such as copper and iron, and their salts, and the air incorporated in the butter and bacteria and enzymes; though the influence of micro-organisms is considered of indirect rather than of direct nature.

"6. In order to insure, with reasonable certainty, butter of good keeping quality, and minimum deterioration in commercial cold storage, the butter should be made from cream of good quality and low acidity, transported in cans that are free from rust, and handled in vats, pasteurizers and conduits properly tinned and the surfaces of which are kept bright and free from accumulations of oxidized or dissolved metal. The pasteurization should be thorough and preferably by the flash process at 176 degrees F. or over, or the holding process at 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes. The butter should be worked in the normal way, avoiding over-churning and over-working and excessive incorporation of air. All equipment and rooms in the factory in which the cream and butter is handled and exposed should be kept clean, the butter should be packed and stored under approved conditions and should reach the cold storage with the least possible delay after manufacture."

### Western Ontario 1919 Dairy Statistics.

Dairy production statistics for 1919 in Western Ontario have just been collected and compiled for the Bureau of Industries by F. Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor or Western Ontario. These statistics show an appreciable growth in the dairy industry of this portion of Ontario especially where values of dairy products are concerned, the increase in this respect over 1918 amounting to no less than \$5,000,000.

The total dairy production of 269 factories, including 125 cheese factories, as well as the condensers, milk powder plants, auxiliary, city dairy plants, etc., possessed a value of \$24,971,188.30 made up as follows: 25,833,912 pounds butter creamery worth \$14,043,624.60; 17,196,301 pounds cheese worth \$4,696,653.82; 224,449,006 pounds milk sold to condensers, milk powder plants, auxiliary city dairy plants and including milk shipped by cheese factories in fall and winter, worth \$2,756,484.84; cream sold as above worth \$53,287.18; 171,381 pounds whey butter worth \$87,487.87; whey cream sold worth \$62,565.09; 526,062 pounds butter made at combined factories worth \$271,084.90. These values are net values to the patrons who supplied well over 1,000,000,000 pounds of milk of which 194,834,493 pounds went into cheese and about 650,000,000 pounds into butter, in addition to the condensery, milk powder, and city milk supply. The county of Oxford makes a wonderful showing. There were produced in this county in 1919, 5,324,980 pounds of cheese worth \$1,475,748.60, from 61,689,429 pounds of milk; 146,348,838 pounds milk sold for city milk condensery and milk powder purposes worth \$3,746,913.28; whey butter worth \$12,585.28; whey cream worth \$26,316.93; 259,405 pounds creamery butter made at creameries worth \$143,238.36; and 71,100 pounds butter made at cheese factories worth \$41,007.01. Thus from 216,300,892 pounds of milk manufactured in the county patrons received practically \$4,000,000, in addition to what was sold to milk distributors for local consumption. In other words Oxford county alone could have supplied in 1919, after meeting the requirements of its population, more milk than was utilized in 1918 by the combined condensing milk powder and evaporated milk industries in the whole Province of Ontario (216,300,892 pounds as compared with 216,237,844 pounds). To put it another way, Oxford county sold last year an amount of milk equal to 83 per cent. of the total quantity required for the whole condensing industry over the whole of Canada in 1918. Who says dairying in Oxford is going backward even though there were only 5,000,000 pounds of cheese produced instead of 12,000,000 pounds which has been the case in times past? One thing is very interesting. One company alone bought 74,153,000 pounds of whole milk from dairymen in Western Ontario in 1919. Another bought about 50,000,000 pounds and seven companies, two of which each used less than the largest cheese factory, bought nearly as much milk as the 125 cheese factories in all of Western Ontario. This sounds like

one reason for the organization of milk producers associations.

## HORTICULTURE.

### More Commercial Orchards Needed.

It is common to differentiate between the so-called "farm" apple orchard and the "commercial" orchard. There is, however, no clear-cut definition between them that we know of because a farm orchard may readily be a commercial proposition. There is, however, this reason for the difference, that the farm orchard is, generally speaking, rather small and forms only one of several lines of production which position tends to minimize its importance in the eyes of most farmers. The growing of fruit is a minor proposition on the average farm, and the farmer with an orchard of five acres or less lays far too much emphasis on this fact for his own good. The commercial orchard, whatever its size, is operated as a separate proposition with the idea of making as much money from it as possible. It is usually larger than the farm orchard, and may run from five to a hundred acres. Even the smallest commercial orchard, whether on a mixed farm or on a straight fruit proposition, is run so to speak for itself alone and not primarily in relation to other crops and lines of production. The fact is abundantly recognized if the owner is a good grower that spraying must be done at certain times to be effective. Pruning is done every year as heavily as necessary, and not merely on off days when nothing else is pressing. The orchard is cultivated and fertilized with the idea of producing full crops of good fruit and not merely to keep the trees alive. Apple growing is made a business by the "commercial" grower, and not merely a sideline to hog raising or wheat production. The commercial orchard, in other words, is more of a specialty, and thus receives more attention than the farm orchard, although as intimated before some farm orchards can properly be classed as commercial orchards, because they are given the requisite amount of attention and care. Unfortunately for the quality of fruit production



Ideal Cultivation in a Niagara District Peach Orchard.

in Eastern Canada, apple growing has been encouraged with too little thought of the ultimate results. In one sense this encouragement was justifiable because there are very large acres in Ontario and Nova Scotia, for instance, where orchards have been freely set out and where, owing to fortunate combinations of soil and climate, excellent fruit can be produced. The unfortunate part of it all is that much fruit is not produced, because the bulk of the orchards are from orchards which have been set out because Neighbor Jones had a well-cared-for and profitable orchard. Just how the orchard would fit into the rest of the farm scheme was never considered, and in a great many instances what could be a real money-making proposition degenerates with increasing age into an eyesore. The average owner of a mixed farm has not the right turn of mind for successful fruit growing. The significance of such orchard operations as spraying, pruning and the growing of cover crops is not appreciated, because the other crops common to the farm do not require these operations, and the result is a run-down, unproductive, sod orchard that is a losing proposition.

We need more orchards of the commercial kind. We need orchards that will be cared for and made assets of the agriculture of Eastern Canada. There is abundant opportunity for the development of the apple industry, because we can grow first-class fruit. As it is we cannot even hold our own markets against competition, and our apple industry is rapidly going backward. We want to encourage men to grow fruit of a high quality in our best apple areas so that the land there will be used to best advantage. If farm orchards

are planted they should be large enough to warrant special attention, and there should be some study of the relation of the apple to other farm crops in order that more land may not be made unproductive, due to occupancy by poorly-cared-for orchards. For the commercial orchard of five acres or more—preferably ten acres or over—there is undoubtedly a bright future ahead if an effort is made to grow good fruit, but for the small farm orchard, unless it is practicable to give it the same degree of care as will more certainly be given a larger one, the future as we view it is entirely problematical. The man who has a small orchard, no matter who he is, is foolish not to take care of it as well as possible, but we feel also that the man who contemplates planting a small orchard (under five acres) at this time at least, is foolish if he goes on with it.

## POULTRY.

Last year's oats are poor laying feed. They contain far too much hull for the hen to digest economically.

With careful culling and intelligent feeding it will pay to keep at least one hen per acre on the average farm.

Cull the flock now and market the poor hens. One third at least of the birds in the average flock should be disposed of.

If the hens are not laying try giving some sour milk to drink. Even clean, fresh water is not available for some farm flocks.

When choosing a poultry house plan for the farm flock either the open front type or the one with a straw loft will prove satisfactory.

Separate the sexes of the growing chickens as soon as possible. The lighter breeds, such as Leghorns should be separated at six to eight weeks old.

Perhaps the hens would lay more eggs if they got more to eat. If a hen must work long hours to keep herself alive she has not a great deal of time left for egg production.

Look for the hen that has a deep body, especially behind. The pelvic bones should be thin, pliable and far apart and the wider the span between the keel bone and the pelvic bones the better.

If you see a hen going lame or if you find one that is extremely light in weight the chances are that she is tubercular and should be killed and buried. Every such hen is a menace to the remainder.

If by any chance some hens should be found in the flock that are too fat as shown by a heavy weight of fat behind, they should be marketed as they may die of apoplexy if the weather should get too hot.

### Poultry Record of Performance "A".

In a recent issue the rules and conditions surrounding the egg-laying competitions constituting the Record of Performance "A A" for poultry were given. It is now announced that the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is now ready to receive entries for section "A" of the R. O. P., namely, the inspection of trap-nested flocks on individual poultry plants. The R. O. P. for poultry is similar in purpose to the record of performance for cattle and is open to any breeder of poultry in Canada. Owners of flocks not being trap nested can only qualify birds by entering them in one of the standard egg-laying competitions under section "AA", but where birds are being trap-nested qualification can be secured through a system of inspection maintained by the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. If the inspection proves satisfactory to the inspectors certificates will be issued for all birds that have laid 150 eggs or more in 52 consecutive weeks. Those desiring to make entries should communicate with the Department at Ottawa and secure an application form together with a copy of the rules and regulations. The following are the rules and regulations governing section "A" of the Record of Performance for poultry:

All entries shall be made upon forms supplied by the Department and subject to the following rules and regulations.

All entries should be addressed to the Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Envelopes so addressed do not require postage.

Applications for entry must be received at Ottawa, at least thirty days in advance of the date it is intended the record shall commence. No entries will be accepted after December 1st.

Only pure-bred stock of standard varieties and free from standard disqualifications may be entered.

The minimum entry shall not be less than ten birds from any one flock, and all birds entered shall be identified by a sealed and numbered band.

There shall be a minimum entry fee of five dollars (\$5) for the first twenty-five birds entered or part thereof and an additional entry fee of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for each additional twenty-five birds or part thereof. Entry fees shall accompany the application for entry. Fees should be forwarded in the form of a Post Office Money Order or Express Order or certified cheque

and should be made payable to the Accountant of the Department of Agriculture.

All stock entered shall be trap-nested during the period of the official test, which in no case will exceed fifty-two consecutive weeks.

Records may commence from the date a bird lays her first egg in the trap-nest on or after September 1st, and on or before December 31st, providing the requirements of entry have been complied with (see Rule 3). In the event of a bird commencing to lay after January 1st, the record year of fifty-two consecutive weeks shall date from January 1st.

Only eggs actually found in trap-nests shall be counted and the entrant shall record or cause to be recorded each egg as laid and shall keep posted for the information of Inspectors and others a record of same.

Entrants shall use prescribed record forms which may be obtained upon request from the Poultry Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

The original of the weekly house record shall be mailed. All flocks will be placed under systematic, unannounced inspection. Official visits will be at irregular intervals.

All equipment on inspected plants shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

In the event of any outbreak of disease upon a poultry plant, inspection may be discontinued.

The receipt by an entrant of written notice that official inspection is being discontinued shall constitute notice of the cancellation of entries in the Record of Performance.

The fullest information shall be given to official inspectors and any entrant who offers opposition renders his entry liable to cancellation.

At the end of the record period a statement of the complete record will be returned to the owner and the owner required to take an affidavit that the weekly statements sent in and thereby recorded in annual form is a true and correct statement of the actual number of eggs laid by the individual bird or birds referred to in the statement.

### Breakage of Eggs in Transit.

A recent review of the egg situation by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa has the following to say:

"Home consumption is good. Production is declining. Very few are now going into the coolers. The quality of present arrivals is showing the effects of heat and the shrinkage in consequence is considerable. The damage from breakage in transit is reported very heavy. Rough handling by the employees of the Express and Railway Companies is said to be the chief cause, but in addition bad packing and poor packages is responsible for some of the damage. At the present high cost of eggs, this loss from breakage is a very serious matter. The United States express and railroad officials met the egg receivers recently in an effort to find some means whereby some of the breakage in transit might be eliminated. Several causes were found to contribute to the present unsatisfactory conditions, the chief being, carelessness among employees, the use of unsuitable containers, poor packing, and accumulation due to freight congestion."

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Crop Conditions in Central Ontario.

When the crops are ripening is an excellent time to take a trip through the country. The farms are looking their best, and it is an education to see the different crops growing on the different types of soil, and to note the probable yields. A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had occasion to motor through parts of Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo and Wellington Counties. One cannot say that there is any "best" county among this quartette, as crops were looking exceptionally good in all, although there were sections that appeared to be more favored than others. At time of writing, August 7, oat cutting had commenced in all four counties, although many of the fields were being cut on the green side. Several fields that were in stook did not show up just as well as one would have expected from seeing the field before it was cut. However, the prospects are for a heavy yield of good-weight oats. The barley crop also stood up well, but some of it was cut a little green. Both barley and oats are ripening very unevenly. It is unfortunate that sow thistle has such a hold in many districts. Some of the fields just outside of London were comparatively yellow with this weed, and anyone who has had anything to do with it knows that it generally decreases the crop yield. The unfortunate part is that the good farmer living alongside of the indifferent one, has difficulty in keeping his farm free from weeds which spread by seed, as does sow thistle. On many of the farms around Guelph this weed was particularly noticeable. Evidently more thorough and judicious cultivation is needed to suppress this pest. Some fields of fall wheat were still in stook, but the most of this crop had been garnered, and some of the fields which had not been seeded had already been gone over with the plow. The writer had never before seen as much sod plowed at this time of year, in preparation for wheat, as was seen on this trip. Many of the fields had been worked down and where in splendid tilth. The prospects are that in the section travelled the acreage of wheat will be increased rather than decreased, as the Hessian fly was not nearly so prevalent as it has been through southwestern Ontario. Some of the wheat threshed weighs well per measured

bushel, and fields of ten to twelve acres have gone around forty bushels to the acre. Parts of Wellington County were severely hit by a storm some two weeks ago, which laid the crops low. Many of the heavy fields of oats have not come up again and this is going to increase the difficulty of harvesting. On the College farm the oat and barley crops are particularly heavy. Quite a bit of it will have to be cut one way, and there is a considerable acreage which from present appearances will baffle the harvester from gathering, and the mower will have to be resorted to.

The corn and root crops in the districts traversed are particularly promising. Corn has picked up a good deal since warm weather set in and there should be a good deal of refilling of silos this fall. Some farmers have their corn crop particularly free from weeds, while in other fields weeds and grasses were competing with the corn for moisture and plant food. The scarcity of labor has made the hoeing of corn almost prohibitive this year. The turnip crop is doing well but many fields of mangels are somewhat patchy. The frequent rains have brought on the second growth of clover exceptionally well, with the result that there should be an abundance of pasture this fall. Some crops of second-growth alfalfa were in process of curing, and looked like a good yield. Apparently sweet clover is meeting with favor in the counties mentioned. Considerable of it is used for pasture and several fields along the road were left for seed production. The crops stood five or six feet high in these fields and gave promise of yielding a profitable amount of seed. Judging from the appearance of many of the herds, this summer has been favorable to stock raising, as, with few exceptions, the cattle were in fairly good condition. In Waterloo County, a couple of large herds of steers were seen contentedly grazing on blue grass sod. They would average over 1,200 pounds and were getting prime for the block. Prospects are for a bountiful harvest, but many farmers and their families will be obliged to double the eight-hour-day if the crops are to be harvested in seasonable time.

### Plow the Unseeded Wheat Stubble Under.

Wheat growing is in jeopardy throughout a large portion of Ontario on account of the increasing seriousness of the Hessian fly infestation. If fall and spring wheat are to be profitable crops in Western Ontario and the lake counties, the fly must be combated. We are not aware of any instance where natural agencies have combined to eradicate or control this pest; it is up to the growers absolutely, and upon their methods depends the future of wheat growing in Old Ontario.

There are two broods of the Hessian fly—a fall and spring brood. If the fall brood is starved out or trapped there can be no spring brood and no infestation next season. Where there has been moisture of late the flies are emerging from the small flaxseeds that were imbedded at the base of the wheat plants. These flies will begin at once to lay their eggs and start the fall brood on its onward course. The first thing to do is get the wheat stubble turned under about five or six inches deep and the land rolled. We have observed many farmers skimming the land; that is not sufficient. The fly will come up through two or three inches of loose soil, but it cannot come to the surface if the land is rolled and compact. Plowing, of course, is contingent on whether the land is seeded or not. Articles recently published in this paper strongly recommended plowing down the stubble, and some have inferred from the recommendations that the stubble should be turned under regardless of future crops. Such is not the case. The authors of the articles, H. F. Hudson and Prof. L. Caesar, did not have in mind the plowing under of a good clover stand. The price of seeds and the value of the hay crop would make that prohibitive.

The various changes of the Hessian fly are undergone in the presence of moisture, and the showers in some sections over the week-end and early this week will encourage the fly to emerge. Where the fields are not seeded the stubble should be plowed down five or six inches and rolled. Where the land has already been skimmed, it should also be firmly rolled down, for the fly finds it difficult to come up through a hard surface. Farmers would be well advised to take this precaution immediately. The next attack on the fly should be late seeding, but we shall have more to say regarding that in the next issue.

Wheat is one of the standard crops on many farms, and if the fly is allowed to gain in numbers and momentum it will mean the elimination of wheat for a few years until the pest is starved out. By proper cultural methods and co-operation among farmers in the various districts, the fly can be, at least, controlled and wheat growing continued as a farm enterprise.

The annual picnic and field day was held at Monteith on August 6, and about 2,000 persons were addressed by the Premier, Hon. E. C. Drury, and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Manning Doherty. The Premier said that the North had been over-governed in the past and declared that the great need of the North Country was "concentrated, solid settlements," such as featured the old Yonge-Street-Penetang Road. The Premier also urged citizens of the North to take advantage of the recent legislation authorizing the exemption from taxation of improvements. The Minister of Agriculture told the gathering that the Monteith Farm would be made a breeding ground for live stock suitable for the North Country; also, in connection with the Department of Education, it was intended to establish in connection with the farm a continuation agricultural school, and later a normal school.

### Tariff Enquiry Begins September 15

According to an announcement made by the Federal Government at Ottawa, the long-looked-for tariff inquiry first promised by Sir Thomas White in his budget speech at the spring session in 1919 will be begun at Winnipeg on September 15. The inquiry will be conducted by the usual commission of cabinet ministers, the present one consisting of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. A. Calder, President of the Privy Council, and Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor. The last Government inquiry into the tariff was in 1907, and was conducted by the Laurier Government, and there has been an increasingly strong agitation for some years now for further consideration of custom duties, particularly from the Western provinces.

Sir Henry Drayton's announcement regarding the scope and work of the inquiry is in part as follows:

"The proposed itinerary of the commission is as follows: Winnipeg, September 15; Vancouver, Victoria, Vernon, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, Moncton, Sydney, Charlottetown, Halifax and Ottawa.

"The duty of the commission is to obtain to the fullest extent possible all relevant facts and circumstances affecting the necessities and requirements of production in all its varied forms, as well as the requirements and the necessities of labor. A statement of the principles which the various interested parties desire to be adopted ought to be made at the initial Winnipeg meeting in so far as possible. It is earnestly hoped that at subsequent meetings the exact facts supporting such principles be established, such facts to have special regard to the effect of present or suggested fiscal policies or customs rates on Canadian workers and Canadian production."

The policy of the Government, as announced by Sir Henry Drayton, during his budget speech, on May 19, called for a thorough revision of the tariff with a view to adopting any reasonable measures such as would (a) assist in providing adequate revenues; (b) stabilize legitimate industries and to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the proper economic development of the nation, to the end that a proper and ever-increasing field of useful and remunerative employment be available for the nation's workers; (c) develop to the fullest extent Canada's natural resources; (d) specially promote and increase trade with the mother country, the sister dominions and colonies and crown dependencies; (e) prevent the use of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer and (f) safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

During April, May and June of the present year, immigration to Canada showed an increase of 68 per cent. over the corresponding months in 1919, according to a statement made by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization. The greatest increase was shown in June when immigration to Canada was 109 per cent. greater than in June, 1919. During the three months in question 49,242 immigrants entered Canada. Of these 28,487 were British; 16,367 were from the United States, and 4,358 from other countries. In the five years previous to the war the total immigration to Canada was 1,661,425, of which 37 per cent. were British, 36 per cent. from the United States, and 27 per cent. from other countries. During the war period, immigration from Britain fell off. The total from all countries was 405,476, of which 18 per cent. were British, and 67 per cent. from the United States. During the first year after the war, 51 per cent. of the immigrants were British and 42 per cent. from the United States. Immigration to Canada from all sources during the fiscal year, 1918-19, totalled 57,702 persons; during the fiscal year 1919-20 the total rose to 117,336 persons, and during April, May and June of the present year 49,242 immigrants have been passed into Canada.

### Country Full of Fraudulent Subscription Agents.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is in possession of conclusive proof that fraudulent subscription agents are continuing their nefarious practices in the country, and we cannot too emphatically warn farmers to be on the look out for these unscrupulous crooks. Do not give your subscription to an agent, unless he has in his possession a letter from "The Farmer's Advocate" with the official stamp and signed by the Manager, authorizing him to accept subscriptions to this paper. Farmers sons and neighbors, known in the community do not, of course, require these credentials. It is strangers, jumping from one district to another with all sorts of stories to tell, who are robbing farmers of thousands of dollars. If an agent (or agents) is attempting to solicit subscriptions in your neighborhood without the proper credentials, will you kindly inform The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, who will gladly compensate you for the favor? Please give the name and full description of the party thus engaged.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending August 31  
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

## Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price		Good Steers		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 (U. S. Y.)	5,717	4,886	5,296	\$15.50	\$14.25	\$16.25	1,931	838	1,422	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	899	1,846	1,101	13.50	13.75	14.50	1,273	1,988	933	16.00	15.50	15.00
Montreal (East End)	892	1,813	1,203	13.50	13.75	14.50	767	1,768	640	16.00	15.50	15.00
Winnipeg	5,745	5,993	4,246	12.50	12.50	13.50	650	714	674	12.00	10.50	13.00
Calgary	1,615	5,795	1,202	11.00	11.25	11.00	214	—	111	12.00	—	12.00
Edmonton	730	1,894	645	10.00	10.30	11.50	131	578	99	11.00	11.00	12.50

	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 (U. S. Y.)	5,111	4,949	4,332	\$21.50	\$25.00	\$21.75	8,838	3,037	4,920	\$16.50	\$20.00	\$18.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	2,071	2,039	1,049	21.75	24.25	22.00	2,466	2,357	2,549	14.50	17.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,778	2,321	1,216	21.75	24.25	22.00	1,518	1,720	1,652	14.50	17.00	15.00
Winnipeg	2,935	3,640	3,125	19.25	23.50	18.50	1,010	807	922	13.50	14.00	13.50
Calgary	363	1,813	686	18.75	23.25	18.25	380	48	120	13.00	12.50	—
Edmonton	189	614	455	18.25	23.25	18.25	211	149	53	12.00	10.75	—

### Market Comments.

#### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

There was an increase in the offerings of cattle of eight hundred head when compared with those of the previous week. A lack of good quality was again very much in evidence and as a consequence the market was draggy throughout the entire week. On Monday the plants were all closed on account of the holiday, and as a direct result there was little trading on the yards, bidding being fully 25 to 50 cents lower on all classes. Most of the heavy butcher cattle sold from \$14 to \$15 per hundred, handy-weight butcher from \$13.50 to \$14.50, if of good grading and from \$11 to \$13 for medium. Good quality butcher cows moved well during the week, but at the close were off from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred below the previous week's prices on good killers. Only a few cows reached \$13, the majority selling from \$10 to \$12. Medium class of cattle suffered the heaviest declines being from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred off. Bulls sold generally from \$9 to \$10.50 if good, and from \$7 to \$8.50 if common. Common cattle held fairly steady throughout the week, and at the close were only 25 cents weaker, as packers evidently preferred the common rather than the medium stock. Cannery and cutters sold mostly from \$3.50 to \$5.50. The steady point of the market was the demand for stockers and feeders, especially on dehorned Western steers, the prices of which were fully \$1 above those for horned cattle. Good, breedy, short-keep feeders moved from \$12 to \$13, while well bred growthy stockers for which the demand was greater than the supply, sold readily from \$7.50 to \$9.50. The calf market was fairly strong until Thursday, on which day there was a decline of 25 cents. Choice veal sold at a top of \$20, and generally from \$17.50 to \$18.50. The market for heavy calves was draggy and at the close they were hard to move even at reduced prices.

Sheep receipts were heavy and as a result was a break in the market. Despite the fact that drovers have been advised of the possible result of heavy shipments receipts are increasing. Yearlings and ewes sold fairly steady, but showed weak spots at times; yearlings moved from \$12 to \$13, and good ewes from \$7 to \$9. The lamb market closed at an extreme of \$2 per hundred below the previous week's prices. On Thursday trading was fairly active, and a little firmer with top lambs at \$15.50 as compared with from \$15.50 to \$16.50 during the previous part of the week. Further weakness will follow heavy shipments.

The hog market opened weaker at \$21.50 per hundred. On Tuesday selects were selling at \$20.75, and at the close packers refused to consider hogs even at the decline. The volume of receipts will govern prices during the coming week. The total receipts from January 1 to July 29, inclusive, were: 165,120 cattle, 52,767 calves, 188,064 hogs and 43,373 sheep; compared with 180,160 cattle, 42,438 calves, 208,302 hogs and 53,637 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### Montreal.

Apart from one good load of steers that arrived on Wednesday there were no good cattle on sale. The top price was

CLASSIFICATION	No.	MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)		Top Price
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	
STEERS				
heavy finished				
STEERS				
1,000-1,200	82	\$12.60	\$12.50-\$	\$13.50
	161	11.50	11.00-12.00	12.00
STEERS				
700-1,000	101	12.00	12.00-	13.50
	92	10.25	8.00-11.00	11.00
HEIFERS				
	19	11.00	10.50-12.00	12.00
	110	9.50	8.50-10.00	10.00
	248	7.10	7.00-7.50	8.50
COWS				
	40	10.00	9.50-11.00	11.50
	489	7.00	6.50-8.50	9.00
BULLS				
	19	10.00	10.00-	10.50
	299	6.00	6.00-	7.00
CANNERS & CUTTERS	68	4.50	3.50-5.00	5.50
OXEN	12			
CALVES				
veal	1,514	12.50	9.00-14.00	16.00
grass	526	7.10	7.00-	8.00
STOCKERS				
450-800				
FEEDERS				
800-1,100				
HOGS (W. O. C.)				
selects	2,368	21.40	21.00-21.50	21.75
heavies	344	19.00	18.00-19.50	20.00
lights	573			
sows	520	17.00	16.50-17.50	17.50
stags	44			
LAMBS				
good	1,199	14.00	14.00-	14.50
common	2,030	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.50
SHEEP				
heavy				
light	109	8.10	8.00-	8.50
common	646	7.00	6.00-7.50	8.00

\* Mixed lots.

\$13.50, and was paid for a pair of steers weighing together twenty-two hundred and seventy pounds and resembling to a certain degree a pair of young oxen. \$12 per hundred was paid for a couple of loads of steers in the ten hundred pound class, but these were not of even quality or breedy type. Thin, poorly-bred young steers sold as low as \$7. From \$7.50 to \$8 was the most common price for the majority of the heifers offered and for those weighing around seven hundred and eight hundred pounds. The best heifers sold with steers at the rate of \$12 per hundred, while some very fair grades of dairy breeding sold in mixed lots with steers and fairly good cows within the range of \$9 to \$10. Small yearling heifers sold from \$5.50 to \$7. A few fat cows sold at \$12, the majority at \$11, fairly good killing cows of dairy type around \$9 and common cows that could be used for butchering, from \$6 to \$7.50. Cannery and cutters moved from \$4 to \$5.50. Good milk-fed calves sold at easier prices, the majority of the sales being made from \$14 to \$15, and a few sales at \$16. The drinkers and the better grades that had been fed on grass moved from \$7.50 to \$12, and thin grassers at \$7. The lamb market was lower. A large percentage of the stock was very thin

and underfed and these conditions had a depressing effect on prices. On Monday a few choice lots sold at \$14.50, and the general run of good lots at \$14. On Thursday the lambs which averaged from seventy-five to eighty pounds each were moved at \$14, sheep sold from \$6 to \$8, very thin ewes as low as \$5, and choice young ewes up to \$9.

Hogs sold from \$21.50 to \$21.75, off car weights, on Monday, and from \$20.50 to \$21, off cars, on Thursday. Prices to date have been largely influenced by the demand for light weight hogs for the local store trade. Increased receipts would doubtless cause the price to conform to packers quotations, which are based on export conditions, and which are likely to be lower than the prices which have prevailed during the last two months. There has been considerable dissatisfaction over the cutting of sows by \$4 per hundred below select prices, but the packers claim that there are more sows being offered than they can sell readily. A few smooth young sows may go through as selects or heavies, but the majority are weighed out at the cut mentioned or else weighed in mixed lots at reduced prices.

Pt. St. Charles.—The total receipts from January 1 to July 29, inclusive,

were: 18,583 cattle, 46,910 calves, 39,437 hogs and 16,245 sheep; compared with 19,564 cattle, 51,829 calves, 49,256 hogs and 13,712 sheep received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to July 29, inclusive, were: 20,703 cattle, 37,826 calves, 27,563 hogs and 13,605 sheep; compared with 21,993 cattle, 36,256 calves, 30,596 hogs and 14,147 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

#### The Wool Market.

The market for the 1920 wool clip continues fairly active. The uncertainty that prevails as to the placing of orders for woolen goods with the manufacturers still continues, and, although there are indications that there is a shortage of woolen goods to meet the trade, orders are not as yet being placed freely. This has caused the mills to be reticent about buying wool in large quantities, the result being that they are only taking a few carloads at a time. One encouraging feature of the trade is that low grade wools which had been looked upon as difficult sellers this year are moving fairly freely, and there is a growing demand for the finer grades. Another point of interest is that sales of Canadian wool have been made to buyers in Britain.

Much larger quantities of wool are being used for home manufacture this year than in the past, and indications at present point to a considerable decrease in the amount of wool offered to the trade on this account.

The withdrawal of wool buyers from country districts and the indifference of wool speculators has resulted in a very large percentage of this year's wool clip being forwarded for grading and co-operative sale. There is still very little effect being made to buy wool locally. One mill in Western Canada is offering 32c. to 37½c. per lb. direct to the farmer. In Eastern Canada there is a wide range to prices offered, these extending from 18c. to 35c. per lb. Quotations for graded wool are as follows:

Canadian Western wool.—Fine staple, 55c. to 59c.; fine clothing, 48c. to 52c.; fine medium staple, 56c. to 60c.; fine medium clothing, 53c. to 57c.; medium staple, 45c. to 48c.; medium clothing, 37c. to 42c.; low medium clothing, 35c. to 35c.; low staple, 25c. to 30c.; coarse, 20c. to 22c.

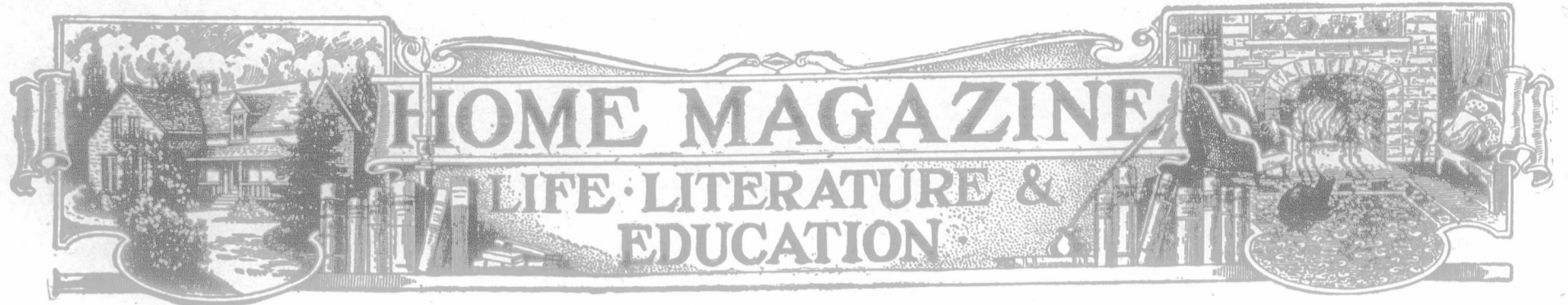
Canadian Eastern wool.—Medium staple, 50c. to 55c.; low medium staple, 42c. to 45c.; low staple, 30c. to 34c.; coarse, 23c. to 25c.

#### Chicago.

Cattle.—Market compared with a week ago, strictly choice handy weight steers and best yearlings strong; choice heavy beefs, slow; common, medium and good steers, 25c. to 50c. lower; weighty cows and best heifers, 50c. higher; medium and common kinds, steady to higher; Bologna bulls, 25c. to 50c. higher; others steady to 25c. higher; veal calves, \$1 to \$1.50 lower; good stockers, 50c. lower; undesirable kinds, 50c. to 75c. lower; good stockers, 50c. lower.

Hogs.—Bulk light and butcher hogs, \$15.35 to \$16.25; bulk, packing sows, \$13.90 to \$14.25; pigs, steady to 15c.





### [ An Autumn Walk With Deborah.

BY ALINE KILMER.

Over the limp and yellow grasses,  
Deborah, will you walk with me?  
You may gather gentians in purple masses  
And honeypods from the locust tree.

Brown leaves cover the partridge berry,  
Holding it safe for your questing hand.  
Barberry bush and cornelian cherry  
Offering scarlet jewels stand.

I will dress you up as an elf-queen, twining  
Bittersweet wreaths for your golden  
head.

Your leaf-brown cloak with its orange  
lining  
I will hang with garlands yellow and red.

We must leave this place while the sun-  
light lingers  
Lest the elves should covet your beauty  
bright.

The gentians fall from your tired fingers  
As I carry you home in the fading light.

### The School for Rural Leadership.

(Continued)

O. A. C. Guelph, July 30th.

AS I write there is a gay scene on the campus of the Ontario Educational College. From my window I look down at the shrub-encircled green, all dotted with young men, young women, middle-aged men, middle-aged women all in groups playing games—for this is the day of an athletic meet, in which both the "rural leader" aspirants and the teachers of the regular summer school are trying their mettle,—and finding the experience salutary enough after a morning of strenuous thinking processes.

I wish I could give you every lecture, every discussion, that has taken place since my last writing at noon of Tuesday last, because every item has been such as must be of interest to people who live in the country, but that would be impossible; as a man said to me this morning "You could get enough out of this to fill the 'Advocate' for a Year." The best I can do to-day, is to give you impressions, and shreds from here and there that seem outstanding. Possibly, also, a brief outline of the day's work might be interesting.

#### Program.

At seven o'clock (and they have "daylight saving" in Guelph!) the gong rings—and a fearsomely long and loud gong it is! By 7.30 everyone is in the dining-hall at the Consolidated School. At 8.15 devotional exercises begin in a room opening off "Massey Hall;" they are conducted by Rev. Dean Tucker, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the subjects which he weaves into his scriptural lesson are such practical ones as the following: "A Department of Health," "Child Welfare," "Widow's Allowances," "Divorce," "Care of the Feeble Minded," "Union in Social Service," "The Church in the Nation". . . Immediately following his address, which closes at 9 o'clock, President Reynolds of the O. A. C. begins one of his lectures. So fine are these, and so advisable is it that the rural people of this country know what is in the mind of the head of their own university, the Ontario Agricultural College, that the whole series will appear, practically in full, in these pages.

—But that fact is not to be taken as in any way derogatory to the rest of the addresses and the discussions arising therefrom. As I remarked at the beginning, space considerations alone prevent the passing on to you of every word. Incidentally, there is a way by which many of you can remedy this next

year: come and hear for yourselves. The Rural Leadership Conference is open to everyone interested who takes the precaution to send in application early enough to permit arrangements for board accommodation.

To resume: President Reynolds' address is followed, usually, by a talk from Mr. Maclaren (Assistant in work with Boys in Ontario), who deals with games and recreation, points out the character-building value of these in creating a fine democratic citizenship in Canada, and supplements his talk by providing blue-prints showing the lay-out of athletic grounds for various games. Mr. Maclaren also conducts the singing, and the "Rural Leaders" (as I said last week they do not consider themselves "bosses," but "rural leaders" is the name by which they are known here), will go back to their share in community work prepared, not only to revive the prime old classical favorites such as "Old Kentucky Home," but also to teach the modern jingles "Slumgullion Song," and "Old Macdonald's Farm." . . . After Mr. Maclaren's talk comes another lecture,—then all repair to luncheon. . . Afterwards, as an entire change on the program, Prof. Blackwood gives a lecture on soil constituents or some allied subject, Prof. Graham demonstrates useful farm or house machinery, and Prof. Moffat teaches a lesson on electricity, etc. Sometimes there is a trip to field or stable, in which the Professor marches ahead like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, and the "rural leaders"

troop after, as full of questions as the proverbial "five-year-old." . . . Next comes supper, then games until eight or nine o'clock when there are more singing and another lecture. At 10.30 lights go out!

Now you can see that, with all this, but the merest skeleton of the whole conference can be given in these pages—at least at present. No doubt the influence will go on for quite the suggested "year,"—personal reference, too, for we have no intention of destroying the Conference note-books.

#### Personnel.

—Yes, most of them are "preachers". Why not?—For who, if not the preachers, should be interested in rural community work? Among them are two missionaries from West China. . . There are a number of school-teachers, also, as one would expect. . . Last but not least there is one farmer. He came from near Wingham, just "made time for a week", as he says; he thinks some other farmers could do the same. . . Possibly a tenth of the total number is made up of women. I shall mention but four names:—those of Mrs. Todd of Orillia, an old friend of all Women's Institute workers; Miss Kate McIntosh, the one "woman assistant" to an Agriculture Representative in the Province; Mrs. Courtice of the Board of Education, Toronto; and Miss Marty of Toronto, the first woman School Inspector in the Province. Miss Marty is a Queen's graduate, and when she got

up to speak, the other night, the Queen's men greeted her with a hilarious Queen's "yell."

—Now you know, a little, who the folk here are.

#### Impressions.

Perhaps a reporter should not make comments, yet it is not out of the way, perhaps to state that, outside of President Reynolds' addresses (which certainly touch the question also, but go further) the great underlying current of thought pervading the Convention seems to be the new propaganda for Community Centres and Community work. Everywhere it crops up. Even when hearing about agricultural experiments the "leaders" seem to keep in mind the community at home and its advancement agriculturally as well as otherwise. . . Perhaps the War has left us this legacy. Out of all of the horror of those years, out of the welter of confusion immediately following, there seems to be growing this community idea—possibly as a hoped-for remedy for many "lacks." Nor will the idea crystallize with the community. Occasionally, even at this Conference, looms forth the broader ideal that dares to look even as far as international co-operation. "Great things from small beginnings rise"—And the community idea has already passed the stage of being a very small beginning.

A second great underlying idea is "education." Education, in short, seems to be strongly realized as a great panacea for all the shortcomings of to-day—education, physically, mentally, religiously—which of course brings us back to the progress, in every way, of the Community.

Just here—there was not time to tell all this before in last week's columns (in this paper) touching upon the Conference, but it seems necessary to give you some sort of bird's-eye glimpse of the people and the prevailing thought. Please accept apologies for the delay.

And now to a few concrete examples of the work and the addresses:

#### Some Echoes of the Speeches and Discussions.

**Women on School Boards:** Following my notes as they run, I find mention of women on School Boards among the first items. Mrs. Courtice expressed the opinion that it is "the religious duty of every School Board to have on it both men and women," and the statement was greeted with applause from the men. . . Mrs. Todd noted that "when women caught the vision of something beyond the walls of their own homes," they felt their especial work to be with the children, who can be reached in a definite way through the School Boards. After her own election to the Board in Orillia she received a note from a little boy, "we have too much homework in our room. I pin my faith to you"—a sally, which, of course, produced a laugh,—and the occasional laugh is very grateful in the midst of a Conference.

**Canadian Country Life Movement:** Those of you who read Pres. Reynolds' paper in last week's issue, will remember that this country life movement was definitely foreshadowed,—in fact forms the gist of his series of lectures. It does not mean that the country should dominate the town, but that each should have its fair share in all things, consonant with the highest development of the whole people. . . Early in the Convention Mr. Maclaren expressed his opinion that we should recognize such a definite movement in Canada, looking to an International Country Life Movement later.

**Uses of Community Play and Recreation:** Mr. Maclaren pointed out the benefits of this (1) To bring people together. (2) To overcome the deadening effects of isolation. (3) Good in-



A Pleasant Farm Scene, and an Excellent Farmerette Costume.





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fluence on character. Honor and many other good qualities may be taught incidentally. People learn to know one another better, and are less likely to become distrustful of one another than when isolated. Games also develop self-confidence and initiative, valuable assets in the game of life; also qualities of leadership—so necessary to every community and every country. . . He deplored the fact that town and village boys so largely dominate teams and associations for play; country boys should be represented. There should be an athletic and recreation association in every community—with a "play-day," games at the fall fair, etc. Everybody should be "got in," and the merely spectacular or professional avoided. By such a gathering denominationalism and cliques can be broken down, and the co-operation thus begun will naturally be extended to other interests of the community. . . It is a good idea to start with games that appeal to the eye, a target, quoits (with a big placard) a baseball diamond, etc. The minister and teacher can help greatly in getting things going.

In the discussion someone asked, What should be done if the school had dwindled to 6 or 8, and the answer was that this was an excellent argument for consolidated schools. . . Someone else said parents should guard against throwing all the responsibility on the preacher and teacher; the parents have a responsibility in regard to children's and young people's amusements, and should see that they have them in the right way.

**Social Service Council's Work.**

Mr. Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario, explained the work of that body, which aims to be what its name implies,—a council advisory to all other bodies doing work for uplift of the people. It wishes to be "a great arm of the Church," and to give help to every uplift body in a scientific way. One of its duties is to make investigations and keep information on tap, something a small body cannot very well do. . . In passing Mr. Agar noted that Premier Drury is Honorary President of the Council. . . This Council is for all—Roman Catholics and Protestants—and hopes to unite all for community betterment. It is to have both Provincial and local bodies. Its work will assist through legislation as well as education. Already it has been influential in bringing about mothers' allowances, an Act for which is to come in on October 1st. Its schemes include, *community organization, consolidated schools, child welfare, Canadianization of foreign-born citizens, industrial development, co-operation for University Extension, public health, better housing, censoring moving pictures, etc.* In short the Council will assist all bodies already active along any of these and other lines for public betterment and will act as a *Bureau of Information* for all. . . Mr. S. B. McCready is the Community organizer for Ontario.

Next day these notes will begin with Prof. Blackwood's talk on soils. President Reynold's second lecture will now be given place.

(To be continued.)

**The Deserted Village.**

The Second Lecture given by President Reynolds of the O. A. C., Guelph, to the Rural Leaders Conference.

THIS is not a dissertation on Goldsmith's well-known poem, but an account of the decadence of village industry in Canada. It is a sequel to the story of The Town Dominant. Yet I recommend you to read again Goldsmith's poem, and remember that history has the habit of repeating itself.

The industrial revolution in Canada with its inevitable consequence in the abnormal growth of cities, has destroyed the countless small industries which, a generation ago, flourished in the villages. Manufacturers, promoters and organizers of combines and mergers, and other apologists of our industrial system, declare that the change is all to the good. They declare that one great factory is of higher economic value than a hundred little shops, and city boosters cannot speak too contemptuously of the one-horse town. For forty years now, the small shop and the country village and town have had few defenders. I shall try to show that the country, where the farmer lives and moves and has his being,

has suffered from the change a great economic and social loss.

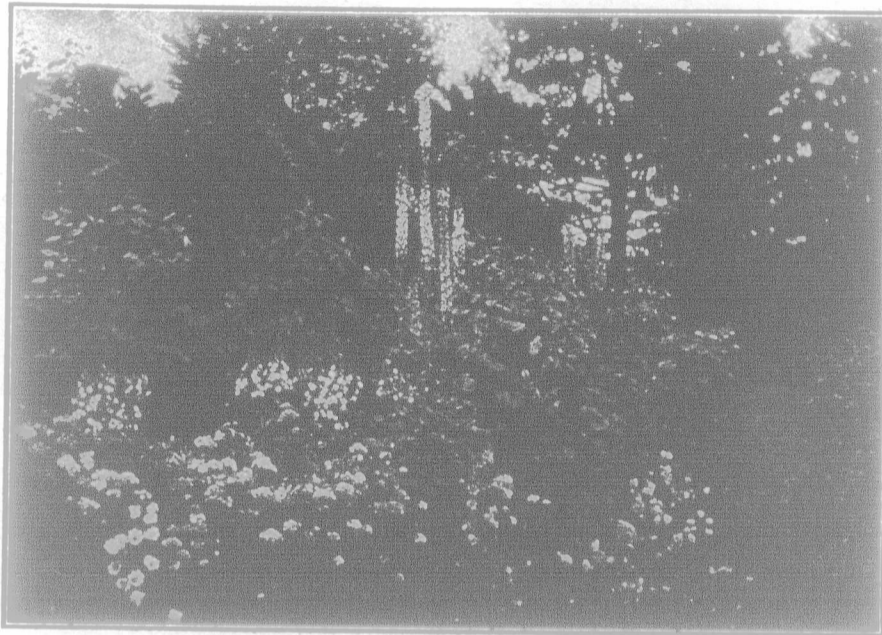
I shall not deal in generalities, but shall describe as specific instances two country villages with which I was well acquainted as a boy at home on my father's farm. So far as I have been able to discover the history of these two villages is typical of hundreds of village in Canada.

The first of these villages in its palmy days had a population possibly of three hundred people. In that village three brothers had settled. One established a carriage shop, making buggies, wagons, sleighs, and conducting also a general repair shop. Three or four carpenters and as many blacksmiths were employed.

ground, and coarse grains for their stock. The mill did just enough business to supply the needs of the village and country community contributory to it.

A two-roomed school looked after the education of the village children. The principal was a family man who had held that school for twenty years and besides being the village teacher, he was an honored and respected citizen.

That village for many years has been decadent. First of all the self-binder killed the rake-factory. Then the large carriage shops producing machine-made assemblages of lower-priced inferior wagons and buggies, gradually lessened the business of the carriage shop of the

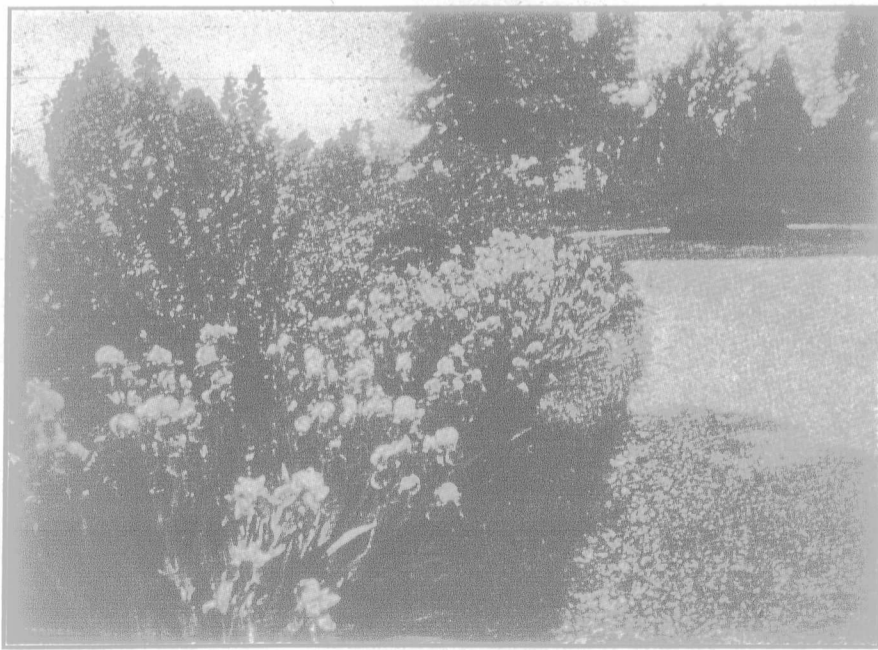


An Attractive Corner in a Garden.

All the parts that went into the manufacture of those carriages were made in that shop by those few men. From the raw material in iron and wood they fashioned the spokes, the fellos, the hubs, the tires of the wheels, the axles, the reaches, the boxes, the poles, and the whiffle-trees. Each man was a general practitioner in his own trade. The carpenters could run a lathe, use the draw-knife, or shape the fellos to the circle of the wheel. The blacksmith could forge steel, weld iron, or manufacture bolts.

Another of the brothers operated a rake factory, for the manufacture of wooden hand-rakes so generally used in

villages. With the closing of the carriage shop went the repair shop, and an important country economy and convenience disappeared. The patent brands of flour widely advertised, in time displaced the products of the local grist mill. Its trade fell off, and finally the mill was abandoned. By this time the population of the village had seriously diminished, as a result of the declining trade of the factories and the mill. Then the trade of the store fell off, as factory made clothing and mail-order goods from city houses took the place of the goods bought from the village store. Doubtless the storekeeper lacked enterprise, and the business keenness necessary to keep



Irises in a Lawn Border.

binding grain before the days of the self-binder. The third brother had a general store, where all kinds of dry-goods and groceries were sold, and butter and eggs taken in exchange or bought for cash.

These three men were thrifty and industrious, working at their own trades and acting as foremen in their own shops. They became fairly well-to-do, and forty years ago were important and influential men in the community. All were prominent in the church, and one of them was a local preacher.

There was a grist mill in that village, where the farmers could get their grists

abreast of the times. With the decline of the village population the school attendance fell off, one room was closed, and the big school once presided over by a man who is now a University professor has diminished to a one-room affair, where a dozen children are taught by an inexperienced school-mistress who has no intention of remaining long in the profession.

The second village which will serve as an example was still smaller. Probably one hundred was the extent of the population at any time. But in that village were a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop,

two shoemaker's shops and a general store. Four brothers formed a firm of bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers. Four or five day laborers lived in the village and worked for the farmers in the neighborhood.

Not a very important village society, it may be said, and not much loss when the industrial revolution produced its usual result in transferring all these trades and industries to the town. But wait. Where are the successors of these village workers to-day. Who are they and what are they? I wish to point out that the tradesmen I have mentioned, with the exception of the day-laborers, were all master workmen, working in the shops which they owned. Their successors have joined the ranks of the employed, or the unemployed, swallowed up in the great industrial army.

First of all, the change has resulted in an economic loss, both in the rural districts and to the nation at large. The country then, with the village as its centre, was self-contained and independent. All the services which the country needed the village supplied, whether it was to shoe a horse, to mend a fork, to sharpen a plow-point or to make a pair of shoes or a wagon. And the food supplies which the villagers needed, and which they did not produce for themselves in their barns and gardens, the country supplied. One trip from the farm to the village served a double purpose of supply and demand. During the war the towns and villages of Canada made it a matter of patriotism to aid production by going out to the farms and helping at the harvest. That service was a regular thing in the villages a generation ago, not for patriotism, but for economy and neighborliness. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the schoolteacher, the shoemakers and the masons suspended their business during the busy harvest and helped the farmers.

I recall a scene from my earliest childhood. One beautiful summer morning ten men went into a fifteen-acre field of golden wheat to cut and bind it. Five men with grain cradles over their shoulders, headed by my father, had undertaken to cut that fifteen acres by sundown. Five men with rakes over their shoulders, headed by my brother, had undertaken to bind the wheat as fast as it was cut. The men included neighbor farmers, laborers, and village tradesmen. Swath after swath of the wheat was laid in straight lines by the cradlers, the men working "in echelon," and as fast as the wheat slid from the teeth of the cradle the rakes of the binders were there to gather it into sheaves. It was a beautiful scene. The sun shining on the yellow grain, the rhythmic swing of the cradles, the sliding fall of the grain-stalks upon the teeth of the cradle, the swift motions of the binders as they made the bands with one instantaneous twist, wrapped their arms about the sheaf, and no sooner was the bundle in their arms than the sheaf was tied and flung away. It was an arduous day's toil, but it was enlivened with tale and jest and cheery greeting as the workers paused at the end of the swath for a moment's rest, or sat in the shade of the fence corner at lunch time. The job was triumphantly completed by the end of the day.

To-day one lone man, with a self-binder big enough and horses enough, can cut and bind such a field of grain as required ten stalwart men in the days of primitive agriculture. And the economists throw up their hats and cheer the good time that has come and the saving of labor that has been accomplished by mechanical inventions, and the cheapening of the cost of production. But there has been no saving of labor, and no cheapening of production. The labor has simply been transferred, and the cost shifted from one item to another. At the present day, instead of ten men in the open air and sunshine of the harvest field, working in neighborly co-operation, one man is in the field, and the other nine in factories. For the self-binder has to be manufactured to cut the grain. To manufacture the self-binder, other machines are manufactured to make its parts, and other machines to make parts of the machines that manufacture parts of the self-binder, and so on ad infinitum. The men who work machines in the factories to make parts of other machines that will be used to make parts of the self-binder, are not working in the open air and sunshine of the harvest field, with the chirp of the cricket and the songs

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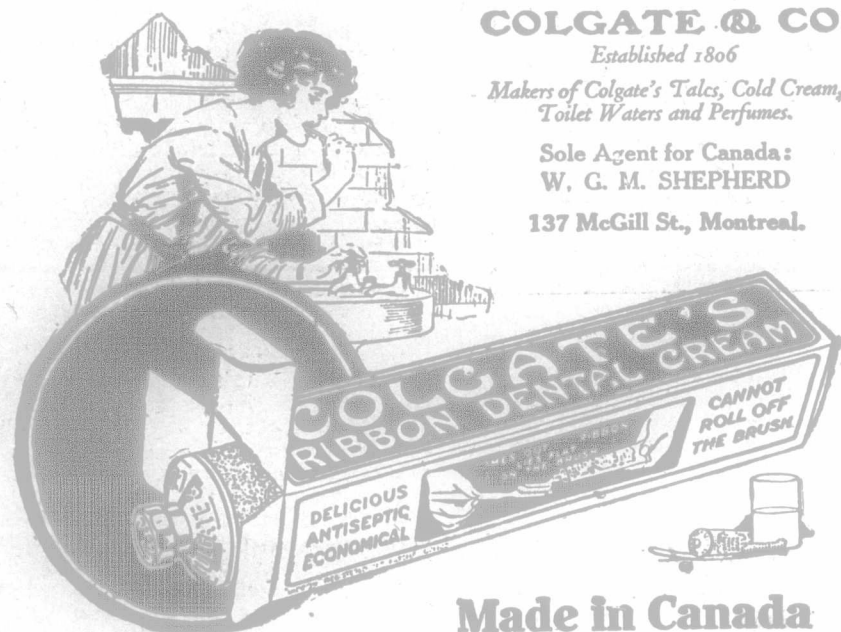
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of birds in their ears. They work, when they do work, in the grime and the dust, in the roar and the din of the factory. And they are not working in neighborly co-operation, but in a distrust and hatred of their employers, and in a growing discontent and resentment against the whole monstrous industrial system.

The upshot of it is this! Wheat cannot be produced as cheaply as it could forty years ago, and the social atmosphere in which the work necessary to produce a bushel of wheat is carried on, has been poisoned. For the atmosphere of the harvest field has been replaced by the atmosphere of the factory.

I put this question: Where is the old-fashioned mechanic that used to be a pillar of the church and a leader in the community? The old white-haired village carpenter comes to mind. He was a good carpenter. He and his neighbor the blacksmith made a wagon for my father about the year 1876. In the year 1884, when my father sold out and retired from his labors, that wagon was sold at auction for \$80. My brother bought it, and in 1913, twenty-nine years later, my brother sold the wagon again at his auction sale. Where will you find a factory-made wagon that will last thirty-seven years and still be saleable? This man was more than a good carpenter. He was a good citizen. I was no more fond of Sunday School than the average boy, but I remember still some lessons the village carpenter taught us little boys in the Sunday School.

It is not to be inferred that all these village tradesmen were good men in the orthodox religious sense—or Sunday School teachers. Variety is the spice of life. I should like to characterize another of our village mechanics of forty years ago, but in this instance too exact personal description might cause offence. The man in question is rather an important personage to-day in a community many miles distant from the village under consideration. Suffice it to say, he was known by the minister and the women and the church leader as a "wicked wretch". Somewhat profane, occasionally inebriate, he was not one of Goldsmith's fools. If he sometimes came to church to scoff, he was never known to remain to pray. He was in the habit of confronting the preacher, in season and out of season, with unexpected and embarrassing questions about Cam's wife, Joshua's son and Jonah's whale. I believe we were favored with better-prepared sermons at the country church because of the preacher's wholesome regard for this agnostic, who might or might not be in the congregation. Obnoxious as he was to the orthodox, many of the grown men and most of the boys, secretly admired him for the courage of his opinions and for his picturesque speech. Certain physical peculiarities—a bent leg resulting from a badly-set fracture and a habit of stuttering—gave him additional individuality. It may be a deplorable fact in view of his irregularities, but it is none the less the fact, that he added to the gayety of the community, and among those that we loved he was not the least. He did not originally belong to the community, but was an importation, and to our home-keeping wits a certain glamor and mystery surrounded him as a man experienced in affairs outside of our knowledge.

"But past is all his fame. The very spot Where many a time he triumphed is forgot."

Why describe these men? Because they were men, persons, individuals, not machines. Because, though belonging to the community in every respect, devoting their craftsman's skill and social talents to the community they were of a different social type from the farmers, and by their differences enriched the social life of the district. And by their departure the community has been socially impoverished.

The social life of the farm also has been impoverished. That necessarily follows when one man with machinery can do as much work at a specific task as ten men could do before. And though the proportion of rural depopulation is not ten to one, yet to the extent that the industrial system has transplanted men from the farm to the factory, the social life of the country has to that extent been impoverished. If the transplanting has resulted in making life happier and more serviceable, the change would be progress. But the work in the factories of Canada is not more serviceable than would be the

work of the same men on the farms, but less so. Not to mention the thousands and tens of thousands of men and women who find refuge in a city, and live by occupations that are called parasitic, because they add nothing by their labors to the material or moral welfare of the nation. Nor can it be maintained that the life of the worker in the town is in any way happier than that of the worker in the country. It is less so. The tragedy of it is, the system is established and it has created a class of people who can not find satisfaction in country life. We are becoming more and more an urban-minded people, demanding as a sort of intoxication the conditions and satisfactions of city life.

I close this serial "The Town Dominant" and "The Deserted Village" with an instance of rural depopulation similar to that with which the serial began:

RURAL DEPOPULATION IN ONTARIO.  
(From the Toronto World.)

"Figures given at the opening of an Ottawa school by Mr. Grant, the Minister of Education, are the most sadly eloquent that have come from any responsible source for many days. Last year Ontario had, out of a total of 5,757 rural schools, five schools with an average attendance of one pupil, 12 schools with an average attendance of two, 35 schools with three, 46 schools with four, 79 schools with five, 479 schools with six, and 1,400 schools with less than ten pupils.

A colonel of the great war lately visited the school house in which he taught thirty years ago. Where he had a daily roll of forty-five scholars, his successor could muster only fifteen. Some time ago a western farmer returned to the township where he grew into manhood. It is on the Huron shore, north of Goderich. Along four miles of the stone road, in his time, there were a hundred and four children attending school. The number had dwindled to four."

### Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

**Baby's Health. Some Important "Don'ts" and Some More Important "Dos" for the Mother or Nurse.**

1. Don't give the baby sweetened water the first day or two after it is born. In the first place, the baby has not acquired the sense of taste, and so it is unnecessary to add sugar to the water. Again, sugar is not needed and may actually do harm. The green diarrhoea seen this month is very often caused by sugar. So you handicap your baby by giving it sugar, because of the liability of colic and diarrhoea. Give it plenty of water but omit the sugar. It matters little whether the water is warm or cold, because within a few seconds after it is taken into the mouth the water becomes the same temperature as the body. The loss of weight of the first two days of the baby's existence is due to a loss of water; hence the value of giving water (plain water) freely.—Don't put milk or cream in the water either.

2. Don't give castor oil the first day or two when the baby is constipated or has colic. If you want a cross baby for months, just give castor oil. It is not necessary to give a purgative of any kind, because nature has provided a purgative substance in the breast milk. So put the baby to the breast 4 times a day for the first two days, or until the "nurse comes." Again, No Castor Oil. (Pardon this digression: Don't give castor oil to the mother. There is a whole lot less danger of her developing fever, blood poisoning, child-bed fever, if she is not purged. This has been the experience of the doctors in the New York Lying-In Hospital).

3. Don't feed the baby every time it cries. There may be a pin sticking into it.—Now don't smile. That has happened in the best of regulated families. The baby has to expand its lungs, and Nature finds crying a very easy way of filling out the chest. What is more beautiful than the full, plump chest of a baby? Then, again, he may be thirsty and this is the language he uses to express his wants. Of course he may be hungry. The chances are that you and I were fed whenever we "put on a demonstration." Our mothers had too many duties, too much work to do to fuss too much over the children; and then, too, we were made of tougher material than the children of to-day. We were ordinary crockery;

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*The best zest with all red meats*

*A pretty and economical cake filling*

*A beautiful garnish for fancy desserts*

**MAKE** plenty of currant jelly. All men like this piquant sweet. Children never get enough of it. You can use it in many ways by itself or in other dishes. Good home-made jelly is not only an enjoyable relish but a nourishing and valuable food.

### A Reliable Recipe for Currant Jelly

Gather the currants as soon as they are red. Do not let them over-ripen. Wash and mash them lightly in the kettle. Heat slowly until the skins look blanched and transparent. Turn the hot fruit into a flannel jelly bag wrung out of warm water and let the juice drip through slowly. It will take several hours. Measure the juice into a clean kettle and boil hard for ten minutes. Do not boil more than six or eight cupfuls at a time. Meantime heat in the oven a cup of LANTIC PURE CANE SUGAR for each cup of juice and add this at the end of the ten minutes. Under the most favorable conditions the jelly will begin to coat the spoon by the time the sugar is all dissolved. Sometimes it will need to be boiled for a few minutes more. You can tell when the jelly is done by trying a spoonful on a cold dry plate.

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It is pure and reliable and dissolves quicker. At preserving time you will find the larger packages specially convenient.



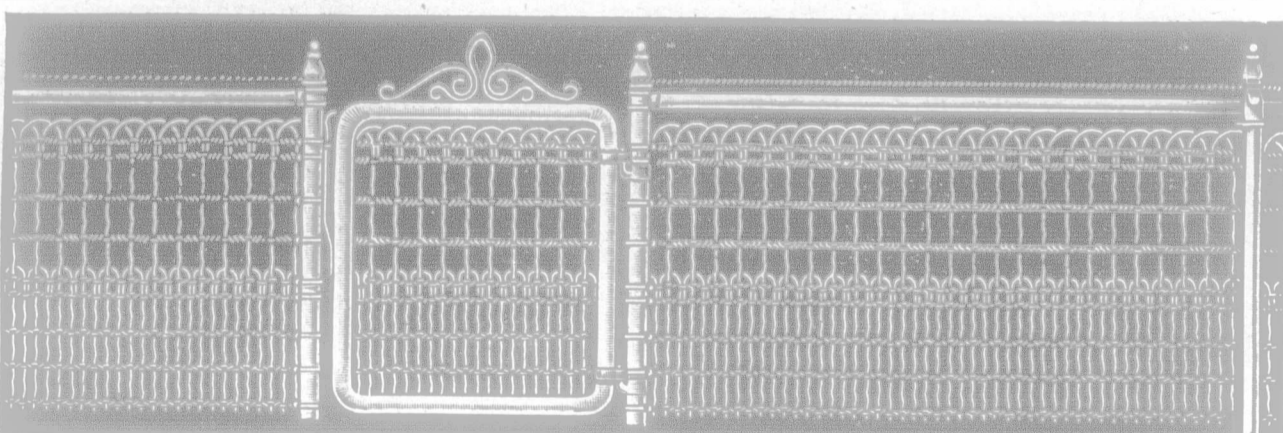
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MANUFACTURER OF STEEL AND WIRE FENCES

the children now are china and have to be handled accordingly.

Now, how often should you feed his majesty, the baby? Holt formerly taught every two hours, but this gives little or no time for the stomach to rest, and the stomach must have a rest like all other parts of the body if you expect efficiency. (The farmer's wife should have a half holiday every week if she is going to give her best to the family). If the babe is awakened every two hours its nervous system does not get as much rest as it needs. So you may expect the children of to-day to be nervous. Neither does it give the mother's nervous system a rest, and that affects the nurse, so that it is not of the best quality. The consensus of opinion, then, seems to be that during the first 3 months, every 3 hours is the best interval, and after 3 months, every 4 hours, or 5 feeds in 24 hours—at 6 a.m. (getting-up time); 10 a.m., after the breakfast dishes are washed and the potatoes peeled for dinner; 2 p.m., when you have the house cleaned of the men, and everything is peace and quietness; 6 p.m., just before supper; and then the last feed, at 10 p.m. Then peace and quietness for everybody till morning. The mother and babe should have 8 hours uninterrupted sleep. If he cries or is restless between feeds, give him water. He is most likely thirsty, more especially during the hot weather.

If your baby does not go to sleep soon after being nursed, or does not quietly coo when laid down, it is probably an indication that he has not had quite sufficient, and in that case you should consult your family doctor or otherwise take more nourishment, especially milk. You may have to supplement the breast feeding by giving modified cow's milk after the babe has emptied the breasts. Your family doctor can tell you best the exact modification of cow's milk to use after he has studied your baby. Your baby is different from other babies. For one thing, your baby is a millionaire's baby, and so demands the most careful study and attention.

### Health Slogan.

**The hotter the day the less clothes on the baby. Remember the baby may die of a heat stroke, and you may think it "cholera infantum."**

### The Children's Poem.

#### The Red Admiral.

Dear Children, here's an easy way  
To make a butterfly.  
First simply make an X like this—  
(Don't ask the reason Y!)

Then draw a line clear through the X,  
Inside a little bit,  
Then half a circle on the ends—  
Be sure you make them fit.

The wings, you see, are now complete.  
What next I hear you say,  
Why, draw a body for his wings  
So he can fly away.

Upon his head two feelers put,  
They call them Antennae,  
Come, hurry up and put them on  
Before he tries to fly.

Now get your paint box, Children dear,  
A deep black paint each wing;  
Across both have a scarlet band,  
For he's a gorgeous thing.

Then on the edges paint blue marks,  
Half-circles, if you please;  
And when he's dry he'll fly away  
Upon the summer breeze.

A cart containing a number of negro field hands was being drawn by a mule. The driver, a ducky of about twenty, was endeavoring to induce the mule to increase its speed, when suddenly the animal let fly with its heels and dealt him such a kick on the head that he was stretched on the ground in a twinkling. He lay rubbing his woolly pate where the mule had kicked him.

"Is he hurt?" asked a stranger anxiously of an older negro who had jumped from the conveyance and was standing over the prostrate driver.

"No, Boss," was the older man's reply; "dat mule will probably walk kind o' tendah for a day or two, but he ain't hurt."

# Hope's Quiet Hour.

## The Vision Splendid.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.—S. Matt. 5:8.

A chaplain at the front was preparing a young man for Confirmation. One day he asked the lad: "What do you think is the chief thing about Christianity?" After a little consideration this beautiful answer was given: "Isn't the chief thing that He's always there?" To be a Christian is to join the band of Christ's disciples and give Him loyal obedience and devoted love. In return, He is ready to give the priceless treasure of His friendship and companionship. As He said to friends long ago, so He says to-day: "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you. Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his Lord doeth: but I have called you friends." He went on to explain that the disciples had not chosen Him but He had chosen them, and sent them out with power to bring forth fruit that should not perish.

"The war is over," we say, and yet we still sing about "marching on to war." We still belong to the church "militant"—the army of the Great King. He has not disbanded His grand army, but is still choosing recruits and training them carefully; so that they may fight manfully under His banner against His enemies unto their life's end. There are personal temptations to fight against, and there is much evil in the world to be conquered. The Master was not satisfied to live His own life of spotless beauty, He was constantly attacking the evils of the world around Him. He told the people in high places that their lives were corrupt and their profession of religion a mockery before God and man. He sternly denounced those who grew rich through injustice and oppression. The priests and Pharisees might have let Him alone if He would have let them alone—but that He would not do! It is He who has made us ashamed of our selfish indifference to the needs of others.

When two of the apostles boldly declared in the temple courts, that the people to whom they were speaking had denied the Holy One and the just, had released a murderer and killed the Prince of life, they were arrested and a determined effort was made to silence them. But, instead of weakly submitting to authority, they told the great men, assembled in solemn council, that the Name of Jesus of Nazareth was the only name whereby men might be saved.

It was when the rulers, elders and priests saw the "boldness" of the two fishermen that they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. They had caught His spirit. They felt His presence, and the powers of this world could not terrify them. He had given them power, according to His promise, and they were "filled with the Holy Ghost".—Acts 4:8.

All through the Bible we find that the great times in each man's life are the times when he sees the Vision Splendid—when he becomes conscious of the Presence of God. Adam was afraid when God spoke to him in the garden in the cool of the day. Sin had stained the purity of his soul and spoiled his friendship with the Most High. God appeared to Abram after he had offered in sacrifice a heifer, a she goat, a ram, a turtledove and a pigeon. The patriarch was in a deep sleep and a horror of great darkness fell upon him, but the Lord made an everlasting covenant with him and he was known henceforth as the friend of God.

Jacob's whole life was changed by the wonderful dream which opened his eyes to the grand certainty of the Presence of God. "Surely the Lord is in this place: and I knew it not," he said in wondering awe. From that day he consecrated his life to God, though selfish scheming and crafty trickery were not cast out of his soul in a day. Faith may be small as a grain of mustard seed and yet be a living and growing force in the soul. Saul of Tarsus saw the Vision Splendid, and swung aside from his old ambition to follow the glory, which blinded but inspired him. The change in him was sudden and tremendous, but all natures are not the same. We can see little outward change in Jacob at first; but God had spoken to his soul and his inner outlook was changed.

Moses earnestly desired to deliver his oppressed countrymen. He tried—and failed. Then he gave up the cause and settled down to the life of a shepherd in the lonely wilderness. But God knew where he was and led him aside from his everyday work. There was greater work for him to do than feeding sheep. His splendid powers were needed by his enslaved people, and so God met him at the burning bush in Horeb and sent him on a hard and glorious mission. The Vision Splendid inspired him and filled him with courage to attempt an apparently impossible task. God was with him, and "one with God is always a majority." The might of Egypt was powerless, as the tremendous military power of Germany has proved powerless in our day. Those who fight God's battles, in obedience to His call, need not fear failure.

If you fix your attention on the difficulties before you, discouragement will weaken your efforts. Your "morale" can only be kept up by looking unto Jesus. It is under Him you are serving; and loyalty to Him means victory, even though you may not be able to see the issue of your efforts on this side of death. He knows, by personal experience, how disappointing the earthly outlook may be. He gave to men a perfect love, to the Father a perfect obedience; and His love was rewarded by shame and scorn, His obedience seemed disregarded by God. The little band of followers, knit to His heart by closest ties, was scattered in disloyalty and cowardly fear. Could any failure seem more complete and disastrous? Yet the dying Leader, with love for the world which had despised and rejected Him still warm at His heart, laid Himself and the cause which seemed to have failed in His Father's hands. The gift was a treasure of inestimable value, and no king on his throne has ruled so royally as the dying Savior on His Cross.

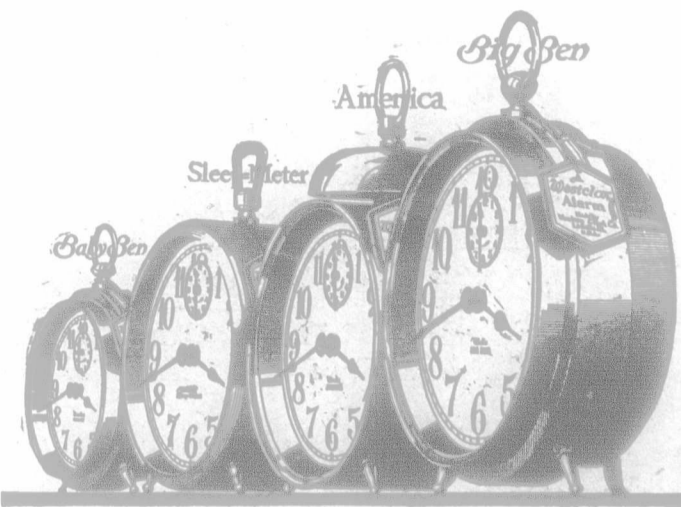
A few days ago a young woman said to me: "When I want to push a cause through, and need money, I go to business men and prove to them that it will pay them to spend their dollars generously. They are practical men and they won't spend their money unless they believe it will be to their own advantage."

That—according to her own statement—is her opinion of human nature. She evidently thinks it is selfish to the core, and that self-interest is the god of our Canadian business men. If that is true, but it is not true!—then we urgently need another fiery ordeal to burn away our cross and purify the real gold which God loves. The war showed that men and women cared for something greater than self-interest. And, having seen the Vision Splendid, a soul cannot be satisfied with the dull, ugly outlook of degrading selfishness. I heard, the other day, of a girl who had stepped out of a meaningless round of society "pleasures" into the vivid interest of "service". That was during the war. Now she finds it impossible to enjoy the old life of luxurious ease and profitless selfishness. Her soul has grown, and she can't go back, any more than a chicken can go back into an egg-shell or an oak into an acorn. You would be ashamed to eat a big box of chocolates all by yourself; and life is worth far more than chocolates. For very shame we can't spend the glorious opportunity of life in selfish profiteering.

Time is slipping swiftly away. The summer will soon be over. Soon, it may be very soon for some of us,—we shall have to give an account of the talents committed to our charge. We are as unable to do the work to which we are called as Moses was. But, like Moses, we can live victoriously if we go forth each day depending on the promise of God: "Certainly I will be with thee."

A Frenchman once said: "If there were no God, we should have to invent one." Men might gain a certain amount of courage by trusting to a god who was only an invention; but we need more than courage we need real power. You can't make an electric car move by "suggestion." The electric power (though invisible and intangible) must be real. And, unless God is Real and Living, faith in Him is a mockery.

The Vision Splendid is not self-suggestion or imagination. It is the Living God's revelation of Himself to a human soul. The pure-hearted shall see God, Keep your heart's door wide open for Him. Do not allow any ugly thoughts house-room. Consecrate yourself each



## Four well-known Westclox

YOU like an honest clock for the same reason you like an honest man. You can depend on what it says.

Westclox alarms make and hold so many friends because they run and ring on time.

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Big Ben, America, Sleep-Meter and Baby Ben are the four top-notchers of the Westclox line. But all Westclox alarms have this same construction. The men who make Big Ben take pride in making every Westclox right.

It will pay you to look for the Westclox mark of good timekeeping on the dial and tag of the clock you buy. Then you will have a timekeeper that you can depend on for honest, faithful service.

Western Clock Co., Ltd., makers of Westclox  
Peterborough, Ontario



Remember the tin  
**LILY WHITE SYRUP**  
comes in

### The Western Crop.

It is estimated that about 30,000 men will be required to work as farm laborers to assist in harvesting the crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising usual special fare of \$15 to Winnipeg, and will run special trains from Toronto, August 9, 11, 16 and 18. For further particulars, apply to ticket agents or H. J. McCallum, city passenger agent, corner Dundas and Richmond Street, London, Ont. —Adv.

morning to His service and kneel before Him for cleansing every evening. Perhaps like Moses, you may hear His voice at the bush,—it may be when you are picking berries or doing some other ordinary work.

It is not enough to find Christ. A selfish religion is certainly not Christian. The Vision Splendid is never given to a man for himself only. Moses was cheered by the promise: "Certainly I will be with thee," but he was inspired by the words: "I have sent thee."

Each of us is called, ordained and sent by the Master. You have your special orders, as I have mine.

"O that it might be said of me,  
"Surely thy speech bewrayeth thee  
As friend of Christ of Galilee!"  
DORA FARNCOMB.

### For the Sick and Needy.

Three gifts for the needy reached me last week. Mr. A. McG. called to see me and put five dollars in the Q. H. P. Two readers—"Marie", and a "Kintore friend"—sent three dollars each. I spent last week in the country and came home to-day to find my table piled with papers for the "shut-in". I must keep "on the job" pretty steadily in order to keep pace with the river of kindness which pours in from readers of "The Advocate." I hope you enjoy it as much as I do.

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

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AUGUST 11, and AUGUST 18.	From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches. From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

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Full particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, 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 a stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.

THERE was a funny little coincidence that I wanted to mention right after writing the "Pergamos" article, and would have mentioned in the very next paper only that other things came along. As you remember, I got very serious over Pergamos, and Krishna and Arjuna, and Mr. Allwards' monuments and all the rest of it,—very, very serious (not highfalutin," please!). After I had penned—or penciled, rather—the last word I sat there thinking for a moment, then picked up a book I had been reading. It was Sara Jeanette Duncan's jolly old story (*A Social Departure*) of the trip that she and Orthodocia took around the world about thirty years ago, and the very first words my eyes "lighted on," when I opened it were these: "Come inside (she is describing the inside of their house in Japan). The vestibule, you see, is about the size of a packing-box; we are careful never to turn round in it. A pair of ladderlike little stairs go straight up in front of you. The slide to the right leads to the kitchen, ah, the kitchen!—the slide to the left into the drawing-room. This apartment is neatly furnished with a picture. The picture represents a hermit in a severe spasm blowing a little imp out of him." (The Italics are mine.)

Now do you wonder that I laughed? For there was the selfsame story, only represented by a different form of Art!—the conflict between the gods and the beasts, the higher self and the lower. But I think I prefer the Pergamenian conception to the Oriental,—don't you? And I quite agree with the writer of *A Social Departure* when she says re that same "hermit": "Orthodocia says that in the same room with the hermit you really do not feel the need of ordinary drawing-room garnishings. He is so tremendously effective. But I would like another picture showing him in a state of convalescence."

No doubt, however, the intention of the artist was good.

Aren't coincidences queer things?

ONE of the U. F. W. O. members had taken me for a little ride in her motor-car, and the conversation turned on dress.

She was most enthusiastic.

"It's just nonsense," she said, "to put so much time and energy that might be used to better advantage on fussing over clothes! It's sheer waste! Don't you think it would make all the difference in the world if dress were even a little bit standardized?"

I agreed with her so heartily that I want to make public acknowledgment of the fact.—For haven't I, like the rest of you, let skirts down one year and toilfully shortened them up the next? And haven't I laid away perfectly good skirts that I liked, to hibernate for several years, because they were "two narrow," and donned wide ones that I hated, just because everybody else was wearing them? And haven't I—but you know the list! You've been through it too.

Of course no one likes to be "odd"—that's why we all like sheep have gone astray in this matter of clothes. You can be as odd as you like *inside* of your skin and if you are very watchful no one else needs to know unless you choose, but the minute you dare to be odd externally—it's a different story! I saw a woman in church last night (where were my eyes? Alas!) who wore a hat set up on the very tip-top of her head, and I declare she looked like a cockatoo;—Yet some ten or fifteen years ago we were all wearing them like that and thought they were lovely.

No, we can't be "odd" and look passable. But there is a remedy, and that is the one my U. F. W. O. friend is hugging to her heart—standardization.

Right here standardization does not mean wearing a uniform. It is doubtful if we *should* wear a uniform, even if everyone were willing to; doing so would lessen the dignity of the habits worn

## Nook

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by nurses, and vocational training teach-  
ers, and other folk engaged in charitable  
or conspicuously service-giving work.  
Anyhow we should get sick of uniforms  
if everybody wore them; I doubt if even  
the men who are always railing at wom-  
en's clothes would care for them. And  
why should we all dress alike? All  
men don't look well in the same things,  
and women have just as much right to  
look as well as they can, with as much  
variety too, as the flowers of the fields  
and woods, which are infinite in variety  
as perfect in beauty.

No, standardization doesn't mean don-  
ing a uniform. I think the idea was  
very well put in this column, a few weeks  
ago, by "Iconoclast," Norfolk Co., Ont.  
Her idea, you remember, was to have a  
standard minimum and maximum for  
skirts (the chief offenders) and permit  
liberty in other ways. "If given liberty  
with trimmings and draperies," she said,  
"we would do away with the monotony  
of a national dress, and no one would  
look ridiculous."

To come down to the concrete; let  
Mrs. A., for instance, who is short and  
stout and needs a longish skirt, have the  
maximum length (say 5 inches off the  
ground), and the maximum width (just  
a good stepping width for her); and let  
Miss B., who looks better with an 8-inch-  
high and yard-and-a-half-width skirt,  
suit herself in the matter.—But let  
everybody taboo the "trailer," the  
"flare," the "hobble," the "barrel," the  
"balloon" and all the other freaks of  
which we have been, or may be, possible  
victims!

My own idea is that right now the  
fashions are more sensible and more  
artistic than ever before; then if every-  
one else agrees, why should we not  
keep to them and defy the fashion-  
changers who may try to make us  
wear the very opposite? The skirts  
may be anywhere from 5 to 8  
inches off the ground—a good stepping  
height, and sanitary. They are just  
wide enough to step in nicely, and no  
wider. And they are almost invariably  
"two-piece," easily made, easily ironed,  
and economical of material. The  
one-piece dresses are easily put on and  
always together at the waist; so are the  
smocks and "monkey" blouses, and coat  
and chemise dresses. The necks are low  
and comfortable, but if you prefer a  
higher neck you can wear it without  
looking queer. Sleeves may be short or  
long; personally I like them elbow length  
(or shorter for very young girls) in sum-  
mer, and long in winter. Always there  
is a looseness that permits either no corset  
at all or a very low one (provided a  
brassiere is worn), and small waists are  
distinctly out of fashion, a proviso that  
permits women to be as healthy as they  
like. Hats go down well on the  
head, as they should, and have very little  
trimming, depending upon "line" for  
their effect, and so the sight of a woman  
with a decorated upper storey is spared  
us. Best of all fairly low, broad heels  
mark the only kind of shoes really fash-  
ionable for walking. I saw a whole window-  
ful of high white boots on sale to-day at  
\$3.00 a pair, and every pair had high  
Louis heels! That tells a story, doesn't  
it?

Next winter or spring or later we may  
see the fashion magazines flooded with  
designs for wide skirts or voluminous  
draperies that almost double the expense,  
wide sleeves or heaven knows what!  
Can't we hang on to the patterns we  
have now (even stock up on those that  
appeal to us) and keep our independence?  
The styles above listed give a consider-  
able variety, while infinitely more is  
afforded by different materials and the  
little touches that may be made to give  
so much diversity. Why give up the  
good things with which we are satisfied,  
for freaky ones that some manufacturer  
tells us we must have. JUNIA.

### Worth Thinking Over.

"To stop learning is the great  
tragedy of life.—F. B. Gilbreth.

Inevitably the child trained to be  
just and kind toward the defenseless  
animal becomes just and kind to-  
ward his fellows. Here lies the  
connection between humane edu-  
cation and good citizenship and in-  
ternational peace.—Our Dumb Animals.

## Warm Weather Desserts.

### Gelatine and Custard.

DELICIOUS dishes may be made with  
gelatine. Get the pure, unflavored  
gelatine. To prepare it dissolve  
the required amount in a little cold water,  
then add boiling water, stock, fruit-  
juice or milk, and follow with other  
ingredients if called for. Stir until  
thoroughly dissolved, pour into a wet  
mould and set away in a cold place  
over night to set. Always keep gelatine  
dishes closely covered to prevent germs  
from entering.

**Meat Aspic.**—Meat aspic is the basis  
of many delicious dishes for luncheon  
or tea. To make it take 4 tablespoons  
powdered gelatine, 1 quart highly seasoned  
chicken or beef stock, 1 cup cold water,  
juice of 1 lemon, 1 bay leaf, 1 clove, dash  
of cayenne, and the whites and shells of  
2 eggs. Any other seasoning liked may  
be used. Soften the gelatine in the cold  
water, then add it, with the whites and  
shells of the eggs, to the stock. Boil 5  
minutes, then allow to stand. Skim  
and strain through 2 thicknesses of cheese-  
cloth. This forms the foundation liquid.  
To it add anything you like,—chopped  
meat or chicken, shredded fish or lobster,  
cooked vegetables of any kind, raw caba-  
ge or celery or a mixture of them.  
The meat or vegetable should be cold  
when added. Pour all into a wet mould  
and let harden. Garnishing of slices  
of hard-boiled egg, stars of boiled beet,  
or strips of pimento may be pressed  
into the mould first, to look pretty when  
the contents are turned out. Turn  
out on a platter with lettuce leaves,  
parsley or celery tops all round.

**Cucumber Aspic.**—Take 2 tablespoons  
powdered gelatine; 4 large cucumbers,  
grated, 1½ cups cold water, 2 tablespoons  
vinegar, 2 whole peppers, blade of mace,  
salt, white pepper, ½ cup chopped celery,  
cabbage or hard-boiled egg and half of  
a small onion grated. Remove seeds  
from cucumber. Mix pulp with vinegar  
and spices and bring to a boil. Take  
off the stove and add the gelatine previous-  
ly soaked in cold water, and chopped  
celery. Serve on lettuce leaves with  
thick salad dressing.

**Tomato Aspic.**—Two tablespoons  
powdered gelatine, ½ cup cold water,  
3½ cups tomatoes, ½ onion cut fine,  
2 tablespoons vinegar, 1 bay leaf, 2  
cloves, cayenne, salt and white pepper.  
Boil all together 10 minutes, then strain.  
Add gelatine previously dissolved in the  
cold water. Mould in a ring (you can  
do this by placing a tumbler or small  
bowl in a larger dish) and leave over  
night to stiffen. Fill centre with chopped  
apples, nuts and celery mixed with mayon-  
naise, or cut in slices and serve on lettuce  
leaves with a spoonful of thick salad  
dressing on each slice.

**Tapioca Custard.**—Four cups scalded  
milk, ½ cup tapioca, 4 eggs beaten  
separately, ⅔ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon  
salt, 1 teaspoon flavoring. Soak the  
tapioca 1 hour in enough cold water to  
cover; drain, add to hot milk in double  
boiler and cook until the tapioca is trans-  
parent, probably an hour. Add half  
the sugar to the mixture and half to the  
egg yolks with the salt. Pour the hot  
mixture into the egg mixture slowly,  
beating all the time. Return to the  
double boiler and cook a minute or two,  
stirring until the custard thickens slightly.  
Remove from the fire, add the stiffly  
beaten whites, chill and flavor. This  
serves eight.

**Bread Custard.**—Four cups milk, 2  
cups stale bread crumbs, ½ cup sugar,  
2 eggs, ½ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon nut-  
meg. Soak the crumbs in the milk ½  
hour. Beat the eggs slightly and add  
to them the salt, sugar and flavoring.  
Combine the two mixtures, turn into a  
buttered pudding-dish; set in a pan of hot  
water and bake slowly until the custard  
is set. The top should be lightly browned,  
and a knife inserted in the middle should  
come out clean. Serve warm or cold,  
with or without sweetened and flavored  
cream. Dot the top with bright jelly, jam  
or marmalade. This serves six.

**Boiled Custard.**—Two cups scalded  
milk, 3 egg yolks, ¼ cup sugar, ½ tea-  
spoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon flavoring. Beat  
the yolks slightly, add salt and sugar,  
then pour the scalding milk slowly into  
the egg mixture, stirring constantly.  
Return to the double boiler and continue  
stirring until the mixture thickens  
slightly and coats the spoon instead of  
running off as milk alone will. Remove  
from the hot water at once, strain, cool,

flavor, and serve cold. Sliced bananas  
or oranges combine well with this pudding.

**Floating Island.**—Make boiled custard  
as above, and when almost done partly  
fold into it some of the 3 egg whites  
beaten stiff, arranging a few separate  
spoonfuls on top.

**Note.**—Remember that the great secret  
in making custard of eggs alone (without  
cornstarch) is to cook it at a moderate  
heat, whether in the oven or on top of  
the stove. If it boils it becomes watery.  
Also it must be removed just as soon as  
done. The same rule applies to custard  
puddings.

## Custard and Cornstarch.

**Custard Souffle:** Rub two scant table-  
spoonfuls of butter to a cream; add two  
tablespoonfuls of flour and pour on  
gradually one cupful of hot milk. Cook  
for eight minutes in the double boiler,  
stirring often. Separate the yolks and  
whites of four eggs; put the whites on ice,  
beat the yolks. Add two tablespoonfuls  
of sugar and add to the milk and set  
away to cool. Half an hour before  
serving beat the whites of the eggs stiff  
and cut them in lightly. Bake in a  
buttered pudding dish in a moderate  
oven for thirty minutes. Serve at once  
with creamy sauce. Always bake a  
custard very slowly, and remove the  
moment it is done.

**Cornstarch Puddings:** All through the  
summer cornstarch puddings are tempt-  
ing, also they supply a good per-  
centage of the starchy (carbohydrate)  
element of food upon which we can do  
hard work. By having a "foundation"  
recipe, many variations may be made.  
**Foundation Recipe:** Two and one-half  
tablespoonfuls cornstarch to 1 cup liquid,  
2¼ tablespoonfuls liquid. Scald the milk  
in double boiler. Water or fruit juice  
may be used instead. Mix the starch  
with the sugar and pour into the scalding  
liquid, stirring constantly until it thick-  
ens. Cook 10 or 15 minutes. Remove  
from the stove, add flavoring and pour  
into moulds. **Variations:** The founda-  
tion may be varied by adding (1). Ex-  
tract, such as vanilla, almond, etc. (2)  
Caramel—2 to 4 tablespoons to 1 cup  
cornstarch mixture. (3) Chocolate—1  
square or 3 tablespoons cocoa to 1 cup.  
(4) Cocoanut—¼ to 1 cupful. (5)  
Chopped nuts or raw fruit as desired.  
If caramel is used it may be added just  
before removing from stove. It is made  
by browning sugar in an old saucepan  
and stirring in boiling water (about half  
the quantity) cooking until of the right  
consistency. The chocolate may be scrap-  
ed down and melted in the double boiler  
before the milk is added. The cocoa  
may be mixed either with the corn-  
starch or with a little of the warm milk.  
**Foundation Recipe When Egg is Used:**  
One egg slightly beaten, pour above  
mixture over the egg just when ready  
to take from fire, beat well then add  
flavoring. If this mixture is returned  
to the stove (over hot water) and the  
stiffly beaten white of an egg or two  
carefully folded in, a spongy custard  
will be produced.

**Lemon Cornstarch Pudding:** Take  
juice and half of the rind of 1 lemon, 1  
egg, 1 cup boiling water, 1 cup sugar, 3  
tablespoons cornstarch. Mix the yolk  
of egg and lemon juice in a bowl. Mix  
the cornstarch, grated rind and sugar,  
add the boiling water and stir constantly  
over hot water. Add the juice and egg  
mixture. Boil 2 minutes, then fold in  
the stiffly-beaten egg white. Serve with  
whipped cream or thin boiled custard.  
May be served hot or cold.

**Orange Cornstarch Pudding:** Six  
oranges, 2 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons corn-  
starch, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 pint milk,  
½ teaspoonful almond extract. Mix  
sugar with cornstarch and add heated  
milk. When thick stir in slightly-beaten  
egg yolks. Have the oranges peeled,  
divided carefully into sections and all the  
tough membrane removed. Pour the  
cornstarch mixture over, cover with a  
meringue made of the egg whites. Place  
in lower part of oven to stiffen then  
remove to the top for a moment to brown.  
To make the meringue beat the whites  
stiff then beat in 2 tablespoons sugar  
to each white. Pineapple, berries, cooked  
or raw pears, etc., may be used instead  
of the oranges.

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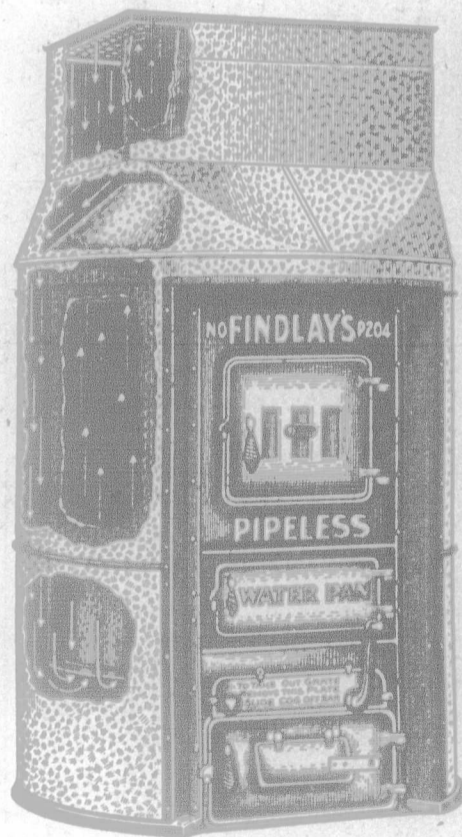
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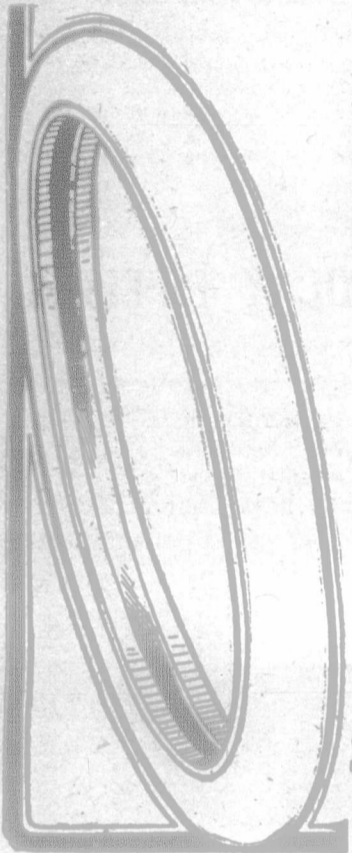
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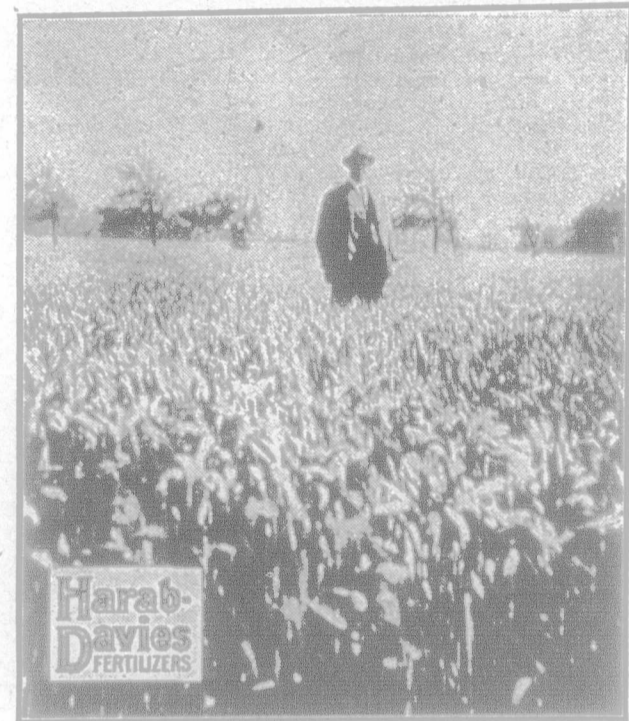
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### Canning The Later Fruits.

**F**OLLOW general directions given in June 17th issue of this paper, adding to them the following:

**Pears.**—Wash, pare if you like. May be canned whole, or in halves or quarters. Blanch 1½ minutes, pack in jars, fill up with thin syrup and sterilize (boiling hard) 20 minutes.

**Apples.**—Pare, core and cut in halves or quarters. Blanch 1½ to 2 minutes, pack, fill up with thin syrup, sterilize 20 minutes.

**Crabapples.**—Pare and core, do up whole or in quarters. Do not blanch. Pack, fill up with thin syrup or just hot water, sterilize 16 minutes.

If no sugar at all is used, it may be well to sterilize for 30 minutes. In all directions quart jars are used.

**Tomatoes.**—Remove skins after blanching and cold-dipping. Blanch 1½ minutes, pack, fill up with warm salty water. Sterilize 22 minutes.

**Brussels Sprouts.**—Cut into sections and remove core, blanch 5 to 10 minutes, pack, fill up with warm salty water, sterilize 2 hours.

**Mushrooms.**—Blanch 5 minutes, pack, fill up with warm salty water, sterilize 1½ hours.

**Eggplant.**—Blanch 3 minutes and remove skin, slice and pack, fill up with warm salty water and sterilize 1 hour.

**Squash.**—Remove seeds, pare, and cut into bits; blanch 5 minutes and scrape after the cold-dip; sterilize 2 hours.

### Drying Vegetables.

**I**N previous articles in this paper, the modern method of blanching vegetables and some fruits before canning, was emphasized, and the method given was to put the product into a wire basket

or piece of cheesecloth, lower into boiling water for a certain number of minutes, then remove and plunge into cold water for a moment, after which the product is packed in jars, covered with syrup or salty water, as the case may be, and sterilized.

Now blanching is a very important feature in drying vegetables, but, as pointed out by Grace Viall Gray in her book *Every Step in Canning* (Forbes & Co., Chicago), steaming has been found better than hot dipping for all vegetables that are to be dried, presumably because less water adheres to the product and so drying is not retarded. Its uses are: 1. To remove too strong flavors and odors that sometimes develop during the drying process. 2. To remove all sliminess and adhering bacteria. 3. To soften the outside coat and make the drying more speedy. 4. To destroy the ripening process by heating. 5. To kill any adhering insect eggs. 6. To prevent changes after drying. 7. To start the color flowing.

Miss Gray warns, however, that the blanching must not be too strong. Put the product in an ordinary steamer, or in a colander supported over a kettle of water so that it will not touch the water; steam for the necessary length of time, then at once cold-dip in a large pan of cold water; leave for just a moment then remove, drain and dry. The drying may be done on racks covered with non-rust netting in the sun on hot, dry days, or it may be done on plates in a slow oven (with the oven door open), or in any good commercial dryer. The chief thing to remember is that the drying should be steady. Fruits are dried only until they become leathery; vegetables must be dried until they are brittle and snap. When they seem dry enough pack them in boxes, but once a day for 3 or 4 days pour from one box to another. This is called "conditioning." By it you can at

once detect any traces of moisture, in which case the product should be returned to the drying tray for a short time.

After the conditioning place the vegetables on trays and heat in the oven for half an hour at a temperature of 140 degrees F., then store at once in closely-covered jars or tightly-tied bags. Keep closely covered to exclude light.

#### Time for Blanching, Etc.

**Corn.**—Prepare, steam on the cob for 15 minutes, cold-dip, dry between towels, cut grains off half-way to cob, then press out the remainder of the grains carefully. May place for 10 minutes in the oven and finish drying in the sun, or dry wholly in the oven, leaving the door open.

**Beans.**—Prepare as for the table. Blanch by steaming 3 to 10 minutes according to tenderness, cold-dip, and dry as for corn. Sometimes the tips and strings only are removed, the whole beans are then strung on cord and dried over the stove or in the hot sun.

**Peas.**—Shell, blanch 3 to 5 minutes, cold-dip and dry in single layers. Very young sugar peas may be dried with the pods on. Cut in bits, blanch 6 minutes, cold-dip, press between towels, then dry as usual.

**Beets.**—Use very young, tender beets. Steam 20 to 30 minutes, cold-dip, peel and slice, then dry.

**Carrots.**—Blanch 6 minutes, cold-dip, slice, and dry as usual.

**Onions.**—Hold under water and peel, to prevent smarting the eyes. Slice, blanch 5 minutes, cold-dip and dry.

**Cabbage.**—Slice fine as for the table, blanch 5 to 10 minutes, cold-dip and dry.

**Parsley, Spinach, Beet-tops, etc.**—Wash, steam until soft, cold-dip, and dry.

**Potatoes.**—Wash and boil or steam until nearly done. Peel, put through a food chopper and dry.

If one has a good cellar one will not need to resort to drying; but where there is no cellar, or storage room is very small, the plan may very well be made use of. Be sure to keep all dried products in a dry place, tightly closed, and where mice cannot reach them.

### Lizards and Toads Wanted.

Lizards and toads by the thousands are being sought and employed in the production of sugar cane in the West Indian Islands. They have proved to be the best means for combating the froghoppers which have long infested the cane fields and greatly curtailed the sugar crops.

A few years ago so great had become the damage to the cane by the hoppers that entomologists and mycologists were called upon to study the situation and devise methods to prevent the destruction which had caused the loss of thousands of dollars annually to the sugar growers. A remedy was quickly discovered. In the districts badly infested by the froghoppers there was an almost total absence of lizards, frogs and toads. To introduce these creatures and to encourage their increase was obviously necessary to save the sugar crops. Lizards were obtained from other parts and liberated in the cane fields with the result that the froghoppers have almost entirely disappeared, the canes are flourishing and the sugar yield has largely increased in quantity and improved in quality.

On the island of Trinidad there is today a veritable lizard farm which has all the equipment for the successful breeding of these none too numerous members of the reptile family which are now known to be indispensable to the sugar planters. In addition to this enterprise a wider search is being made for toads to help increase the world's sugar output.



**Planning Pleasant Table Service.**

BY EMMA GARY WALLACE

If there is anything that is discouraging to a careful housewife, it is to take infinite pains with the preparation of a meal, and then to have the one or ones who serve the food or assist in the serving, make awkward work of it or spoil its appearance.

Not very long ago, the writer was in an attractive home, and after the evening dinner, the mistress of the house confided in a voice dangerously near to tears, that her husband and her son rather scorned taking pains with the serving of a meal, insisting that the food itself was what counted more than how it was carved or dished out.

As I recalled how Mr. Martin had haggled the roast and had soiled the cloth about the platter; and how handsome, nineteen-year-old Colby had dragged the mashed turnip over the side of the serving dish to his own plate—I understood and sympathized with my hostess. That is, I sympathized, at first, but after I came to think about it, I decided that she was quite as much to blame as husband and son, and that her own lack of resourcefulness in remedying so simple a situation cancelled her right to any sympathy at all.

As I helped her pack up the dishes for the maid-by-the-hour who was to come in to wash them, I noticed that the carving knife was as dull as a hoe. No one could carve anything skilfully with it. I called Edith Martin's attention to this fact gently and she said with a resigned air,

"Yes, isn't it awful! I never can get Frank to sharpen the knives, unless I keep at him until I am sick of it!"

"But," I replied spiritedly, "Frank has to leave home at 7.30 in the morning, and he doesn't get home until 6.30 at night. I'd never wait for him to do it, if I were you. I'd get Colby to sharpen them, or take them some place to be sharpened. By the time Frank has carved with a knife sufficiently sharp and in good condition for six months, he'd never be satisfied to use a dull knife again. Educate him to having things right and get Colby to aid and abet you. Think what it'll mean to the lad when he gets a home of his own!"

"Then, Edith," I continued, "I can't help but sympathize a little farther with Frank. That was a delicious fresh pork shoulder, but a shoulder is very difficult to carve nicely at any time, because the bone is so large and the depth of meat upon it rather shallow. Now, if you really have a sharp knife to work with, you can take the bone out yourself in ten minutes; or, if you think when you are buying the meat, your meat man will take it out for you and send it home, so you can use it in the stock pot. Then the pieces of dry bread, which are sure to accumulate, will make a nice dressing with which to stuff the boned roast; or you can simply roll it and tie it, and you have a solid piece of meat to handle. If you will put your roast upon a larger platter, and give Frank a sharp knife, you'll find he will be more skilful."

"That platter was rather small," Edith said thoughtfully. "It hadn't occurred to me before."

"But," she said, brightening up, determined not to give Frank too much credit, "my husband never seems to know which way of the grain to cut meat. I've told him and told him, and he nearly always starts in just opposite from what he should."

"Perhaps," I defended again, "no one has ever explained the difference to him. Why don't you get him to go with you to market sometime, when he has a vacation, and get the market man to explain to him something about the cuts and the way they should be served, for meat goes so much farther and tastes so much better when it is properly cut."

Edith nodded in agreement.

"I've thought of doing that myself," she said, "but even when a steak is put in front of Frank, he is just as likely to give the tough end to a guest as the tenderest tidbit."

"Now see here," I exclaimed, "Edith Martin, you are not going to make me believe that Frank isn't just as brilliant as the next fellow! He never could have made the record in a business or scientific way that he has, if he had lacked mental ability. The chances are you have never explained to him the difference in the parts of a steak, but have expected him to

know by intuition. Sometime when you are alone, show him the steak before you fry it, and let him take hold of it and see how much tougher part of the fibres are than others. Then, if a steak is carefully trimmed, there is really not so much difference. Do your part, Edith, and I believe Frank will do his."

She laughed.

"What would you do, if Colby dragged the mashed potato or turnip over the edge of the nappy dish, in place of lifting it out with a spoon? I have told him dozens of times about that, but he persists in serving it in his own way and says that I am fussy."

Edith's cheeks were burning. I could see that she really had had some troubles of her own to deal with.

"Of course," I said gaily, "it's lots easier to advise other people than to solve the problem one's self, but I think I should handle Colby in this way."

"I should invite some of his friends to dinner from time to time. I don't mean make a party, but have one or two in, when it is convenient, and he will enjoy it. Before you have them come, let Colby see that you are doing your best to treat his friends handsomely, and ask him to take special pains in serving his part of the food nicely. I am sure he will respect your wishes."

"Then, I believe that as a family, you are rather inclined to eat over-much at home. It would do you good to get out occasionally, and have a meal elsewhere. Remember, I am not advocating that you become gadabouts or spendthrifts, but once in a while, it would be a real relief for you to be free from meal getting, and would do Frank and Colby good to have a change."

"Don't go to a cheap eating place, but afford yourself a real treat, in the way of an outing, with nice food, properly served. The boy is as keen as a briar, and will soon notice how much the appearance counts. Then, too, if you invite some friends of his in, he will receive return invitations, and he will observe that in good families, the table service is easy but correct."

"Then, if I were you, I would not spare effort to have one or two dainty and rather unusual dishes every day at the home table. I don't mean to make a lot of fussy food, but rather to take pains to have some of the viands especially attractive. Now, a fruit salad put in a bowl and passed, is a very ordinary dish. Take the same materials, dress these daintily with mayonnaise and whipped cream, and serve on crisp lettuce, and garnish with a cherry and a few nuts, and the common meal becomes a banquet."

"In many homes, the individual service in ramekins, small casseroles, custard cups, and so on, is almost replacing the larger serving dishes, because of the greater attractiveness in the way of neatness at the table."

"Then in some homes, the shortage of help has made the housekeeper herself a little careless, for naturally the woman who gets her own meals, and does her own work, is rather fagged when everything is ready to serve, but a small expenditure in the way of a muffin-stand or a tea-wagon will make it possible to clear the table and remove everything between courses without the least trouble. It pays, too, in point of keeping up the family standards of refinement."

"I have always wanted a tea-wagon," Edith burst out, "but it seemed like an extravagance."

"It really isn't," I assured her, "for it saves you steps and keeps you good-natured and sweet."

"In my own home, when I am preparing food for the table, I always try to visualize how it will look when it is placed before those who are to eat it. A cream pie that flattens all over the plate and leaves the crust empty, is not appetizing, and it is just as easy and much more satisfactory to follow a tested recipe and to have a cream pie that stands up and is rich and toothsome and shapely."

"Take a dish of hash, for instance. Some will make hash so that the very sight of it causes your stomach to revolt, and others will prepare it so that the savory odor and crispy brown appearance tempt the appetite. So, all in all, I think it is quite as much up to us who are preparing the meals and keeping the utensils in order, as it is to those who actually do the last minute serving. Naturally we realize the importance, as they do not, of offering the food in the most pleasing manner, but a little tact-

fully directed education will go a long way in helping make meal times restful and a delight in every sense of the word."

"I believe you are right," Edith said thoughtfully. "As usual, when we find fault with other folk, we can trace the trouble back to ourselves, can't we?"

And I was obliged to agree that Edith was right.—*American Cookery.*

**The Windrow**

There will hereafter be no question of identity as to the babies in the New York Nursery and Children's Hospital. An imprint of the sole of the baby's foot will in the future be taken immediately after birth. This device is as infallible as the finger prints of criminals.

The Salt Lake Tribune has this introduction to its account of the Garfield County High School clean-up campaign: A new turning point in civilization, one that promises to be of far-reaching effect upon the morals and habits of the human race and which also reverses a custom founded with the creation of Adam and Eve, and the birth of Cain and Abel, namely, that the parent shall be mentor and moral guide to offspring, has developed in Garfield County.

The male faction of the Garfield County High School student body, composed of about 100 boys, has unanimously declared war against the use of tobacco in all forms with the intention of entirely eliminating it from the student body. Not only has this drastic step been taken by voluntary action, at a meeting from which the girls of the student body were barred, but the boys of Panguitch have gone a step farther and have put a series of most pertinent and perplexing questions to fathers and elder brothers. In fact, the students have issued a proclamation to the "old boys" of the community asking in pointed and plain language who first introduced tobacco into the community, whether children or parents, and what kind of an example they may expect to look for in the future, not forgetting to tell the adults what the disgusted youngsters think of those who have made tobacco using among children possible.—*Journal of Education.*

Both candidates for the United States Presidency belong to Ohio, both began active life in a printing office (Harding spent his early years on a farm and earned the money for his education by doing all sorts of country jobs), both became owner of several small newspapers, and eventually went into political life. At present both are editors. "A paralleled column study of Republican and Democratic platform planks in the N. Y. *Evening Post*," says *Literary Digest*, "discloses very much similarity, the differences arising either from different methods of doing things, or from a disagreement as to which party should be credited with their accomplishment. . . . Neither party has brought anything strikingly new to the fore, and the campaign would seem to rest upon the old questions of party differences and primarily upon ratification of the Peace Treaty." At time of going to press it seems likely that the contest will revolve almost wholly about the question of the Treaty and the League of Nations.

"My pigmy counterpart," the poet wrote Of his dear child, the darling of his heart; Then longed to clutch the stupid printer's throat That set it up, "My pig, my counterpart." —*Harper's Weekly.*

The Real Reason.—"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?" "Yes'm," said the little boy, promptly. "It's because sometimes their tires bust." —*Baltimore American.*

A spinster in a certain city was a most notable housekeeper and the immaculate neatness and order pervading every room had made a deep impression upon her small but observant niece.

One day the little girl returned home after a tea party at auntie's and in an awed tone said:

"Mother I saw a fly in auntie's house, but" after a second's thought "it was washing itself."—*Harper's Monthly.*



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Assistant Medical Officers' Quarters, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont.," etc., as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, August 27, 1920, for the construction of Assistant Medical Officers' Quarters, Nurses' Quarters, Married Orderlies' Quarters and Tile Conduit from Ward "H" to Nurses' Home, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont., the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F", Toronto, Ont., the Builders' Exchange, Montreal, and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal, P. Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department, and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p. c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 3, 1920.



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

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

C. P. R. LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA—The rich prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are especially suited for mixed farming. Land that will produce big crops of grain and fodder, and well adapted for dairying or live-stock raising, can still be had at prices averaging about \$18.00 an acre, with twenty years to pay if you wish. Only 10 per cent. down. No further payment on the principal until the end of the fourth year; then sixteen payments. Interest 6 per cent. Write for illustrated booklet to D. A. La Due Norwood, C. P. R. Land Agent, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec.

FARM FOR SALE—48 ACRES—GOOD SOIL, bank barn and buildings, Natco silo, spring water, natural gas and well drained. Near school, church and cheese factory. Easy terms. Apply 343 Maitland St., London, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—BRED heelers. Males ten dollars, females five. Wm. Stock, Tavistock, Ont.

WANTED: DAIRYMEN, AT ONCE, MUST be good milkers. Steady employment, \$55.00 per month, room and board. Apply Dairy Dept., Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ontario.

WANTED—BOARD AND HUNTING PRIVILEGES for four men, September first to fifteenth. Willing to pay well for decent board and good duck hunting and fishing. Farm or Public Boarding House. Write at once. Box 41, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN FOR erecting wood tanks and steel towers. Young men with framing or carpentering experience preferred. Single, active men, willing to travel all over Canada. Good wages and expenses. Steady work. Write Gould Shapley & Muir Co., Tank Department, Brantford, Ont.

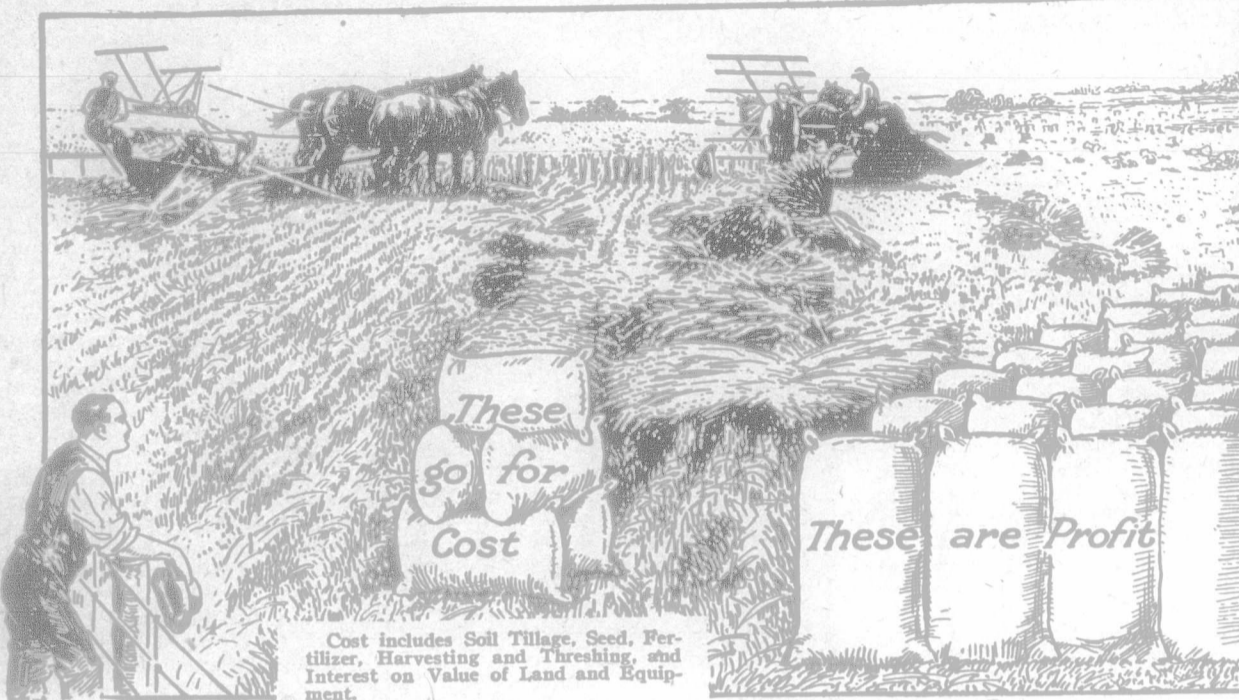


Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at five cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

I HAVE 1,000 WHITE LEGHORNS FOR sale that were in the laying pews last winter as pullets. They are proven producers and will make good for you. Price \$2.25 each. Hind Baby Chick Specialist, 222 Greenwood Ave., Toronto.

**Poultry Wanted**—We have a special demand for LIVE POULTRY of GOOD QUALITY at this season of the year, which enables us to pay very top prices for any quantity. Get the best market in Western Ontario by selling to C. A. MANN & CO., 78 King Street, London, Ont. Phone 1577.

## It Pays to Figure It Out



Cost includes Soil Tillage, Seed, Fertilizer, Harvesting and Threshing, and Interest on Value of Land and Equipment.

If, as the U.S. Gov't reported, it costs \$2.16 to grow a bushel of wheat, these figures must have been reached on a yield basis of not more than 12 bushels per acre.

### This means that:

- Every bushel you get above 12 bushels per acre cuts down your bushel cost and makes your profit.
- Farmers' reports received at this office show an average gain from fertilizers of 20 bushels per acre.
- Experiment station gains in yield of wheat from fertilizing average 12 bushels per acre.
- Cash in on the experience of others.
- Give your Fall wheat a strong start this fall by feeding it with 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of high grade fertilizer.

### — Feed For Yield —

## The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau

of the Canadian Fertilizer Association

Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Director  
1111 Temple Building - Toronto

### Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### Alfalfa.

What is considered a good yield of alfalfa? Does it yield as heavy when the crop lodges as when it stands?

J. O. D.

Ans.—The yield depends upon the stand and season. A moderately thin seeding usually is preferable for seed production. A yield of from two to four bushels of seed is obtained per acre.

#### Yellow Trefoil.

What is the name of the enclosed plant?

F. C.

Ans.—The plant received at this office is yellow trefoil, which is cultivated extensively in England and to a limited extent in Canada. It is closely related to the lucerne, and makes good pasture for sheep. It is not a long-lived plant, and can be destroyed by a short crop rotation with thorough cultivation.

#### Wild Oats.

What is the best methods of killing wild oats? Is seeding down a good practice?

J. M.

Ans.—Wild oats are hard to destroy. A short crop rotation, including hay or pasture, a hoed or cultivated crop and an early grain crop as fall wheat or barley, which may be taken off early and the land given a thorough fall cultivation, will eventually rid the land of this weed.

## Open A Housekeeping Account

with The Merchants Bank, and pay all bills by cheque. By depositing a regular sum in a Savings Account, you know exactly how much is spent on the different branches of housekeeping.

When you settle by cheque, you avoid all disputes as to payment, as the cancelled cheques are receipts and prove the payments.

This business-like method of home finance often prevents paying the same bill twice. Savings Accounts may be opened in sums from \$1 up, on which interest is allowed.



## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

## TO FARMERS

A Savings Account is like a weed—once started you can't stop it growing.

Don't run risks by keeping money around the house. Place it in a Savings Account with this Bank, where it will always be safe. Interest paid at current rate.

## IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

180 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

## Markets

Continued from page 1419.

at \$1.20 to \$1.22; No. 3 Canadian Western \$1.18 to \$1.20 and No. 2 feed, \$1.15 to \$1.16, and extra No. 1 feed, at \$1.17 to \$1.18 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—The market for flour remained quiet and steady with Manitoba spring wheat quoted at \$14.85 per barrel in jute bags for shipment to country points, ex-track, Montreal freights, and at \$14.85 to city bakers, ex-track. Lots of 50 bags or over were quoted at \$14.95 and smaller lots at 10c. higher, while to city grocers, the quotation was \$15.15, all prices being less 10c. for spot cash.

Old crop of winter wheat flour was quiet at \$13.90 to \$14. White corn flour was quoted at \$12.80 in broken lots to country points and at \$12.90 to city buyers, in jute bags, delivered to the trade. Rye flour was \$12.50 to \$13 per barrel in jute bags.

Millfeed.—Bran continued to be quoted at \$55.50, and shorts at \$62.50 per ton in broken lots, and for car lots at \$54.25 and \$61.25 per ton respectively, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$29 to \$30 per ton; No. 3 timothy, \$27 to \$28; and clover and clover mixed at \$25 to \$26 pre ton, ex-track.

Hides.—Quotations on hides were ruling steady with steer and cow hides quoted at 16c. per lb.; bull hides, 12c. per lb.; calf skins, 24c. to 26c., and kips, 16c. per lb.; lamb skins, were 24c. to 26c. each, and clips, 16c.; horse hides were \$5 each.

### A Great Swine Event.

The auction sale of 130 head of Yorkshire swine, at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, on Wednesday, August 18, promises to be the most outstanding event in the history of the swine industry in Canada. J. E. Brethour & Nephews are offering 100 breeding sows and 32 young boars of breeding age. Arrangements have been made whereby purchasers can make entries for the C. N. E. and have them accepted at that time. It would be space wasted to elaborate on the successes of the Oak Lodge Yorkshire herd at all the large exhibitions. At Toronto, London and Ottawa, and at the International, Chicago, Brethour & Nephews have consistently stood at the top in breeding classes, as well as in the bacon classes. At the winter fairs they have been equally successful, and altogether have proved beyond a doubt that they have the type, conformation and quality that will win. Anyone interested in good Yorkshires should not overlook this remarkable sale of 130 head of selected stock.

Speechless with wrath, a little man was ushered into the police court the other day. An ornament of the police court had found him loitering about, and had arrested him as a suspicious character.

"What were you doing at the time of your arrest," asked the weary magistrate. "Simply waiting!" spluttered the prisoner.

"What were you waiting for?"

"My money."

"Who owed you the money?"

"The man I had been waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"For waiting."

The magistrate took off his glasses and glared at the prisoner.

"Do not jest with me," he said; "have you a trade?"

"Of course I have."

"Then what is it?"

"I'm a waiter."

Proof Wanted.—Father sat in his study writing out a speech, when his son called shrilly from the garden: "Dad! Look out of the window!" "What a nuisance children are at times!" grumbled the parent as he put down his pen and advanced to the window. With a half-smile he raised the sash and stuck forth his head. "Well, Harry, what is it?" he asked. The boy, from a group of youngsters, called out, "Dad, Tommy Perkins didn't believe that you had no hair on the top of your head."

**Markets**

Continued from page 1419.  
 3 Canadian Western No. 2 feed, \$1.15 to \$1.17 ex-store.

Wheat for flour remained with Manitoba spring at \$1.85 per barrel in jute to country points, freights, and at makers, ex-track. Lots were quoted at \$14.95 to \$15.10, while quotation was \$15.15, 10c. for spot cash.

Wheat flour was \$14. White corn \$12.80 in broken lots and at \$12.90 to city mills, delivered to the consumer as \$12.50 to \$13 per ton.

Continued to be quoted at \$62.50 per ton for car lots at \$54.25 respectively, including 25c. per ton for spot.

2 timothy hay was \$30 per ton; No. 3 \$28; and clover and alfalfa \$26 per ton, ex-farm.

Prices on hides were ruled: steer and cow hides \$1.25; bull hides, 12c. per lb. to 26c., and kips, 16c. to 24c. to 26c.; horse hides were \$5 to \$6.

**Swine Event.**

At the 130th head of Yorkshire Canadian National Swine Show, on Wednesday, August 11, to be the most outstanding history of the swine industry. J. E. Brethour & Sons, of 100 breeding sows of breeding age, have been made whereby they have proved better than any other breed they have the type, quality that will win in good Yorkshires and this remarkable sale of stock.

At the little man was waiting for the other side of the police court, and had a suspicious character. "Doing at the time of the weary magistrate," spluttered the

"waiting for?" "The money?" "Been waiting for?" "What are you for?"

He took off his glasses and said, "Have a seat, me," he said; "have a seat."

Father sat in his speech, when his son from the garden: "What are at times!" grumbled he put down his pen and the sash and stuck Well, Harry, what is a boy, from a group of out, "Dad, Tommy never that you had no your head."

**THE MOLSONS BANK**

Incorporated in 1855  
 Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000  
 Over 130 Branches

We invite a call from farmers seeking a good banking connection giving courteous and efficient service.

Savings Departments at all Branches.

**CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD**

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langly, 1032 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Harvest Help Excursions**

\$15.00 to Winnipeg Plus half cent per mile beyond

August 16th and 18th—Stations Toronto to Scotia Jct. inclusive; also all stations on Depot Harbor, Midland, Penetang and Meaford branches.

August 16th—From all stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; Pembroke, Go den Lake, Uptergrove, Toronto and east.

August 18th—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and west.

For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

**ABSORBINE**  
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
 Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

**PATENT SOLICITORS**—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patent everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**The Farmer Coming to His Own.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"The old order changeth, giving place to the new." A new day has dawned for the farmers of Ontario. In the past few years events have transpired that have changed the outlook on agriculture. The term, "He's only a farmer" has become obsolete, and instead we hear the term, "If I only were a farmer." A lot of people have the idea that a man can make a success at farming after having failed to make good in other professions. This is an erroneous idea. To be a successful farmer a man must have a thorough knowledge of the soil, so as to know what part of his farm is most suited to the different crops. In operating his farm, he must use the most up-to-date labor-saving machinery. When farm help is so hard to procure, it is imperative that the farmer should have all the labor-saving devices. The farmer resents being called a profiteer, and rightly so, for in disposing of his farm products he has no say in setting the price. The only remedy for this is co-operation on a large scale. The people of Ontario are very fortunate at this time in having at their backs a Farmer-Labor Government. The farmers are beginning to wake up to the importance of their position. They are reading and thinking more for themselves. We are confronted with the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farms. The farm is the ideal place for children. Few city children ever know the joy of living, as the majority of them have only the street for a play ground "God made the country, but men made the town." A glorious heritage is ours. Our fathers and mothers, the pioneers of Old Ontario, built for us a solid foundation. Let us see to it that we build thereon as best we can, and so be worthy of their name. The love of home and country should be instilled into every boy and girl in this fair land of ours. Some people are inclined to think that the farmer's sole aim in life is to make money. There are a few in this class, but the majority of men are farming because they are lovers of the soil. JOHN DAVIDSON. Perth Co., Ontario.

**The Way of the World To-day.**

Strike and the world strikes with you, work and you work alone; our souls are ablaze with a Bolshevik craze, the wildest that ever was known. Groan and there'll be a chorus, smile and you make no hit; for we've grown long hair and we preach despair, and show you a daily fit. Spend and the gang will cheer you, save and you have no friend; for we throw our bucks to birds and ducks and borrow from all who'll lend. Knock, and you'll be a winner, boost and you'll be a frost; for the old sane way of the pre-war days are now from the program lost. Strike and the world strikes with you, work and you work alone; for we'd rather yell and raise blue hell than strive for an honest bone. Rant and you are a leader, toil and you are a nut; 'twas a bitter day when we pulled away from the old-time workaday rut. Wait and there'll be a blowup, watch and you'll see a slump, and the fads and crimes of these crazy times will go to the Nation's dump.—New York Sun.

As an illustration of what a woman will say in court, and incidentally as an example of East End slang, the following would be hard to beat. It was a case of assault, and the down-trodden wife was laying her grievance before the Magistrate.

"He started by giving me a bif on the nut," she explained.

"My good woman," rebuked the Magistrate, "you mustn't talk like that here. I suppose you mean he gave you a blow on the head?"

"Yes, yer Worship; and then he tried to do me in by chucking his baccy box at me."

"By which I presume he tried to injure you by throwing his box of tobacco at you. Pray, do try and avoid slang, and inform the Court what other injuries he inflicted on you."

"Well, then, he—er—he," began the witness.

"Oh, come, come, my good woman, don't waste the time of the Court."

"Er—excuse me, yer Worship, I was wondering how you would say a 'swipe across the jaw.'"

**BY PUBLIC AUCTION**

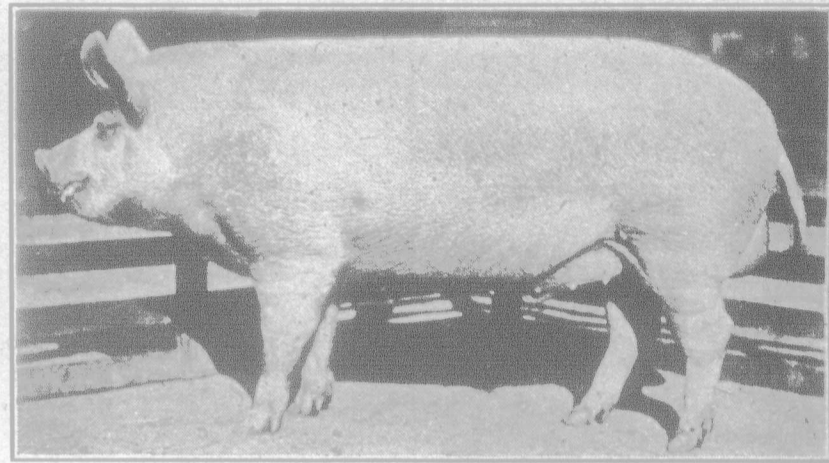
AT TORONTO EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1920

At 12 o'clock sharp (Standard Time)

**130 HIGH-CLASS YORKSHIRES**

A Complete Set of Show Hogs, Breeding Sows and Boars  
 OAK LODGE HERD, BURFORD, ONT.



Oak Lodge Cid 52-63383, Champion Boar

This boar will be put up for sale at 2 o'clock. He is one of the best boars ever offered at public auction. Attend this great sale and study the highest type of bacon hogs; bred from several generations of prize winners.

Auctioneers: Walter Harland Smith, Toronto  
 T. Merritt Moore, Springfield  
 Geo. Jackson & Son, Port Perry

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont.

**Save Time and Avoid Worry**

Most farmers have sales notes due them at some time or other, but busy days make collections difficult.

Let us look after payments and credit collections to your account while you do your farming.

Allow us to do your banking. Consult the manager.

**THE DOMINION BANK**

**Northern Ontario**

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 59 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO  
 HON. MANNING DOHERTY, Minister of Agriculture, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

Write to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for instructions on how to make money by securing NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## Crescent Cleansing Soda



is especially prepared for all  
HOUSEHOLD CLEANING

Effective and Economical

Conveniently put up in 5-lb. bags  
for Household Use.

Made in Canada by  
**BRUNNER, MOND CANADA  
LIMITED**  
AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO

Selling Agents:  
**WINN & HOLLAND, Limited**  
137 McGill Street MONTREAL, P.Q.  
Ask Your Grocer



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

## Aberdeen - Angus

A few typey young bulls and females to  
offer, of choice breeding and individuality.

Shropshire and  
Southdown Sheep

Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding  
purposes or fitted for the show ring.

Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

**Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.**  
Halse Grange - Brackley, England

Exporters of all Breeds  
of Pedigree Live Stock.

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

**Sunny Acres**  
**Aberdeen - Angus**

Present offering—A few young bulls  
ready for service.

**G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario**  
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay,  
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**Aberdeen - Angus**

Meadowdale Farm  
Forest, Ontario

**Alonzo Mathews** **H. Fraleigh**  
Manager Proprietor

ALLOWAY LODGE  
STOCK FARM

**Angus—Southdowns—Collies**  
Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maisemore as  
junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes,  
all of superior merit, priced to sell.  
No Collies at present.

**ROBT. McEWEN, R. R. 4, London, Ont.**  
**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**

Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also  
females all ages. Show-ring quality.

**THOS. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.**  
**Aberdeen-Angus**—For immediate sale: Choice  
2-year-old heifers and cows 4  
years and older. All guaranteed in calf to Elm  
Park Pat 8220, grand champion and winner of  
gold medal, Toronto, 1917. Prices very reason-  
able. Write **JAMES G. SHARP, Terra Cotta,  
Ont.** Long-distance phone via Erin.

The Right Birds for Lay-  
ing Contests.

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE.)

Laying contests conducted this year show very clearly that the degree of maturity which the birds possessed before reaching the contests has very much to do with results, and especially the results during the winter months. This fact has been stated several times, and additional proof is now available, which is given in order that those wishing to enter pens in the contests next November may be able to take advantage of the information.

Take the Prince Edward Island Egg-Laying Contest—the production has been low, not as good as it was last year, but in looking over the report of the condition of the birds when they were received at the contest, the reason is quite apparent. The birds were not as mature this year as last—and certainly not as mature as they should be if a good egg yield is to be expected.

Pens No. 1, 3, 10, 12 and 18 contained the best mature birds that were received. Pens 15 and 19 were not quite as well matured, but were in excellent condition and developed rapidly after arrival. Some of the other pens had well-developed individuals in them but had too many immature birds, while in many of the pens the birds were not fully grown when they arrived.

Seven pens that were fairly well matured and in good condition when they arrived averaged 9.5 eggs per bird for the two months ending December 31. The seven pens which arrived in an immature condition averaged 1.3 eggs per bird for the first two months. At the end of six months the younger birds, having then matured, gave an average for the six months of 24.2 eggs. While the well-matured birds at the end of the six months gave an average of 46.9 eggs, or a relative gross revenue for eggs of \$69.58 for the immature birds, and \$142.13 for the mature birds.

In some cases birds arrived at the contests past maturity, that is, they had started to lay before entering the contest, and the change brought on a moult and a consequent loss of time. This condition however, was not quite so apparent in the Prince Edward Island Contest as in some of the other contests.

In order to make a good yearly revenue birds must lay during the period of high prices, and if they do not start laying before the cold weather comes, as a rule, they will not start to lay for weeks, and sometimes months afterwards.

Pen No. 2 did not lay an egg during the first four weeks of the contest, and had only three birds laying at the end of the 8th week, with a total production of 29 eggs. Pen No. 4 started laying during the fifth week, and had only three birds laying at the end of the 8th week with a total production of 27 eggs. Pen No. 17 did not start until the 10th week, thereby handicapping themselves by over two months, and that the two months when prices were high. The birds in this pen were in condition when they arrived at the contest, and after they received their growth have done exceptionally well. How much better would it have been if they had received their growth before entering the contest.

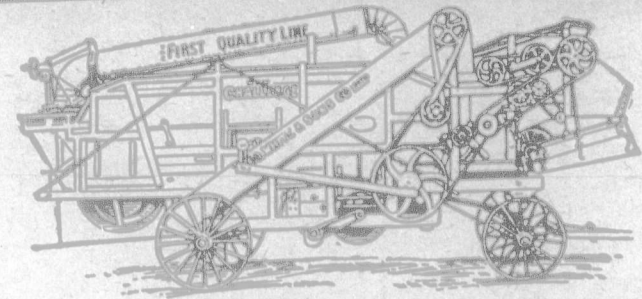
It must not be forgotten that development in birds does not mean production, but if birds are bred for egg production the bird that is fully developed has a decided advantage over her immature sister.

Birds intended for a laying competition should be in condition to lay just after they have reached the contest, neither before nor weeks after.—A. G. TAYLOR, Poultry Husbandman.

During the last few weeks motion pictures have been taken of a great many Ontario herds. These herds are representative of the various breeds of cattle throughout the Province.

The pictures will be available early in the fall for use in all the counties of the Province of Ontario. They are specially designed to assist in the Better-Bull Campaign, which is being carried on at the present time.

Lantern slides are also being prepared for use in Short Courses and lecture work. The Ontario Motion Picture Bureau is co-operating with the Provincial Live Stock Branch in securing these films and slides.



THE "INDIVIDUAL" CHALLENGE

Special Thresher  
for Gas Tractors

If you have a gas tractor you will certainly save money by owning a threshing machine, but you must have a thresher suitable for your gas tractor. The "Individual" Challenge No. 3 is made precisely for this purpose. An 8-16 or a 10-20 tractor will run it and it has a big capacity.

Undoubtedly this is the thresher of the future. We believe the time will soon come when every farmer will own his own threshing machine and we have built this machine accordingly. It is light and compact—has a 20-inch cylinder and a 36-inch body, and like all our threshing machinery it is

built with great over-strength in every part. We have learned from long years of experience where the greatest wear comes and have found the proper grade of material to meet it. We have studied every feature, every new idea, every improvement and have embodied those of proven merit in this new machine. We have tried it out for three years in the hardest possible manner and it has stood every test.

Not only do we aim to produce the best machines, but we look after our machines after they are sold. Every man who deals with us gets "White" service.

Write for information and descriptive catalogue, showing our Special Thresher for Gas Tractors, the "Individual" Challenge No. 3

**The George White & Sons Co., Limited**  
Moose Jaw, Sask. LONDON, ONT. Brandon, Man.

"THE FIRST QUALITY LINE"

Makers of Steam, Gas and Kerosene Tractors, and Threshing Machines 10

**Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale**—Three nice bulls, 11 to 13 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to six months old. All from prize-winning stock.  
Long-distance phone. **A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle.**

**Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires**—One imported-in-dam Miss Ramsden one Golden Rose bull, 6 months, imp. sire and dam; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months, imp. sire. A few young cows with calves at foot. One imported Hackney stallion, A. 1; two Hackney stallions rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time. **HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont.** Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian River C.P.R. Peterborough County.

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 96365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars.  
Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.**

**Imported Scotch Shorthorns** For Sale—Three imported bulls, one yearling sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding, and three well-bred bull calves about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.  
**R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.**

## SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

**JAMES McPHERSON & SONS** **DUNDALK, ONTARIO**

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

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

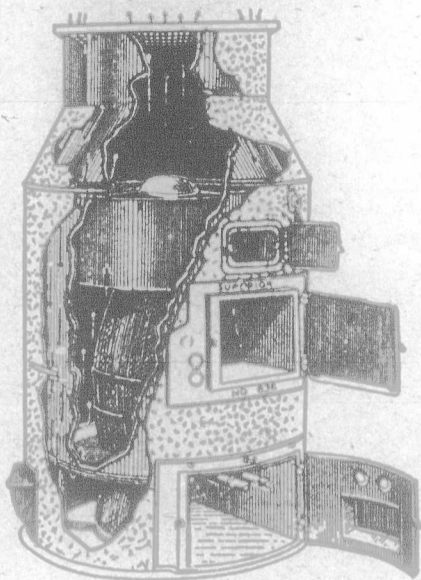
## Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Bulls from 3 to 7 months old for sale, also several cows. Inspection of herd solicited.  
**WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate** **LONDON, ONTARIO**

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

**Morrison Shorthorn Herd Bulls**—We have at present several six and seven-month-old bulls, and all are from good milking dams. Call and see us; also for bred heifers or young cows. We never had a stronger lot of Tamworth sows than those we have on hand at present.  
**CHAS. CURRIE, (Pulinch Sta., C.P.R.) Morrison, Ont.**

## The Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace



The Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace will not only produce a maximum amount of heat of every pound of good coal consumed, but it will also burn the cheaper grades of coal that is being sold for the lack of better kinds. Hard coal, soft coal, coke and wood, in fact anything that will burn can be used in a Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace with a remarkable success. Also natural gas is preferred. A Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace can be installed in six hours.

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**The Hall Zryd Foundry Company, Limited**  
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See our Exhibit in the Store Building  
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## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

## English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

We offer a grand choice of young bulls and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

**THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ontario**

**F. W. COCKSHUTT**  
Lynnore Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans, also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ontario**

## Mardella Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

**THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ontario**

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Procured in all Countries. Special attention given to patent litigation. Pamphlets sent free on application.  
**RIDOUT & MAYBEE**  
156 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario

## The Rural Literary Society.

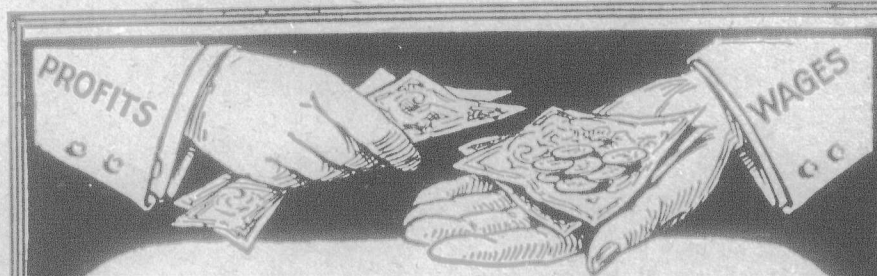
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" appeared a humorous criticism, by "Sandy McGraw," of a certain literary society, described in a previous issue by "A Young Farmer." It has been my privilege for a number of years to be a member of a literary society, and as a result I read Mr. McGraw's article with interest. I agree with him on much that he says, but not all. For one thing, I consider a banquet a valuable as well as a pleasant adjunct of a literary society. A literary society is not intended to be a profit-producing concern, and if it provides something of educational value and recreation its existence is thereby justified. However, in our society the girls supply a good deal of the cooking, and the boys pay cash to meet necessary expense. The result is the society's profits are not interfered with, though the profits of the various "dads" concerned may be. It is good for young people to eat once in a while in public, as it tends to break them off those habits often formed at home, such as resting their elbows on the table and using their knife for the "dual" purpose of knife, fork and spoon. The program which follows the meal and which includes "toasts" provides education and amusement.

Mr. McGraw is afraid some young people are likely to get swelled heads because of their public speaking. There are those who have been given in large measure the "gift of the gab," but who haven't been given any too many brains. Not considering the foregoing class I know of nothing else that will so take the conceit out of a person as making a public speech. A person may think he is a born orator and only needs a platform and an audience to prove that he is another Daniel Webster. But when the time comes and all eyes are riveted upon him, and he rises upon his trembling legs, and his heart pounds till the lead pencils in his vest pocket rattle, when his throat gets dry and parched, his ideas are vague and far away and his command of language almost gone; then he wishes he could find a hole, and a big one, that he might crawl into and hide. It has been my experience in literary society work that it is extremely difficult to get most young people to speak at all, or to say enough when they do.

I do not blame Mr. McGraw for being skeptical about the young farmer's claim that the advancement of every member of his society was plainly seen. There are always a number of people in a literary society who do not want the kind of advancement it gives. Their chief reason for being a member is that a society provides an opportunity for an outing and some amusement. Mr. McGraw seems to think that too many young men are aspiring to be leaders, and that what we want is more young men who know the best methods of farming, and of feeding calves and pigs. Knowing how to farm well is of first importance, and there is room for a good deal of improvement in farm methods; but the great trouble with the farmers of the past was that they were willing to do all the hard work and let somebody else do the leading. The result was the farmers got a raw deal, or they thought they did. Now farmers are taking their place as leaders, and are making a good job of it, too, as far as the Province of Ontario is concerned. I don't think we need to worry about having too many leaders yet, but we do need to worry, and do something more than worry, about the young men who are leaving the farm to become janitors and so on, in the city. They cannot be blamed very much for going to the city if they think there is better pay and shorter hours to be had, and they are likely to think that, if, as is often the case, they have to work for "dad" in the capacity of hired man, taking wages out in board, clothes and occasional spending money.

The young people of the present are essentially the same as those of the past have been; but we are living in a fast age, and if some of our young people seem too fast in their ideas and actions it is because of the influences bearing upon them. I think there is a good deal of wisdom in "Sandy McGraw's" article, and I would not be surprised if it were written with a smile on his face. Young people need something to steady them down once in a while, something to make them think.  
**RALPH W. BURTON,**  
Oxford Co., Ont.



## Are You Giving All Your Profits To Your Help?

In the past many farmers have been less well-off than their hired help. Such a condition is unbearable and can only be overcome by modern methods—reduction of labor and increased production. The dairy end of your farm can be made to pay much bigger profits if you install

### The Macartney Machine Milker

THE COW'S ADOPTED CHILD



It milks thoroughly and naturally and is far more pleasing to the cow than the old hand method. Moreover by the Macartney way, one man can milk from 20 to 24 cows in an hour. Think of the saving in labor. Still further—the Macartney increases the flow of milk and prolongs the lactation period.

#### Get Particulars Now

Don't buy a milker till you have seen the Macartney—the simplest and most modern of all—and even if you are not ready to buy, get particulars now and learn what other farmers say about the Macartney. Fill in the coupon and mail it to-day.

**The Macartney Milking Machine Company Limited**

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Please send me full information about the Macartney Milker.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

I have \_\_\_\_\_ Cows

Dept. B (B-3)

## A NEW IMPORTATION OF 40 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

arrived home Dec. 17th. From our herd of 125 head we can offer a large selection in choicely-bred bulls and females. Anyone in need of foundation stock may find it to their advantage to look over our offering before making any purchases.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT** :: **FREEMAN, ONTARIO**  
Burlington Jct., G.T.R., only half mile from farm.

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers, young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan = 93092 = one of the greatest living sires, at head of herd. Write me, and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

**ROBERT MILLER** :: **STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

## Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

Herd headed by Victor 3rd, Imp., Grand Champion at Erie Show and Congress. Herd average over 9,500 lbs. milk per cow. Choice cows, heifers and herd-heading sires for sale.

**R. R. WHEATON** :: **THORNDALE, ONTARIO**  
Long-distance phone and telegraph.

## The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE

Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

**J. A. WATT,** :: **Elora, Ontario**

**Shorthorn Bulls and Females**—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (Imp.). Our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.  
**PRITCHARD BROS., R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario**

## HILLVIEW DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

I have in my herd seven officially tested cows, some with R.O.P. record of 7,900 lbs. as a two-year-old and 11,500 lbs. in 4-year class. Herd headed by Kitchener 104086, a heavy, thick grandson of Dairymaid 86086. Two young bulls for sale. Government test tells what their dams have done at the pail, and if you are interested, come and see the individuals. **D. Z. Gibson, Caledonia, Ont.**

**20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females**—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122384, a Rubyhill, bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De Rothchild. Special bargains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex. **J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Millbrook, G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.**

**Puslinch Plains Shorthorns**—Bulls for Sale—Royal Signet = 134979 =, red; born Oct. 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden = 123067 =. Dam, Roan Lady 50th = 143772 =. Price \$300. Goldale = 135966 =, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Brownale Reserve = 116615 =. Dam, Roan Bessie 11th = 140322 =. Price \$200.  
**A. G. AULD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.**

## BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS!

Three imported bulls. Ten imported females in calf or calf by side. Two Scotch-bred bulls. Five Scotch-bred cows with calves by side.  
**JOHN MILLER - ASHBURN, ONTARIO**  
(Myrtle C. P. R. and G. T. R.)



# The Old Reliable

Mr. Dairyman, do you know that SCHUMACHER FEED, the old reliable dairy ration, is an ideal feed for hogs, horses, cattle and young stock?

Nearly everyone knows that SCHUMACHER FEED, as the carbohydrate part of the dairy ration, has more World's Champion Milk and Butter records to its credit than any other feed, but many stock owners are not aware that it is also an ideal feed for Hogs, Horses and all young stock.

The advantage of having one feed that is suitable for ALL STOCK is a feature which will appeal strongly to the busy farmer.

## SCHUMACHER

Farmers throughout Canada and the United States find in this feed one that best meets their requirements for an all-round stock feed. M. Drum, of Brookside Farm, Cobourg, Ontario, says of it:

"I have been feeding Schumacher Feed for ten years and am well pleased with the results obtained by its use. I use it as a general feed for my horses, cows and hogs. If I happen to run out of Schumacher and feed my own grains to my cows, I notice quite a falling off in milk production and an immediate gain when I start again on Schumacher."

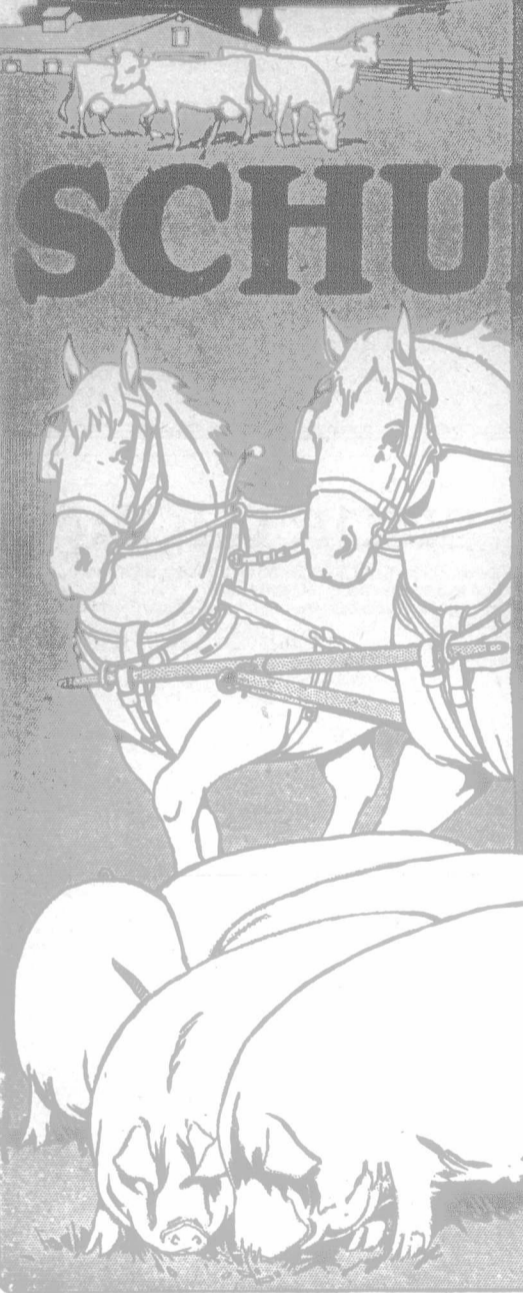
Begin & Freres, of Quebec, also write as follows:

"We have fed Schumacher to our dairy cows and have used it for fattening young steers, with the best results. Also find it a splendid feed for young and growing pigs."

SCHUMACHER FEED, when fed to young horses, hogs, young growing cattle and all farm stock, will prove to be the same profitable result-producing feed as it does when used as a carbohydrate feed for dairy cows. It supplies the maintenance requirements so necessary for dairy cows during long-time milk production. Its nutritive qualities promote rapid growth and big stretchy frame type of hogs. It provides horses with stamina, strength and endurance to stand up under hard work without losing flesh. It develops bigger bone, frame and vigorous body growth in young growing cattle. Ask your dealer for SCHUMACHER—the "old reliable," all-round, all-purpose feed. If he can't supply you, write us.

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Address:  
Peterborough & Saskatoon, Canada



### Maple Shade SHORTHORNS

A dozen young bulls imported and my own breeding at moderate prices.

W. A. DRYDEN

Brooklin - - - Ontario

Scotch Shorthorns—Herd headed by Master Marquis = 123326 =, by Gainford Marquis. Stock of either sex for sale. Also Oxford Down ewes.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, R.R. 1, Ont.

When writing please mention Advocate

### Braeburn Scotch Shorthorns

150 Head

100 Breeding Females

Herd Headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.)

I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).

CHARLES McINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario  
Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L.E.N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

### WALNUT GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We are offering choice young males and females from the best Scotch families and sired by Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder Ind. If wanting something real good, write, or come and see us. DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont., P.M., M.C.R.

### SHORTHORNS—CLYDESDALES

Just one bull left, 9 months old; sire, Lochiel (imp.); dam on the R.O.P. Pure Scotch. Stallion colt, sired by Baron's Stamp. Fillies rising, 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-old. Come, see, and be satisfied. Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R. WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls and Females—I have a nice offering of Scotch-bred females and one or two young bulls still on hand. The pedigrees are choice, the individuality is good—and the prices are right. If you want one Shorthorn female or a carload, come to Markdale.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Unthrifty Pig.

I had a very unthrifty boar to whom I bred a sow. The boar gradually failed and died. The sow produced a litter of eight. All are doing well but one. This one is a very poor feeder and acts very much like his sire. I shut him by himself, but he is becoming weaker and he has sores on his skin. J. L. C.

Ans.—This pig is congenitally weak. While by careful nursing and feeding he may be kept alive, it will not pay to treat. The most profitable plan is to destroy him. V.

#### Lame Mare.

Mare now 8 years old had puffy hocks when born. A year ago she got what looked like a bog spavin. I treated with spavin cure without results. Some weeks ago she went lame. She is quite stiff and lame at first, but soon gets better when exercised, but in pulling hard or going up hill she seems to give way. W. C. B.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate bone spavin. In some cases repeated blistering will effect a cure, but in most cases, especially in a horse over 3 years old, it is necessary to get a veterinarian to fire and blister. If you decide to treat yourself, blister the front of the hock once monthly for 3 or 4 months, with a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. V.

### Saving Home-Grown Seed.

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE.)

Although the cost of seed that is used in planting a vegetable garden is small compared with the returns, it is very easy to grow seed oneself and moreover, if pure seed of a good strain is produced at home, one is surer of having what is required.

Seed of most varieties of vegetables can be grown at home of as good or better quality than is the imported seed, but to ensure having good seed it should be saved from the best plants rather than from those which happen to have been left in the garden unused.

A few plants of peas left to mature without picking any green pods from them will furnish enough seed for the garden next year.

Reserve a few feet of the row of beans for seed, or better still, mark a few productive plants, which are free from disease and do not pick green beans from them. Quickness of drying is important with beans and peas, as with most seed, and it should be cleaned and kept dry until the following spring.

If seed is damp it is liable to mould and lose its germinating power. For this reason it is particularly important in the case of corn to dry the seed thoroughly and rapidly. When corn becomes ready for use, a few of the earliest and best-developed ears should be marked to be left until ripe for seed.

One cucumber will contain enough seed for the wants of the home gardener. A specimen which is typical in shape and color of the variety grown or the type desired should be left on the vine until it turns yellow, when it is cut open and the seeds spread out thinly and dried and put in an envelope until needed.

Seed is readily obtained from lettuce. One plant will produce more than enough seed for home use, and no doubt some radish plants have gone to seed, which may be left until the seed ripens.

The seed of tomatoes for home use should be saved from the plant bearing the largest crop of early and best fruit. The tomatoes are cut in half and the pulp pressed out into some vessel, adding about one-third its volume of water. Put in a dark room until fermentation sets in, which will be in about two days, when the seed will separate readily from the pulp. It is then washed out and spread out to dry, but not in the sun. When dry, store in paper bags until needed.

The seed of other vegetables can also easily be saved, and there are many persons in Canada who have their own specially selected strains of different sorts.—W. T. MACOUN, Dominion Horticulturist.

Answers.

Fig.

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Crown Seed.

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FREE BOOKLETS ON FARM SANITATION

The following booklets tell how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and give directions for using

Kreso Dip No. 1

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PARASITICIDE AND DISINFECTANT

which is specially adapted for use on all

Livestock and Poultry

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Kreso Dip No. 1 is sold in original packages at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF PARKE, DAVIS & CO. WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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For a life insurance Company there is no such a thing as old age. The older the company the more strength and energy it acquires, providing it has experienced normal and healthy development such as characterized the first half century in the life of Canada's only Mutual.

This Company was incorporated in 1868, organized in 1869 and began writing business in 1870. Its steady and consistent progress has been phenomenal.

The figures from the successive reports suggest almost limitless possibilities of expansion in the coming years.

**The Mutual Life of Canada**  
Waterloo-Ontario

RAYMONDALE HOLSTEIN SIRE

We have for immediate sale a 24 months bull sired by King Segis Alcartra Spofford and from Princess Echo De Kol 2nd, who has the following record—

Butter— 7 days	35.32 lbs.
" 30 "	146.42 lbs.
" 60 "	281.12 lbs.
" 90 "	398.92 lbs.
Milk— 7 "	708.9 lbs.
" 30 "	2,904.3 lbs.
" 60 "	5,829.0 lbs.
" 90 "	8,448.9 lbs.

This young bull is a good individual and is guaranteed right in every way. Write quick or come and see him.

RAYMONDALE FARM, - Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner, Queen's Hotel, - Montreal

20,000 lb.—Holstein Bulls—20,000 lb. Write us for extended pedigrees and full particulars of 1920 bulls whose dam and sire's dam average over 20,000 lbs. milk and 850 lbs. butter in R.O.P. R. HONEY & SONS, Dartford, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cleaning Sweet Clover.

What sized screen should I use in cleaning sweet clover for seed?

J. J.

Ans.—After the clover has been run through a clover huller it should be put through the fanning mill. The screens to use may vary, as some years the seed will be plumper than others. A screen with a 12 by 12 mesh should give satisfaction.

Milking Stool.

What size should I make a milking stool?

A. P.

Ans.—It depends upon a person's likes. Personally I prefer a stool about one foot wide, fifteen inches long and fifteen inches high, with a hole an inch and a half wide and five inches long cut in the top as a hand hold. Some prefer a round-topped stool, possibly a foot in diameter. An inch and a half plank with holes bored for round legs makes a very good stool. Some build a platform on the stool to hold the pail so as to keep it off the floor.

Yellow Trefoil.

Is the enclosed plant trefoil? Is it a bad weed? Is it good pasture for cattle and sheep?

F. R.

Ans.—The plant received at this office is yellow trefoil. It is closely related to the lucernes, but is much shorter lived. It is a cultivated plant in England, and to a slight extent in Canada. This plant should be considered an impurity in red clover and alsike, as the seed is ripe when these crops are ready to cut for seed. It has considerable value as a pasture crop but is of little consequence for hay, chiefly on account of its low spreading growth.

Mites.

How can I get rid of mites in the hen-house? For a few weeks our hens have been bothered with them, and when we go in the hen pen to gather eggs, etc., these little mites get on us. We have burned sulphur, and sprinkled the roosts, nests and walls with gasoline, but the mites are still there.

A. B.

Ans.—Spraying the pen thoroughly with kerosene is as good a remedy as any. If a sprayer is not at hand go over the nests, roosts, etc., with a white-wash brush dipped in coal oil. The material must be forced into cracks and crevices, and two applications at intervals of ten days is necessary. Litter and movable boards or boxes should be removed, as it will facilitate applying the material.

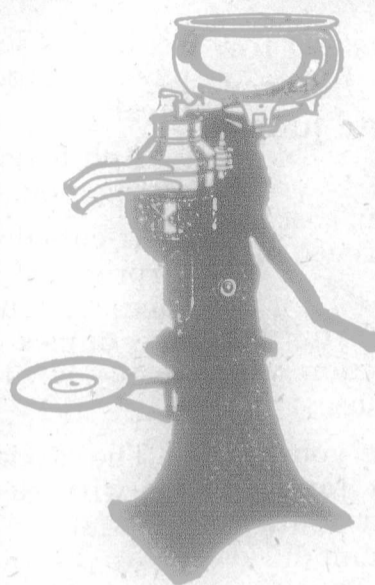
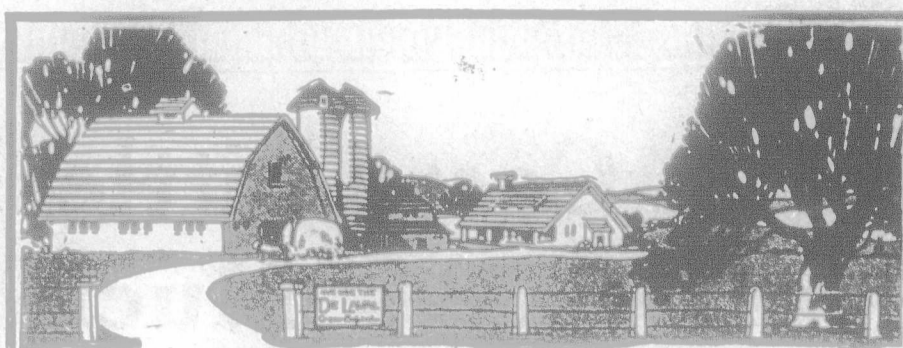
Cow Falls off in Milk Flow.

1. Can you tell me the cause of a two-year-old cow falling off 5 lbs. of milk in 12 hours? Now she has fallen down to half her usual quantity. Her bowels were very loose for a few days; would that make any difference to the milk flow? The pasture is not very good, and for three weeks I let her feed on the way down to pasture. The day after I stopped letting her feed on the way down she dropped off in milk. She seemed healthy and right, but she refused to eat oil cake meal and bran sometime ago. I have not seen her in season since she freshened in May. She is a good grade Holstein. I am feeding ground oats and hay night and morning.

E. T.

Ans.—It is not an uncommon occurrence for the milk flow to drop suddenly. It is partially due to shortage of pasture, and to flies. Weather and constitutional conditions seriously affect the milk flow. The bowels being loose might cause the trouble. Try feeding all the green feed she will take and encourage her to take concentrates. One of our own cows frequently refuses oil cake and rolled oats for a few days, then takes them quite readily again.

Robert Miller writes: "I am all ready for the fall trade in select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages in females, have nothing but young bulls, though I sell them at popular prices and am never over-stocked. I have a beautiful lot of calves, some of them nearly old enough for service, also I have as good a lot of cows and heifers as may be found, they are of gilt-edged breeding, and are priced to make customers and keep them. There are some imported heifers in calf to a great sire amongst them. Nearly one hundred in the herd."



A NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Quickly pays for itself in these times of high butter-fat prices and scarcity of labor. It does so doubly quick if your present separator is too small, half-worn-out, or you have none at all.

The De Laval Separator skims cleaner, is easier to turn and wash, and lasts longer—that is why there are more De Laval's in use than all other makes combined.

The De Laval is the World's Standard Separator.

A De Laval purchased now will pay for itself before Spring.

See the nearest De Laval local agent at once, or write the nearest De Laval office below for any information desired

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd. MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER 50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination records for both milk and butter. Several are up to 700 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of butter for 7 days. If you are interested in a good calf, write or see them now—they can be purchased at considerably less than we will be pricing them next winter.

D. B. TRACY - All Railways - COBourg, Ont. Bell Phone

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont. HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

Senior sire is from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford. Junior is grandson of the noted May Echo Sylvia. by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac. Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited.

R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R., Myrtle C.P.R., PORT PERRY, ONT.

Cloverlea Dairy Farms—Herd headed by King Pontiac Rauwerd, who combines the blood of Canada's greatest sires and dams. His offspring are a choice lot. We have stock for sale, both male and female, 75 head to choose from. Consult us before buying elsewhere. Could book a few more cows for service to "King."

GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D. Phone, Collingwood, Ont.

"Premier" Holstein Bulls ready for service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, Paris, Ont.

A Capital Young Holstein Bull for sale—a son of Lyon's Hengerveld Champion whose dam is the 25.83 lb. Junior three year-old daughter of Baroness Madeline 34.45 lbs. The dam of this young bull gave 19.32 lbs. with her first calf and is full sister to a 29.95 lb. cow. He will make a good herd sire and will be sold worth the money. T. W. McQUEEN, Tillsonburg, Ontario

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.

A. E. HULET, - Oxford Co., G.T.R. - NORWICH, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS—For the next thirty days I am offering bull calves from 2 to 4 months old, at reasonable prices. Sons and grandsons of Mercena Calamity Posch, and sired by Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale. Come and see them, or write.

W. FRED. FALLIS, R.R. 3, Millbrook, Ontario

Glenhurst Ayrshires—headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague, No. 16163 Imp.—have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. Males and females of all ages for sale.

James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Corinwa

Ayrshires—Yorkshires—If you want a few large and well-developed Ayrshire heifers good enough to win in the show ring, we would like to have you call and see our present offering. From R.O.P. dams and sired by Snow King, the great show bull. Write us also for Yorkshire litters.

JAS. B. ROSS, Streetsville C.P.R., Stop 38, Guelph Radial, Meadowdale, Ont.

## Costs Little More to Buy-- Saves Much More in Coal

**T**HE heating system for your home is the very last thing you should judge on the basis of price.

For, the difference in cost between an ordinary furnace and a Hecla is but trifling.

But there is a wonderful difference in the satisfaction you get—and the fuel you use.

The Hecla will give you the comfort of June air in January—ample warmth, good ventilation and a healthful, humidified atmosphere. And it will do this year in and year out—for many winters—on *less fuel* than any other good furnace you can buy.

This is a strong statement. The exclusive features of the Hecla warrant it.

It has the patented Steel-Ribbed Firepot. This gives the Hecla three times the heating surface of the ordinary style of firepot. That means quick heat in fall and spring. And it means a big saving of fuel.

Any one of the thousands of Hecla owners in Canada will tell you that the Hecla is amazingly economical. A saving of one ton in seven—one day's fuel a week—is quite usual

Thus, the Hecla quickly repays the small extra investment it calls for.

And it repays it still more in satisfaction.

It cuts down "cellar chores" surprisingly. Easiest of all furnaces to tend. Big feed door. The duplex grates shake down easily—without wasting live coal.

The Hecla will never annoy you with gas or dust. It cannot leak. The joints of the smoke-chamber are fused. Throughout the life of the furn-

ace they will remain tight against gas or dust.

In the Hecla you will find an unusually large water-pan—completely encircling the furnace! The heated air absorbs all the moisture it needs. Every room gets its share of moistened, mellow air. The Hecla is a *healthful* heating system.

These are but a few features of the furnace our engineers have spent many, many years in developing.

Their experience and advice is at your service—free of all cost, free of all obligation.

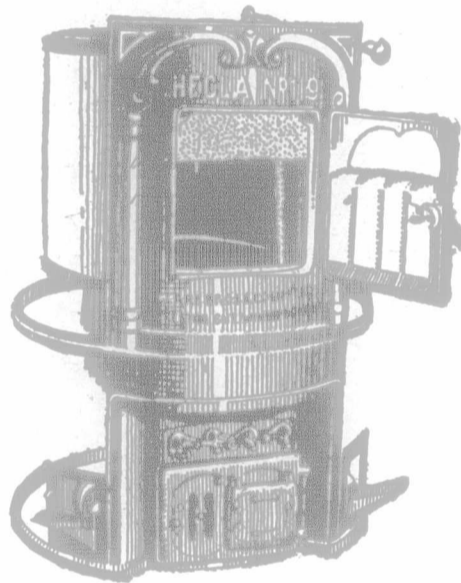
Send us a floor plan of your home—just rough enough to show us what your home is like.

We will advise you on a Hecla heating system which we guarantee will give you years of satisfaction—which will heat your home as it should be heated.

Write to-day for the interesting Hecla booklets on sensible, economical warm air heating.

**CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED**  
Dept. D 8 PRESTON, ONT.

Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saskatoon



# HECLA MELLOW AIR FURNACE

### Gossip.

#### The Shorthorn Annual.

The Canadian Shorthorn Annual, issued by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association is off the press. It is an exceptionally well-prepared and well-illustrated book of nearly 100 pages, giving a great deal of information that should be of interest to all Shorthorn breeders, and is a publication which one might well keep on file. The names of officers and committees of the Association are published in the front of the book, followed by an article on Shorthorn pedigrees and families, where a short history of the breed is given, and the terms "Scotch Shorthorns," "Straight Scotch" and "Scotch Topped," are fully explained. Reference is also made to family fads, and what is known as plain-bred cattle. This article is nicely illustrated with champions and prize-winners at our largest exhibitions.

The Rules and Registration, the Financial Statement for the year ending January 31, 1919, a report by the Secretary, Geo. E. Day, and the names and addresses of all the members, are printed in the book. A section is devoted to dual-purpose Shorthorn activities; the aims and objects of the newly-organized Shorthorn Club, together with the rules governing the Record of Performance and the names of the cows which have qualified

### PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

Herd sire, Torons of Prospect Farm 12094, whose sire, Lous Torono 106614, dam and both grandams, have an average R.O.M. record of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Pogs 9th, 55552, and Hood Farm Torono 09326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keelka 333656, has a 2 year Record of 10,627 lbs. milk, 617 lbs. 85 per cent butter and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and from R.O.P. cows, also choice young bulls sired by Brampton Bright Togo 5760, and cows and heifers bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure bred and high grades. The high grades will make choice family cows. R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

**B. H. BULL & SONS :: Brampton, Ontario**

**ALL BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE SOLD**

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King for sale, from R.O.P. dams.  
JAS. BAGG & SONS, (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

**Laurentian Producing Jerseys**—The oldest bull we have at present is a year old youngster, sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.  
Farm at Morin Heights F. J. WATSON, Manager

**Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd**  
The Woodview Farm Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.  
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

are given. The Annual should be in the hands of every Shorthorn breeder, and should be read by everyone interested in Shorthorns, as it contains a wealth of valuable information.

### Reycroft Dual-Purpose Shorthorns.

Breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns are acquainted with the Reycroft herd, owned by R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale. This herd was founded in 1908 by the purchase of six females, including Graybird, which is still in the herd. Choice individuals have at times been added to the herd, and the progeny of the foundation females have proven valuable individuals. The present herd sire is Victor 3rd, a splendid individual which won the grand championship at the National Milking Shorthorn Show and Congress, at Erie, Pa., in 1919. Mr. Wheaton recently consigned 30 head to a sale in Minn., U.S., and made an average of \$565. In the offering was Golden Wimple, a heifer which went to the Otis herd, Ohio, for \$2,050. Another high-priced heifer was Dorothy Dimple, purchased by Ross Martindale, Caledonia, for \$1,950. Darlington Emma and Red Strawberry each went to Geo. Tener, Pittsburg, at \$1,500 each. The present herd presents a strong line-up of mature females and young stuff, which are very promising.



## KELLEY FEED & SEED CO.

Write for price list on feeds of all kinds—car lots or less.

We specialize on concentrates.

We can now supply Bran and Shorts in limited quantities.

We are buyers of Hay, New Potatoes and all kinds of Field Grains both for Feed and Seed.

Reference: Royal Bank

Phone:  
Day: Kenwood 764  
Night: Kenwood 3275

780 DOVERCOURT ROAD  
TORONTO, ONT.

## RAPLA STOCK FARM COTSWOLDS

Yearling rams for flock headers. Yearling ewes and breeding ewes in car lots.

Chas. J. Shore, - Glanworth, Ont.

### Cotswolds and Yorkshires

Special Offering: Bacon type sows and boars for sale. Orders taken for fall delivery of Ram Lambs. Write us.

R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

## DORSETS

We are offering a number of registered ram and ewe lambs. Choice stock and true to type.

F. J. PHELAN - Galt, Ontario

Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to Bibby's and ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls. Two Clydesdale stallions.

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

## YORKSHIRES

Pigs of different ages, both sexes, from large litters.

### WELDWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

## Chester Whites

Our sixth importation has just arrived. One litter farrowed in quarantine—sired by Champion boar Ohio State Fair—and a sow in pig to "Volunteer," Champion of Nebraska. Also ten litters sired by 1st and 2nd prize aged and champion boars at C. N. E. Unrelated pairs as a baby herd. Illustrated catalogue.

JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

**Berkshires**—Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.

HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

### CHESTER WHITES

Choice young pigs, both sexes, sired by Cauwa Collaway Edd, Imported No. 19831. Also a few gilts bred to same boar.

Geo. E. Norry, R. R. No. 1, Tilbury, Ont.

## Inverugie Tamworths

Young sows, bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages.

LESLIE HADDEN, Box 264, Sunderland, Ont.

**Meadow Brook Registered Yorkshires**—Ten choice young boars fit for service, from prizewinning stock. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario

## TAMWORTHS

Young sows, bred for June and July farrow, and boars for sale. Write or phone.

JOHN W. TODD, - Corinth, Ontario

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets**—In bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Pepper Grass.

What is the name of the enclosed weed? W. J. H.

Ans.—The weed submitted to this office is a sample of pepper grass (*Lepidium apetalum*), a winter annual which is a common impurity in clover and grass seed. Disking or plowing badly-infested fields directly after harvest and frequently during the fall is advised. Thorough spring cultivation is important.

### Fencing at River.

I have twenty acres of pasture and have trouble occasionally with cattle crossing the river. I have been told that the party owning the high side is the one to put fence up if necessary, and that the party on the low side does not have to fence. W. R. W.

Ans.—You should see your local municipal by-laws on the subjects of fencing and cattle at large. Your municipal clerk will show you same. There is no general rule, such as has been stated to you.

### Patents for Inventions.

1. What does it cost to patent an article in Canada?
2. In United States?
3. In England?
4. Would an England patent cover Ireland and Scotland?
5. What does a caveat cost and how long is it legal?
6. What is the best way to prevent an invention from being stolen to other countries while being patented here?
7. Which name should appear first in a company, inventor or capitalist?

Ans.—1. The Government's fee is, for the full term of 18 years, \$60; for 12 years, \$40; for 6 years, \$20.

2 and 3. We cannot say just what the current fees are in the United States or in England. They are probably about the same as in Canada.

4. Yes.  
5. The Canadian Government fee is \$5, and the application for the patent must be made within one year from the filing of the caveat, or within three months from the filing of an application by another person for a patent which would interfere with his invention.

6. It would be well to consult a patent solicitor as to this.

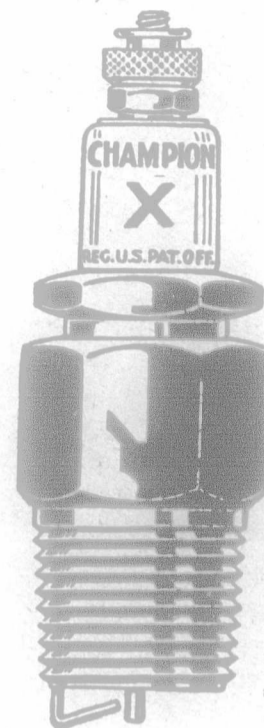
7. It is a matter of policy and one to be disposed of by agreement between the persons interested. It is probably more usual to give the greater prominence to the name of the inventor.

### Over-due Notes.

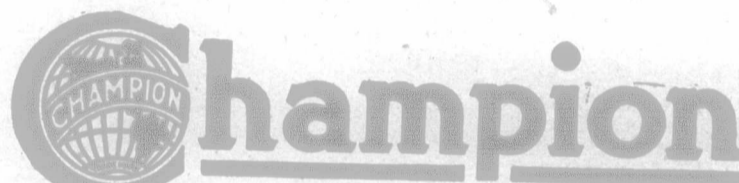
A approached B and persuaded him to buy two machines. A gave B to understand that both machines belonged to C. B bought the two machines and signed order for same. B agreed to give another machine and two notes in exchange for the two machines that A sold to him. A delivered the said machines and B signed the two notes and delivered the other machine. Nothing was stated on notes when B signed them what kind of machines B was to get. But when the notes came due it stated on them that B was to get two certain machines; one was the same but the other was an altogether different machine from what B had got. One of the machines that A sold to B did not give satisfaction, and will not do as A said it would do. Both notes were drawn up in favor of C.

1. Had A any power to change name of machine on notes different from order?
2. Can C collect full value of notes?
3. Can B pay C just what he thinks the machines are worth to him, or must he pay full value of notes? A. S.

Ans.—1. No.  
2 and 3. We cannot tell from your statement whether the alleged alleviation of the notes was sufficient to disentitle C to sue and recover upon same. The company might have to base its claim upon the consideration for the notes, which might in turn afford you an opportunity to raise the defense that one of the machines turned out to be unsatisfactory. We think it might pay you to consult a solicitor personally, and after giving him all the facts take his advice as to whether you ought to resist the company's claim.



Champion "X"  
A-15, 1/2-inch  
Price, 90c.  
Adopted by the Ford Motor Co. as standard equipment on Ford cars since 1911.



## Dependable Spark Plugs is Ford's selection and should be yours

Nearly half the cars in Canada are Fords. Each one left the factory equipped with Champion "X" plugs.

The significance of this fact, and the proved efficiency of Ford cars, speak volumes to spark plug users in making replacements in Ford cars and those of other makes or in trucks, tractors, farm engines, motor-boats, or motor-cycles.

Service dependability is built into our "3450" insulator, which takes, without breaking, punishment and abuse that has been considered impossible in anything but metal.

"Champion" on each insulator is your guide to the world's best spark plug.

Sold where motor goods are sold

**Champion Spark Plug Co.  
of Canada, Limited**  
Windsor, Ontario

Largest factory in Canada  
making Spark Plugs exclusively

99

**Oxford Down Sheep, Pioneer Flock**—We are offering this season an up-to-date lot of yearling and two-shear rams; also imported two-shear ram and a number of yearling and two-shear ewes; also ram and ewe lambs.

HENRY ARKELL, Office and Telegraph, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont.  
Shipping Stations, Guelph and Corwin.

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO  
Angford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

### DUROC JERSEYS

My herd has won more firsts and championships in four years showing at Toronto than all other herds of Durocs combined. Write for prices.

CULBERT MALOTT, R. R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

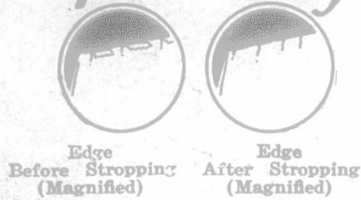
JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont.

**Featherston's Yorkshires**—If you want a few bred sows you should call and see the present lot I have on hand. I also have several choice young litters and a few young boars. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. See our exhibit at the Canadian National and other exhibitions this fall.

J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville, Ont.

# AutoStrop Razor

—sharpens itself



Edge Before Stropping (Magnified)      Edge After Stropping (Magnified)

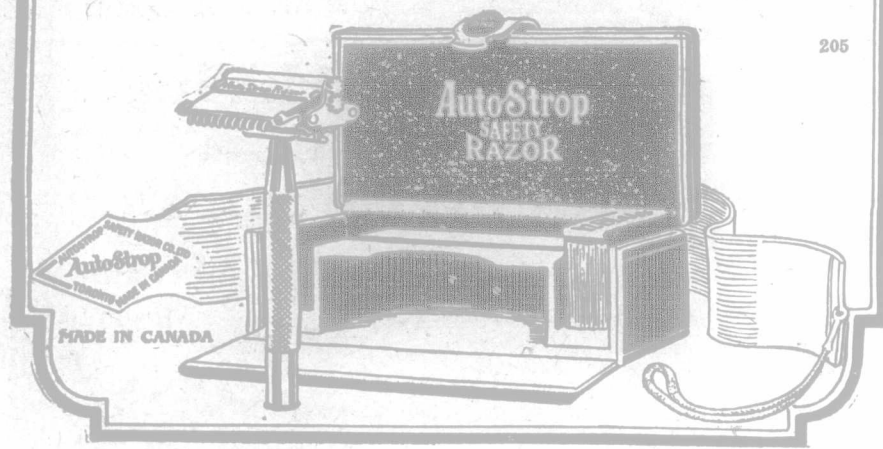
**A** CLEAN start for the day! Out of your bed and shaved in three minutes. This is AutoStrop Razor service.

Easily stropped, easily cleaned—nothing to take apart or unscrew. The only safety razor that sharpens itself. Your travelling equipment is not complete without an AutoStrop Razor.

Any dealer will gladly demonstrate the AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund purchase price.

Only \$5.00—complete with strop—twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited  
AutoStrop Building, Toronto, Canada



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## "Marathon" STEEL RANGES



A high-class modern range. Body of extra heavy polished steel and protected with sheets of  $\frac{1}{8}$ " asbestos mill board.

Hand-riveted throughout, to insure tight-fitting joints. Regulating oven with balanced drop door.

The bottom is strengthened by braces to avoid buckling or warping. Can be used for wood or coal.

An attractive, efficient range  
Guaranteed Davidson durability

*The The Davidson Mfg Co Limited*

Head Office: Montreal  
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Lachine Canal, Turcot



# DAVIDSON

**Boys—Are You Earning Money and Saving?**

Write to *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*, London, Ont., and find out how you can earn money in your SPARE TIME.

## Our School Department.

### The Story of a Wormy Apple.

Continued from last issue.

"So you must not blame my mother or me because my three brothers died. I was the strongest because I was in the centre, and consequently my mother could feed me better than the other three. I felt sorry for them, but couldn't help them any, and of course I didn't want to die too.

"Well, although I was sorry for them, I was much better off after they dropped to the ground, because I was the only one left, and could grow as fast as I chose. Plenty of food came my way, because I was right on the end of the small branch which was holding me up.

"Now, I must go back a little to the time when I was about five days old, because all my sadness dates from that time really. One fine morning, Farmer Jones and Tom, his hired man, came out in the orchard with a team, a big tank full of some liquid and a gasoline engine. Mother whispered to us quickly that they were going to spray us with a liquid, which I heard them speak of as arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur. It was very nasty smelling stuff, I can tell you, but mother said it would keep the worms from eating us, and when Farmer Jones said, 'Now, Tom, get up as close as you can and hit the calyx of every one,' my mother told us to 'never mind,' as it would do us good. She told us afterward that she could remember when Farmer Jones never used to spray, and she couldn't keep the worms away at all. The worms liked Northern Spy apples, but they didn't seem to like Ben Davis, who was just a short distance away, and whose children didn't get nearly so wormy as we Spys.

"However, the spraying started, and Tom, who was a very careless fellow anyway, was in had humor that morning, and missed a lot of us, so that we didn't get sprayed nearly as well as we ought to have been. The calyx, you know, is the end of an apple opposite the stem, and most of the worms which hatch out from eggs laid by the codling moth enter an apple through the calyx, especially when we are very small, so you see why Farmer Jones spoke to Tom the way he did.

"I didn't get any spray in my calyx, and my mother was very angry at Tom's carelessness, because I was so big that mother was very proud of me.

"I grew very rapidly after that for quite a while, and soon was quite a bit bigger than most of my brothers. At first I was quite long, but in a month or six weeks I began to get stouter and to eat a very great deal.

"Finally, one day I was to feel the result of Tom's carelessness, and my pride was lowered a great deal. A hungry worm came crawling over me, and instead of biting me in the side and getting inside that way, as he could very easily have done, he crawled down to my feet and went right in at the side of my calyx. Of course, he couldn't eat his way in very fast, but he stuck to it, and I have had to suffer ever since on account of him. He only made a very small hole, and my mother often told me no one would ever notice it, but I am naturally proud, and I hated to deceive people into thinking that I was such a beauty, when I knew down in my heart that I was only a wormy apple.

"However, time gradually lessened a part of my humiliation, and I consoled myself by thinking how big and strong I was. Some of my brothers were deformed, and mother said that was because the insects had not brought enough pollen to their blossoms, and so they did not grow as perfectly as I did. My master's little girl was told by her teacher that fertilization had not been completed before my brothers were born, and he said that meant that enough pollen had not grown down to the bottom of the flower, where the tiny ovules were waiting to unite with them. He said that if any ovule didn't unite in that way, then the part of the apple that ovule represented couldn't grow, and so the apple would be deformed.

To be continued.

### Western Hot Lunches.

The rural school hot lunch idea is widely in vogue, and decidedly popular in Western Canada. School inspectors in the Prairie Provinces heartily commend it. In one Manitoba inspectorate eleven schools adopted it in a year. Usually the trustees furnish the apparatus and the pupils bring their own food. In some cases they share a common meal; the teacher always remaining and sharing in the repast. In another division equipments were provided in 30 schools, proving beneficial and highly appreciated both by pupils and teachers. About 60 per cent. of the schools in another inspectorate have equipment. One inspector says it has mental as well as physical advantages, and all difficulties disappear as it becomes a regular feature. The number of schools adopting the plan is increasing every year. In Saskatchewan hot lunch demonstrations were given by experts in many schools, and two editions of a "Rural School Luncheon" circular were soon exhausted, necessitating a third edition of 3,000 copies. Alberta issued an official booklet on preparing and serving hot lunches, with information for equipping the school room. Teachers have been convinced of the value of the hot lunch in fitting pupils for more complete living. ALPHA.



Two School Fall Fair Prospects.

### School Medical Inspection.

During the year covered by the last report of the Minister of Education in Manitoba, 43,950 school children were examined medically once, and 6,964 twice. Forty-nine nurses were giving their whole time to the work, ten being employed in Winnipeg. Inspector W. C. Hartley, of Carman, reports much educational value from the employment of school nurses throughout his district, both from an individual and community point of view. Trustees are paying much more attention to the sanitary requirements of the school than before. Alberta has a special school hygiene provincial service, with members of the staff who visit schools and inspect pupils. These officers, as well as the teachers, rendered valuable service during the influenza epidemic in nursing the sick. During 1918 out of 3,855 pupils examined only 868 were found free from defects. Several reports from the Western provinces note a serious lack of attention to physical training in the schools.

### School-Building Plans.

A very marked improvement is reported in the character of school buildings erected in Saskatchewan during recent years. The revised regulations of the Department of Education require that all plans for school structure be submitted to the Provincial Architect for approval, who supplies free of charge plans for one and two-room schools and for teacher's residences. Alterations must also be approved by him. In one year lately over 100 plans were furnished to school districts. Special advice by letter is given frequently in regard to lighting, heating, and sanitary arrangement, as well as the location of sites.

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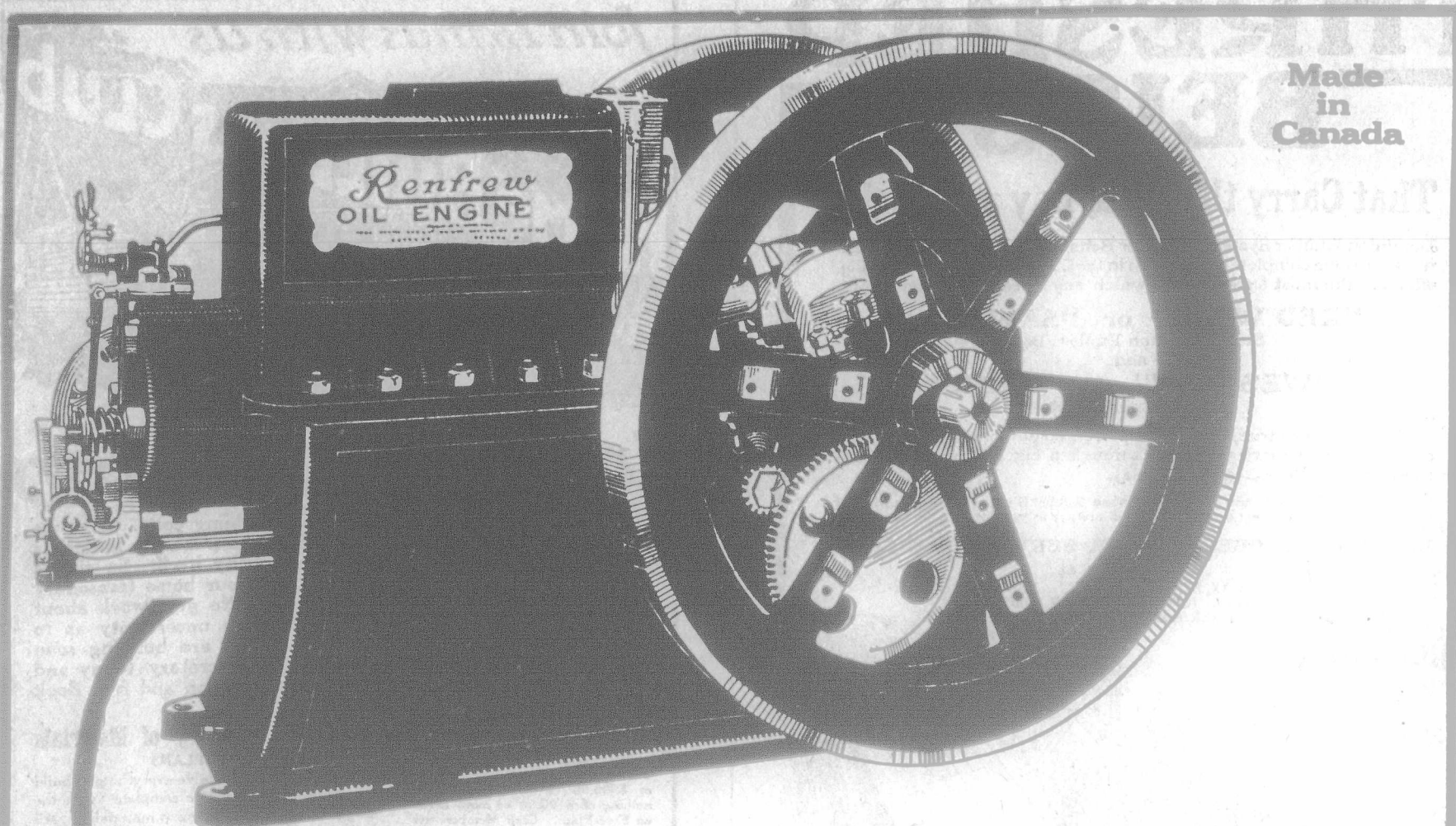
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