

JUNE 19, 1919

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 26, 1919.

No. 1396

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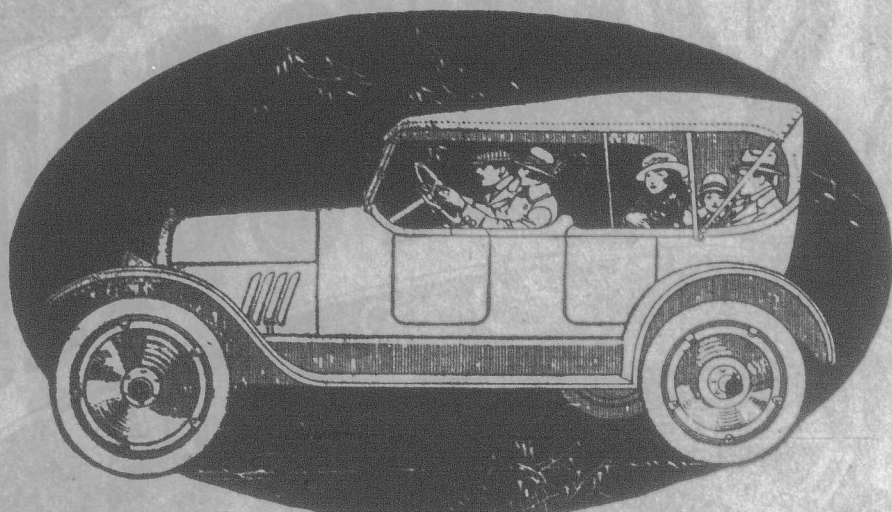
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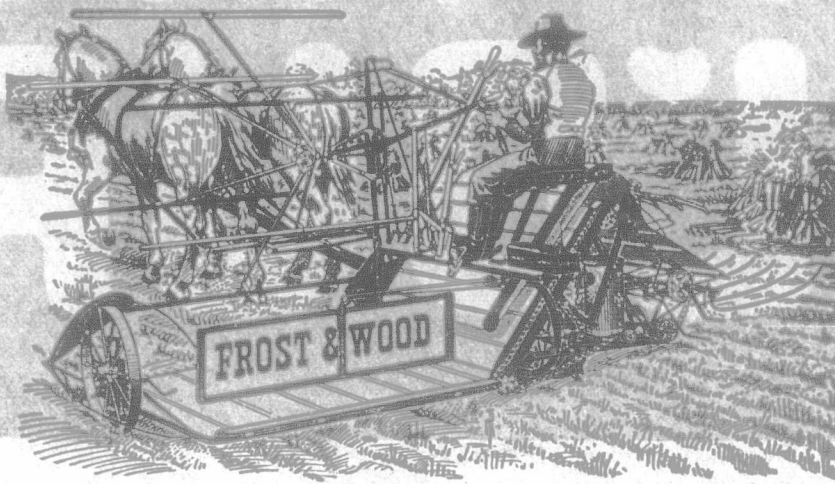
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"JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT"

Engines pumping water and doing the other chores on Canadian farms than any other make. Life is too short to do this monotonous drudgery in the old expensive wasteful way.

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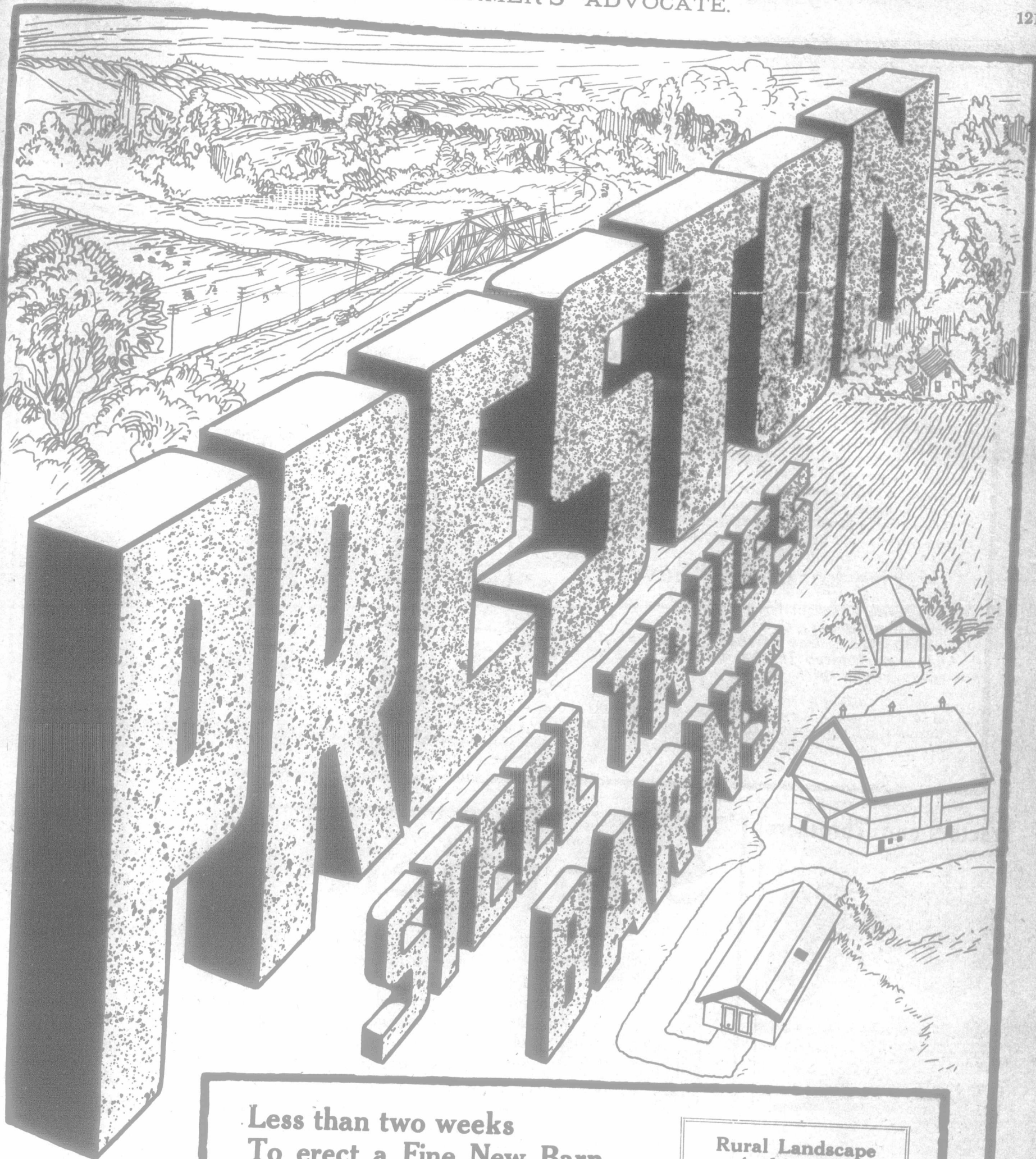
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Less than two weeks To erect a Fine New Barn

INSTEAD of calling in half the countryside for a "raising bee" and boarding a big gang of builders for weeks to get the job done—buy a Preston Barn and have it erected the quick and easy way. We send out a gang of half-a-dozen men, and the building is so fabricated before leaving our Factory that this small group of workmen can put it up in less than a fortnight. When a new barn is needed in a hurry, there is nothing like the Preston System—whereby the erection of a fine new barn is the matter of "days" instead of "weeks."

Preston Steel Truss Barns—with the Preston system of lightning protection—are safe from the worst electric storm. They are moreover fire-proof—cannot be set fire from without, from any cause whatever.

Preston Steel Truss Barns are built to hold all the crops of any Canadian Farm, of whatever size.

Write us, stating the size of your Farm; and get the benefit of our experience in designing all types of buildings for all kinds of farms.

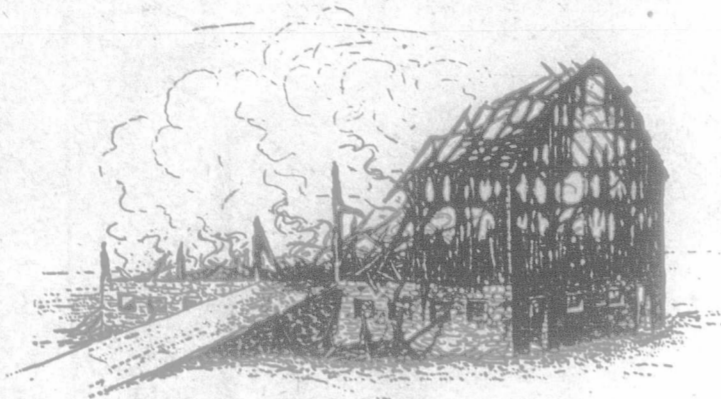
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Let us show you how to lay out your entire Farm—furnishing plans that indicate the most efficient lay-out of fields, lanes, fences, gates, windbreaks, orchard, and shrubbery. This service is designed to aid you in handling crops and stock economically, and includes approved directions for "crop Rotations" on the whole Farm.

Send for our big Barn Book, giving detailed information about the Preston Service to Farmers and showing the complete line.

Please send me your Big Barn Book NAME ADDRESS R.R.No

THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING COMPANY LIMITED PRESTON, 120 Guelph St. TORONTO, 40 Abell St. MONTREAL, 86 De Lorimier Ave.



\$50,000.00 Saved!
\$1,500,000.00 Lost!

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REAL TRUE ECONOMY consists in getting the best value for money spent. There is no economy in \$4.00 boots that last only three months—an \$8.00 pair that will last a year is *really far cheaper*. There is no thrift in buying \$5.00 inflammable roofing that lasts only 6 or 8 years when a \$10.00 roofing will last 30 or 40 years and protect your building from fire and lightning.

Fire Losses by "Saving"

Last year Canadian farmers lost \$1,500,000 in barns burnt from lightning alone, to say nothing of fires from sparks. *Every one of these fires would have been prevented if the owners had roofed their barns with Metal.*

Here is a striking example of the LACK OF THRIFT, of false economy. It might have cost about \$50,000 more to roof those barns with Metal, but, no, that \$50,000 was "saved," and so \$1,500,000 was LOST.

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Thrift can be promoted, fires can be prevented, by the right choice of roofing. Buy roofing by year-cost, by fire preventive qualities. Buy for real, permanent value-for-the-money and safe, sure protection from fire and lightning. Go into the market determined to get such a material and you will find that *Galvanized Steel is the one best buy.*

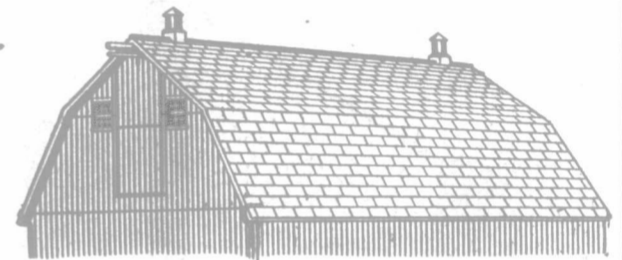
It is the thrift roof, the fire-proof, lightning-proof roof, and the durable roof. These smooth, tough steel sheets, hermetically sealed in a coat of zinc, will defy alike the ravages of time, the fiercest storms, the roving spark and the lightning bolt. *The money you put into such a roof is not spent—it is invested—soundly invested too.*

Get prices and full information from any of the Companies named below. Send the size of your roof for free estimate.

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- The Galt Art Metal Company, Limited, Galt, Ontario.
- The McFarlane-Douglas Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario.
- The Pedlar People, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.
- The Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

STEEL Not "Tin"

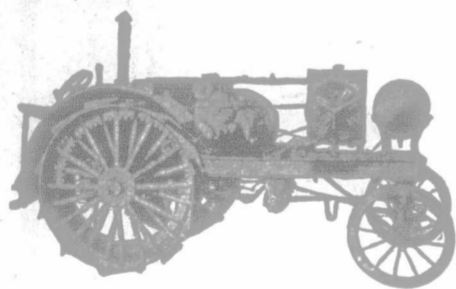
There is no "tin" plate such as is used in tin cans, etc., used in Galvanized Steel Shingles or Corrugated Sheets. They are of sheet steel heavily coated with zinc spelter. To call Metal shingles a "tin" roof is like calling a steel armoured battleship a "tin" boat.



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for safety and permanence

15

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Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable size to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 26, 1919.

1396

EDITORIAL.

The Senate is apparently "riding for a fall."

The weatherman has been showing some favoritism of late in the distribution of showers.

The shortage of clover seed is real and will be felt severely again next spring. Produce your own seed where possible.

The country needs production in every line, but no industry will carve down the national debt so quickly as agriculture if given a chance.

If this June is only a prelude to the summer heat we may expect, many will feel like renting furnished houses from Eskimos in the North.

Fight the "bugs" and blight in the potato field. The use of a few pounds of Paris green and some Bordeaux mixture will mean many more bushels in the crop.

Many Western members viewed the McMaster amendment as political routine, and consequently did not give it the support they would have had a Westerner fathered it.

English mail will soon be transported to Canada in less time than is now required for Canadian mail matter to be delivered even in the province where it originates. It has been prophesied that London morning papers will be read in American on the same day.

School Section No. 2, Colchester South, Essex County, has set a good example by increasing the salary of their teacher from \$900 to \$1,500. This was a reward for good work done and an encouragement for the future. Good teachers are required in rural schools, and they can only be obtained by paying salaries which are consistent with the efforts put forth and the requirements of such a position.

Ratepayers and trustees should combine to protect the school garden, where one has been started, during the vacation period. Some suggestions are given in the "School Department," of this issue which will guide the teacher and parents in working out a solution of the garden problem. The school and grounds are an index to the standard aimed at by the whole community. Be progressive and make your school one of the best.

Many farmers will know how to sympathize with the shareholders of the Paton Manufacturing Company, who for eight years were obliged to "take their dividends out in prayers." There was a wide gulf fixed between agriculture and these shareholders, however, when the same company made a 72-per-cent. profit in 1918. This and the Dominion Textile Company, which made 300 per cent. last year, are no doubt a couple of the infant industries which we have been cradling so long.

Daylight saving was delivered a death blow in the United States on June 18, when the Senate and House of Representatives decided by overwhelming votes to terminate the operation of the law when the summer period ends on October 26 next. The only argument of any account that has been advanced in favor of daylight saving in Canada this year is that they have it in the United States. The action of Congress should kill daylight saving on the whole American continent. It has never been of any practical value to anyone, while militating very considerably against the production of foodstuffs.

The Half-Yearly Index Number.

The last issue in June and the last issue in December each year carry an index to the editorial matter which appeared in The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for the preceding six months. By saving the regular issues after they are read, and filing with the index number, a subscriber has a symposium on agriculture that cannot be duplicated for variety, completeness and downright practical information. Books and bulletins usually treat a subject exhaustively, and are, therefore, valuable to a man with plenty of time at his disposal. However, busy farmers require a digest of all the information available on matters pertaining to their business, and this is what "The Farmer's Advocate" contains, in addition to its editorial expressions and very complete Home Magazine section. There may be articles appearing in the paper from time to time that do not happen to interest you just at the moment, but perhaps at a later date you desire the very information contained in the article. In such case, one can turn to the index, and there will be found the title of the article and the page on which it appeared; if the issues have been preserved, the rest is easy. In addition to the various topics discussed in the different departments, approximately five hundred definite questions have been answered during the last six months in the columns of the paper, and probably other readers will be met, in the months to come, by the very circumstances which prompted some of these queries. By referring to the index you will find the answer in two or three minutes. A complete volume of "The Farmer's Advocate" for six months or the year will be found of inestimable value. If you have not been preserving the issues, start now, so you will have a half-yearly volume complete when the next index number appears on December 26.

Fake Clothes.

When speaking in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the Budget debate, Hon. T. A. Crerar explained one phase of the cost of living when he said that 29 bushels of \$2.00-wheat are now required to purchase a suit of clothes that could have been bought with 28 bushels of 80-cent wheat in 1914. While we do not question the ex-Minister's valuation of a bushel of wheat, it is possible that he might have been deceived regarding the quality of the modern suit of clothes as compared with the pre-war garment, which would tend to strengthen his argument rather than weaken it. Not only are we obliged to pay exorbitant prices for raiment reputed to contain some wool (because the raw commodity has advanced), but it is doubtful if the insatiable greed for large dividends has permitted any appreciable quantity of wool to be incorporated in the warf and woof of the high-priced cloth. It is a very unkind cut indeed to the one who has acquired sufficient "capital" to purchase so-called good clothes only to find that they soon fall apart and are ready for the rag-man. Considerable light has been thrown on this phase of the high cost of living by A. R. Balcom, a Toronto engineer, who analyzed samples of cloth made into suits ranging in price from \$45 to \$75. In a letter addressed to the Minister of Labor, a copy of which was sent to the Globe, he says that in no instance was there ten per cent. of wool in any of the cloth. "On the contrary the cloth was spun from woolen rags put together and a small amount of wool, that is what is known as new wool, and the fur clippings from various fur-bearing animals. Once in a while a chicken may contribute a part of it. Another reputable business house, with suits up to \$55, claiming them to be sixty per cent. wool, did not have a thread of wool in the cloth."

This deception, which apparently permeates the whole fabric industry, explains perhaps how the Dominion Textile Company was able to make three hundred per cent. profits and the Paton Manufacturing Com-

pany, whose mill was "not built for the Glory of God," was able to pile up seventy-two per cent. profits on the \$600,000 invested. Another significant explanation developed out of recent enquiry showing that material for suits costing \$65 and \$70 have been sold by the manufacturer for from \$14 to \$17. Someone apparently takes the price of a suit out of every transaction. Chicken feathers in woolen cloth and 300 per cent. profits will surely lead to unpleasant circumstances.

Budding Bolshevism.

Few Canadians outside of Winnipeg are able to realize the actual significance of the strike which began in that city when the metal workers "downed tools" on May 1. For practically a month from that date a ceaseless though bloodless battle was waged between the citizens (who remained neutral so far as the dispute between employers and employees was concerned) and a clique at the Labor Temple whose ambition it unquestionably was to set up a Soviet Government in Winnipeg and from this centre to encourage like action in all the towns and cities of Canada. It was realized from the beginning that a deep, well-laid revolutionary plot was in existence. This revolution first took form at Calgary in March last, when a convention elected a "red five" Executive for Canada in response, it is believed, to the directions of the I. W. W. organization in the United States. The people of Canada have no quarrel with trade unionism, nor with strikers who are simply endeavoring to procure a living wage. However, the citizens of Winnipeg lined up at once in opposition to I. W. W. propaganda and ultimate Bolshevism. Labor was undoubtedly misled for a time, but the small publication called "The Winnipeg Citizen" has done much to dissipate misconception. Whatever may be the result of the recent arrests of the nine agitators in Winnipeg, there is just cause for their incarceration. The June 9 issue of "The Winnipeg Citizen" gave some information about the very characters who were arrested, and it would appear that justice and law were very lax in allowing such individuals to be at large even before the strike was precipitated on May 1.

The Future Price of Farm Produce.

There is never any certainty surrounding the prices which farmers are likely to receive for the crops produced, or the live stock being prepared for a market months in advance. The cost of production is seldom an important factor regulating values at time of sale, so far as farm products are concerned, and only by increasing or decreasing the supply do production costs determine what farm-grown commodities will fetch. While this season's clip of wool will probably sell for less than last year's crop, it is altogether likely that woolen goods will cost the purchaser as much or more next winter than ever before, simply because they were manufactured from a raw product which stood the mills in the neighborhood of seventy cents per pound, and the manufacturer will see to it that he gets out with a reasonable profit and, in some cases, an unreasonably high one. Dealers must have their share, and the result will be that farmers will sell their wool at a discount and pay more for the finished commodity than ever before. We cite wool and woolen goods only as an example of the whole trend of prices. The costs of operating a farm are higher than ever before, yet the tendency is for a decline in farm-product values. More than that, the agitation to reduce the cost of living seems always to focus on foodstuffs, but a serious reduction in this line with the operating expenses of the farm still abnormally high will inevitably lead to decreased production and more trying times in the city.

Prices are always relative. Wheat at \$2.20 under pre-war conditions would be a profitable crop, but when farm help costs from \$45 to \$60 per month and board

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
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11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments, Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada

and other operating expenses are in the same proportion, the profits in wheat growing will not make farmers millionaires. It would be a daring prophet indeed who would attempt to give definite information regarding the prices for twelve months in advance. Prices we receive are regulated by the world markets; the values placed on our exportable surplus govern to a large extent what the home market will pay, and only by keeping in touch with world conditions is one able to prophesy with any degree of accuracy. Argentina's large supply of heavy, well-finished beef is sure to have an easing effect on the price of our product, but the peculiar situation in regard to bacon, which places Canada in a very favorable position, promises a remunerative market for our hog products. Lamb, mutton and wool seldom suffer through a surplus, which makes sheep a safe investment up to any number consistent with the size of the farm or ranch. There should be no serious decline in the prices of dairy and poultry produce without ample warning being given by the ever-changing conditions in countries whose production is a factor. Horse breeding may not prove as profitable on a large scale as other live stock, but a demand should exist for years, and this demand could be increased if the proper types were bred in larger numbers and an effort were made to reveal the importance and possibilities of the good drafter. Cereals are sure to fluctuate, but the price of coarse grains will be influenced by the live-stock situation, while wheat will, as before, depend on world crops and the cost in Liverpool of the bushels which Argentina, Australia and India can produce. Just at the present time finances are an important factor. To compete in the world markets with volume of product we must at present advance credits, and there again another factor is introduced.—This new factor is the Canadian Treasury.

A Fuller Life in the Country.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Just one hundred years ago a book was written in England and published in America that should be of more than usual interest to anyone whose home and occupation is on the farm, or who is in any way connected with life in the country, rather than with existence, as we may call it, in our large towns and cities. The work we speak of is a series of articles that have for their subjects the common incidents and happenings

of every-day life in rural England. It is Washington Irving's "Sketch Book."

The most of it I have read several times and if time permits I expect to keep on re-reading it for several years to come. It is one of the books that develops a capacity for appreciation in the reader.

I have been getting an impression of life in the country districts of old England of a century ago as our author saw it at that time. If it has improved any since then, or even if it has only held its own, it must come about as near to being an earthly paradise as any spot in this "vale of tears," as we like to call it.

But he says that, naturally, England was not beautiful. Through the hand of man she has become what she is. When Art went into partnership with Nature there was accomplished what could never have been brought about by either working alone.

The Englishman, he says, is strongly gifted with the rural feeling. He is sensitive to the beauty of nature and enjoys above anything else the pleasures and employments of the country. This seems to be born in him. Even when brought up in the city it is apparently the easiest thing in the world for him to get into the ways and habits of rural life. He takes to the care of a flower-garden or the growing of fruits and vegetables as easily as he does to the management of some business enterprise to which he had been trained.

But it is in what is called "landscape gardening" that he seems to be most in his element. The laying out of lawns, the planting of trees, the trimming of hedges and the training of vines and flowers is what he feels to be his real work.

And our author goes on to say that the giving expression to this instinct has developed in the Englishman the highest type of character and a degree of bodily strength that he would never otherwise have attained to. His reason for this I will give in his own words: "In rural occupation there is nothing mean and debasing. It leads a man forth among scenes of natural grandeur and beauty; it leaves him to the workings of his own mind, operated upon by the purest and most elevating of external influences. Such a man may be simple and rough but he cannot be vulgar."

Some of us who think we are pretty well acquainted with life in the country may say that the above has more of the ideal than the real in it, but we'll have to admit that if it isn't always true it ought to be. We who live at a distance from the city with its many opportunities, have opportunities and advantages of a different nature. There is, as Irving says, a moral influence exerted over mankind by Nature and who can come under this influence if not those of us who spend all, or nearly all, of our lives in touch with Her on our farms. It certainly should be easier for us to keep out of jail than it is for our friends in town whose surrounding influences are of a very different character.

But the trouble is that a great many of us live in a way that keeps us entirely unconscious of these moral influences. If we never give a thought to improving or beautifying our homes and helping nature to do her best for us, farming has nothing more in it for us than any other job; cleaning city streets, for instance, or adding up columns of figures in a ledger. Familiarity has bred in us a certain amount of contempt for our surroundings although, if we ever get to heaven, it is very certain that we'll find nothing more beautiful than the woods and the fields as they appear this spring, the warm weather following, as it has, the long period of almost continual rain. In fact it is our mental limitations and not our natural surroundings that prevent us realizing the happiness that, in some form or other, we are all trying to attain to. Mostly our methods are very short-sighted. We have a sort of a hazy idea that money will bring this happiness into our lives—if we can get enough of it. But we never do. Instead we have been so taken up with the chase after it that we have no time to get what pleasure might have come our way if we had only given ourselves half a chance. No wonder some men find work on the farm so disagreeable that they sell out and move to town as soon as they think they have enough past them to keep them out of the poor-house. Had they gone about it in the right way, making the house in which they lived into something more than four walls and a roof, for instance, and doing part of their work for "looks" as well as part for money, they would not have come so near wasting the whole of a lifetime. The man who never plants a tree, provided he has had opportunities, ought to be sent back and made over, as a very important part of his general makeup is lacking. We have all known families who lived in houses (not homes) where the only natural surroundings were a bunch of pigs rooting in the door-yard. They say that the city is a poor place in which to bring up children. If it's worse than the home of some country children it's bad enough.

We have been brought to believe that the refinements of life and the finishing touches of education can only be secured in the city. If that is so it is not the fault of the country. It must be the fault of the people living in it, who don't know enough to take the best there is going by getting on better terms with Mother Nature and learning a few of the lessons that she is so ready to teach us.

We chaps that didn't get our way about leaving the farm and making our fortunes in the city, as we had planned it, may get something out of the game yet. If we could believe the old poets, some of whom probably never had much practical experience in regard to what they wrote about, we might quote what one of them said in summing this matter up; Here it is anyway:

"Oh! friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue and to peace,
Domestic life in rural pleasures passed!"

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.
Nature in Poetry—N. 6.
BIRDS No. 2.

In "The Sing-away Bird" Lucy Larcom gives us a very charming poem on the White-throated Sparrow. She paints the habitat of the bird quite accurately and in her beautifully running verses she has caught the rhythm of its song to perfection:—

"Have you ever heard of the Sing-away bird
That sings where the Runaway-River
Runs down with its rills from the bald-headed hills
That stand in the sunshine and shiver?
'Oh, sing! sing-away! sing-away!
How the pines and the birches are stirred
By the trill of the Sing-away bird!"

'Twas a White-throated Sparrow, that sped a light
arrow
Of song from his musical quiver
And is pierced with its spell every valley and dell
On the banks of the Run-away River.
'Oh, sing! sing-away! sing-away!
The song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that was glad."

Henry Van Dyke very truly says of the Song Sparrow:

"A lofty place he does not love, he sits by choice and
well at ease
In hedges and in little trees that stretch their slender
arms above
The meadow brook; and then he sings till all the field
with pleasure rings."

In "The Catbird" Edith M. Thomas says:

"He sits on a branch of yon blossoming bush,
This madcap cousin of robin and thrush,
And sings without ceasing the whole morning long;
Now wild, now tender, the wayward song
That flows from his soft, gray, fluttering throat."

Emerson is one of the few poets who has dealt with
the Chickadee. In "The Titmouse" he says:—

"When piped a tiny voice hard by
Gay and polite, a cheerful cry,
'Chick-chic-a-dee-dee,' Saucy note,
Out of sound heart and merry throat."

Maurice Thompson gives us a very true picture
of the White-breasted Nuthatch:—

"The busy Nuthatch climbs his tree
Around the great bole spirally,
Peeping into wrinkles gray,
Under ruffled lichens gay."

In Bryant's poem "The Old Man's Counsel" there
is a passage which very well describes the drumming
of the Ruffed Grouse:—

"I listened and from midst the depth of woods
Heard the love-signal of the grouse that wears
A sable ruff around his mottled neck.

He beat
'Gainst his barred sides his speckled wings and made
A sound like distant thunder, slow the strokes
At first, then faster and faster, till at length
They passed into a murmur and were still."

Marie Le Baron in "The Whip-poor-will" says:—

"Where deep and misty shadows float
In forest depths, is heard the note
Like a lost spirit, earthbound still
Art thou, myerious Whip-poor-will."

In a passage in "The Storm" Frederick G. Scott
says:—

"The birds that cheer the woods all day
Now tremble in their nests"

and thus falls into an error which
is not uncommon in poetry—the idea that a bird's
nest is its home. As a matter of fact the nest is only
the cradle in which the young are reared and with
the exception of the Woodpeckers, which excavate
holes that we might perhaps term nests, for use as
refuges in winter, no bird ever retires to its nest. Even
young birds, once they have left the nest, return to it
no more.

A Canadian poet, George Murray, gives us a fine
little picture in "To a Hummingbird":—

"Now here, now there, thy flash is seen
Like some stray sunbeam darting
With scarce a second's pause between
Its coming and departing."

Gray in his "Elegy" thus refers to the owl:—

"Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r
The moping owl does to the moon complain"

and this is about as sympathetic treatment as is accorded
the owl by any poet, as the owl seems to be almost
universally considered poetically as a bird of ill omen.
The majesty and solemnity of the note of the Great
Horned Owl, and the musical quavering cry of the Screech
Owl seem to have escaped the ears of the poets entirely.

THE HORSE.

Requirements of a Choice Horse.

An old horseman knows at a glance, almost, the value of a horse but it would be difficult for him in many cases to explain the good or bad features of an animal to a son, or younger person seeking information. No score card would help an experienced horseman very much in judging a class in the show-ring, but there are certain features and manners which a good horse must possess. If a young man or student will impress these on his mind he will have acquired a mental picture with which to compare all horses and thereby learn to appraise an animal at first glance. W. J. Rutherford has summarized the requirements of a choice horse thus:

Any choice horse, no matter to what class or subclass he may belong, must be right in conformation, type, constitution, disposition, quality, carriage and action, manners, and be "sound as a bell."

Conformation. A right conformation consists of a short, wide back; short, broad loin; long, wide, deep quarters with nearly level croup; deep, round ribs and low flank; short, full coupling; full breast and deep, wide chest; strongly muscled stifle; heavily muscled arm, forearm, gaskin and thigh; sloping shoulder well laid in; crested neck neatly joined to a medium short head with broad forehead, large eyes and nostrils, heavily muscled jaws and medium-sized erect ears. This body should be set on legs that are placed squarely under it as viewed from front, side and rear; whose knees and hocks are strong and clean and strongly supported by wide clean cannons; whose pasterns are sloping enough to give springiness to the stride and easement to the foot and shoulder. The pastern should attach to a large, round, deep foot made of dense, smooth black horn, whose heels are medium in depth and wide apart, frog prominent and hoof heads open and roomy.

Type.—The type must be such as will enable the horse to do his particular work with the greatest ease and comfort, and lend itself to grace and beauty while he is at rest or in action.

Constitution.—Large heart girth, full breast, deep wide chest, large nostrils, full, mild, bright eyes, and good feeding powers indicated by strong jaw, deep ribs, full, low flank and short, full coupling, all combine to produce a strong constitution and give the horse endurance.

Quality.—Quality is indicated by cleanness of bone in the face, by cleanness of bone and tendon in the legs from knees and hocks down, by an absence of meatiness in these parts; by fineness of hair; prominence of tendon and density and smoothness of horn in the hoof. All these contribute to make the horse durable.

Disposition.—A horse should be kind and tractable, ambitious, bold and fearless. A good disposition is indicated by a wide, full forehead, large, full, mild eye, medium long, promptly set ears and slightly arched tail. The narrow headed, sunken-eyed, lop-eared horse should be avoided.

Carriage and Action (General appearance).—The carriage should be lofty and stylish, with a straight-away, clean snappy stride, whether at the walk or trot. These contribute to a good general appearance which oftentimes adds hundreds of dollars to the value of a horse, especially if he belongs to the roadster, carriage or saddle class.

Manners.—A horse, otherwise good, is of little use unless he is well trained to halter and rein, taught the proper use of the words "whoa," "get up," and "back" and to stand when hitched, until he is told to go. Unless a horse is well mannered he cannot properly class as a carriage, roadster or saddle horse.

Soundness.—A horse is sound when he has no malformation in his makeup, either in wind, body or limb, which will interfere with his usefulness or detract from his general appearance. Some commonly considered unsoundnesses are broken wind, sidebones, ringbones, spavins, curbs, bad eyes, sweeties, corns and quarter cracks. Blemishes such as wire cuts and small splints that do not cause lameness are not considered unsoundnesses.

A horse must not only be sound, but he must possess such a conformation as will (barring accidents) remain sound, to grade as choice in this class and to command the attention of a judge or purchaser.

Age.—A horse is not considered mature and set for hard work until he has passed the five-year mark. He is in his prime from five to eight, and, if kept sound until ten, should still have many years of service in him.

Color.—Usually browns, bays and chestnuts are in greatest favor, but fancy plays an important part in the selection of horses for particular purposes, and high prices are paid for well matched grays, roans, solid blacks and whites. Blacks and whites of the lighter classes with full flowing tails are used for hearse and hack purposes, while grays and roans of the heavy classes are used for circus, exhibition and advertising purposes. No one seems to take to "flea bitten" grays or mealy bays.

Sex.—City buyers prefer geldings, while farmers usually pay more for mares on account of their usefulness for breeding purposes. Geldings are steadier at all times on the city streets than mares.

Condition.—Skinny, starey-coated, ill-eared horses are fit neither for work, market nor exhibition. Over-fat horses are objectionable, as they show staleness at work and in the ring. For the best results a horse should have his frame well covered with hard muscle, plumped out with fat which has been worked on. Unscrupulous buyers often pay a very high price for soft fat on an inferior horse. Such will be the case until we know how to discern between a good conformation

in poor condition and a faulty conformation in high condition. Breeding animals kept in too high condition for exhibition purposes are apt to become very precarious breeders. Already we are experiencing heavy losses from this source alone. Intelligent feeding, working and grooming bring good results.

The foregoing is a description of a high grade horse. According as he conforms to certain requirements of type, height, weight, style and action, manners, and in certain cases, color, will he find a well defined class for himself.

LIVE STOCK.

Give the heifer a chance to develop before breeding her.

Give the pigs all the clean water they will drink. They need it during the hot weather.

Attention to details and cleanliness of mangers, pens and feed pails are factors in successful calf raising.

On the agriculturist's back will rest a good deal of the burden of reconstruction. Good live stock will help bear this load.

The stiffening of the cattle market will be gratifying to feeders with one or two carloads of steers on hand about ready to ship.

Many calves are lost during hot weather through that troublesome complaint "scours." Prevention largely lies in clean feed pails and pens.

The scrub bull will bring a higher price now for beef than he is likely to in the future. Sell him now and keep on the lookout for a right good bull that should improve your herd.

If pasture is likely to be short before fall for sheep, hogs and steers, there is yet time to prepare a few acres for rape. Sown early in July there should be an abundance of feed by September.

An unprecedented demand for live stock for export is experienced in the Old Land, and prices for all classes of stock have reached a new level. Countries which hitherto did little importing are now looking for high-class foundation stock and herd sires.

There is no use bemoaning the fact that your cattle are all of mediocre quality. You have yourself to blame. A better bred sire was available for use at a little more money. When will we cease putting such paramount importance on the first cost of our breeding stock and forget the greater reward to be derived from the quality stuff?

The trend of prices for pure-bred live stock is upward. At Escher & Ryan's auction 171 head of Aberdeen-Angus brought a total of \$376,300. The bull "Enlate" brought \$36,000. Thos. Stanton, of Ill., made an average of \$1,599 on 25 Shorthorns. The Brown-Miner Shorthorns of N. Y. averaged \$1,158 and F. R. Edward's Shorthorns averaged \$1,401. Newton Loyalist, known to many Canadian breeders sold in the latter sale for \$2,500

A World-wide Demand For British Live Stock.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At our leading ports where live-stock shipping is handled there are now daily enacted scenes of great activity, in sending abroad thousands of head of pedigree cattle, sheep and pigs, which buyers in all parts of the globe are gathering together with a view to the expansion of the output of meat. On the high seas, as I write, over a thousand head of beef cattle, chosen from our leading herds of Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Sussex, Devons, and other native breeds, are going either to ranches in Rhodesia, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and other countries south of the equator, or to Canada and U. S. A., to strengthen existing herds there, reduced by the call of war conditions. Sheep and pigs, likewise, have sailed in considerable numbers to Japan, Morocco, Australasia, Canada and Argentina.

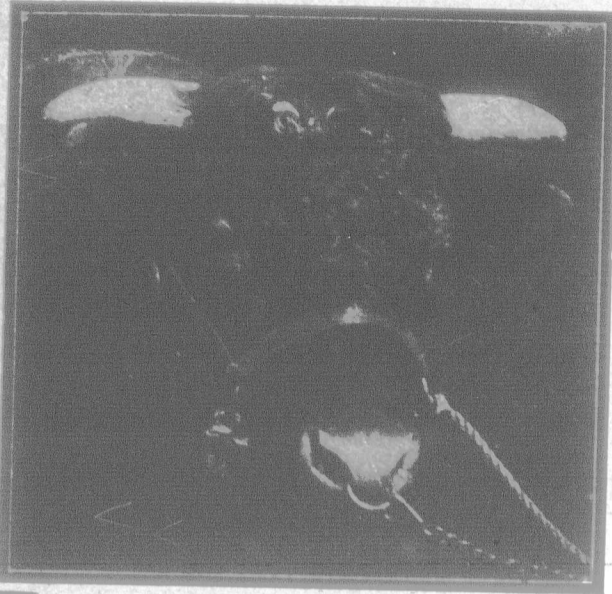
In the first week in June there was assembled at our ports awaiting shipment almost a dozen separate selections of Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, the like of which have never before gone to America, Argentina and Uruguay. They include champion winners at Perth, Birmingham, Penrith, Hereford, Cookstown, Aberdeen, Bristol, and other leading exhibitions, and though some bulls have cost over £3,000 each, and others £2,000 down to £600, their exporters have no fear but that on the other side of the world they will prove worth their cost in the estancias where beef raising is a far-reaching industry upon which millions of money have been expended. The stamp of quality borne by British bulls is necessary in those estancias where native or grade-bred females predominate.

The story of this volume of export trade is much the same among our sheep stocks. Fleece, and its bulk and quality, however, are subjects of consideration in the specimens bought by foreign customers. While mutton raising is the fundamental object of our pedigree sheep stocks sold for abroad, Canadian and American buyers are finding that the fleece of the Romney Marsh, when crossed on the Merino, has made some cents a pound more than any other wool in the States, and as a Canadian buyer said to me the other day: "When your ranch carries 20,000 sheep those extra cents on each pound of wool mean many dollars to the lucky fellow with the right goods." This gentleman is on a "big buy" over here, and is taking back with him not only Romney breeding stock, but Lincoln Long-wool sheep and other types which produce a dense fleece, and one which will give the sheep protection from the cold winds of the uplands of the States and Canada.

Argentine buyers have this year secured Lincoln sheep as quickly as English breeders could raise them, indeed, the method used has been to buy up every ram raised in every flock, leaving the breeder himself second or third choice. Lincoln rams have lately made £1,000 each, and that price, too, has been paid for Romneys which have been sent abroad. The smart little Welsh and Scotch sheep have also been exported in large numbers. America has taken its quota of Shropshires, Cotswolds and Oxford Downs. Berkshire Large Black and Large White, and Gloucester's Spotted pigs have also gone to places as far apart as Lisbon and Tokio. The world's call for stock cannot really be met with the readiness it might be, for shipping is scarce and freightage remarkably dear. The Board of Agriculture, quite naturally, is carefully superintending this great volume of export business. The latest cattle



Treatment Such as This Will Prevent Many Losses from Heat and Exhaustion.



The Head Indicates Breeding and Quality in All Classes of Stock.

buying country is Denmark, and its representatives are not averse to paying 1,000 guineas for Shorthorn bulls of real beef merit and ancestry. At home an extraordinary development in stock breeding is taking place. New men with fresh ideas are entering this branch of agriculture, and are running it on commercial lines. Sky-high have they sent the prices of foundation breeding stock; and here I quote some of the existing record prices (in guineas) recently paid in Britain for individual animals: Herefords, 9,000; beef Shorthorns, 4,200; Friesians, 4,500; Aberdeen-Angus, 2,800; dairy Shorthorns, 2,000; Red Polls, 450; South Devons, 310; Devons, 350; Lincolnshire Reds, 700; Jerseys, 415; Guernseys, 280; Welsh, 210; Kerries, 115; Highlanders, 200; Ayrshires, 550; Galloways, 140; Lincoln Longwools, 700; Dorset Horns, 72; Suffolks, 300; Oxford Downs, 185; Romney Marsh, 1,000; Hampshire Downs, 300; Leicesters, 71; Blackfaced Rams, £395; Border Leicesters, 250; Cheviots, 205; Wensleydales, 87. Large Black pigs, 445 guineas, 300 guineas and 250 guineas; Berkshires, 320 guineas and 225 guineas; Middle Whites, 210 guineas; Large Whites, 105 guineas.

The country is, despite the drain constantly made upon it, still replete with potential breeding stock. Official statistics will prove that we are this year carrying more pedigree herds and flocks than ever. Propaganda work and publicity are being indulged in by the majority of our breed societies, and the result is noticeable in the number of fresh countries sending over buyers. How prices have risen may be gleaned from the following comparative table of average values obtained at some leading sales in 1914 and 1919:

Breed	Average value, 1914			Average value, 1919		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shorthorns	38	9	72	24	0	10
Herefords	37	7	02	06	10	0
Devons	35	3	2	59	12	0
Sussex	33	5	6	45	13	4
Red Polls	40	0	01	17	12	3
Lincoln Reds	30	3	5	61	19	11
South Devons	26	10	3	73	13	0
Jerseys	37	11	61	72	6	4
Guernseys	30	0	01	37	17	2
Aberdeen-Angus	44	13	21	08	12	4
Highlanders	30	0	0	48	14	6
Ayrshires	35	0	01	04	14	7
Holsteins	39	5	21	41	1	8
Blackfaced rams	29	0	0	73	7	8
Border Leicesters	39	8	6	65	4	0
Cheviots	14	7	6	47	17	6
Southdowns	11	9	8	14	0	0
Hampshire Downs	20	7	61	57	10	0
Oxford Downs	10	10	0	39	0	0
Shropshires	19	6	0	50	14	0
Suffolks	17	0	2	16	0	10
Leicesters	17	0	0	40	8	6
Lincolns	20	5	3	33	14	3
Romneys	11	0	92	49	15	9
Large White pigs	10	19	8	47	9	6
Berkshires	19	1	6	61	12	4
Curly-coated	5	16	11	30	0	0
Middle Whites	7	9	0	59	2	6
Large Blacks	10	0	0	42	15	0
Gloucester Old Spots	5	0	0	42	12	0

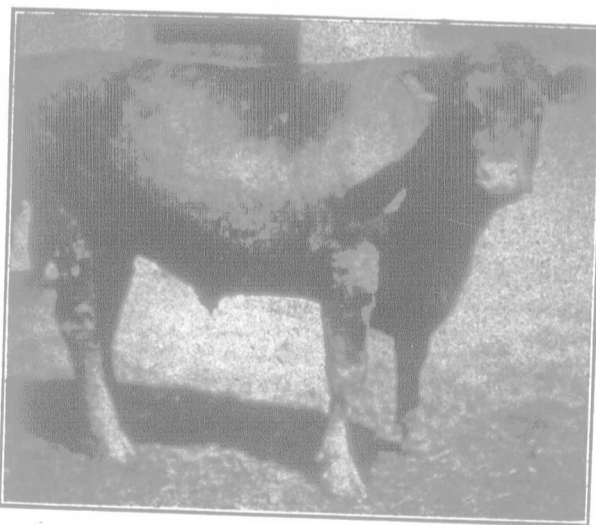
ALBION.

Value of Skim-Milk in the Hog's Ration.

Throughout the Province there are vast quantities of skim-milk and buttermilk available for feeding purposes. Both these by-products of the dairy are valuable feeds, the former particularly so for calves and the latter equally good for pigs and poultry. Live-stock men who have these by-products available are very often inclined to figure them below their real market value, and so make a wrong comparison between the value received for cream at our creameries and that

paid for whole milk. In estimating the returns from the herd, credit should be given for the by-products. Just what they are worth will depend upon a number of factors, such as varieties and proportions of other feeds used, the age of the animals to which they are fed, and the price of other feeds. H. W. Norton Jr., of the Michigan Agricultural College, discusses the feeding value of skim-milk for swine in Bulletin No. 92. The analysis of whole milk, skim-milk and buttermilk go to show that they differ only in the removal of the fat content. Both skim-milk and buttermilk are highly nitrogenous feeds, having a nutritive ratio of 1:1.5 as compared with whole milk 1:4.4. Using feed such as corn, rye wheat or barley, which furnish an abundance of carbohydrates and fat will materially aid in balancing the ration when the skim-milk is used. As skim-milk is easily digested it is particularly well adapted to young animals. It is claimed that the dry matter of skim-milk is practically one hundred per cent. digestible. Tests were carried on at the Michigan College to determine the effect the condition of the milk would have on the animals to which it was fed. With young calves it was found to be highly important to feed the milk sweet at body temperature. There was also a favorable showing for sweet milk when fed to hogs. It was found that 98 pounds less milk and 15 pounds less grain were required than when sour skim-milk was fed. The grain mixture contained equal parts cornmeal and ground wheat, fed in the proportion of 7½ pounds of milk to one pound of grain. It is doubtful if any other grain combines with milk as well as corn and gives as satisfactory results. A large number of tests were conducted with several hundreds of hogs, in order to estimate the value of skim-milk as a supplement to corn and other cereals. The following table shows the value of 100 pounds of skim-milk with cereal grains at a given price:

When price of Grain per cwt. is	100 lbs. of skim-milk as a supplement is worth	When price of grain per cwt. is	100 lbs. of skim-milk as a supplement is worth
\$1.00	\$0.28	\$2.75	\$0.77
1.25	.35	3.00	.84
1.50	.42	3.25	.91
1.75	.49	3.50	.98
2.00	.56	3.75	1.05
2.25	.63	4.00	1.12
2.50	.70	4.25	1.19



No Scrub About This Steer.

This table shows that when cereal grains range in price from fifty to eighty dollars per ton skim-milk ranged from 70 cents to \$1.20 per cwt. in value as a supplementary feed. If dairymen and stockmen placed this value on the skim-milk it would considerably enhance the returns from the herd. Further tests were conducted to see what difference age made in the relative returns from skim-milk. Pigs under 100 pounds weight, fed cereal grains alone, required 468.9 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain, but when on a ration of skim-milk and grain 257 pounds of grain and 750.4 pounds of skim-milk produced 100 pounds of gain, or, in other words, 100 pounds of skim-milk replaced 28.2 pounds of grain. With older and heavier pigs the amount of grain replaced was less. In these comparisons skim-milk showed 13.2 per cent. greater value when used to supplement grain in the ration of young growing pigs than with the more mature and heavier hogs. Mr. Norton publishes another table in this Bulletin showing comparative values of skim-milk and other supplements to the cereal grains for pig feed. This table shows the relative values of different nitrogenous supplements commonly used with farm-grown grains and should enable the feeder to decide which of these feeds would be the most profitable at prevailing prices. The feeding trials with buttermilk showed that it had feeding value practically equal to skim-milk. A number of tests were made with whey and it was found that for pig-feeding purposes it had about fifty per cent. of the value of skim-milk. As it is lower in protein than skim-milk, it requires a little different combination of other feeds to give maximum returns. Whey deteriorates in quality very rapidly, especially when held in storage tanks which are not properly cleaned. Where whey and skim-milk are returned from the creamery or cheese factory to the farm, it is advisable that these products be pasteurized to prevent the spreading of

disease. It is possible that milk from a tuberculous herd going into a creamery or cheese factory, and the by-products taken back to the farm, might spread infection to all the herds of pigs in the community. Next to whole milk comes skim-milk for the feeding of calves and pigs. By exercising care and using the right cereals with the skim-milk, exceptionally good results are obtained from skim-milk as a feed for both calves and pigs.

When 100 lbs. tankage costs	100 lbs. skim-milk is worth	When 100 lbs. mid-dlings costs	100 lbs. skim-milk is worth	When 100 lbs. oil meal costs	100 lbs. skim-milk is worth
\$2.00	\$0.22	\$1.00	\$0.27	\$1.50	\$0.46
2.25	.25	1.25	.33	1.75	.19
2.50	.28	1.50	.40	2.00	.21
2.75	.31	1.75	.47	2.25	.24
3.00	.33	2.00	.54	2.50	.27
3.25	.36	2.25	.61	2.75	.29
3.50	.39	2.50	.67	3.00	.32
3.75	.42	2.75	.74	3.25	.34
4.00	.44	3.00	.81	3.50	.37

One Pound of Gain on Less Than Four Pounds of Grain.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

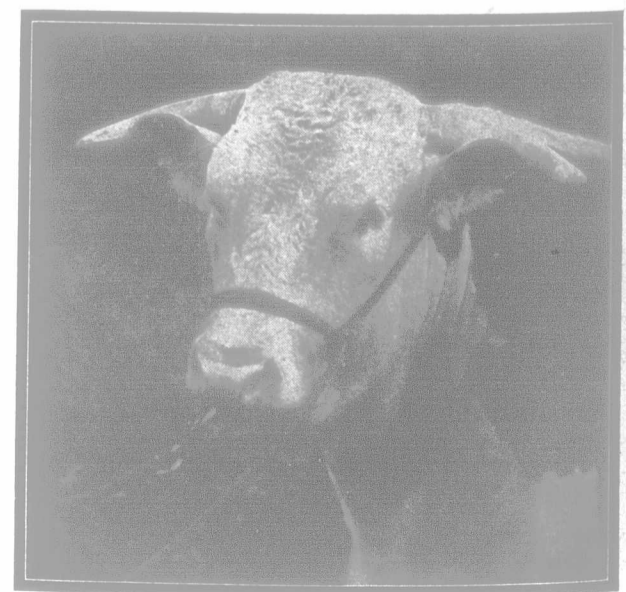
I have just read, in one of the farm papers, a reader's experience with a litter of pigs where he said that he sold a load of hogs for \$150, but when he came to settle his feed bill he had to pay out \$160. My experience has been considerably different, especially from the financial point of view. A litter of ten hogs were fed mixed barley and oats, with a little wheat mixed in. All the meal was ground at home with our own outfit. The following is the feed bill for the litter of ten pigs:

100 lbs. shorts at \$2.20	\$ 2.20
1,037 lbs. meal at \$2.50	25.93
5,374 lbs. meal at \$2.00	107.48
Total	\$135.61

On March 7 one of the pigs was killed for our own use and dressed 113 pounds, at \$23 per cwt. \$25.99; on April 23 four hogs were sold which weighed 870 pounds, at \$21 per cwt., making \$182.70. Four more were sold in May, weighing 880 pounds, at \$22.15 per cwt., making \$194.90. One out of this litter was kept for breeding purposes and was worth \$50, making a total of \$453.59 for the litter of ten. The feed cost \$135.61, leaving \$317.98 for labor, interest on investment, etc. These hogs received kitchen waste, milk and mangels, which are not reckoned in the above report. However, putting a fair value on these feeds, I consider that I have good wages for my six months' work.

Halton Co., Ontario. W. J. C.

(NOTE.—The above shows exceptionally good returns from a litter of pigs. However, there are several things which should be taken into consideration. At time of weaning, the pigs would bring at least \$10 a piece on the market, which would mean an investment of \$100 to start with. In figuring profits on any kind of live stock, the first cost must be considered, and W. J. C. should either have figured what it cost to keep his sow and raise the pigs to weaning age, or else have charged market price for the young pigs. The milk, mangels and kitchen waste would add materially to the ration. The returns from the grain feeds no doubt being materially increased by their use. In order to get the net profit, labor should also be charged at a fixed amount, interest be allowed on investment, and a certain sum credited to the use of the buildings. The gain was made on a comparatively small amount of grain, but this might be accounted for by the liberal use of the mangels and milk. In this district barley and oat chop could not be purchased at the price which W. J. C. has stated. When figuring the cost of feed it is well to charge market prices.—EDITOR.)



A Face Which Indicates Pride of Ancestry.

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When 100 lbs. skim-milk costs	100 lbs. milk is worth
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1.75	.19
2.00	.21
2.25	.24
2.50	.27
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Less Than Grain.

arm papers, a reader's here he said that he when he came to settle 160. My experience especially from the er of ten hogs were little wheat mixed home with our own ill for the litter of ten

\$ 2.20
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killed for our own per cwt.....\$25.99; which weighed 870 82.70. Four more ounds, at \$22.15 per this litter was kept with \$50, making a en. The feed cost rest on investment, milk and mangels, report. However, I consider that I work.

W. J. C.
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Why Pigs Cough—Con. III.

Verminous Bronchitis—(Lung Worms).

A species of round worms live in the air passages of the pig. The life history of this parasite is not exactly known. According to some investigators the worms deposit their ova in the air passages of the affected animal, and the embryos are expelled either by the sneezing of the animal, or in the faeces. They live in several intermediate hosts such as the angle worm, and when swine eat or drink in the infected locality, the parasite reaches the air passages when they pass through another life cycle.

Symptoms.—The first symptom is a cough, usually slight at first, but soon becoming distressing; the patient may show symptoms of suffocation, but in some cases severe symptoms are not shown for considerable time,

rupture and allow the blood to extravasate into the lung tissue and air cells.

Symptoms.—Cough, an escape of blood from the nostrils or mouth or both, but most commonly from the nostrils. It is usually quite liquid, and more or less frothy, owing to the admixture of air. When the quantity escaping is great it will be less frothy. There will be more or less coughing, and if the bleeding be severe there will be symptoms of suffocation.

Treatment.—Keep the patient as quiet as possible. It usually does more harm than good to endeavor to confine and control a pig to give it medicine in such cases. The application of cold, as pounded ice, to the sides and breast tend to cause contraction of the blood vessels and check hemorrhage, but if the ruptured vessels be large and the hemorrhage severe treatment is usually ineffective.

WHIP.



Ready for the Market.

the patient or patients eating fairly well, but not thriving as they should. While on the other hand one or more may die of suffocation or inflammation may set in and cause death. The disease is often mistaken for catarrh or other respiratory trouble, and is very difficult to diagnose without holding a post mortem, or a worm that has been coughed up has been seen protruding from the nostrils.

Treatment is very difficult. When the parasites are confined to the larger bronchial tubes the injection of a dram of oil of turpentine or gasoline into the trachea (wind-pipe) may be effective, but when they have reached the smaller tubes or the lung tissue, there is little prospect of successful treatment. In most cases it is wise to remove the non-affected pigs to non-infected quarters, destroy the affected and thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock.

Emphysema of the Lungs.

Emphysema is the name applied to that affection of the lungs in which the air cells are chronically greatly distended or the walls of some of them ruptured; in which case two or more cells are formed into one, and some air may enter the lung tissue. The condition is not uncommon, but in many cases there are no well-marked symptoms to indicate that disease exists.

Emphysema is often the result of over-exertion, as when a pig is pursued by a dog or man the increased amount of air inhaled over-fills the cells, and distends them to such a degree that the walls of some of them rupture and allow the air to escape, some of it entering another cell and some extravasating into the lung tissue. While others may not rupture but the cells do not contract to their normal size. The condition may also be the result of some acute disease of the lungs.

Symptoms.—Slight emphysema may exist for a long time and cause no symptoms to indicate its existence, but when so considerable as to produce observable effects it is always attended with difficult breathing, which is very distressing and often mistaken for thumps. A patient may die suddenly. Cough is generally present; during severe paroxysms there may be expectoration of a clear or a frothy fluid; the animal will stand during the intervals of the paroxysms with its mouth open and turning its head to one side with the nose pointed upwards.

Treatment.—Nothing can be done to restore the air cells to their normal condition, but by keeping the patient as quiet as possible it (in most cases) will eat fairly well, lay on fat and become fit for the butcher. In cases where the paroxysms of coughing are severe the administration of 20 to 30 drops of laudanum in a little cold water every 1 to 2 hours generally gives relief.

Chronic Cough.

A form of chronic cough in pigs is sometimes caused by indigestion or stomach worms. If from indigestion the administration of a purgative of 2 to 4 oz. Epsom salts (according to size of the patient) will effect a cure. If worms be suspected the patient should be kept without food for 12 to 16 hours, and then 1 to 2 table-spoonsful of oil of turpentine in a little new milk administered. Treatment may be repeated, when necessary, in 10 to 14 days.

Bleeding from the Lungs.

Bleeding from the lungs is sometimes the result of over-exertion from being driven too fast, fighting with each other, kicks from horses, falls, violent squealing, etc. It may also be caused by disease of the air passages or the lung substance, bronchitis or pneumonia; in such cases the blood vessels have been weakened, they

Live Stock for Eastern Countries.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently had the opportunity of discussing farm crops and live stock with K. Saneyoshi and R. Kishi, representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan. These gentlemen were looking over a number of herds throughout the Province with the idea of securing breeding stock for the herds of Japan. That Island in the Pacific, with its multitudinous population, evidently appreciates the quality of stock raised on the North American Continent, and a characteristic of these people is to copy a good thing when they see it. The breeds of live stock common in Ontario are also kept in Japan, along with native stock. We gathered from these gentlemen that the Holstein led the dairy breeds in popularity, and that records up to 13,000 pounds have been made. Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys are also kept, and very creditable records have been made by representatives of these breeds. In beef cattle, the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Hereford and French-Canadian breeds are to be found. Some of the cereal crops known to Canadians are grown in Japan for the live stock, and concentrates are, to a certain extent, imported to complete the ration. Climatic conditions are different to what they are with us, and consequently these must of necessity be a variation in the kinds of crops grown. Sheep are a class of live stock which adapt themselves to Japanese conditions, and we understand that some purchases have been made from Ontario breeders. As Canadians and Americans have depended upon Great Britain to supply them with breeding stock to improve the herds and flocks, so the Eastern countries look to this continent for herd headers to improve the native stock. One or two crosses of our stock on the native animals lead to remarkable improvement in

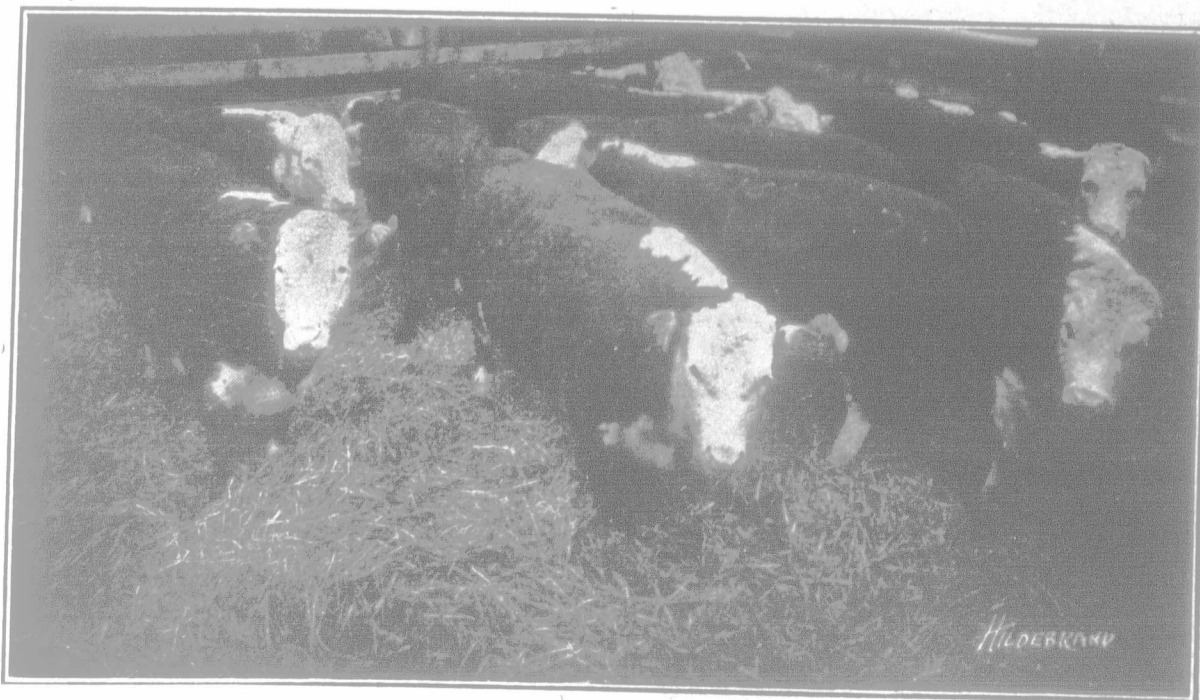
conformation and quality. Canadian breeders might advisedly work towards a development of the trade in live stock with the Eastern countries.

The Scrub Sire—What is He?

Throughout the North-American continent war is being waged on the scrub bull, with the decided intention of exterminating him from the herds and flocks. Once the scrub sire is eliminated, the scrub cow, heifer, steer, sheep, or hog, will gradually pass out of existence to the advantage of the live-stock industry. May the day be not far distant when it can be proclaimed from the housetops that from every herd and flock in Canada the scrub animal has passed away, and in its place has come a breedy, well-made, high-quality individual that makes more economical use of the feeds consumed, looks more presentable, brings a higher price on the market for the reason that it dresses out better than the scrub, there being a larger proportion of high-priced cuts. When it comes down to rock bottom, the price of the commercial steer is a more important factor in determining the value of breeding stock than most people consider. The block is the last analysis for beef cattle, sheep, and hogs, and the reason certain bulls are lauded so much to-day is due to the quality of their progeny. They are prepotent and transmit their character and quality to their offspring. Some good bulls leave inferior stock, but they are the exception rather than the rule, and the fact that their stock is not so good as they themselves may be due to inferior blood in their ancestors. The bad as well as the good qualities are visited unto the third and fourth generations, thus the importance of knowing the breeding and quality of the ancestors of the herd header in use.

What is a scrub? Some say it is a grade, others a cross-bred, or an animal of no particular breed. Webster defines it as "a small, mean, inferior, worthless animal of no distinct breed." There are pure-breds that conform to some of the above specifications, and therefore must be scrubs. Yes, there are scrub pure-breds, and the sooner breeders awaken to the fact the better. Because an animal has a long pedigree, in which appear the names of some good sires and dams, does not necessarily mean he is good. He may have defects of the worst kind—outcrops of scrub ancestors. There are right good grade bulls in service; in fact, their conformation may be superior to that of some pure-breds, but who can tell what blood flows in their veins? Their ancestors are not chronicled and no history records them, consequently one is working in the dark. The progeny may be good—it may be poor.

In some counties of the Province, where a census has been taken, it is found that only about fifty per cent. of the bulls are registered, and these are not all good, thus leaving fifty per cent. of grades of which a large percentage are inferior individuals. Inferior animals breed inferior stock. If the breeder is not improving his herd by replacing each bull with one of superior qualities, he is not getting ahead. If the above percentage of grades continue to be used, will Canada ever occupy first place as a meat-producing country? Never! she will be out-distanced in the race for a place in the world's best markets. Argentina breeders are not averse to paying the price for the goods, and already they are winning a market for their meat products. Too many of our stockmen are like the gentleman we were standing beside at a sale, about four years ago. He had bid on several bulls but always stopped when the price got beyond seventy-five dollars. The price was uppermost in his mind, and the animal's lines, quality, build, etc., were not taken into consideration. At last a calf which the owner had neglected altering came into the ring. While he had a pedigree, no one would have known it from his appearance. His color was not good, his head was narrow, and he was tucked up at the heart and rear flank. Neither quality nor thrift were to be seen, but out friend started the bid at fifty dollars. Someone put five dollars on, and the bull was knocked down to the first bidder at sixty dollars, who



Grand Champion Carload of Steers at Chicago. Their Sire was a Good Pure-bred.

appeared delighted that he had gotten a bull at fifteen dollars less than he had expected he would. The breeder who sold this calf was possibly the greater culprit. The calf would never have made a thrifty steer, but yet it was allowed to reproduce itself. What is the result? The purchaser, we learned, had ten cows some of which were of fair quality and others mediocre. Mated with this sire, not one of the calves produced were as good as their dams. How could they be? The bull in question was kept in the herd three years, thus leaving three crops of inferior calves for its owner, besides three crops for some eight or ten neighbors, as only seventy-five cents was charged for service fee and this was not always collected. The heifers were neither good milkers nor good breeders, and the male calves brought the lowest price on the market. Why? Because they were small for their age, did not show thrift or quality, and did not have the form on which to pile flesh. This man and his neighbors are to-day grousing because there is no money in farming. They deride the ambitious man who was farseeing enough to spend money on stock which would bring returns. There may be a little frenzied financing in the prices paid for some breeding animals, but considering the breeding and quality of some of the high-priced things the purchasers may not be so foolish as would appear on the surface.

At the sale above referred to there were some well-bred bulls of good lines and quality which sold at around one hundred and fifty dollars. If our friend had purchased one of these, in place of the one he did, we firmly believe that the transaction would have paid him a handsome dividend. The calves would easily have been worth ten or fifteen dollars apiece more. Consider this over a period of three years with steers and for generation after generation with the heifers. There are many three and four-year-old bulls of quality that can be purchased at bologna prices which would do good service for several years longer, and there are good breeder bull calves which bring little more than present beef prices at public auction. We cannot understand why there are so many inferior sires in service when better ones can be secured at a reasonable figure. Is it carelessness, thoughtlessness, ignorance of breeding principles, or just a desire to use anything that will get calves so long as little money changes hands in the transaction? Breeders who will leave inferior males entire and sell them for breeding purposes are no less free from committing a crime against the live-stock industry of the country than is the man who purchases. In fact, the former may be the greater sinner as he has sufficient knowledge of pedigrees and breeding principles to know better.

Let us look at the matter from a business standpoint. If the roughages and grains, commonly fed to live stock in Ontario, will make two pounds of gain per day on good grade steers, the progeny of a desirable sire of one of the beef breeds, while but one pound a day is made on grade steers, the progeny of equally good cows but of an inferior bull, what would the sire of the former be worth as compared with the latter? A bunch of steers, two years old, out of good cows and sired by a typey, nice-quality bull of one of the beef breeds, would weigh around 1,000 pounds each at two years old, and market quotations last November for this quality of stuff was between ten and eleven dollars a hundred. Thus a steer of the calibre which would feed well returned to the owner one hundred dollars and over. At the same time steers of the same age, but sired by a mongrel bull, weighed seven and eight hundred pounds and at eight cents per pound, the price paid for some steers of this quality, the man who used the poor bull and raised the steers got at the outside only sixty-four dollars apiece. Now, these two lots required the same amount of labor and practically the same quantities of the same kind of feeds, yet the returns showed a difference of upwards of thirty-six dollars per head; or if only ten steers were raised, a difference of two hundred and fifty dollars in one year, in favor of the good but higher-priced bull. Figure out what the good sire is worth when used on fifty or sixty cows and kept in service three years. Blood tells in all classes of stock. Grade cows mated with a bull of right quality and conformation produce market-toppers. The grand champion car lot at Chicago last December were a grade bunch, but the individuality of their sire was stamped on them. The market is full of mediocre feeders, stockers, and half-finished stuff, but there is a dearth of steers of export quality. Stockmen have many times remarked on the difficulty of purchasing steers of the quality that will give maximum returns in the feed-lot and stable. This should not be the case in a country like Canada. The scrub bull is largely responsible. For the sake of the cattle industry, let's get rid of him. If that doesn't appeal, consider the dollars and cents side of the question from your own standpoint. Why buy a bull for one hundred dollars that produces sixty-dollar steers at two years old, when a bull three times as good which will produce one-hundred-dollar steers at the same age, can be bought for three hundred dollars? Figure out the difference in returns from your own herd and see if the cheap-price, cheap-quality bull pays.

Grade and cross-bred cattle will always furnish the commercial stock of the country, but make that stock as good as possible. Use the best bull available. The same applies to pure-bred breeders, so that they may have better bulls for stockmen to use on the improved grade herds. Kick out the scrub and do it quick. Not only is he a menace to the country, but he aids in keeping live-stock returns at a minimum, and gives very low returns for feed consumed when compared with the better-bred bull.

THE FARM.

Fire Losses in Ontario.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

No person who has any interest in the prosperity of Ontario, can read the information concerning the fire losses of the Province during the past two or three years without experiencing a great deal of uneasiness. When a British steamer was sunk by a U-boat, there was always a chance of salvaging it—if a man steals your horse, the horse remains in existence and somebody benefits—but when a house or barn is burnt it is dead loss. No good comes to anyone by a fire.

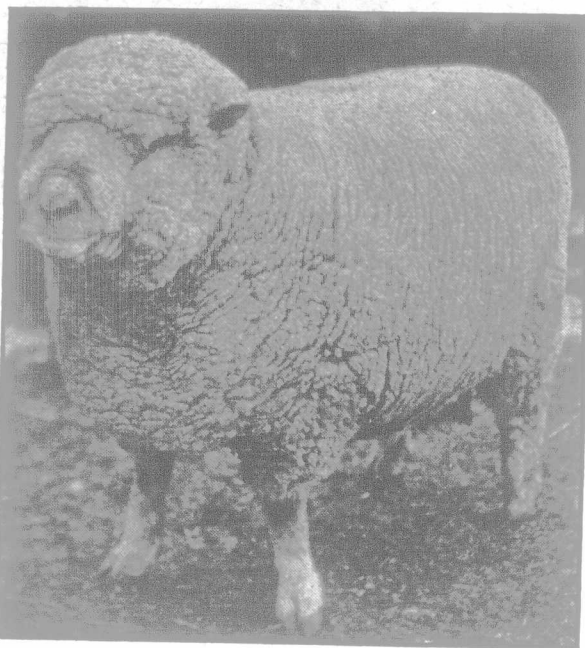
The fire losses in Ontario for 1918 are absolutely appalling. People have got so used to tremendous figures that it seems better to make comparisons with European statistics in order to show how very much greater fire losses are than they should be.

The fire waste in Europe, in ordinary times, averages 33 cents per head of the population; in Ontario, in 1918 the loss per head of the population was \$6.

This astounding state of affairs will, necessarily cause a thoughtful man a certain amount of alarm; any man who is not made uneasy can hardly claim that he is a good citizen. The fire loss for one day (\$40,000) would pay for a great deal of work necessary for the prevention of fires.

What is the great cause of fires in Ontario? This seems to be a hard question, but it can be put in another way: How many of the fires in Ontario during 1918 could have been prevented? The answer is easy: fore-knowledge would have prevented every one of them.

And that is just the point. There are not enough precautions taken in Ontario against fire—if there were, the fire loss per head would be nearer that of Europe. Instead of \$14,856,329 in 1918, it would have been around three-quarters of a million of dollars. Instead of costing \$91,000 a month, Ontario barn fires would have cost about \$5,000. And insurance rates would have been considerably less for 1919. Every fire costs money, and tends to keep up the insurance rates; and it is the duty of everybody to do his utmost to prevent fires—and to help stop them.



A "Shrop." Sire that Has Left Many Good Lambs

On farms the great cause of fires seems to be "spontaneous combustion," and the phrase is beginning to cause a lot of sarcasm now. Too many people have been content to return the cause of a fire as spontaneous combustion, without stating the cause of the spontaneous combustion. It is undeniable that there must have been, in every case, conditions leading to spontaneous combustion, so that in a large number of cases where "spontaneous combustion" has been returned by deputy fire marshals and others, as the cause of fires, the officials in question would have been more informative had they said instead that the cause was carelessness. Spontaneous combustion should be guarded against, even as much as you guard against your stock getting into the crops.

In many cases it has been shown that a straw stack has been too close to a barn; nine or ten days after threshing the stack has caught fire—and the barn has followed. The explanation vouchsafed in such cases is that a spark from the engine has lain in the straw and grown into a fire. But why build the stack so close—and why not keep a good watch? The farmer may have a very good answer to these questions, but it seems to be the impression that officials will not be so easily satisfied in the near future. But, in this connection, there will necessarily be sent to farmers a great deal of information of all descriptions. Farmers should never overlook a chance of beating the Fire-Fiend, which is their greatest enemy. And—do not overlook fire-extinguishers. According to a high United States fire official, there should be an approved fire extinguisher for every 2,000 cubic feet of space in the barn, and every person on the farm should know how to use them.

Lightning is another great cause of fire—and in the majority of cases the lightning rods installed by peripatetic salesmen are either inadequate or wrongly installed, in fact, lightning rods are sometimes installed

so as to increase the probability of fire. Of course, it is difficult for farmers to get competent men to install lightning rods, or to erect flues, but the little extra trouble is worth while. Defective flues are the cause of a very large number of fires—and defective flues should not exist.

There is no doubt that very strong action is necessary to attempt the diminution of fires in Ontario. If by so doing it would reduce the fire loss by 10 per cent., it would pay to employ three hundred inspectors at five dollars a day and five dollars a day expenses, to visit all buildings and give their occupants advice and instructions regarding the prevention of fires. In fact, if you could reduce the fire loss in Ontario ten per cent., you would save \$4,000 a day—and there are a great many things you can do with \$4,000 a day.

GEORGE DODDRIDGE.

Grey Co., Ont.

Paint and Plant to Beautify the Home.

In driving or motoring through a section of country in the vicinity of Caledonia, one will note the number of barns and out-buildings that are painted. The red barn, with the window and door frames painted white, certainly improves the appearance and must be an incentive for the owner and those working about the place to keep the yards and fences neat and tidy, to correspond with the appearance of the barn. It is surprising the effect that a well-kept place will have on the people living there. If buildings and fences are tumble-down and out of repair, it tends to give a depressed feeling and one is apt to become careless. The very opposite results where a start is made towards improvement. There is always that incentive to make things a little better and work toward an ideal in the home surroundings. For a mile or two in a stretch, in the district out of Caledonia, practically every barn is painted red. True, the paint has faded a little on some buildings, showing the wear of time, but there are others which look as if the paint had been applied but recently. If one man in a neighborhood should paint and improve, it would not be long before others would follow suit. In the district above mentioned, it looks as if one neighbor was vying with another in making his home attractive. This competitive spirit along this line works wonders in the appearance of the community. It would be well if the same line of work were started in hundreds of other communities in the Province. It would give a more prosperous and home-like appearance to the individual holdings. We realize that it takes time and money to make these improvements, and to beautify the home. Help is scarce and the farmer and his family are about worked to the limit in the performance of the duties which require first attention in the production of crops and looking after live stock. All the improvement need not be made in one year. It is well to draw up a plan of what is needed to make the place look better. The work could then be done in instalments. There is a certain amount of enjoyment in building and fixing up the home and its surroundings. True, there may be no financial returns derived from labor and money thus expended, but there is a satisfaction which, in reality, is worth more than cash to a multitude of people; to others, of course, the almighty dollar is of more importance. So far as painting the buildings and implements are concerned, the money and time spent return a dividend in prolonging the life of the materials from which they are built.

To go over a large barn with a coating of paint would require considerable time, especially if the brush were used. However, we have seen very good jobs done when the material was applied with a spray-pump. On rough lumber, two coatings are advisable. Paint, trees and shrubs are well worth while on and around the house and barn. Set the example in your community.

The Economic Will-O'-the-Wisp.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Much confusion of thought exists with reference to the question of wages. Many people think that if they get higher wages they will be better off, and do not realize that the clamor for higher wages, if satisfied, generally leads to a proportionate increase in the prices of those things for which the wages go out in payment. The mechanic gets higher wages, let us say. This increase furnishes an excuse for the grocer, the shoemaker, the doctor and every other person who produces commodities or gives services to claim an increase in their wages, which they must add to the price of that which they sell. When you have gone round the circle everybody has higher wages and pays more for commodities or services. You are exactly where you started from.

The trouble is that people do not sufficiently distinguish between real and nominal wages. Our wages are nominally measured in terms of money; but our real wages consist of commodities or services which we buy with our money wages. We cannot, therefore, as a people, increase our real wages without becoming more efficient producers, either of commodities or services. The average real wage which the people of any country can get is quite definite, and is the total quantity (of commodities or services) available for domestic consumption or use, divided by the number of users. Of course the question is complicated by the existence of international obligations of a financial character, but the matter is in its essence quite a simple proposition; we can only divide what is produced, or what is gotten in exchange for what is produced; and

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GEORGE DODDRIDGE.

to Beautify

h a section of country will note the number of the red frames painted white, and must be an incentive to the working about the barn. It is a good place to have the buildings and fences are a good thing to give a decorative appearance. The part is made towards the incentive to make a good ideal in the or two in a stretch, practically every one has faded a little of time, but there had been applied neighborhood should paint before others would mentioned, it looks another in making a new spirit along this of the community. work were started in the Province. It some-like appearance size that it takes time cents, and to beautify farmer and his family performance of the in the production of All the improvement is well to draw up the place look better. ments. There is a building and fixing up true, there may be or money thus which, in reality, is of people; to others, more importance. and implements are return a dividend from which they

a coating of paint especially if the brush in very good jobs with a spray-pump. advisable. Paint, on and around the four community.

the -Wisp.

ts with reference people think that if better off, and do er wages, if satisfaction increase in the wages go out in wages, let us say. or the grocer, the other person who ices to claim an must add to the n you have gone r wages and pays You are exactly

t sufficiently dis- ges. Our wages money; but our r services which cannot, therefore, without becoming commodities or ch the people of and is the total available for y the number of plicated by the of a financial ce quite a simple is produced, or s produced; and

it really matters not one whit what the money wage may be. The money wage is only of importance as it may indicate equity or inequity in the distribution of what is produced. The great and vitally important question is to see that equity prevails in the distribution, and it will be found that the establishment of justice in our economic relationships is the key to efficient and abundant production. It is also a factor of great importance in determining what kind of things are produced and what the moral character is of those who use the things. For example: If the workmen in a certain factory feel that they are being exploited by their employers, they will work half heartedly and inefficiently. No man can be driven to do good work; he must work with pleasure or satisfaction; he must, as we say, "take an interest in his work." It will be apparent, then, that

one of the best ways of increasing our real wages is to establish an industrial system where each earns what his efforts entitle him to,—no more and no less. This is a matter of vital importance just now, when strikes, lock-outs, clamors for higher wages and shorter hours, and all kinds of industrial unrest are the rule rather than the exception. We shall never get anywhere by merely clamoring for higher wages. We must look farther and strive to establish those conditions that promote efficient work. And, above all we must abolish idleness, for idleness is the inevitable accompaniment of exploitation. Secure to each what he justly earns and there can be no parasites. After all, plain justice and honesty is the solution of the problem and it would be well if we abandoned the chasing of economic "Will-o'-the-Wisps." Brant Co., Ont. W. C. Good.

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

Although spring seeding was considerably delayed, owing to the wet weather, the hay crop thrived under such conditions, and in many localities there is promise of a bumper crop this year. True, there are districts where the clover did not catch last year, and in some the old meadows did not winter well. At the time of writing both clover and timothy have attained a fair length and are thick on the ground in many fields. The clover is coming in blossom, and in a few days the timothy will be in head. In the alfalfa districts haying is in full swing, and, with favorable weather, a heavy crop of nutritious feed will be stored away for use next winter. It is about time to cut the clover, especially where the intention is to have the second crop for seed. As a rule, the early cutting is advantageous, as it gives the plants a better chance to make the second growth and produce seed. If warm weather continues, haying will be general early in July. There is possibly no other crop harvested where the quality of the feed is so influenced by the weather. Wet weather is a decided handicap. It is not like as if the hay would dry out and retain its quality, every rain and every dew deteriorates the quality of clover in particular. Over-ripe hay has not the palatability, digestibility or nutritive value as when cut at the right stage. Leaving the grass or clover in the swath or windrow, exposed to the hot sun, for too long a time also has a detrimental effect. With alfalfa and clover there is a heavy loss of leaves, and these have a high nutritive value. The haymaker has no control over the weather, consequently he bends every effort to make hay while the sun shines, and to gather into his mows a feed that has that natural aroma and palatability which tempts the appetites of live stock and aids in keeping them thrifty during the period of stable feeding. Good clover hay and corn silage go well together and serve as the foundation of the ration for wintering bovines of all ages and conditions.

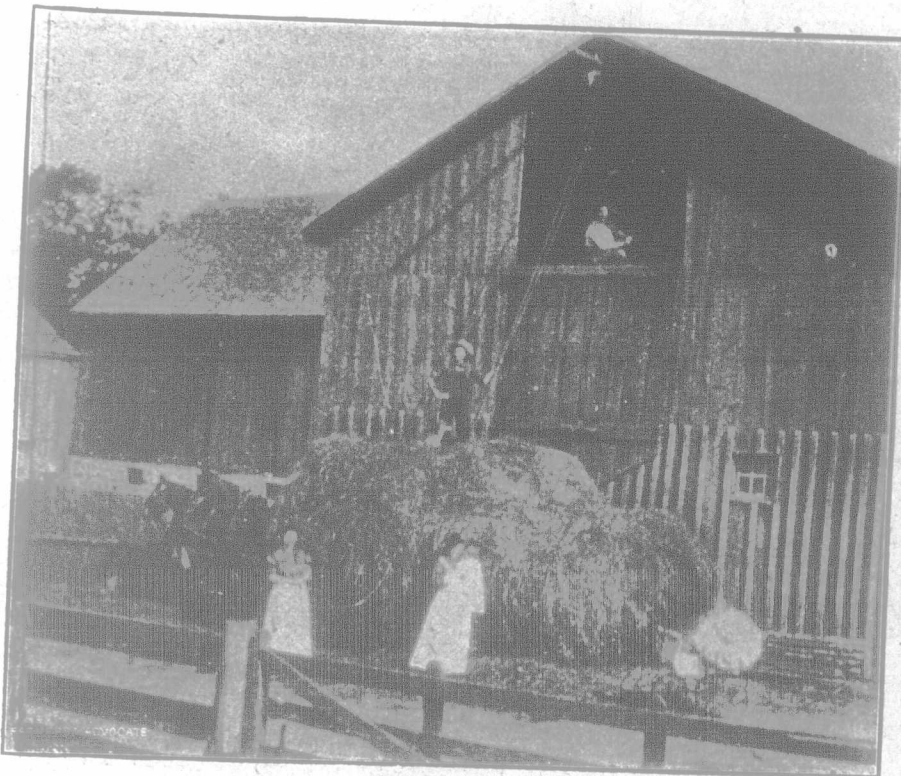
Even with the advent of labor-saving machinery, hay making is hard work. The hay-loader has certainly taken much of the backache and muscle straining out of the job, and the sliding hay-rack greatly lessens the work of the man entrusted with the building of the load. The hay-fork and slings lightens the work of unloading. However, there is always more or less anxiety and rush during the haying season. The following table shows the composition of various grasses and clovers cut and cured at the different stages of maturity.

Crop	Water per cent.	Ash per cent.	Crude protein per cent.	Carbohydrates		Fat per cent.
				Fibre per cent.	Nitrogen free extract per cent.	
Mixed grasses.....	12.8	5.6	7.6	28.8	42.7	2.5
Timothy cut before bloom.....	7.2	6.6	9.8	28.1	45.1	3.2
Timothy cut nearly ripe.....	12.5	4.3	5.2	30.7	45.1	2.2
Alfalfa, first cutting.....	8.5	8.8	13.9	30.9	36.2	1.7
Alfalfa before bloom.....	6.2	10.0	22.0	20.5	37.1	4.2
Alsike in bloom.....	12.6	7.7	13.2	26.4	37.0	3.1
Red clover before bloom.....	10.4	7.2	18.2	18.3	41.8	3.6
Red clover in bloom.....	13.9	7.4	13.1	23.1	39.1	3.4

It will be noticed that red clover, cut when in bloom, has a little higher ash content and considerably higher fibre content than when cut before being fully in bloom. But, on the other hand, the early-cut clover is richer by a good deal in protein and carbohydrates and a little higher in fat. Timothy, cut before it is in bloom, is also a stronger feed than when left until nearly ripe. The same holds true with alfalfa and sweet clover; therefore, from a nutritive standpoint it is advisable to commence haying comparatively early. Of course, one will possibly lose in bulk, as both clover and timothy may grow considerably after the first of July. However, the aftermath must be considered. It is well known that the early-cut clover and timothy give a much better aftermath than that which is cut later. It is possible to cut too early. The grasses and clovers may be so immature that they will be low in feeding value. It is not always possible to use the mower when one knows it to be advantageous to do so. Weather conditions and the pressure of other work always have to be considered. The nearer mature a crop is the more readily it is cured, but, as was mentioned before, there is a loss in feeding value. Planning on cutting the clover when a few blossoms commence to brown is a common practice. Alfalfa is oftentimes cut when about one-tenth in bloom, and it is very good practice to cut sweet clover when the first blossoms are ready to appear.

Sweet Clover as Hay.

So far this has been a very good season for the harvesting of sweet clover and alfalfa. There are many who are averse to sweet clover hay. From the appearance of some hay, they have reason to be. This



The Hero of Haying Time is the Man in the Mow.

plant, so long classed as a noxious weed, has a very coarse stem, and when cured has somewhat the appearance of sticks, and one would wonder at the cattle eating it. At Weldwood Farm, last year, a few acres were cut out of the field that was in pasture and cured for hay. By the time it was ready to draw into the

smaller loss of leaves and less bleaching than if left in the swath.

Storing the Crop.

It is essential that hay be reasonably dry before it is stored in the mow or stack. It is surprising, however, how fresh both clover and timothy can be cured. The fresher it is, provided it will keep, the more appetizing the feed. It should be remembered that moisture on the hay, in the form of rain or dew, is more likely to injure it in storage than moisture in the hay in the form of sap. Hay has been stored when quite fresh and came out of the mow in the winter with the color of the bloom showing. A large percentage of the moisture must, however, be evaporated from the stem and leaves, so as to prevent heating in the mow. Even when the hay is dry there will be a certain amount of heating, and we have seen columns of steam rising from the mow, especially where the hay was dumped from the slings or hay-fork. The hay would get so hot that one would fear it igniting, but this same hay gradually cooled off and came out in splendid condition a couple of months later. Undoubtedly, there have been cases where spontaneous combustion has taken place, resulting in the loss of the buildings and crops. Sprinkling salt with the hay when it is in a moist condition is advocated. This tends to prevent fermentation and retards bacterial development; thus it has the effect of checking and preventing a rapid rise in temperature. Where every load of hay is spread over the mow, there is less danger of heating than if it is allowed to



A Good Crop Ready for the Barn.

remain in a pile in the centre where it dropped from the hay-fork. When hay is a little fresh, it is imperative that it be kept levelled in the mow.

Comparatively few pitch hay at the present time. On most farms is to be found a hay-loader, which does the work more rapidly than men can do it and at a saving in muscular exertion. Whether unloading is to be done by the hay-fork or slings, it is convenient to build the load in sections. The hind bundle can be built first and then one man fork the hay to the front bundle. The sliding hay-rack comes to man's assistance and makes the work lighter still. With it the front half of the load is built first, and then drawn to the front while the back half is put on. The man on the load has little else to do than keep the hay tramped and the machine does the rest.

When putting hay in the bottom of the mow, a rope and pulley may be attached to the beam or pulrine, with the hay-fork attached to another pulley. The hay is then merely dragged into the mow, and is more quickly done than by using the track in the centre of the barn. When the mow begins to fill near the beam, it is better to use the slings or hay-fork on the track.

Care should be taken that the pulleys are properly adjusted, and that the rope is not allowed to rub on the beams or braces in the barn. Rope is particularly high priced this year, and few can afford to have the strands cut through carelessness. It is quite easy for the rope to get caught at the side of some pulleys and to be cut if any weight goes on it. The pulley at the floor is usually the one which gives the most trouble, and the man driving the horses should look to it every time he starts to raise a bundle. Pulleys should be tightly fastened and the bolt in the doubletree securely keyed. Painful accidents have happened through carelessness along these lines.

THE DAIRY.

Between May 1 and 31, 29 Holstein cows and heifers qualified in the Record of Performance. Four of the mature cows exceeded 600 lbs. of butter in a year. Bridal Rose Sylvia headed the mature class with 25,487 lbs. of milk and 663 lbs. of fat. She was the only cow that exceeded the 20,000 lbs. mark, although her stablemate, Flora Gerben De Kol, gave 19,551 lbs. L. F. Snowball Althea was first in the four-year-old class with 15,507 lbs. of milk. She is owned at Westholme, B.C. Faforit 3rd was first in the three-year-old class, and is also from the same province. She gave 16,215 lbs. milk, yielding 624 lbs. butter-fat. The two-year-old class was headed by Winnie Dewdrop Keyes, with 16,730 lbs. of milk and 530 lbs. of fat.

A long list of Holstein cows and heifers qualified in the R. O. M. during the last half of May. In all there were 76. The mature class was led by Elmdale Gem with 597.1 lbs. milk and 26.35 lbs. fat. There were 28 in that class. Johanna Pontiac Segis was first of the three senior four-year-olds qualifying. Her seven-day record was 677.9 lbs. milk, and 27.36 lbs. fat. Nine junior four-year-olds qualified, with Raymondale Geiske leading with 612.7 lbs. milk, and North Star Pontiac Johanna, a senior three-year-old, made 504 lbs. milk, while Sylvia Segis Alcartra, as a junior three-year-old, gave 429.1 lbs. milk. The senior two-year-olds did not set a very high standard. Dellah Echo Faforit which headed the class only gave 349.6 lbs. milk, and 12.89 lbs. fat. The junior two-year-olds did considerably better. Mona Jewel gave 500.1 lbs. milk and 15.27 lbs. butter-fat.

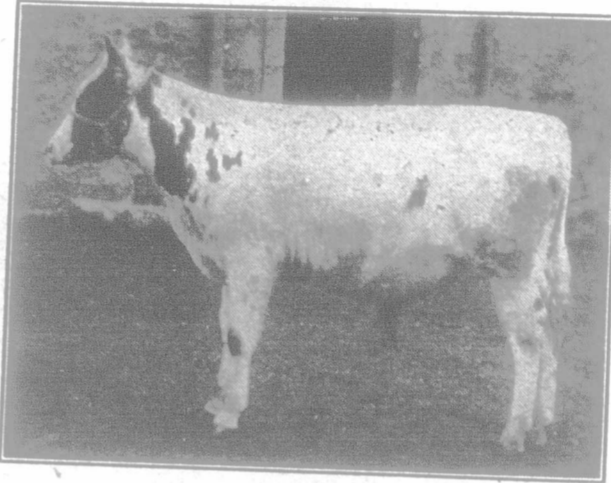
The Finch Dairy Station.

There are a great many phases of agricultural education, and each branch of the industry is more or less different from all other branches in the practices that are necessary to most clearly demonstrate and prove out the most successful methods. Many people favor the demonstration farm idea, and would like to see one of these farms in every county, and even one in every township. Difficulties such as soil and climatic variation, as well as the very great cost of such a system, have hitherto prevented the realization of this ideal, and will continue to stand in the way for many years at least. The Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has, however, applied the demonstration idea to the operation of cheese factories, and in 1912 established what is known as the Finch Dairy Station at Finch, Ontario. Previous to the establishment of this station there were two cheese factories in existence, one on each side of the village. These were bought out by the Dairy Branch and a new factory of moderate size but well equipped with necessary machinery, established.

The idea that has been kept in mind has been to operate the factory as nearly as possible under conditions that could be attained by the average factory operator. That the scheme has been successful is the testimony of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, and George Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division. The amalgamation of two small factories made it possible to manufacture butter and cheese under more favorable conditions. Patrons now number over one hundred, and the number is steadily increasing every year. The increase in the number of patrons is a very good indication of the success of the Finch Dairy Station, and the receipt of milk has now very nearly, if not quite, reached the capacity of the plant. The factory has a capacity of about 23,000 pounds of milk for cheese manufacture, or a daily make of butter

amounting to 2,000 pounds with three churnings. On the day that this factory was visited by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," the milk taken in had amounted to 27,000 pounds, while on the previous Monday it was 58,000 pounds plus 11,000 pounds the previous Saturday night.

Whenever possible cheese is made, as it is more profitable to utilize the milk in this way than to make butter. All the milk, however, is not made into cheese or butter. Considerable quantities of milk and cream are sold to Montreal and Ottawa markets. Finch is fortunately located so that milk can be easily and conveniently shipped to either of these markets, and during the last few years, especially during the last three years, less cheese and much less butter has been manufactured and much more cream and milk shipped. Considering the size of the factory it is being operated away over capacity; that is, if all the milk was made into cheese or butter. The shipping of milk and cream, however, makes it possible to take care of much more

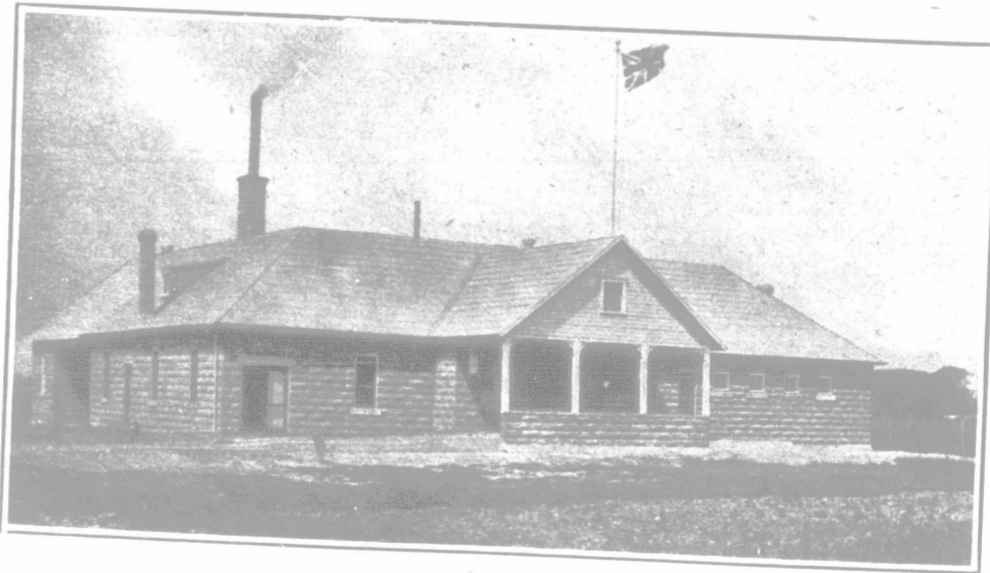


Howie's Controllor.

An Ayrshire that brought 550 guineas in a Scotland sale ring.

milk in the summer-time than would otherwise be the case. Winter business is not yet profitable, and last winter the factory was operated at a loss of about \$500.

Perhaps the primary idea in establishing the Finch station was to provide surroundings under which experimental work could be done, and results secured that would be strictly applicable to the average factory conditions. It was realized that there is a strong tendency for carrying on experimental work under conditions quite different from those under which the results would have to be generally applied, and the hope was to avoid this. Experiments for the assistance of farmers and dairymen should be carried under as nearly farm or factory conditions as possible, so that any results that are secured can be applied without fear of failure. The most important experimental work done at Finch has been that with the use of pepsin, carried on in 1915, and the work in connection with systems of paying for milk, carried on in 1913-14. A knowledge as to the value of pepsin as a substitute for rennet in cheesemaking has been very valuable during the war, while it has been proven beyond any possibility of doubt that the old method of paying for milk by the pooling system



Creamery at Finch, Ontario.

instead of on a per cent. fat or quality basis is wasteful in the extreme and very unfair. The method of paying for milk at Finch varies according to the market for the month. Where the milk is manufactured into cheese, the "fat plus two" method is followed, but where, as in the month of April, all the milk is separated and the cream sold, payment is on a straight fat basis. The same is true where milk is shipped or butter manufactured.

"One thing we have demonstrated at Finch," said Mr. Barr, "is that where a factory is run on a straight economical basis, the patronage is sure to increase. Our business in 1918 was nearly double that of 1912, so far as the amount of milk received is concerned, while the amount returned to patrons is nearly four times what it was for 1912. The value of 100 pounds of milk to the patrons has climbed from \$1.11 to \$2.14 per 100 pounds during this period, while the number of

patrons has increased by a very large percentage. At present we are forced to turn patrons away."

The factory is better supplied with equipment than the average factory, although the idea has been to avoid extravagance and put in only what was required for experimental purposes or to facilitate economy or quality in manufacture. There are two power separators with a total capacity of 9,500 pounds of milk per hour. A great deal of fuel is saved by utilizing the exhaust steam to heat the milk as it is brought from the farms, to the required heat for separating. Exhaust steam also heats the water for the boiler, and much fuel is saved in this way, as the water goes into the boiler at a temperature of about 200 degrees F. instead of cold. A 600-pound churn is installed and an efficient pasteurizer as well. Convenient piping arrangements also make it possible to take the milk from the receiving tank and place it either for separating or shipping, in the quickest manner.

The Ayrshire Week at Springfield.

Never in the history of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association has enthusiasm ran so high as that shown at the 44th annual meeting of the Association, held in the city of Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, June 11. The meeting, with some 300 members present, broke all previous records for attendance, and the most pleasing part of all was the number of breeders that were present from the West and Central States, including Washington and California. There was also more than a sprinkling of Canadian breeders noticeable, making up probably the most representative Ayrshire gathering ever seen on this side of the water. The majority of those who came for the meeting also remained for one or both of the two great public sales of the "breeds best," which followed on June 12-13; each establishing several new high-price records for the breed in America. The National Sale, under the auspices of the National Association, was held June 12, the day following the annual meeting, and was the first sale so conducted. The sale on June 13 was the annual New England Ayrshire Breeders' Club Sale, with breeders from the Eastern States and Eastern Canada contributing. Both sales were held in the big arena of the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, and were under the supervision of J. G. Watson, the Secretary of the Association. Other features for the week which figured in the regular program was the annual banquet, which was given on the evening of June 11, and which was enjoyed by well over 300 members. For the old-fashioned barbecue, tendered by H. A. Moses, President of the Eastern States Exposition, the evening following, this number was increased by 50 or more, and the entire party, as Mr. Moses guests, were motored nineteen miles out to his Woronoco mountain farm, where they consumed the five big roasts of 60 lbs each, and incidentally inspected the splendid Woronoco Ayrshire herd, buildings, grounds, etc.

The 44th Annual Meeting.

As mentioned above, the 1919 annual meeting of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association was well attended, and this, stated President Schank, was always pleasing to those whose duties it was to direct the affairs of the Association. Continuing, he stated that the most important item on the order paper was the proposed revision of the constitution, notice of which

had been forwarded to all members several weeks previous to that date. In no section, however, were the changes very decided, and after some short discussion the constitution as drafted, with very few amendments, was adopted. In the new constitution the date of the annual meeting of the Association changes permanently from January to the second Wednesday of June each year. Another article changes the ruling in the publishing of Advanced Registry Reports by the As-

sociation, substituting for the various ages classes to be known as A, B and C, etc., viz.:

Cows five years old and over shall be in a class known as Class A.

Cows from four years and six months (183 days) old to five years old shall be in a class known as Class B.

Cows four years to four years and six months old shall be in a class known as Class C.

Cows from three years and six months (183 days) old to four years old shall be in a class known as Class D.

Cows from three years to three years and six months old shall be known as Class E.

Cows from two years and six months (183 days) old to three years old, shall be in a class known as Class F.

Cows from two years to two years and six months old shall be in a class known as Class G.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

very large percentage patrons away." applied with equipment though the idea has been only what was required facilitate economy or are two power separate 100 pounds of milk per aved by utilizing the as it is brought from separating. Exhaust the boiler, and much water goes into the 200 degrees F. instead stalled and an efficient piping arrangements milk from the receiving separating or shipping,

Further, if the record is commenced the day the animal is two years old or previous to that day, she must produce within one year from that date 250.5 pounds of butter-fat. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her year's record, the amount of butter fat she will be required to produce in the year will be established by adding .1 of a pound for each day to the 250.5 pounds required when two years old. This ration is applicable until the animal is five years old, when the required amount will have reached 360 pounds, which will be the amount required of all cows five years old and over. In addition to these butter-fat requirements the animal shall produce the following amounts of milk for the various classes: Class A, 9,000 pounds; Class B, 8,500 pounds; Class C, 8,000 pounds; Class D, 7,500 pounds; Class E, 7,000 pounds; Class F, 6,500 pounds; Class G, 6,000 pounds.

The report of A. H. Sagendorph, Chairman of the Advisory Board, showed that seven meetings of the Board had been held during the year, and through their efforts \$700 previously paid an advertising agency yearly had been saved, and the changes brought about by this committee was also responsible for turning a deficit of some \$300 per quarter in connection with the Ayrshire Quarterly into a small profit for each issue since April, 1918. They also recommended the appointment of a Field-man to take up and continue the good work left vacant by Mr. Watson when he became Secretary of the Association.

The Secretary's report showed the Association to be in excellent condition financially, with a balance on January 1st, 1919, of \$25,350.91, an increase of \$9,106.84 for the year. W. P. Schanck, of Avon, N.Y., was re-elected President, and J. G. Watson, of Brandon, Vt., was again chosen as Secretary by the Executive. The following new directors were elected: L. W. Newton, of Ashburnham, Mass., for three years; Wm. Hunter, of Freeman, Ontario, for two years; and H. W. Gossard, of Chicago; M. W. Davidson, Canister, N.Y., and W. P. Bliss, of Bernardsville, for a term of one year each.

The National Sale.

After almost a year of preparation the National Sale of Ayrshires has come and gone, and has justified its inception. The prices obtained were the highest on record, both in the way of high averages and individual prices—just one more instance of the buying public showing their appreciation when they see the good stuff being brought forward. When the Selection Committee, almost a year ago, were instructed to select some 40 or 50 head for the sale, which was to make a new record for the breed, they were also instructed to take only the best—the best of three countries practically. United States, Canada and Scotland, the native home of the breed. Sales of this sort are not gotten up in a day, and in mentioning the length of time the Selection Committee had been at work, it may be well to add that much of the success of the sale was attributed to this fact alone. Breeders were able to not only get their stuff in shape, but also breed for the sale, just the same as they would for the shows making all conditions as favorable as possible which is, at all times, a guard against disappointments. With this sale, however, the Selection Committee was exceptionally fortunate in getting both their own as well as the Canadian breeders to consign their highest class animals. To the owners, in several instances, there were disappointments. Champmanton Nell 3rd (imp.), an eight-year-old show cow, consigned by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, and her staminate, Harleyholm White Rosie 5th (imp.), grand champion female at the National Dairy Show last October, were somewhat of a disappointment at \$7,100, the former going at a bid of \$4,100, and the latter at an even \$3,000. The sales management may well have shown a little more consideration towards this pair which should have, considering the way other good ones ran up, easily reached a \$5,000 average. The same also applies to Hunter Bros.' two-year-old bull, Lessnessock Buntie Lad (imp.), sold in the New England Sale the day following. This bull was the grand champion winner at the Canadian National in 1918, and was conceded to be one of the most popular bred bulls ever imported from Scotland. At the purchase price of \$1,325 he was probably the real bargain of the two days' selling. Nancy's Mint Master, also a two-year-old, and selling in the National Sale, established a new record price for a bull of the breed in America, going to T. J. Murphy, of Devon, Pa. Nancy's Mint Master is a son of the A. R. Sir Howie's Mint Master, and was junior and grand champion bull at the National Dairy Show in 1918. This bull was brought into the ring in wonderful condition and dropped down to twenty-five dollar bidding only after the \$3,500 mark was reached. From this figure on the competition simmered down to R. R. Ness, of Canada, and Mr. Murphy. The latter finally annexed the champion winner at \$5,200, establishing a new record for a bull of this breed in America. When it came to females, however, this record did not remain long, as a few minutes later the five-year-old cow Lotus Jean Armour went to C. H. Pevevill, of Waterloo, Iowa, at \$8,100. She was bred by Mrs. F. D. Erhardt, and consigned by W. P. Schanck, of Avon, N.Y., and her dam was Jean Armour 3rd, a 21,938-lb. 3-year-old daughter of Jean Armour, the breed's first 20,000-lb. cow. A general summary of the sale shows 44 head selling for a total of \$71,720, making a general average of \$1,630. Eighteen head consigned by Canadian breeders made an average of \$1,409. Following is a list of the Canadian consignments, together with the buyers and the prices paid:

Consigned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.:
Champmanton Nell 3rd (imp.), Adam Seitz,
Waukesha, Wis. \$1,100

Harleyholm White Rosie 5th (imp.), Wm. T. Tonner, Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000
Tower's Ceciley (imp.), Strathglass Farms, Port Chester, N.Y.	525
Hobsland Barbara (imp.), Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis.	1,000
Consigned by Hunter Bros., Freeman, Ont.:	
Netherton Grace, R. L. Taylor, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	725
Chapelhill Beatrice (imp.), R. L. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,125
Auchenbainzie Johanna (imp.), Wm. T. Tonner, Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000
Whitehill Mary Scott (imp.), R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.	1,225
Torr's Conny 5th (imp.), Wm. T. Tonner	1,375
Consigned by Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que.:	
Maple Leaf Jean, Hunter Bros., Freeman, Ont.	3,750
Maple Leaf Lily, E. B. McFarlan, California	825
Whiteside Rosebud (imp.), Wm. T. Tonner, Philadelphia	750
Consigned by Jno. W. Logan, Howick, Que.:	
Sunnyside Governess, E. B. McFarlane, Cal.	825
Sunnyside Ardyne 3rd, Fairlea Farms, Conn.	675
Consigned by D. T. Ness, Howick, Que.:	
Edgewood Vera, Wm. T. Tonner	425
Consigned by Wm. Brown, Howick, Que.:	
Hillhurst Milkmaid, R. L. Taylor, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.	825
Consigned by J. P. Cavers, Ormstown, Que.:	
Muirlaught Bonnie Annie, D. Gibson, Port Chester, N.Y.	525
Consigned by Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.:	
Stonehouse Milkmaid 2nd, Fairlea Farms, Orange, Conn.	700

The only other high price for the day was paid for Jno. R. Valentine's seven-year-old cow, Highland Polly. She held a semi-official yearly record of 15,715 lbs. of milk and 635.63 lbs. of butter-fat, and went to Stephen Bull, of Racine, Wis., at \$7,500. All animals were sold on a 90-day retest guarantee, which was said to be the first sale in America of any breed so guaranteed.

The New England Sale.

Of the sixty-two head catalogued for the New England Club Sale, 57 came forward, and for these a total of \$28,640 was received, making a general average of \$502 per head. It was pleasing to note the increase over the last sale, held under the auspices of the Club, when the average was \$386. The top price of the sale was paid by Major Jno. R. Valentine, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., for the seven-months imported bull calf Lessnessock Audacious, consigned by Hunter Bros., Freeman, Ont. This calf, an exceptionally good youngster, was sired by Bargaenoch Casabancia, and the purchase price was \$2,000. The 18 head consigned by Hunter Bros. made an average of \$717.50, and the entire 32 head consigned by Canadian breeders averaged \$602. The top price in females for the day was paid for Mahoning Belle, an 11-year-old cow, consigned by Wendover Farms Bernardsville, N.J., and purchased by T. J. Murphy, of Devon, Pa., who is said to be a new beginner and who was also the purchaser of the \$5,200 bull the day previous. Following are the prices paid for Canadian consignments, together with the buyers in each case:

Hunter Bros. consignment, Freeman, Ont.:	
Lessnessock Buntie (imp.), Barclay Farms, Rosemont, Pa.	\$1,325
Auchinbay Flossie (imp.), Pinehurst Farms, Narbeth, Pa.	775
Lessnessock Miss Forsyth (imp.), R. L. Taylor, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	400
Netherton Battle Cruiser (imp.), Chancey Gleason, Haverhill, Mass.	300
Lessnessock Edith Cavell (imp.), Pinehurst Farms	1,030
Torr's Fanny 3rd (imp.), Major Jno. R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	850
Lessnessock Miss (imp.), W. T. Tonner, Philadelphia, Pa.	580
Torr's White Heather (imp.), Jas. Debbers' Sons, Berwyn	700
Oakland Belle Flower, Robert L. Knight, Hope, R. I.	210
Auchenbainzie Jessamina (imp.), Major Jno. R. Valentine	800
Auchenbay Lottie 2nd (imp.), Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis.	1,000
Torr's Salley 2nd (imp.), Jas. Debbers' Sons	625
Valleyfield Dandy 3rd (imp.), Chas. R. Webb, Shrewsbury, Mass.	525
Ella of Shannan Brant, G. W. Stowler, Johnstown, N.Y.	410
Lassie of Hickory Hill, A. E. Fish & Son, Ayres Cliff, Que.	425
Bessie of Meadowdale, Soapstone Farms, Gladwyn, Pa.	430
Frunlesshead White Tulip, Fairylake Farms	530
Lessnessock Audacious, Major Jno. R. Valentine	2,000
R. R. Ness consignment, Howick, Que.:	
Annie of Meadowdale, Robert L. Knight	375
Carleton Eugenia (imp.), Soapstone Farms	410
Cherry, Fairlea Farms, Orange, Conn.	330
Gilbert McMillan's consignment, Huntingdon, Que.:	
Midget 2nd, Willowbrook Dairy, Willow Grove, Pa.	300

Springburn Witch, M. Hannah, Brownsville, Vt.	610
Tedy's Style, Robert L. Knight	340
Blossom Again 4th, G. W. Stowles	255
J. H. Black's consignment, Lachute, Que.:	
Princess Pat, Soapstone Farms	350
Blossom Again 3rd, Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis.	1,025
Netherall Countermark (imp.), Jno. R. Valentine	500
D. T. Ness' consignment, Howick, Que.:	
Barcheskie Helen (imp.), Robert L. Knight	510
Barcheskie Viola 2nd, Robert L. Knight	535
J. P. Caver's consignment, Ormstown, Que.:	
May Blossom, Soapstone Farms	535
Hector Gordon's consignment, Howick:	
Hobsland Pansy (imp.), W. H. Brisbane, Delhi, N.Y.	365

It will be noted that practically all the high-priced stuff was purchased by American breeders, and with very few exceptions the better lots in the National Sale also were taken by breeders south of the border.

What Was Accomplished by Culling and Use of Good Bulls.

It is quite possible to make a decided improvement in the quality of the herd by culling out inferior animals and using the best sire available. An instance of what careful breeding and selection has done to improve a herd of dairy cattle is seen in the following paragraph, sent in by R. E. Ralch, of Speedwell Hospital at Guelph. Mr. Ralch writes as follows: "The barn and creamery were built in 1912 and a start was made with 103 grade heifers. Joe McCallum, who is still here, undertook with the help of prison labor to grade up this herd. Nicholas Posch and Lakeview De Kol Fayne were the first two bulls to be purchased. A very complete system of records was instituted, using a card index, by which each cow's history was recorded on her own card. The milk was weighed at each milking and periodically tested for fat, so that the exact amount of milk or butter produced by each individual could be calculated and the actual value of the animal made known. At first the average yield was not over 4,000 pounds per cow, but after six years, during which time Sir Hartog Hengerveld and Beverley Ormsby were used in the herd and all the boarders replaced by home-bred selected calves, production was raised to from 9,000 to 14,000 pounds per annum, and in one instance higher as one individual in the herd produced 17,000 pounds of milk. Last fall it was decided that the time was ripe for gradually replacing the grades with pure-breds. To-day over sixty head of registered Holsteins are to be seen in the herd at Speedwell, and a large number of these have R. O. P. records. The herd is headed by King Segis Pontiac Posch."

The above is an instance of where production was more than doubled in a period of six years. What was done in the Speedwell dairy herd can be done in most herds. Constructive breeding consists in knowing the poor cows and weeding them out, and breeding the best to a sire that has a lineage of high-producing cows. If the sire is not of higher quality and breeding than the females, it is doubtful if improvement can take place.

POULTRY.

Marketing of Poultry Products.

Marketing has much to do with the success or failure of any poultry plant. No matter how successfully the plant may be run, if the marketing end of the business is not properly looked after the whole enterprise will sooner or later, end in failure.

Every producer should get the best price possible for his products, and to do this it is necessary to pay particular attention to their quality, and the season at which the products are sold.

Eggs.—Eggs should be gathered regularly and often. All small and dirty eggs should be retained for home use or sold separate from the rest.

The eggs should be neatly packed—if for private trade, they are made more attractive if put into neat cartons.

The sooner the eggs are in the hands of the consumer the greater the satisfaction, and consequently the better the price received.

The pullets should be early so that production will be heavy. If at any time during season the eggs become so plentiful as to cause a glut in the market forcing down the price to the cost of production, it is often advisable to use a good preservative and put away the surplus for the period of scarcity which invariably follows.

TABLE POULTRY.—Immediately following "the spring lay" the flock should be gone over and all useless cock birds and those hens that show they intend to rest for the summer, should be put into crates and fed heavily for a week or ten days and then sent to market either live or dressed, according to market requirements. This culling should not all be done at one time but gradually as occasion requires, but it should be the aim to get the culling over with as far as possible before the time for marketing broilers, as the prices for fowl always drop after that.

BROILERS.—It will pay to market many of the early cockerels as broilers, depending on those later hatched for roasters as the season advances. All cockerels of

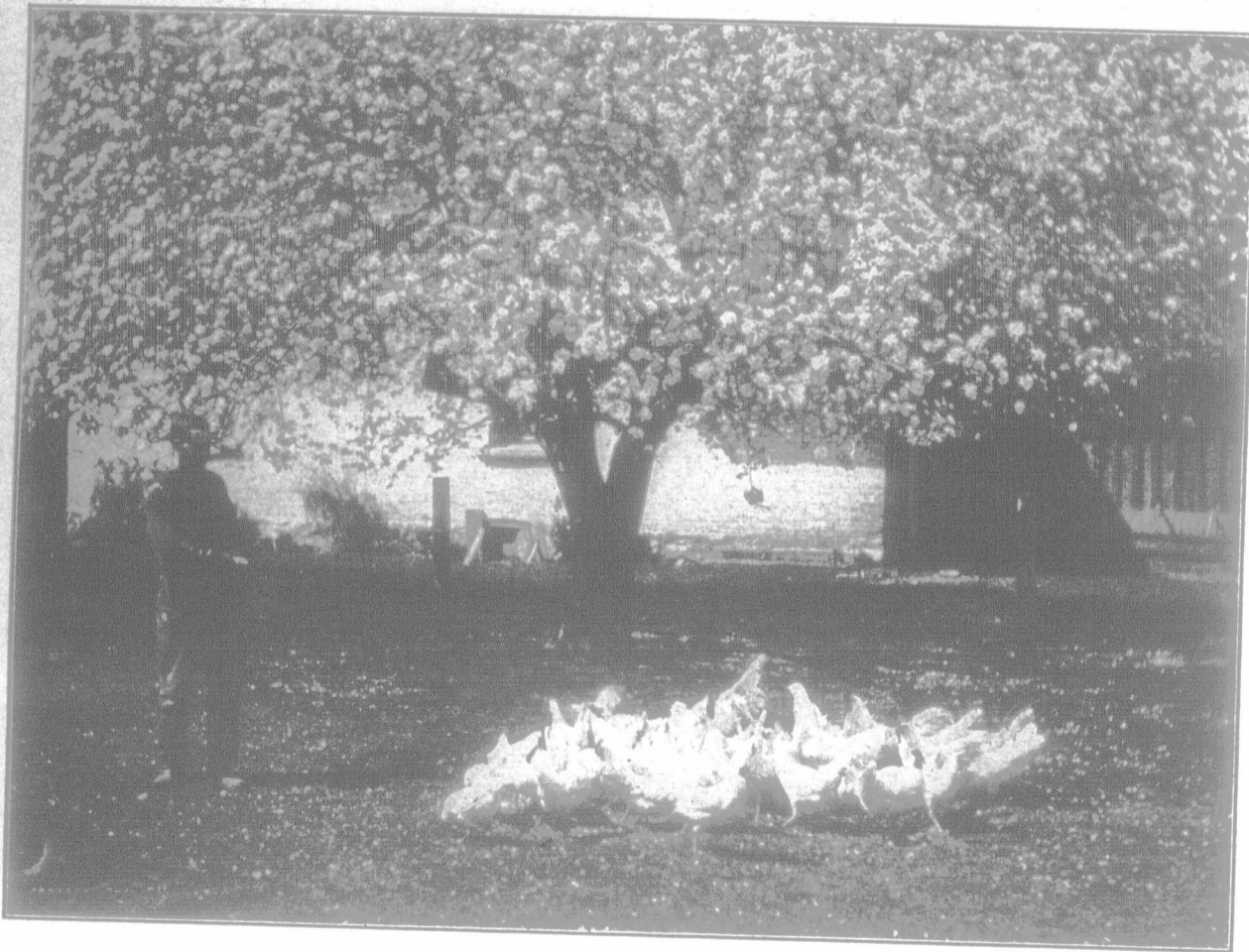
the light-weight varieties should be marketed as broilers. When they are eight to ten weeks old, either crate or pen feed them for a week or two so as to finish well before marketing.

ROASTERS.—In the general-purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, the main crop of cockerels should be held for roasters. These should be crate fed for from ten days to two weeks or even four weeks, according to requirements. The most economical gains are made the first ten days to two weeks, but to get the best finish it will require three or even four weeks in the crates.

Aim to produce the highest quality product; to market it in the best condition; to ask and to receive the highest market price.—Experimental Farms Notes.

A Fattening Ration for Ducks.

For various reasons turkeys, ducks and geese are becoming fewer in the country. There are reasons for this diminution in the ranks of what were once common farm birds, but we believe that if farmers would pay particular attention to, and make a specialty of, any kind of fowl fair returns would be made. The greatest mistake made in connection with ducks has been the habit of carrying them on into the fall, allowing them to get their full plumage before slaughtering. The most profitable time to dispose of the young ducks is at eight to ten weeks of age, just as the adult plumage begins to come in. If they have been fed well up to this time, they will meet market requirements and return a larger profit to the producer. Ducks will not grow hastily enough to be fit for market at ten weeks of age if they are just allowed to graze in a dry field, picking up what flies and worms they are able to capture. Extra feeding is both necessary and profitable, and when the market ducklings are to be confined and fed a fattening ration should be provided. The ration recommended by the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farms, is made as follows: one part bran, 2 parts shorts, 3 parts corn chop, 10 per cent. beef scrap and 5 per cent. sand. The mash is moistened to a crumbly state with milk, and an abundance of water is kept before the flock at feeding time. Green feed is also provided.



The Orchard Makes a Splendid Summer Yard for the Growing Flock.

there is still work to do. This nectar that was gathered during the day must be evaporated down. We stoop near the entrance of the hive and listen. There is a quiet, contented roar. We light a match and place it close; the draft created by the bees will blow it out instantly. As it goes out we will find that the smoke will be sucked in at one side of the hive and blows away from the entrance at the other side. There is a constant current of air going in and coming out all night; and the bees like so many thousands of electric fans keep up the process of evaporation until the thin watery syrup of the early evening is thickened down. Just what "understanding" there is, is not known regarding the division of labor. The remarkable thing about the whole business is, there is such surprising harmony. All the individuals of the colony are working for the common good.

The individual bee that gathers the honey seldom eats it. In the height of the honey season the average worker-bee does not live more than six weeks. Hence it comes about that the bee that gathers and stores the nectar does not enjoy the fruits of its labor. In turn, the bees that survive the winter, enduring the freezing and thawing weather seldom enjoy the fun of gathering honey in the summer; they die in order to give life to their sisters that come after them.

About the time that the honey stops coming in, rigid measures of economy are instituted. By common consent the raising of more bees is stopped. The drones, except one in many thousands that ever serves his purpose in the mating of queens, are ruthlessly shoved out at the entrance, there to starve. Worse still is the fate of the poor field-bees that have worn out their wings in toiling in the field and which cannot fly any more. They are pushed out at the entrance, picked up by their more agile comrades, carried high up in the air, and dropped. The poor bees, unable to fly back, cannot walk back and so die alone. Every bee, every drone, everything and anything that cannot be made to contribute to the future success of the colony is sacrificed; only the vigorous and active are permitted to remain. Setting aside all ideas of sentiment and of past favors, this rule of the survival of the fittest means the future salvation of the colony.

to three or four plants to a hill, if the hills are two to two and a half feet apart. Cabbage and cauliflower plants require eighteen to twenty inches of space to each plant in the row, and the rows should be two and a half feet apart. The soil should be kept well hoed to conserve the moisture and encourage rapid growth. Where space is limited tomatoes may be grown in rows three feet apart and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows and tied up to stakes. Corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons all grow best on a light, warm soil. Five or six cucumber plants may be grown in a hill, the hills spaced about three feet apart; squash and pumpkin three or four plants in a hill and the hills six to eight feet apart. Where the soil is rich and warm and space limited, hills or cucumber, squash and pumpkin may be planted between alternate rows of corn.

Potatoes should be thoroughly cultivated to conserve all possible moisture; "ridging up" also supplies the tubers with loose soil in which to develop. However, in areas where there is a light summer rainfall, level cultivation will conserve the limited soil moisture more satisfactorily. Spraying should not be delayed until there are signs of injury from the well-known potato beetle, or from one or more of the many potato diseases. Paris green and arsenate of lead have been found very satisfactory poisons for the beetle and can be applied at the rate of one ounce of Paris green to four gallons of water, adding an ounce of lime to neutralize any free arsenic present. Arsenate of lead adheres better to the foliage than Paris green and may be applied at the rate of one ounce to a gallon of water, if the paste form is used, or one ounce to two gallons if the powdered form is employed. Bordeaux mixture may be made up in small quantities in the following manner, employing wooden pails for mixing the spray. In each gallon of water dissolve two ounces of copper sulphate (bluestone) slake one pound and a half of quick lime (unslaked lime) in one gallon water, stir thoroughly and then add one pint of the lime water for each gallon containing the two ounces of dissolved bluestone.—Experimental Farm Notes.

Renewing Strawberry Plantations.

Growers who handle strawberries on a commercial scale do not, as a general thing, find it profitable to spend much time on a strawberry patch after the main crop has been taken off. There are instances, however, when a new plantation has failed to come along, or the grower has neglected to set sufficient plants, that it is desirable and profitable to renew the field that has already produced one main crop. There are on the other hand, however, some growers who argue that, since it takes almost two years to bring a strawberry patch to fruiting condition, it should be renewed, as the second crop is then brought about in one year. The work of renovating, however, must usually be done when the land is very dry and hard, and when there is a considerable amount of other work pressing for attention.

There are a number of systems whereby renovation of the old patch may be brought about. One which is quite popular, and which may be followed with a fair measure of success, entails the following operations: First, the patch is mowed and the dry foliage rakes off and burned. Sometimes the foliage is burned without raking it off, but when attempting such the grower should wait for a brisk wind that will carry the flame over the field quickly. A slow fire is very likely to injure the plants. The safer practice is to rake off and burn. A furrow is then plowed away from each side of the row, narrowing it to about eight or ten inches. To do a thorough job, one should then hoe out the weeds in the row and pull them into the furrow or off of the field. When the plants are too thick some of them also may be taken out with good results. After this the field is levelled by harrowing crosswise. This injures some plants, but usually a sufficient number remain unharmed to make a very healthy row by fall. Sometimes a furrow is plowed on both sides of the row, but turned on to the row instead of away from it. After this the field is levelled with the harrows.

Another method is suggested in Ontario bulletin, No. 210. The system therein suggested calls for two furrows, one on each side of the row and turned away from it. The furrow is then filled with well-rotted, farmyard manure. After this the row is cleaned of weeds and the plants thinned to the required distances. The harrows are then put on and the whole patch is levelled. This added fertilizer and the rejuvenation of the plants by harrowing, etc., usually gives rise to a well-filled row by fall.

FARM BULLETIN.

York County News.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We had a very late spring in York County. The frequent rains delayed seeding, even after it had been well started. Generally speaking, there was no seeding done in the month of April. A great many farmers were forced to leave a larger acreage for buckwheat, millet, etc., than they intended to, and this land was very hard and stiff. The seeding being late made the root crops later than usual, and there is yet, on June 14, a large percentage of corn for silage purposes not yet in the ground. Many who had a large seeding found it impossible to sow their mangels; practically no potatoes have been planted and a considerable number have not yet even started at their turnip land.

Fall wheat, hay and rye give promise of a bumper

THE APIARY

The Busy Bee.

The bee is perhaps the least understood of all the creatures, large or small, which furnish staple food, in any quantity, for the human race. R. M. Muckle, Provincial Apiarist for Manitoba, tells a brief story of the bee in the following paragraphs, which is instructive and interesting.

"Busy as a bee"—but the bee is not always busy. It spends a great deal of its time loafing in the hive. After it has been out for an hour skipping from blossom to blossom, here a little, and there a little, it returns with its load of nectar; but before it reaches the hive it discharges a portion of the water in the nectar in the form of a thin spray. This thickened nectar is then placed in one of the cells. The little busy bee may be in one of these tiny cells for two hours at a time as close observation has shown. Perhaps it is resting or it may deposit its load and hike out into the field again. When nectar is plentiful all hands are busy and there is a rush and a roar. At night, after the busy labors of the day,

HORTICULTURE.

The Summer Care of Vegetables.

Root crops, such as beet, carrot and parsnip, should be carefully weeded and thinned while the plants are still small. Parsnips should be thinned to about four inches apart; Swede turnips six to eight inches. Carrots may be thinned to one inch apart and, when large enough to use, alternate roots pulled, leaving the remainder about two inches part. Garden beets may be similarly handled, but the final distance in this case should be about four inches. As beet tops make a very delicious early green vegetable, thinning should be done so that these tops may grow to a useable size. The soil should be kept cultivated and never allowed to bake or harden. This is particularly true with peas and beans if a tender, succulent crop is desired. Beans, however, should not be cultivated when moist with either rain or dew, as the plants, if injured under these conditions, are particularly subject to bean rust (the spores of this disease developing in the injured tissues).

Corn that has been sown in hills should be thinned

crop, but etc.—are n the land w acres) as w downpours the heavy stronger an sown fields Pasture it has been

With thi cast on the June 19 am House. Th which leave members wh convictions out of the 15 very conside that it amou the four V spoke durin fortunately speeches tha Most of the with the bud division rathe on the Gover from the Opp the Oppositi Douglas (Str bers, voted benches who Opposition MacNutt, C Davis, John Thomson (Qu

It is obvie like a resume week with refe well worth no made a second in which he s many criticism inflation, inco other financia with the reas ment and invol have not the s speaking later, leaving the L issue. Mr. Fic of the Financ reciprocity agr many of the be

J. A. Maha of the British reported last v honorable men consideration t gave to the ag they expect to down here and tariff on apples cents to ninety of duty with th are criticising? down to interv tions shortly aft Canada that if fruit growers w American apple Columbia came different farmer us not to purcha we are not going not going to take your orders and advantage of th came out we soc taken advantage that they had ta extent." Mr. M ment, he said, be the views of the

R. C. Hender regarding his own concluded, howev debate D. D. M his position with to his statement former occasion be of a statement utt ago when discuss erection of a plate body who was in knows that a bour pany in connection to another compar thinking about th works at Sydney, when I should have protection worth t steel industry at Sy given a bounty, an to lose sight of the for this particular they got a 'bounty'

crop, but the spring-sown grains—wheat, oats, peas, etc.—are not so good. Fields which were sown before the land was in good condition (and this includes many acres) as well as those which suffered from the heavy downpours are patchy. Land which was sown after the heavy rains is covered with crops that are much stronger and growing much more quickly than the early sown fields.

Pasture certainly got away to a good start, and where it has been given a chance at all it is exceptionally good.

The beef-rings which are very numerous throughout this section are now again in full swing. They are better paying propositions than ever before, as the farmer can raise his beef-ringer at a considerable saving. The first hide which was marketed from our ring brought 28 cents per pound, giving an advance of from eight to ten cents over last year's prices.

I think the labor situation has improved somewhat but conditions in this respect are not much better than last year. Large numbers have returned from over-

seas but few, except farmer's sons, are taking employment on the land. This shortage of labor, in addition to a very unfavorable season, makes farming a difficult task this year. However, the situation has been relieved somewhat in our immediate neighborhood by an individual who has done plowing with an eight-sixteen tractor, at \$2.50 per acre, furnishing all necessities. The apple and plum prospects are slim, but the cherries are very promising at present. York Co., Ontario. CONTRIBUTOR.

The Budget Carries by a Majority of 50

With thirty-four members paired, the total votes cast on the budget early on the morning of Thursday, June 19 amounted to 190 out of a total of 234 in the House. There are five or six vacant constituencies, which leaves four or five votes unaccounted for from members who probably could not lay a hand on their convictions at the time. The Government secured 120 out of the 190 votes cast, or a majority of 50, which is a very considerable majority, especially when one thinks that it amounts to almost as much as the total vote of the four Western Provinces. Sixty-nine members spoke during the two weeks' budget debate, but fortunately the hot weather served to cut short many speeches that otherwise would have been long-winded. Most of the Western members disagreed more or less with the budget proposals, but supported them in the division rather than defeat the budget. W. F. Cockshutt on the Government side, and Messrs. Euler and McCrae from the Opposition, voted against both the budget and the Opposition amendment, while Messrs. Maharg, Douglas (Strathcona) and Knox, three Western members, voted for both. Those from the Government benches who voted against the budget and for the Opposition amendment included Messrs. Crerar, MacNutt, Clark (Red Deer), Buchanan, Campbell, Davis, Johnston, Pardee, Reid (Mackenzie), and Thomson (Qu'Appelle).

It is obviously quite impossible to give anything like a resume of the speeches delivered during the past week with reference to the budget, but a few speeches are well worth noting in these columns. Sir Thomas White made a second speech on the last afternoon of the debate in which he set forth clearly his ideas with regard to many criticisms that had been made regarding currency inflation, income taxes, business profits, war tax, and other financial matters. His speech had to do largely with the reasons for the steps taken by the Government and involved explanations, which we, unfortunately, have not the space to give here. Hon. W. S. Fielding, speaking later, scored the Finance Minister severely for leaving the Liberal party in 1911 on the reciprocity issue. Mr. Fielding said it amused him that the budget of the Finance Minister, who could not support the reciprocity agreement of 1911, should now contain so many of the best features of that agreement.

J. A. Maharg, Maple Creek, referring to the views of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, reported last week, said: "I would like to ask the honorable member if he has any knowledge of the consideration the fruit growers of British Columbia gave to the agriculturists of Western Canada, whom they expect to purchase their apples, when they came down here and got the Government to increase the tariff on apples by thirty cents a barrel—from sixty cents to ninety cents. Did they discuss that increase of duty with the western farmers, whose platform they are criticising? They did not. However, they came down to interview the members of farmers' organizations shortly afterwards. A cry went up from Western Canada that if this was the way the British Columbia fruit growers were going to use us we would purchase American apples. Then the fruit growers of British Columbia came down post haste to see the officers of the different farmers' organizations, and they pleaded with us not to purchase American apples. They said: 'Oh, we are not going to raise the price of our apples, we are not going to take advantage of the higher duty; give us your orders and you will see that we will not take advantage of that duty.' But when their price-list came out we soon saw very clearly whether they had taken advantage of the duty or not; it was apparent that they had taken advantage of it to the very fullest extent." Mr. Maharg supported the Opposition amendment, he said, because certain views in it coincide with the views of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

R. C. Henders, Macdonald, spoke at some length regarding his own relations with his constituents. He concluded, however, to support the budget. During the debate D. D. McKenzie, Opposition leader, explained his position with reference to protection. Referring to his statement regarding this matter, made on a former occasion he said: "A great deal has been made of a statement uttered by me in this House some time ago when discussing the building of ships and the erection of a plate mill in the city of Sydney. Everybody who was in this House in 1906 or thereabouts knows that a bounty was granted to the Sydney company in connection with their production of steel, and to another company near the Soo in Ontario. I was thinking about the bounty that was granted to the works at Sydney, and I used the word 'protection' when I should have used the word 'bounty,' because no protection worth talking about was ever given to the steel industry at Sydney. The company was, however, given a bounty, and on that occasion I said I was not to lose sight of the fact that protection did much good for this particular industry. I should have said that they got a 'bounty,' as they really did, and that bounty

was a help to them." Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria City, very commonly spoken of as the next Minister of Agriculture, spoke briefly dealing, for the most part, with agricultural matters, and the necessity of carefully guarding and encouraging our trade and commerce. He favored the shipbuilding program as of great value to British Columbia and supported the budget. Speaking of the live-stock industry, Dr. Tolmie said: "In the matter of beef there is also room for improvement in breeding. We find that a 1,200-pound finished steer was sold on the Montreal market last week for \$192, while a steer of the poor sort, weighing only 900 pounds would bring only \$117, showing a loss of \$75 on account of lack of breeding and improvement."

"Just consider that for one moment, and then remember that only ten per cent. of the cattle going through our inspected abattoirs in this country are fit for export to the Old Country, or are in a finished condition. That is one reason why we cannot successfully compete with the Argentine on the British side. When you think of some 800,000 head going through those abattoirs and only ten per cent. being in a finished condition, after I have shown you that the loss was \$75 on that one steer, you will readily realize what a tremendous loss we are suffering in this country by sending our cattle to market in an unfinished condition. I feel that the opportunities for the live-stock industry in this country are tremendous. The more I see of the country the prouder I am of it, and the greater the opportunities appear." E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford, who is always in a position to speak intelligently of agriculture, spoke as follows with regard to farmer's profits:

"I believe that the farmer during the time that foodstuffs were so high made no more money than he made during the time before the war when the price of foodstuffs was normal. I can say from my own experience—and I keep an accurate account of the results of my farming—that I know that he has not been making any more on account of the high prices that he gets for his produce than he made previous to the war."

"I know of farms consisting of one hundred acres of which not more than ten or twelve acres are worked, the remaining acreage being turned into pasture for young stock, farrow cows, and so on. As for the grain that is grown on these farms, it is not threshed; it is cut up and used for feed for the few cows that the farmers keep through the winter for their own use. I see, therefore, no prospect of a reduction in the price of foodstuffs until a change comes over the spirit of the country, and more people are willing to do the hard work on the farm at a lesser profit." Mr. Nesbitt favored lower tariffs on some things, and thought that the business profit war tax worked out unfairly for the small man.

If the Finance Minister had desired to please W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford, in framing the budget for 1919-20, he would probably have required an appropriation of several hundred millions for the purpose of building a very high wall about Canada so as to render this country secure from an invasion of foreign goods. No ordinary wall would have sufficed, because it would be necessary to keep out aircraft as well as the ordinary brand of smugglers who operate on good old Mother Earth. The member for Brantford, in speaking on the budget, was apparently very much peeved with the Minister of Finance because the tariff was altered in the wrong direction. His attitude is "that protection is not a necessary evil to be apologized for, but a material good for which to be devoutly thankful." His complaint was that the Minister had not once, during the course of his speech, made use of the word "protection." He insisted that protection "which is another word for self-preservation, is the first law of nature," and because the Government propose to violate this law he averred that "in my judgment we should go to the country." Lamenting the attitude of the Government, he argued that "every move they have made has been contrary to the platform on which they were elected," and added somewhat plaintively "they have not raised one single item of the tariff that I know of, since they came into power in 1911."

Mr. Cockshutt could not resist taking a shot at the co-operative success of the Western grain growers, at whom he railed in the following manner, calling Mr. Crerar's attention particularly to his statements:

"I am sorry the ex-Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Crerar) is not here now. This afternoon I followed him as he read from several balance sheets. Of course, some did rather badly from our standpoint, but I would ask the honorable gentlemen if he had heard of any other kind of combine from the reports of which he did not read? Had he ever heard of the United Grain Growers of the West? Did he tell us what they had made during the past year—what gigantic profits were made there? I think if he had known he would have thought the balance sheets of some implement companies and others were modest affairs beside the balance sheets—

if I am correctly informed—of the United Grain Growers of the West. I do not know whether my friend intended to shake his head as an indication of exaggeration on my part, but if I am not giving the facts as they are he will correct me. However, if I am correctly informed, the balance sheet presented to the shareholders, of which there are 36,000, was one of the rosier ever presented in the Dominion of Canada to any body of shareholders.

"I am told that after very high salaries have been paid, after every possible write off that could be made, has been made from high to low, underneath, overhead and all around, the profits were so large that the directors were comparatively ashamed of them, and decided to bury some of them by selling a quantity of American goods at less than cost to those shareholders who were ready to buy them." Mr. Cockshutt referred to the fact that during the war the Government bought 2,000 tractors and took the duty off others by Order-in-Council. He said that for the eleven months ending February 28, 1919, the imports of tractors numbered 14,013, costing \$13,630,000, on which no duty was paid. He further charged that during that time implements worth \$23,000,000 were imported into Canada, the duty on which amounted to \$2,000,000, of which \$575,000 was war tax. Continuing, the member for Brantford said: "The duties were taken off these tractors without even allowing any drawback on the raw material at the time that it was done. I believe that has since been partially corrected, but only partially. In addition to that I am told that the International Harvester people of the United States invoiced to the International Harvester people of Canada, machines that were worth more than the value stated in order to qualify to get in. The price they should have come in at was over \$1,400, but I am told, and the newspaper article to which I have referred bears it out, that these goods were allowed in at a way below their value; the dumping clause was not applied nor the market value in the country in which they came, and, therefore, they were allowed in at an under valuation." The following ultimatum to the Minister of Finance with reference to the ministerial tariff revision is too good to let pass, and the House rocked with laughter when it was delivered. In fact, the whole speech was very funny.

"If it means that they are going to hand out further hardship and at places where the tariff is considered too high to make it lower; if it is not intended to strengthen the tariff where it needs strengthening, but rather to weaken it; if it is intended where the tariff should be raised to pull it down, then I say 'to your tents, O Israel!' every man to his tent is my cry, and in the division of this House and the country upon the old battle lines and upon the old battle cry of protection versus free trade, I for one will take part and will join in the fray if I am spared and am in health and strength, for there is no controversy in which I like better to take a part than a controversy of this kind." J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, likewise could not resist taking a slam at the Western Grain Growers, and took occasion to point out the pre-eminence of the customs burden borne by Eastern provinces as compared with the West: "Perhaps my honorable friend or some other honorable member from the West can tell me what salary is paid to the president, vice-president and chief officials of the Grain Growers Grain Company. I do not know what the salaries are, but I have heard rumors that they run all the way from \$15,000 to \$20,000. It has been asserted, and I believe the assertion is correct, that these companies are making enormous profits. Just as the Dominion Textile Company, the Monarch Knitting Company, and other companies are making enormous profits at the expense of the pockets of the people, the same is true of the Grain Growers Grain Company, no matter who is at the head of it. If certain gentlemen connected with these textile companies are making exorbitant profits out of the people, the same is equally true of the grain companies to which I have referred. There are a number of honorable gentlemen from the West in this House who do not appear to be very well versed in the emoluments and salaries of those who are running these organizations out West. I venture to prophesy that the time is not far distant when the farmers of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta will have their eyes opened as to the exact operations of these companies, and will insist on a showdown so that they may know where their money has gone in the past and where it is to go in the future. I have been informed that the Grain Growers Grain Company makes hundreds of thousands of dollars out of overage. This has been charged against other companies time and again in this House. They credit the farmers with so many bushels, sell out so many bushels, and the excess or overage goes into the coffers of the company." Dr. Edwards presented the accompanying table regarding customs and excise revenue by provinces and said: "If you take the census figures of 1911 and divide them into the amount of customs and

excise collected, you will see that there was collected in customs and excise \$33 per head of population in Ontario; Quebec, \$30; Manitoba, \$30; Maritime Provinces, \$9; British Columbia, \$28; Alberta, \$11; Saskatchewan, \$8.

Counties when a heavy and refreshing downpour drove the assembled crowd to seek shelter on the verandah, in buildings, and in automobiles. After one-half hour of rain, the committees emerged from their several places of shelter and gathered near the stables where

home. He drew attention to the large number of Ayrshires entered this year in the Record of Performance, and said that two-year-old Ayrshire heifers were qualifying with more milk per year than the average cow in Ontario produces. "It is up to the dairymen," he said, "to get busy and get some Ayrshires or other good dairy cows."

While the heavy rain marred the occasion somewhat it was not unwelcome, and the Ayrshire breeders of the Southern Counties, after expressing their thanks to N. Dymont & Sons for their hospitality, motored homeward, feeling that a profitable day had been spent with Ayrshires and Ayrshire admirers.

Customs and Excise Revenue of Canada by Provinces.
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Provinces	Customs Revenue	Excise Revenue	Total
Ontario	\$79,969,478	\$ 4,793,223	\$84,762,701
Quebec	42,980,393	18,935,432	61,915,825
Nova Scotia	4,378,193	92,415	4,470,608
New Brunswick	4,294,106	73,588	4,367,694
Manitoba	11,674,422	2,001,498	13,675,920
British Columbia	10,226,638	902,984	11,129,622
Prince Edward Island	129,560	25,945	155,505
Alberta	4,011,683	125,544	4,137,227
Saskatchewan	3,805,981	51,706	3,857,687
Yukon	118,012	8,946	126,958
Total	\$161,588,466	\$27,011,281	\$188,599,747

The Senate, on Thursday, June 18, refused to pass the Intoxicating Liquor Bill which ratified the Order-in-Council to continue the prohibition regulations in force for twelve months after the conclusion of the war.

B. Leslie Emslie Resigns

B. Leslie Emslie, C. D. A., F. C. S., Supervisor of Investigational Work with Fertilizers in the Division of Chemistry, of the Dominion Experimental Farms System, has tendered his resignation to the Government. Mr. Emslie has been associated with Dr. Shutt, Chief of the Chemistry Division, since the beginning of the war, and has planned and carried out all the experimental work with fertilizers at the central and branch farms and stations of the system. He brought to his work a long training and full experience in experimental work with fertilizers gained both in Scotland and on this continent. The separation of Mr. Emslie from the Experimental Farms staff will mean the loss of a valuable official at this time. The importance of fertilizers is increasing and it is necessary that investigational work with them be wisely planned and efficiently conducted, in order that farmers may understand the rational and profitable use of them.

Save Clover Seed

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Both the American and Canadian clover seed trade have practically no reserve stocks of clover seeds being carried over for next season. On the Toledo market, red clover seed for autumn delivery advanced during the last two weeks in May \$19.90 per bushel to \$21.80.

This situation indicates that special attention should be given to all clover seed crops in Eastern Canada. Most of our clover seeds are usually produced in Western Ontario, but prospects are very poor there this season as the new clover stand was badly damaged by the dry period of last summer.

In districts with good clover crops, early cutting of the red clover for hay will give the best chance for a seed crop. Weeds producing seeds which are difficult of cleaning from the threshed clover seeds should be rogued from the standing seed crops.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Ayrshire Breeders Assemble Near Brantford.

Thursday, June 19, was Ayrshire Day in the Southern Counties, when members of the thriving organization known as the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club assembled, with outside patrons of the breed, and enjoyed a whole day with "Our Favorites." Breeders from a distance began early in the forenoon to gather at Mt. Elgin, where the herds of Frank Harris and John Morrison were inspected. The party then turned toward Norwich, where the herds of John McKee, B. G. Palmer and E. B. Palmer were seen and enjoyed. The reputation of this district has also been strengthened by the incoming last May of Harmon McPherson, the small size of whose holdings at Orkney, Ont., obliged him to sell either his farm or his Ayrshires. He sold his farm and moved where he would have good company and plenty of room for expansion. It is worthy of note in passing that here was seen Milkmaid of Orkney, which has made an average of 13,300 lbs. of milk in five consecutive years, starting as a two-year-old. With 66,000 lbs. of milk to her credit, she is on her sixth record year and going strong. After a short stop at the farm of Reg. Smith, Fairfield, the party steered to the home of N. Dymont & Sons, near Brantford, on the Burford road, where they found a considerable number of other breeders and their families assembled, waiting to partake with them of the sumptuous mid-day repast, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After justice had been done to the liberal lunch provided, Professor Wade Toole, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was called on to address the gathering. Prof. Toole had time only to mention briefly what had been seen during the morning itinerancy and pay a well-deserved tribute to the Ayrshires bred in the Southern



Hon. T. A. Crerar.
Who resigned from the Government and opposed the Budget.

Messrs. Dymont provided two classes of Ayrshires for a judging contest. A. R. Ness, of Macdonald College, Quebec, took charge of this work and explained to the boys entered for the competition the chief characteristics of a dairy cow, and enumerated a few of the features inherent in the Ayrshire. A group of a dozen boys and young men then went to work to judge the classes, writing their placings and reasons. The contest, so far as prizes were concerned, was open only to sons of breeders who are members of the Club. All the contestants were not eligible, many taking part for the sake of practice in judging. Fred Harris, Mt. Elgin, was ultimately declared the winner, and Rowan Stansell, Straffordville, was second.

After the contest, Prof. Toole was called on to finish his address, but he spoke briefly, as it was then getting on toward evening and many were anxious to leave for



Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders Holding Judging Contest.

A Little Progress Toward Standardization.

The second meeting of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Commons, on the subject of the standardization of agricultural implements and repair parts was held recently. In addition to members of the Committee, seven representatives of manufacturing concerns and Manning W. Doherty, Malton, Ont., representing the United Farmers of Ontario, were present to express their views. The manufacturers wanted to know how far the Committee desired to go in the matter, but it soon became evident that the Committee wanted to go as far as possible consistent with service to the farmers and practicability. All the manufacturers who spoke seemed rather anxious to eliminate as many sizes and types of implements as possible, and it was pointed out that the wagon manufacturers had already met to discuss this question, deciding to adopt a 4' 8" tread except for the potato districts of New Brunswick and the Province of British Columbia. The problem appears to be a very big one and will require at least two years before any appreciable results can be secured. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was called on and suggested the following list of implement parts as adaptable to standardization to a greater or less degree: Plows, (plow points, receivers, bolt holes, sole plates, heads, wooden parts), drag harrows, disc harrows, (bore), roller (bore and shaft), whiffletree irons, chains and sprockets, rake teeth, cultivators, (standards to take any plate), mowers (guards, ledger plates and cutting sections), binders (guards, ledger plates, cutting sections, drive rods, table canvas, reel flaps, fore carriage), corn harvester (sections, chains), blower pipes, wagons (skeins, nuts, threading of skeins, and width of tread).

Manning W. Doherty, representing the U. F. O., said that the matter had been up for discussion at meetings of the organization during the past year, and felt sure that farmers would appreciate any effort made to bring about any improvement along the lines suggested. He referred to a resolution passed by the Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association, and said that farmers had put up with this inconvenience for a surprising length of time. Going back some years Mr. Doherty remembered when many small manufacturers were making plows, the parts of which were nearly always interchangeable, and pointed to the fact that consumers of most kinds of goods, (he mentioned pipe fittings and electric light bulbs) are demanding standardization. "I am perfectly convinced," said Mr. Doherty, "that it is possible to standardize the whole machine so as to result in great advantage to both the manufacturer and the purchaser."

After a considerable amount of discussion, the Committee re-appointed a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Henders, Harold, Kay, MacNutt, McCoig, Best, Edwards and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, to meet with a like committee of the manufacturers sometime before the next session of the House and go thoroughly into the whole matter.

Still Another Big Merger.

Bank mergers are apparently not to be permitted to engage the public attention altogether, for there has been a large packing company organized under the name of The Allied Packers Incorporated. This includes a number of United States packing plants, and it is rumored that the Mathews-Blackwell five plants in Canada will be absorbed in the one big merger, which is said to be the largest concern of its kind in America.

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Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending June 19.

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

CATTLE							CALVES						
Receipts							Receipts						
Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)							Top Price Good Calves						
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
June 19	1918	June 12	June 19	1918	June 12	June 19	1918	June 12	June 19	1918	June 12	June 19	1918
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	3,809	6,026	4,765	14.50	16.00	13.00	1,681	1,608	1,612	13.00	16.50	18.00	18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	361	1,064	412	13.75	17.10	14.00	2,475	2,303	2,174	13.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	434	1,067	268	13.75	17.10	14.00	2,204	1,517	1,199	13.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
Winnipeg	644	3,084	701	14.50	15.25	15.00	65	261	101	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Calgary	1,528	901	1,211	12.90	13.75	12.75	39	91	7	13.00	14.00	13.00	13.00
Edmonton	558	350	192	12.00	13.00	12.75							

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Due to the influence of the heavy decline in cattle prices during the previous week, receipts last week were below normal. Under a good inquiry for the limited offerings prices were advanced 50 cents to 75 cents compared with the closing quotations during the previous market period. However, the demand for fresh meats continues rather sluggish. Another shipment of cattle was made off the yards to the Belgian Government during the week, two hundred and forty head going forward. In addition a consignment of heavy cattle is being made to the French Government, for which outlet over five hundred head are wanted; most of that number, however, will be shipped direct from country points to New York. A few loads of heavy cattle were handled locally, and a price of \$14.50 per hundred was paid for a few select lots, while numerous sales were made from \$13.75 to \$14.25. Of steers ranging in weight from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, one of the choicest loads on the market, averaging eleven hundred pounds, was bought at \$14.50 for finishing on grass; other sales of good quality stock were made from \$13.50 to \$14.25, while animals of medium quality were weighed up from \$12 to \$13 per hundred. Extra good hand-weight steers and heifers weighing under ten hundred pounds sold at \$13.75, while the majority of the sales were made within a range of \$12.75 to \$13.50 per hundred. Common light cattle moved from \$9 to \$11 per hundred. The cow and bull trade was stronger in sympathy with the strength in other grades of cattle; a few choice cows sold at \$11.25 and \$11.50 per hundred, and a few bulls at similar prices; most of the transactions for good stock were, however, within a range of \$10 to \$10.75 per hundred, while cows and bulls of medium quality met a demand within a range of \$8.50 to \$9.50 per hundred. Owing to the limited supply and the lower quotations prevailing, there was very little movement in stocker and feeder cattle. Good feeders sold generally from \$12.75 to \$13.50, and good stockers from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred. Canners and cutters were weighed up from \$5 to \$7 per hundred. A very strong undertone prevailed in the calf market all week; buyers for the American trade were operating and several hundred head were shipped South, an outlet which aided in strengthening prices locally. A few calves were sold on the week-end market at \$19.50 per hundred, while a considerable number of sales were made from \$16 to \$18, medium calves sold from \$13 to \$15, and common from \$11 to \$13.

The lamb and sheep market was unchanged, spring lambs selling from \$10 to \$16, each, and sheep from \$8 to \$11 per hundred. Hog quotations advanced to a new high level, when a price of \$23.50 per hundred was paid for most of the fed and watered selects, and \$23.75 for an extra good deck. On Monday \$22.25 was the quotation given out, while on the later markets of the week prices advanced to the highest level in the history of the trade. The undertone on the closing

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS heavy finished	409	\$13.59	\$13.25-\$14.25	\$14.50				
STEERS good	787	13.27	12.75-13.75	14.50	45	13.50	13.25-13.75	13.75
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	121	11.57	10.75-12.25	12.50				
STEERS good	802	12.82	12.25-13.50	13.75	74	13.00	11.50-13.50	13.50
STEERS 700-1,000 common	166	10.50	9.75-11.50	12.00	11	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00
HEIFERS good	595	13.08	12.50-13.75	13.75	9	12.50	12.00-13.00	13.00
HEIFERS fair	67	10.82	10.25-11.50	11.50	1			
HEIFERS common	24	9.05	8.50-10.00	10.00	9	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00
COWS good	279	10.57	10.00-11.00	11.25	35	11.00	10.50-11.50	11.50
COWS common	357	8.04	7.25-9.00	9.25	41	8.50	7.50-9.50	10.50
BULLS good	53	10.38	10.00-11.00	11.25	9	11.25	11.00-11.50	11.50
BULLS common	37	8.95	8.00-9.50	10.25	21	8.50	7.50-9.00	10.00
CANNERS & CUTTERS	19	5.50	5.00-6.00	6.00	8	6.00	5.00-7.00	7.00
OXEN					6			
CALVES veal	1,681	15.19	14.00-16.50	19.50	2,475	10.00	8.00-12.00	13.00
CALVES grass								
STOCKERS good	34	11.98	11.50-12.50	12.50				
STOCKERS fair	17	10.43	9.50-11.50	11.50				
FEEDERS good	37	12.79	12.50-13.75	13.75				
FEEDERS fair	5	12.25	12.00-13.00	13.00				
HOGS selects	6,826	22.66	22.25-23.50	23.50	1,546	22.00	22.00-	22.25
HOGS heavies	39	22.67	22.25-23.50	23.50	129	20.50	20.50-	21.25
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	420	20.28	20.25-21.50	21.50	32	20.00	20.00-	20.25
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	374	19.76	19.25-21.50	21.50	207	17.00	17.00-	17.75
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	15	18.03	17.25-18.50	18.50	7	15.00	15.00-	15.25
LAMBS good	166	14.00	12.00-16.00	16.00	100	19.00	18.00-20.00	20.00
LAMBS common	5				29	17.50	17.00-18.00	18.00
SHEEP heavy	154	9.08	8.00-10.00	10.00				
SHEEP light	288	10.28	9.00-11.00	11.00	85	11.00	11.00-	11.00
SHEEP common	197	6.00	5.00-8.00	8.00	332	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00

market was a little easier and a break is not impossible. Several shippers suffered very heavy losses from hogs dying en route, due to the excessive heat. Precaution should be taken to see that the cars are not overloaded. Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending June 12, Canadian packing houses purchased 770 calves, 3,151 butcher cattle, 9,850 hogs and 592 lambs. Local butchers purchased 712 calves, 224 butcher cattle, 143 hogs and 555 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 6 calves, 328 stockers, 590 feeders and 133 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 230 calves, 246 butcher cattle, and 34 stockers. The total receipts from January 1 to June 12, inclusive, were: 135,879 cattle, 30,621 calves, 164,053 hogs and 30,041 sheep; compared with 114,507 cattle, 31,454 calves, 176,340 hogs and 13,510 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal. Practically all the stock received during the week was on hand on the Monday market. Of the cattle offered nearly one-half consisted of fairly good quality steers and cows from the Toronto Stock Yards and points in Western Ontario. With the exception of one load of bulls, all the cattle were sold

during the day despite the fact that the packers' employees went on strike at ten o'clock in the morning. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the total receipts of cattle amounted to only twenty-four head and of those the majority were milch cows. Drivers suffered heavily on account of the strike, as the calves and hogs were not sold before the men walked out, and in order to effect any kind of a clearance, the strongest of the calves were shipped off the yards to New York city on speculation, and any number of loads went to Boston at greatly reduced prices. Of the remainder which were held in the yards until Wednesday many were too young to feed, and consequently died. Nearly all the good steers offered weighed between ten hundred and eleven hundred pounds, and sold from \$13.25 to \$13.75 per hundred; nineteen of these steers averaged ten hundred and eight pounds and were weighed up at \$13.75; ten head averaging eleven hundred pounds sold at a similar figure, twelve head averaging eleven hundred and ten pounds changed hands at \$13.25, and seventeen averaging ten hundred and thirty pounds at \$13.50. One lot of fairly heavy steers of medium quality found at outlet at \$11.50. Good fat cows weighing from eleven hundred to thirteen hundred sold from \$11 to

\$11.50 per hundred. A number of fair cows realized around \$10. Practically no canners were offered. Prices paid on calves did not represent normal market values owing to difficulty in making sales. Most of the transactions were made from \$2 to \$3 per hundred less than was expected. Calves of poor grading sold from \$7 to \$9 while those of better quality were shipped to New York on speculation. Fourteen hundred and five sheep and lambs were offered, compared with half that number during the previous week. Of those sold the best sheep realized \$11 per hundred and common stock from \$8 to \$10. Some very good spring lambs were offered and prices remained about steady with those of the previous week. While the market for hogs was higher by about seventy-five cents per hundred compared with the prices of the previous week, drivers sustained some heavy losses, as no hogs were sold before the strike orders were in effect, and the receipts were not disposed of until the middle of the week. Selects sold from \$19.75 to \$20.25; heavies from \$1 to \$2 less than selects; lights \$2 less than selects, while in the case of sows, a \$5 cut was in force.

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition

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Committee on Agricultural

the occasion somewhat Ayrshire breeders of the sses their thanks to bitality, motored home- day had been spent riers.

Committee on Agricultural on the subject of the mplements and repair ition to members of ives of manufacturing erty, Malton, Ont., rs of Ontario, were The manufacturers Committee desired to came evident that the as possible consistent d practicability. All emed rather anxious pes of implements as at the wagon manu- discuss this question, except for the potato e Province of British to be a very big one before any appreciable H. Grisdale, Deputy ed on and suggested arts as adaptable to less degree: Plows, sole plates, heads, disc harrows, (bore); e irons, chains and (standards to take r plates and cutting rates, cutting sections, (ore carriage), corn er pipes, wagons and width of tread). nting the U. F. O., p for discussion at g the past year, and ppreciate any effort ment along the lines tion passed by the association, and said inconvenience for a back some years any small manufac- rts of which were pointed to the fact ods, (he mentioned bs) are demanding "convinced," said to standardize the great advantage to haser.

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from the Yards for the week ending June 12, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,174 calves, 20 canners and cutters, 79 bulls, 336 butcher cattle, 1,656 hogs and 363 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 40 milch cows. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to June 12, inclusive, were: 14,816 cattle, 35,642 calves, 31,072 hogs and 9,957 sheep; compared with 14,657 cattle, 34,404 calves, 28,479 hogs and 5,985 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending June 12, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,239 calves, 238 butcher cattle, 588 hogs and 293 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 332 hogs. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to June 12, inclusive, were: 16,241 cattle, 25,852 calves, 17,154 hogs and 7,248 sheep, compared with 12,877 cattle, 23,734 calves, 17,466 hogs and 5,961 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg.

Receipts of cattle were again very light, only six hundred and sixty-five head being offered. Despite this small supply, prices showed an average decline of from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred on the closing market of the week. A contributing factor to the lower prices was the very low quality of the majority of the steers and cows, and the fact that buyers were in the market for killing cattle of good quality only.

Choice steers sold from \$13 to \$14 per hundred, an odd head or so of extra finish at \$14.50, and the lighter stuff from \$12 to \$13.50 per hundred. The market for stockers and feeders was at a standstill all week.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle supply dropped off here last week, as the result of which values were substantially increased, steers from ten hundred up, running from a half to a dollar a hundred above the previous week's level. After Monday, however, buyers declined to take hold of the better weight steers at the advance and most of the increase was lost, butchering cattle selling steady after Monday. Best native steers sold from \$15 to \$15.50, best handy steers from \$14.50 to \$14.70, yearlings, which were only on the fair order, selling from \$14.50 to \$14.75. Heifers showed a full half dollar advance and good to best fat cows sold equally as strong, a medium and common kind of butchering cows ruling about a quarter stronger. Bulls of all grades brought a quarter advance, milk cows and springers showing a firm market, under a strong demand. Receipts for the week totaled 4,050 head, against 4,400 for the previous week and as against 6,350 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Grass cattle are selling from one to two dollars a hundred lower than dryfeds of the same weight and quality.

Quotations:
Shipping Steers—Natives—Very choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; best, heavy, over 1,300, \$14.25 to \$14.75; fair, over 1,300, \$13.75 to \$14.25; best, 1,200 to 1,300, \$15 to \$15.25; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$13.00 to \$14.00; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$12.25 to \$14.50; plain, \$11.50 to \$12.00.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$12.75 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.50; medium weight, \$12.25 to \$13; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers—Yearlings, choice to prime, \$14.75 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$14.50 to \$15; best handy, \$13.75 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$12.75 to \$13.50; light and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12 to \$13; good butcher heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; fair butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; light, common, \$8.50 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11.25 to \$11.75; best heavy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering cows, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, \$7.75 to \$8.50; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$9 to \$10; light bulls, \$8 to \$8.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$11 to \$11.50; common to fair, \$10 to \$10.50; best stockers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair to good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; common, \$8.75 to \$9.

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

Hogs.—The average price for hogs on the opening day of last week was the highest in the history of the trade. At Buffalo it was generally a one-price deal of \$22.25 for good hogs, with pigs selling at \$21. After Monday receipts in the west were pretty liberal and as a result prices were on the decline. By Friday good hogs showed a drop of \$1.25. On the fifth day of the week the best grades landed at \$21 and lights and pigs ranged from \$19.50 to \$20. The fore part of the week showed roughs selling from \$19.50 to \$20, with stags up to \$17 and Friday the range on roughs was from \$18.50 to \$19, with stags selling from \$16 down. The past week's receipts totaled 19,300 head, being against 24,732 head for the week before and 17,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week were exceedingly light, grand total being around 4,900 head offerings were against 5,325 head for the week before and 4,050 head for the same week a year ago. Monday spring lambs were quoted up to \$19, top for dry-fed yearling lambs was \$17, best wether sheep sold from \$10.50 to \$11 and ewes from \$10 down. Toward the end of the week, however, prices were somewhat lower. Friday the top for springers was \$18.75, yearling lambs, unless a strictly dry-fed kind, could not be quoted above \$15, wether sheep were down to \$10.50 and ewes \$9.50 down.

Calves.—Last week opened with top veals selling at \$19.50 and the next two days the market was about steady. Thursday a few reached \$20 and Friday the bulk sold at \$20. Cull grades ranged from \$18 down. Several decks of Canadians were here the past week and they sold from fifty cents to a dollar under the natives. For the past week receipts were 6,000 head, as compared with 4,986 head for the week before and 4,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, June 23, numbered 239 cars, 3,141 cattle, 777 calves, 4,726 hogs, 398 sheep and lambs. Cattle of all classes 50 cents per hundred lower and trade slow; top for best steers \$14.25, and most of them selling at \$13 to \$13.50. Cows and bulls were also 50 cents lower. Calves, sheep and lambs steady; top for calves \$19 per hundred. Choice sheep, \$9 to \$10; spring lambs, \$18 to \$21 per hundred. Packers were quoting \$21.25 for f.o.b. hogs; most of Monday's receipts were contracted for at \$23.50, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs and Feeds.

Wheat.—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Oats.—Ontario (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 77c. to 80c.

Barley (according to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.28 to \$1.32.

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

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

Corn.—American, (track, Toronto, prompt shipment), No. 2, 3 and 4 yellow, nominal.

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

Flour.—Manitoba (Toronto)—Government standard, \$11; Ontario (prompt shipment, in jute bags). Government standard, \$10.75 in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included)—Bran, per ton, \$42; shorts, per ton, \$44; good feed flour, \$2.80 to \$2.90.

Hay.—(Track, Toronto)—No. 1, per ton, \$32 to \$35; mixed, per ton, \$20 to \$24.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto)—Car lots per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Hides and Wool.

Priced delivered in Toronto:

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, 26c. to 28c. flat; calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 28c. to 32c.; green, 26c. to 27c.; deacon and bob calf, \$3 to \$4; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$11 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$11; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4; horse hair, farmer's stock, 30c. to 32c.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 11c. to 13c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.; cakes, No. 1, 12c. to 13c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 43c. to 60c. Washed wool, fine, 65c. to 75c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Prices materially declined on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made lb. squares at 54c. per lb.; creamery solids at 52c. per lb.; choice dairy, 48c. per lb.; other grades, down to 40c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—34c. to 37c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs slumped on the wholesales, selling at 43c. per dozen in case lots; selects in cartons bringing 45c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Prices kept stationary, old selling at 37c. per lb., and new at 33c. per lb.

Poultry declined; the following prices being quoted for live weight to the producers. Spring chickens, 40c. per lb.; hens, under 4½ lbs., 28c. per lb.; hens, over 4½ lbs., 30c. per lb.; roosters, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, 30c. per lb.; ducklings, 38c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Strawberries were easily the feature on the wholesale market during the past week, as they were shipped in in unprecedentedly large quantities for the first of the season, causing prices to materially decline, ranging from 20c. to 25c. per box.

Gooseberries.—The first home-grown gooseberries for this season came in, but were quite small, selling at 75c. per six-quart basket.

Cherries also made their initial appearance, selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per six-quart basket. Lemons are still advancing, having reached from \$8 to \$8.50 per case.

Peaches.—Georgias arrived quite freely, selling at \$4 to \$4.50 per six-basket crate.

Tomatoes declined; Texas selling at \$1.90 to \$2.25 per 4-basket carrier, and home-grown hot-house at 30c. to 35c. per lb.

Asparagus has been mostly spoiled with the heat, and declined to \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Beets.—New beets came in freely and declined, selling at 60c. to 75c. per dozen bunches.

Cabbage.—Home-grown cabbage came in and was of splendid quality, selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel hamper.

Peas.—Green peas were shipped in in large quantities, but were very poor quality, selling at 50c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are practically unsalable; new ones being slightly easier in price at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl. for No. 1's; \$7 for No. 2's, and \$6 for No. 3's.

Montreal.

During last week a strike took place in packing house circles here, but the men are back at work again and the situation in the stock yards is normal.

Horses.—Dealers say that trade in horses is exceptionally dull. Carters are not asking for any horses and very few drivers are now in demand, as automobiles are taking their places. It is still too early for the lumber trade and spring work is over on the farms. Prices continued steady, however, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$75, and carriage horses, \$170 to \$250.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Offerings of dressed hogs are none too large and demand is readily absorbing everything available. City abattoir fresh-killed stock was changing hands at all the way from 30 to 31c. Demand for smoked meats is quite large and the tone of the market was firm with light hams selling at 41c. to 42c. per lb.; mediums, weighing 12 to 17 lbs., 39c. to 40c. per lb., and heavies 37c. to 38c. Breakfast bacon was steady at 44c. to

45c.; Windsor selects, 47c. to 48c. and Windsor boneless 49c. to 50c. The market for barreled pork was firm and the demand was quiet, with Canadian short-cut selling at \$58 to \$60 per barrel. Pure leaf lard was 38c. to 39½c. per lb.

Poultry.—Cold storage stock was unchanged at 48c. to 50c. per lb. for choice turkeys; 40c. to 48c. to cover all qualities of chickens; 33c. to 40c. for fowls, 45c. to 50c. per lb. for ducks, and 31c. to 32c. for geese.

Potatoes.—Green Mountain potatoes were quoted at \$2 to \$2.15 per bag of 90 lbs. and Quebec whites at \$1.75 to \$2, ex-store, while car lots ex-track, were offered at 25c. under the prices mentioned. Some new potatoes are coming in from the United States.

Eggs.—Owing partly, in all probability, to the hot weather and consequent deterioration in quality, the price of eggs was lower throughout the country and offerings were being made at 35c. to 37c. at country points. Locally the market was about 2c. lower with selected stock quoted at 53c.; No. 1 stock at 48c., and No. 2 stock at 45c. Stocks are considerably larger than those of a year ago.

Butter.—The make is now quite large, of creamery, and here and there the quality is said to have been slightly influenced by the hot weather, June temperatures being more like those of July. Prices have declined about 2c. a lb. Pasteurized creamery was 51½c. to 52c. and finest creamery 1 cent below these figures; fine 49½c. to 50c.; dairy, 44c. to 46c.

Cheese.—Dealers were paying 30½c. at country points and quotations here were 30½c. to 31c.

Grain.—Car lots of extra No. 1 feed oats were quoted at 91c.; No. 2 feed, 89c. Ontario No. 2 white 91½c.; No. 3 Ontario barley \$1.45 per bushel, ex-track; sample barley, \$1.35 ex-store.

Flour.—Price of flour were unchanged, with Government standard at \$11 a barrel in jute bags for shipment to country points, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers, with 10c. per barrel off for spot cash. Ontario flour was \$11.40 to \$11.50 per barrel in new cotton bags. White corn flour was \$10.10; rye flour, \$8.75 to \$9 per barrel in jute bags.

Millfeed.—Carlots of bran were quoted at \$42, and shorts at \$44 in bags, ex-track, with \$1 added for smaller lots, and feed cornmeal \$70; mixed grain mouille and barley meal, \$62 to \$64; dairy feed, \$48 including bags; oat middlings, \$44 per ton.

Hay.—Prices for baled hay were steady under a good demand and car lots of good No. 2 were quoted at \$40 to \$41, while No. 2 timothy was \$38 to \$39 and No. 3, \$35 to \$36 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and skins.—For the first time in some weeks the hide market was unchanged. Steerhides were 29c. per lb.; cow hides 28c.; bull hides, 23c.; veal skins, 74c. per lb. kips, 25c.; spring lambskins 75c. each, wool skins, \$4 each. Horse hides were \$7.50 to \$8 each.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy weight, \$20.40 to \$20.90; medium weight, \$20.40 to \$21; light weight \$20.30 to \$21; light lights, \$18 to \$20.30; heavy packing sows, \$19.65 to \$20.25; do rough, \$19 to \$19.50; pigs \$17 to \$18.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, choice heavy steers about steady; medium and light weight, mostly 25c. to 50c. higher; choice heifers, 50c. to 70c. higher; other she stock, 25c. to 50c. higher; calves, 60c. to 75c. higher; bulls, mostly 25c. lower; good light weight feeders and stockers mostly 25c. higher; others slow and 25c. lower.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, lambs and aged sheep mostly 75c. to \$1 lower; yearlings round \$1.50 lower.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on Toronto market, June 21: Victory Loan maturing 1922, 101½ to 101¾. Victory Loan maturing 1923, 101½ to 101¾. Victory Loan maturing 1927, 103½ to 103¾. Victory Loan maturing 1933, 105½ to 105¾. Victory Loan maturing 1937, 107 to 107¼.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest easterns, 29c. to 31¼c.; New York flats, specials, 30¾c. to 31½c.; average run, 30c. to 30½c.; twins, specials, 30¾c. to 31¼c.; average run, 30c. to 30½c.



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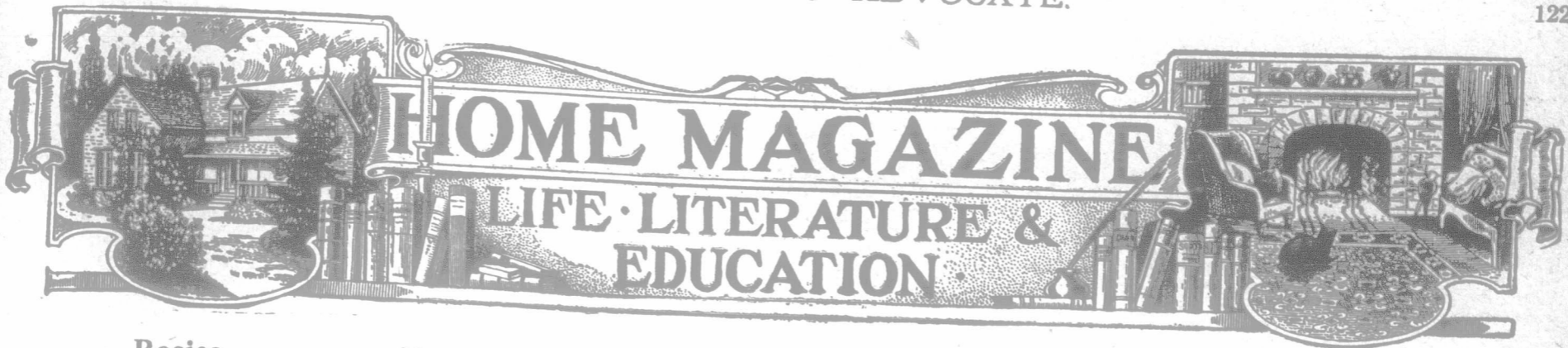
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Rosies.

BY AGNES I. HANRAHAN.

There's a rosie show in Derry,
 An' a rosie show in Down;
 An' 'tis like there's wan, I'm thinkin',
 I'll be held in Randalstown.
 But if I had the choosin'
 Av a rosie prize the day,
 'T would be a pink wee rosie
 Like he plucked when rakin' hay.
 Yon pink wee rosie in my hair—
 He fixt it, troth—an' kissed it there!
 White gulls wor wheelin' roun' the sky,
 Down by—down by.

Ay, there's rosies sure in Derry,
 An' there's famous wans in Down,
 Och, there's rosies all a-hawkin'
 Through the heart av London town!
 But if I had the liftin'
 Or the buyin' av a few,
 I'd choose jist pink wee rosies
 That's all drenchin' wid the dew—
 Yon pink, wee rosies wid the tears!
 Och, wet, wet tears!—ay, troth 'tis years
 Since we kep' rakin' in the hay,
 Thon day—thon day.
 —In "Aroun' the Boreens."

The Ideal Basement.

LOOK well to the foundations," is a bit of advice that may very well be applied to house-building as well as to most other things.

Once upon a time very little attention was given to the basement, but now it is recognized that a "good cellar" is one of the most valuable parts of a house, and the best builders invariably extend it under the entire house. This gives plenty of space for the furnace and fuel room, a vegetable and fruit room, laundry, milk room and a small room in which fruit jars, cookery, etc., may be stored, and which is connected with the kitchen above by a dumb waiter.

How high should the basement be? is a question often asked.—As a rule, seven feet clear is usually sufficient to allow for no dodging. As there must be plenty of window-space to give light and ventilation, a distance of 30 inches should be allowed above ground, the wall, of course, being made frost-proof. If, for any reason, it is desired to have the floor closer to the ground excavations will have to be made before the windows.

For building basement walls there are several good materials—concrete or concrete blocks, stone (if plentiful in the locality), hollow tile, etc. The posts for supporting the first floor timbers may be heavy wooden posts (the cheapest), iron columns, brick piers, or iron pipe filled with cement concrete with iron cap and base.

A plan for ensuring that the cellar walls shall be absolutely waterproof is given by Charles E. White. "Builders who are most careful in their work," he says, "usually provide a drain-pipe around the outside of the foundation at the bottom. This is made of what is known as 'agricultural tile,' laid with each piece of the tile slightly away from the next one so that surface drainage which runs down the outside of the wall sinks into this drain-tile and is carried away before it can get into the basement. . . . To make the outside of the basement damp-proof it is sometimes advisable to waterproof it by using some brand of waterproofing paint. This is usually a tarry-looking substance, and when applied to the wall it makes a water-tight job. If there is any danger of water getting through the basement floor it is necessary to make use of waterproofing mixture at this point also, as water turned aside by the waterproof walls might flow under the walls and come up through the basement floor. The best way to waterproof a basement floor is to lay a thickness of about 3 inches of concrete, and on this apply tar

felt such as is used for roofing. When 'mopped' to the concrete work with waterproofing compound the tarred felt makes a waterproofing skin, then 3 or 4 inches of concrete with a finished surface is laid on top."

The ideal basement for the farm home contains: a furnace and fuel room, vegetable and fruit room, dairy, laundry, and a little room for food supplies. If the cost must be lessened one or more of these must, of course, be omitted.

1. **Furnace and Fuel Room.**—The portion of the basement set apart for the furnace should be near the centre of the house, so that the heat will be distributed as equally as may be to all the rooms; but one end of the room itself should run to an outer wall to admit of lighting and connection with the wood or coal shed. A large bin near the furnace, and connected with the fuel shed by a chute or opening in the wall, will hold the fuel immediately needed. As the furnace-room should be dust-proof, to prevent the dust from going up to the house and into the other rooms of the basement, the walls should be either plastered or made of wooden sheathing with tightly-fitted building paper between, and the ceiling should be plastered and protected above the furnace by sheets of galvanized iron or asbestos. The fuel chute also should be sheathed with iron sheeting to make it durable. The ashes may be stored in ash-cans in the furnace room until filled, when they are lifted out of the basement by a crane for the purpose.

2. **Vegetable and Fruit Room.**—This room must, of course, be quite frost-proof; but also it must be protected from too much heat from the furnace pipes.

should be provided with a dark cupboard in which to store canned fruit and pickles. Its one other article of furniture is a cupboard whose walls and doors are made of stout wire netting to admit air yet exclude a chance, wandering fly or mouse. Here may be kept butter, cookery, and such cold meat, etc., as cannot be conveniently kept in the refrigerator. A dumb waiter should run from this room to the kitchen above.

All the windows of the storage rooms need shutters to permit ventilation, but exclude the heat of over-hot sunshine when necessary.

4. **The Laundry.**—Unless a first-class system for draining off the water used in laundering and dairy work can be put in, it is better not to have these rooms in the basement. If, however, a system of water supply and water disposal is put in, the basement is an excellent place for both of these work-rooms.

Excellent lighting is, of course, required for the laundry, and ideally it is furnished with stationary enamelled or porcelain-lined tubs, a stove, washing-machine (hand or power), sink, soft and hard water, clothes-horse and ironing table. The floor should be very smoothly finished cement, and provided with a rug to stand upon when ironing.

5. **Dairy.**—Like the laundry the dairy needs excellent lighting and a very smoothly-finished cement floor. It does not need to be very large, but should afford room for the separator, cans, churn, butter worker and sink supplied, if possible with hot and cold water. If hot water cannot be supplied at the sink it may, of course, be heated on the stove of the adjoining laundry. Broad shelves will do away with the need for a table.

and door screens, etc., in the winter. Its chief purpose, however, is to provide a way by which entrance for either men or women working about the barn or in fields or garden, may be provided. "Smelly" coats and boots may be left here. A bit of a wash-up at the laundry sink will make one feel refreshed and comfortable, and a pair of clean slippers will be the added touch before going up the cellar stairs into the house. Really refined folk will always choose to enter and clean up a bit in this way before going into the living rooms, and the lessening of the work in cleaning up the house will be very apparent. Indeed, such basement entrances are becoming quite a matter of course in the new or renovated farmhouses, for anyone short of a savage recognizes how disagreeable it is to have coats smelling of horses and boots laden with manure and smells brought into the kitchen where cooking must go on. When such an entrance is not placed via the basement it is invariably added to the kitchen.

It is to be understood, by the way, that the above hints apply only to the ideal basement. If the cost must be greatly reduced, modifications can be adopted.

Next week the question of the upper regions in the new house will be taken up.

The Green Estaminet.

By A. P. H.

The old men sit by the chimney-piece and drink the good red wine
 And tell great tales of the *Soixante-dix* to the men from the English line,
 And Madame sits in her old armchair and sighs to herself all day—
 So *Madeleine* serves the soldiers in the *Green Estaminet*.

For Madame wishes the war was won and speaks of a strange disease,
 And Pierre is somewhere about Verdun, and Albert on the seas;
Le Patron, 'e is soldat, too, but long time prisonnier—
 So *Madeleine* serves the soldiers in the *Green Estaminet*.

She creeps down-stairs when the black dawn scowls and helps at a neighbor's plow,
 She rakes the midden and feeds the fowls and milks the lonely cow,
 She mends the holes in the *Padre's* clothes and keeps his billet gay—
 And she also serves the soldiers in the *Green Estaminet*.

The smoke grows thick and the wine flows free and the great round songs begin,
 And *Madeleine* sings in her heart, maybe, and welcomes the whole world in;
 But I know that life is a hard, hard thing and I know that her lips look gray,
 Tho' she smiles as she serves the soldiers in the *Green Estaminet*.

But many a tired young English lad has learned his lesson there,
 To smile and sing when the world looks bad, "for, *Monsieur*, *c'est la guerre*,"
 Has drunk her honor and made his vow to fight in the same good way
 That *Madeleine* serves the soldiers in the *Green Estaminet*.

A big shell came on a windy night, and half of the old house went,
 But half of the old house stands upright, and *Mademoiselle's* content;
 The shells still fall in the Square sometimes, but *Madeleine* means to stay,
 So *Madeleine* serves the soldiers in the *Green Estaminet*.

From Punch.



An Attractive Country Home.

At one end, as will be seen, several feet of the basement wall is exposed, but its unsightliness is screened by vines running over a trellis.

The ideal temperature for both this and the little food-supply room is as nearly as possible to freezing without freezing in the least; the cooler the room the less likely to thrive are the bacteria that spoil foods and vegetables. The vegetable and fruit room should have slat bins which will admit as much air as possible to the potatoes, apples, etc.; also there should be shelves which will permit spreading out those vegetables and fruits which, when piled in heaps, are likely to decay. This room should be very dry, quite light and very well ventilated, as dampness and darkness are favorable to bacterial development. . . . The same rule applies to the little (3) food-supply room, but it

Besides the drainage pipe at the sink there should be another to carry off water from the floor. Always this room should have a door leading outside, as it will be necessary to carry the separator and other utensils out to sun them after scalding. The dairy should be as dry as possible to prevent the tins necessarily stored there from rusting.

6. **Entrance Hall.**—If space can be spared in the basement it is an excellent idea to have an entrance hall leading from outdoors on the side of the house nearest to the barn. This hall should be provided with hooks for coats and hats, and, if large enough one side of it may have racks upon which to store window

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Canadian Wild Flowers.

Sheep Laurel, or Narrow-Leaved Laurel (*Kalmia angustifolia*), also ominously called *Lambkill*, belongs to the Heath Family, and is found growing on hillsides and in swamps in parts of Labrador and Ontario. Its crimson-pink flowers, which encircle the stem, are very pretty, but this shrub is the most poisonous of the laurels, and occasionally brings grief to animals stupid enough to eat it. Sheep Laurel grows from 1 to 3 feet high, has woody stems and narrow leaves growing in whorls of three. It may be easily distinguished from Swamp Laurel (*Kalmia glauca*) by the fact that in the latter the flowers grow at the end of the stems; also the leaves of the latter, which are usually set opposite, are whitish beneath and have the edges rolled back. The Swamp Laurel, moreover, blossoms in spring, the Sheep Laurel in June and July. It is interesting to note that the name *Kalmia* was given in honor of Peter Kalm (a pupil of the great Swedish botanist Linnaeus) who travelled through America when it was almost a land of redmen. Also, it is interesting to note that the laurels described above are closely related to the beautiful azaleas sold by the florists at Christmas time, and also to the splendid rhododendrons, grown in parks and about lawns in places where they will not be winter-killed.



Sheep Laurel.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

God's Answer to Prayer.

Then shalt thou call, and the LORD shall answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger and speaking vanity; and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day.—Isa. 48 - 9, 10.

The common habit of using a text from the Bible as a peg on which to hang a sermon has some disadvantages. People read the text,—at least, they usually read it if it is a short one,—and they don't study the context. If you quote a sentence here and there (or part of a sentence) from any book written nowadays, you are pretty certain to give a wrong idea of the author's meaning. The

Bible is a marvellous mine of treasure, and even fragments of the Word glow with living fire; and yet we do not treat the great Book fairly when we look only at isolated texts which have been wrenched from their setting.

My text to-day is a long one, and I want you to read it and to read the whole chapter, with its heading, as well.

We hear God's promises in answer to prayer quoted so often that we begin to think prayer is like a magical charm. It is not a spiritual Aladdin's lamp, or a magician's talisman, warranted to lift people without effort over every difficulty and bring them painlessly through every danger. Thank God, it is not! Such a fairy wand would do away with all the discipline of life's school, and souls would be lulled into lazy repose, making no progress in Christlikeness.

Study our chapter and you will see that God's promises are made to people who are trying to uplift the downtrodden, feed the hungry and clothe the naked. They are promises to men who honor the Lord; not only in keeping His day holy, but in treating fairly, justly and kindly His other children—relations, neighbors and strangers.

If you are doing these things, if you are more determined to secure justice for other people than to gain big profits yourself, then your prayer will not be any more selfish than your desires—for desire is prayer when a man is walking with God. Then God's answer will be the quiet "Here!" which assures you of His presence and His unfailing interest. The Father is with His son. Is not that enough?

But He never has a "pet child" to be ruined by spoiling. The children of God are not allowed to run wild on the streets, without correction or control. They must go to school and study the lessons set by the Master. His answer to a prayer for help is sometimes to give a harder lesson to learn. He will give us necessary help—no more. He will not solve our problems for us and leave us ignorant and weak. We pray for relief, and:

"Where we looked for crowns to fall, We find the tug's to come—that's all."

And yet,—"Faith cannot be unanswer-ed,"—God's promises about hearing and answering prayer must be true. God is not a man that He should lie; and the evidence of our sense is not always to be trusted. If we believed our own eyes we should say that the sun went round the earth. As we trust the men who contradict our eyes, and say that the earth goes round the sun; so we may learn to trust that our prayers are answered, fully and wisely,—in the way we should ourselves choose if we could foresee the future,—even when they seem to be unheeded.

But our prayers must be offered in the name of Christ,—and that condition is not a mere form. It means much more than tacking on to a prayer the words, "we ask in Jesus' Name." We lay the petition in His hands, asking Him to present it with His own prevailing intercession before the Throne. We pledge ourselves to accept the answer He,—in His marvellous love and perfect wisdom,—sees to be best. He has said: "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

That constant abiding in Him, and having His word as the motive force of life, guaranteed the result of prayer. Because it is His prayer, coming from His life within the soul. If the prayer is not in harmony with His desire, then it is evident that the person offering it cannot truthfully say, "To me to live is Christ."

A man was asked which was the most important end of a bough. He answered, "the end that bears the fruit." And yet how much more important it is that a branch should keep in living touch with the True Vine. Those who are drawing life from Christ will naturally bear the fruit of the Spirit. With their eyes on His face they will unconsciously be transformed into His image, growing more like Him day by day. Desiring only that His will should be done, their prayers cannot fail to receive an answer to power—although, following their Master, they may pray earnestly that the cup of sorrow should be renewed, and then—bravely and hopefully—they may lift it to their lips and drain the bitter cup.

One thing we must never forget, and

that is that the answer a disciple of Christ really wants is the certainty of His presence and the assurance that His Will is being done.

A few days ago I saw, in an intercession paper, a thanksgiving offered because a certain prayer had not been answered—which meant that God's answer had turned out to be what the petitioner really wanted though it seemed to be contrary to her asking.

We have great reason to thank God because He does not give indulgently everything we foolishly ask. A father is too wise and loving to put into eager childish hands the sharp tools which would do serious injury, or the precious jewels which would be lost before their value was really understood.

We have been warned of the mischief men can do to themselves by presumptuous, selfwilled prayers. When the Israelites refused to be content with God's provision for their needs, scoring the manna which was exactly suited to their circumstances, and which had kept them so healthy that there was "not one feeble person among their tribes," they "provoked the Most High" until He gave them the flesh they so presumptuously demanded. They were sure they knew better than God, and the only way to teach them wisdom and humility was to give them their desire. They had doubted their Leader's power, saying: "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" When He rained flesh upon them as dust, and feathered fowls like as the sand of the sea, they thought themselves very fortunate, having got exactly what they wanted. But it would have been better to have said: "Thy Will, not mine be done." The meat which they ate so greedily was not at all what they needed in that hot wilderness, and the plague struck down the youngest and the healthiest men with swift and terrible power.

If we call to God humbly and trustfully, while we are trying faithfully to shape our everyday lives according to the pattern of unselfish righteousness set us by our Elder Brother, then our prayers will be answered according to our needs. Then the satisfying answer will be: "Here I am." His Presence makes us feel as safe as a little child who feels the warm clasp of his father's hand. Then we shall read the answer in our Father's smile even before we can see it visibly with our earthly eyes. Then we shall know that if we ask for bread He will not give us a stone, if we ask for meat (or other luxuries) He will not give us anything poisonous. Meat is not a necessity in hot weather. I have not tasted meat for ten days, and feel all the better in consequence. When it is so hot that I am driven to the cellar to write,—that is where I am at present!—I have found out by experience that a light diet is better for me. God always knows what is best for His children, though we don't always trust His wisdom. The Israelites felt very ill-used when they remembered the flesh which they ate in Egypt freely, and said complainingly: "Who shall give us flesh to eat? . . . there is nothing at all, beside this manna before our eyes."

He gave them "bread from heaven" to eat, and He has given us the True Bread from Heaven—Christ Himself. God's answer is the Incarnation. He is here.

"He taketh me by the hand to the hill top of vision, And my soul is glad when I perceive His meaning; In the valley also He walketh beside me, In the dark places He whispereth to my heart."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

Two gifts for the needy were entrusted to my care this week—Two dollars from G. M. A., and five dollars from Mrs. D. C. H. Part of this money was passed on at once, and the rest is now in the Quiet Hour Purse. (Q. H. P.) waiting for the word to "Carry on!"

Some splendid parcels of papers for the "shut-in" also found their way to 6 West Ave. My thanks,—and also the thanks of many other people,—go back to our readers for their many kindnesses.

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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

2426—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 44-inch material for the dress, and 1½ yards for the guimpe. Price, 10 cents.
 2879—Ladies' Costume.
 Waist 2879 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2881 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.



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pints cold water and soak for 2 hours. Cook in a double boiler until transparent. Stem and wash the berries, cutting large ones in two, and put them in a serving dish. When the sago is cool, not cold, pour it over the berries and stand aside to get perfectly cold. Serve with sugar and cream. Tapioca may be used instead of sago.

Cherry Bread Pudding.—Butter a pudding dish, and fill it with alternate layers of buttered bread and stewed cherries. Let stand half an hour, then serve with plain custard sauce or thin cream and sugar.

Cherry Betty.—Butter a pudding dish and fill it with alternate layers of pitted cherries and breadcrumbs. Dot with bits of butter and sprinkle each layer with sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. Have the top layer crumbs dotted with butter. Add a syrup of cherry juice, sugar and water, just enough to moisten the crumbs a little—4 or 5 tablespoonfuls will be enough. Place the dish in a pan of boiling water and bake in a moderate oven 1 hour. Serve with cream or hard sauce.

Cherry Dumplings.—Roll good biscuit dough (made with milk) until it is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. Cut it into 4-inch squares. Fill the centre of each square with as many cherries as it will hold, and sprinkle with sugar. Moisten the edges of the squares, then fold each over and pinch together. Brush with milk or water and sugar, and bake $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Serve with cream or hard sauce.

Some Choice Ices.

Strawberry Ice.—One quart berries, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, lemon juice. Prepare berries, sprinkle with sugar and leave 2 hours. Crush the berries and squeeze through cheesecloth. Add the water and lemon juice and freeze.

Strawberry Parfait.—One quart thick, sweet cream, 1 small cup sugar, 1 cup strawberry juice. Whip the cream with the sugar until stiff, then fold the berry juice in carefully. Turn into a mould, covering the edge with strips of cloth dipped in melted paraffin, pack in salt and let stand for 3 hours. Parfaits do not need stirring.

Maple Parfait.—Boil 1 cup maple syrup until it spins a thread. Beat the whites of 3 eggs until stiff and dry, then pour over them the hot syrup and beat until cold, add 1 teaspoonful of maple flavoring, or $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of vanilla, and fold in 1 pint cream whipped stiff and smooth. Turn into a mould, pack with ice and salt, and let stand 4 hours.

Orange Parfait.—Wipe the outside of 2 large oranges with a damp cloth, then grate off the yellow rind. Cut in halves and extract the juice, adding it to the grated rind. Add the juice of half a lemon, also $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and cook. Beat yolks of 4 eggs, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch blended in a little water. Add to the juice and cook until thick. Take off the fire and beat occasionally while cooling. When cold fold in 1 pint cream beaten solid. Turn into a mould and freeze 2 hours.

Plain Ice Cream.—Sweeten and flavor thin sweet cream and freeze, stirring as usual.

Rules for Making Ice Cream.—Never fill the can more than $\frac{2}{3}$ full, as the liquid expands when freezing. Place the freezer on a stand at a convenient height for turning the crank. Chip the ice into very small bits, mix with $\frac{1}{3}$ as much salt and pack about the can. Turn the freezer slowly until the mixture is chilled, then steadily and quickly until it runs hard. When the cream is frozen take out the dasher, scrape off the cream from the sides and pack the ice-cream down firmly. Put on the lid and close the opening with a cork. Put in new ice and salt, throw a piece of carpet or some similar close woolen material over the freezer and leave 2 hours. Fruit and chopped nuts may be added to plain ice-cream. If fruit is used it should be mashed or cut fine about 2 hours before using and mixed with enough sugar to sweeten. Never use too much sugar when making ice-cream. Over-sweetening makes it sickening. A nice variation for plain vanilla ice-cream is to pour hot maple syrup mixed with chopped nuts over it just when serving.

The Scrap Bag.

Midsummer Laundry.

Clothes don't need boiling in sunshiny weather. The sun acts both as bleach and disinfectant. Dry colored things in the shade.

White Shoes.

White canvas shoes are certainly the coolest, and Bon Ami is one of the very best cleaners for them.

Watering and Cultivation.

"A good hoeing is as good as a rain"—almost—but don't hoe deep enough to cut the roots; merely stir the top of the soil to form a dust mulch, which will keep the moisture from the subsoil from evaporating. You can't stir up the soil in the garden in this way too often. When watering is absolutely necessary put on enough to go right down below the roots; a little water is worse than none. A good plan is to form a cup about tomato and cabbage stems to keep the water from running off. Always, after watering, put some dry dust over the surface, as this will keep the moisture from evaporating quickly.

For Hot Weather.

The daily bath and very frequent drinks of water, lemonade, etc., will help in getting through the hot weather. A wad of damp paper in the hat will help when one has to be out in the hottest part of the day. Keep the blinds on the sunny side of the house down during the day and put the windows high up at night. "Night air" is exactly the same as day air, and never harmed anyone.

Our Serial Story.

The Forging of the Pikes.

A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.

Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Subsequent Events.

January 28th, 1838.

THIS is Sunday night, but I am in no mood for sleep, hence will spend some time with my Journal. It is perhaps eleven of the clock, and I have just come in from taking Anne to her home, finding, on my return, Pinky and Arthur Rusholme (Nora's latest admirer) just on the point of leaving.

All evening the three have been here, and the rest of us have been much entertained by the tales of the two young men (who are both in the militia) of their exploits along the Niagara River, where they have been of late with Colonel MacNab's forces.

So far as I was concerned there was something ludicrous in the situation. For here was I, who bore my rifle with "rebel" Mackenzie's men at Montgomery's but some seven weeks ago, and, by the same token, spent a fortnight in gaol for the same, sitting here in a loyalist's house, quite placidly and much diverted, listening to stories told by two staunch loyalists of the final discomfiture of my former leader in the miserable fiasco at Navy Island.

Nevertheless in this I feel quite conscience-clear. I have no sympathy whatever with Mackenzie's present efforts against Canada, and no will at all to join myself with the rabble of filibusters who, of late, have allied themselves with him. My quarrel—that of the majority of the "patriots" who met at Montgomery's—was not against Great Britain, but wholly against the abuses that have been allowed to accumulate (whatever may be said to the contrary) in this country. We did not want to break loose from Great Britain; we did not want independence; we wanted removal of grievances,—that and nothing more.

Whatever was Mackenzie's purpose at that time, since his escape to the United States he has declared himself openly enough as seeking a breakage of this country from British connection, and, through desperation and what not, a number of Canadian refugees have again rallied about him. I doubt, however, —while it must be admitted that a few

high-minded men have, of late, joined with him—whether his recent adherents number many of the best of those who came together at Montgomery's that week in December, nor, indeed, many of the best of our neighbors over the border. The majority of those who flocked to his standard at Navy Island and have since made one issue with him, is made up, it appears, of that riff-raff of men who may be found in any place, and who are all for excitement, caring little how or where it may be obtained. A number, too, may have been dazzled by the glowing promises of reward offered by Mackenzie in case Canada should be captured.

The marvellous thing to me is that our former leader should have moved with such celerity. The affair at Montgomery's took place on December 7th. —On the evening of December 12th he and Van Rensselaer (his United States colleague) went in a scow to Navy Island; and before we in Toronto knew what was happening armed men were swarming on the Island and on the United States mainland, and he had gone so far as to name a "Provisional Government" and set a two-starred flag flying above the pine shanty which was to serve as its headquarters pro tem!

"The whole thing struck me as comedy," laughed Arthur Rusholme, in speaking of the denouement this afternoon, and now that the first scene is all over, I fear it strikes me in the same light. But at the time there was excitement enough here in Toronto, with reports running wild so that one might have thought half the United States marching in arms on Canada, and the militia hurrying off, with numbers of the Reformers with them at that,—for, since Mackenzie has shown this last card most of his old supporters have turned quite against him, and some have even gone over to the Government.

All this, however, is due, I think, to the excitement of the time, for as yet the abuses for which we took up arms have not been righted. There was a "cause"—and it is yet with us.

All that, however, is neither here nor there at this time, and it remains here to record that, so expeditious were the preparations here and elsewhere, that very soon at Chippewa, just opposite the Island, there were assembled under Colonel MacNab, twenty-five hundred men, with more coming in every day.

"By Jove, yes; wasn't it a comedy?" laughed Pinky, in reply to Rusholme's remark. Then, turning to us, "There we were, like two curs yapping at each other from the one shore to the other, Here were we on our shore with our cannon, parading every day to show how strong we were, and there were they over on the Island, felling trees and building up barricades, with their few little cannon down at the water's edge spitting across at us two or three times a day, and our fellows running after the balls as if they had been foot-balls at Rugby. By Jove it was rare sport!"

"The river seemed the only tragic thing about it," said Rusholme. "I hadn't seen it up there before" (he has but recently come out from England) "and it always looked to me—sinister, sort of oily on top, you know, as though it wanted to lie about the depths and currents underneath."

"I thought it looked tragic enough the night the Caroline went over," added Pinky, "and yet—well that had a fine stage effect too," and he laughed again, twirling his moustache and looking things unutterable at Kate.

"That was the one thing I'm sorry I missed," rejoined Rusholme. "I'd have given my ears to have been one of the men in those picked boat-loads that went over with Drew to cut her loose.—I could have done it, too," he added enthusiastically. "At least I think I could. I didn't pull an oar at the Cambridge regattas for nothing."

—And then, between them, followed a description, too long to be set down here in detail, of how the five little boats on that night set out from Whisky Point, pushing silently into the darkness over the treacherous water. Drew's boat leading with a port-fire over the stern; of how the plucky venturers made an attack, with musket and cutlass, at Fort Schlosser, finally cutting the vessel loose; and of how somewhere about midnight, MacNab's men, watching eagerly from the Chippewa shore, saw her float slowly out, all ablaze, towards the centre of the stream, where

she swung about and drifted on, faster and faster, towards the great thundering cataract below.

"It was worth seeing," said Rusholme, "and yet there seemed something horribly cold-blooded about standing there watching. We thought then that she might be crowded with men. Some of our fellows even imagined they could see them moving about."

After that the story went on of how the daring boatmen came back, with shots rattling after them, finally pulling in out of the darkness, greeted by the cheers of the loyalists on the shore.

All these events took place on the night of December 29th. Subsequently Sir John Colborne sent artillery to Chippewa, which opened such vigorous fire on the Island that it was speedily vacated, not, however, before three of the militia had been killed by shots from the "little cannon down by the water" on the shore of the Island.

Since that, I may remark, nothing of great importance has occurred, although the Province is kept in continual ferment because of threatened invasions at this or that point along the frontier. The fact that the *Caroline*—a United States vessel in United States waters—was destroyed by our militia, has, it is true, caused vexatious, international disagreement between this country and the country over the border, which still hangs fire; but more immediate trouble may be threatened by various societies known as "Hunters' Lodges" which are being formed, it is said, along the border, whose great end and object is the taking of Canada, with rich prizes to all the so-called "Friends of Liberty" who take part.

Evidently it behooves us to be on the alert.

In the meantime the trials go on tediously, as though they would never end.

Poor Lount, I may add, is now in the Toronto gaol.

After leaving Montgomery's on that tragic December day, he and one Edward Kennedy made away together, hoping to reach the United States. For days they travelled through the swamps and forests, their clothes torn, their shoes worn from their feet, half-starved, sleeping in hay-mows and straw-stacks, hounded ever from one place to another by eager pursuers. At last they reached the Lake Erie shore, and engaging a man and a boy to take them over, set off across the lake in a small boat. For two days and two nights they buffeted against angry waves, their clothes wet, suffering extremely from cold and exhaustion, then, at last, the friendly southern shore was in sight and liberty seemed at hand.

But the very elements appeared to be against the poor fugitives, for an off-shore wind speedily arose, which drove the boat back to Canada where, almost immediately, they were arrested as smugglers, being afterward identified and sent on to prison by zealous loyalists.

Lount, they say, is in like case with Captain Matthews, being heavily ironed and kept in a cell by himself, but, like him, keeps up his indomitable spirit, and even attempts to cheer the other prisoners whenever he finds opportunity to call a few words to them.

I could not but think of all these men this evening while we sat, so comfortably, in Aunt Octavia's drawing-room, with its many lights, and bright fires, and luxurious furnishings.

Nor was the last crowning touch to happy civilization wanting, for fairer flowers than my two cousins and Anne were never seen in any garden of fair women. Kate, to be sure, is always the beauty, but the more piquant Nora was, as usual, the centre of merriment, and roguish enough did she look this night in her blue, low-cut-gown, with her hair in a shower of ringlets about her shoulders.

Anne, too, is very beautiful. Tonight she wore something green as an ocean-wave, above which her reddish hair, drawn high in puffs and bound with pearls, shone with the tints of rich hazel.

Perhaps some day such beauty and sweetness may make its appeal to my heart, should my circumstances, indeed, permit me to afford myself such daring, but at present I think I know why

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ints of rich hazel.
uch beauty and
s appeal to my
stances, indeed,
self such darning,
k I know why

some men, and more women, choose to
be forever celibate.

I fear that some day I shall sell the
holding of land by the river.—Yet it
has a grip on me, too.

Well, we shall see what the morrow
will bring forth.

CHAPTER XXXII.

To-morrow?

April 11th, 1838.

A GAIN this city is in a state of
great excitement. To-morrow
morning our leaders, Captain
Samuel Lount and Captain Peter Mat-
thews are to be hanged in the gaol yard
at this place.—Our leaders—yes, they
are still "our leaders" to all of us who
shouldered arms to declare for our rights
that day.

Surely the bitter sentence must even
yet be commuted! Surely banishment
for life might well serve the demands of
the Law! From all over the Province
have come up petitions, signed by
thousands of people—Tories as well as
Reformers—begging for clemency. Even
Indians from the far Northern Lakes
have come to ask that Lount, their
dear friend, might be permitted to live.
A petition signed by five thousand people
was presented by his wife to our new
Lieutenant-Governor and it is said she
fell on her knees, weeping, as she begged
for mercy. But to no avail. Perhaps
the life of Sir George Arthur in Van
Dieman's Land has made him obdurate.
I could wish this day that Sir Francis
Bond Head were back among us; he at
least knew us better.

To-morrow? —yet still we hope.

—I can see them yet, the two men
with their honest, eager, serious faces,
as we saw them that day at Montgomery's
—I am sick at heart.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A Blot on His Scutcheon.

April 12th, 1838.

IT is over.
At eight o'clock this morning
the dire deed was accomplished.

They say the two men met their death
with the utmost bravery,—that their
last words to their comrades of whom
they took leave in the prison were words
of cheer, bidding them never to be ashamed
for what they had done, but to keep
up a high heart knowing that all the
suffering was in a good cause. They
say, too, that Lount's last act was to
look affectionately towards the windows
of the gaol, where could be seen the heart-
broken faces of the prisoners in their cells.

All this day I have kept in-doors,
trying to shut out the sounds and sights
of the street. Impossible it is to me to
understand the impulse which this day
drove crowds upon crowds of men to
witness the last scene in the yard on New-
gate Street. Would I could shut away my
memory and my burning sense of wrong
also, for a time, if I might gain a respite
from this misery.

I am writing this in the apothecary
shop. It is almost night.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A Visitor in the Golden-Winged
Woods.

July 1st, 1838.

I AM sitting on a log that is quite over-
grown with emerald moss. Every-
where I look, about, above, are sun-
drenched leaves, between which may be
seen, here and there, the dark bole of a
tree or the tracing of gray branches.
In my ears is the ripple of falling water,
and as I raise my eyes to look at the
amber clearness of the stream my gaze
passes over a tangle of fern and odoriferous
mint, and tall meadow-rue white as a
summer cloud. But in vain do I listen
for the call of the white-throat, for the
birds do not sing much at midsummer,
being now busied with domestic affairs
of their own.

It is the old spot by the waterfall, but
I have my journal with me for, for the
first time since that dreadful day in
April, I have felt impelled to take it down
and write in it.

This day there is a great gladness in my
heart, and many are happy in this Pro-
vince. Just two days ago the prison
doors were opened, and scores of the
"rebels" walked forth once more to the
sunlight and the joys of home,—this

coming to pass on the day of the corona-
tion of our gracious young Queen, Vic-
toria, and by order of Lord Durham who,
towards the end of May, reached this
country in the capacity of High Commis-
sioner, sent out to inquire into the causes
of the Rebellion. Indeed it seems that
at last the Home Government has
grasped the idea that there is need for
some radical reform in this country, and
we hope for great things as the result
of His Lordship's investigations.

Just now, however, the most immediate
cause of joy to me is the possibility that
Hank will soon be back to us. Jimmie
and Hannah, for the present, appear
to have settled down quite comfortably
in Rochester. Dickie Jones is still a-
roving on the other side, but of The
Schoolmaster we have heard no news at
all, and I much fear he may be among
those ringleaders and others to whom
the amnesty granted by Lord Durham
was not extended.—Yes, there are gaps
in the chain of friendship which once
bound us together here that shall never
be replaced, and yet I am glad to work
again in the old fields and to wander
once more about the old haunts in the
Golden Winged Woods with Blucher
at my heels. I have a strange and
inexplicable presentiment that some day
Barry will come to me here. Again
and again I have seen her come to me
in dreams—and always I have been here
by the waterfall, and the woods have
been swimming in the golden light of the
summer, and always Blucher has been
with me, as in the days that are beginning
to seem now so far away.

Just now he is barking vociferously
at something at some little distance away.
I wonder what he has found,—a ground-
hog, maybe, escaped to its hole in the
ground.

Perhaps an hour ago I was stopped from
my writing by the sound of footsteps,
and looking up, was surprised to see
Old Meg slowly approaching, leaning
heavily on her stick as she walked. She
had taken off her wide-brimmed hat, and
again I was struck by the something
about her face which, when she throws off
her mask of levity or sarcasm, appears
much above the ordinary in these parts.
As she came on, framed in by the green
depths of the forest, her skin looked
brown as a butternut, and her wavy
hair black as a blackbird's wing; her
bright, steady eyes seemed searching for
me, and, despite her limping, there was
about her the unconscious dignity that
I have seen in her at times before.

"Why Meg," I said, arising, "This
is an unexpected pleasure. I'm glad
to see Blucher has made friends with you.
I thought he was barking at a groundhog."

"Oh the animals are never afraid of
me," she said. "It's only the humans
who are that, finding my plain-speaking,
at times, too much for their liking."

She sat down on the log and threw
off her little black silk shawl, so that it
fell on the undergrowth at her feet.

"Hi-ho!" she said, with a sigh of
relief, "it's weary walking through the
woods when one's old and lame; the
stick sinks into the soft soil. This
forest country was made for the young and
strong like you, Alan, not for such as
me.—I thought you'd be here, Alan."

"Why did you think so?" I asked.

She laughed.
"Oh, by the power that's in me. When
all else fails I'll proclaim myself a fortune-
teller.—Do you know, I bent the crown
of my hat to a peak the other day, and
put on my shawl, and looked in the
mirror, leaning on my stick. You'll
guess what a fine witch I made."

"You mustn't do that," I laughed,
responding to her merry mood. "They'll
be burning you up for the next murrain
on the cattle."

She took up a little twig and snapped it.
"Oh," she said, "There are more ways
than one of being burned at the stake,
and I've been through a fire or two already.
They burned some of the nonsense out
of me, and for a while I thought the milk
of human sympathy, too,—But then she
came and I found I still had a heart."

"She?" I inquired, but I knew already
what she would say.

"It's not needing to tell you 'who,'
I'll be," she replied, "Well you know the
only one who ever came here who could
resurrect the heart of Old Meg.—I see her
here everywhere Alan"—circling her
hand towards the green shades.—"As I
came in I saw her dancing among the
trees with her little sash of red. She
belongs here, Alan."

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32 x 3 1/2	13.00	16.70	35 x 4 1/2	28.00	35.00
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32 x 4	19.00	22.00	37 x 4 1/2	40.00
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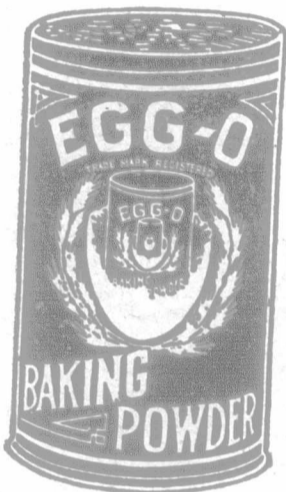
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"I know it," I muttered, "but she did not think so."

"I want to tell you, Alan," went on Meg, disregarding me, "that I saw the two of you here one day such as this. I didn't mean to. I came on you unawares, and neither of you saw or heard me. You sat here, on this very log. She sat there, closer to the water, and the two of you were looking into each other's faces and talking. 'Bless their hearts!' I said to myself, 'There they sit with the wall of their own innocence between them, but the day will come when the draw of the Universe will drive the wall away like the mists of the morning, and the lips will meet that—'"

"Why go on with all this?" I interrupted, savagely enough. "Can you find no better work to do to-day than come here to twit me?"

If she had laughed in her tantalizing way I should have wanted to throw her into the creek, but she did not. Instead, she looked at me with a great seriousness and continued almost as though I had not spoken.

"After all," she said, following on with her thought, "there's nothing more sacred in all this world than when two who are made for each other meet so, —nor nothing more tragic than when two become bound together who never should have crossed the same threshold, and that happens sometimes too."

After that she seemed to become conscious of what I had said, for a smile passed over her face, and so great a tenderness came into her eyes as I have seldom seen.

"And why should I not come to you, machree," she said, using my mother's own term of endearment, "for, boy, take this from me, some day what I have said will come to pass. Some day you two will meet again in this place.—It is written," and she laughed lightly but not mockingly.

I was not sure that I wanted my heart-history thus discussed, and yet the woman fascinated me, so that I could not leave off.

"But how can that be, Meg?" I said.

"Don't you know—"

"Yes, I know everything about Barry," she replied, quickly, "and I know, too, that one day she will come back to you in these woods."

"But how do you know?" I insisted.

"Have you heard from her?"

"Perhaps I have, perhaps I haven't," she replied, bringing her air of levity back to her. "Can't you take me for the diviner that I may be, Alan?—Or would you if I wore my hat in a peak?"

After that she turned to me very suddenly, and began searching my face, evidently considering what she should say.

"Don't ask me how or why I know," she said, presently, "but let me tell you this, that Barry is discovering that her marriage was no true marriage. She is learning what I learned long ago, that it takes even more than a few words uttered by a parson to join two souls. She is learning that it takes more than a strange ceremony in a forest, as the dusk falls, to join two souls. She is learning that true marriage does not come of the infatuation of a day, or a month, or a year, yet, moreover, that there is a soul's union that transcends space, and time, and is unto Eternity itself. Those who are so united, *know*; no one can tell them.—And," breaking into a laugh that had something of bitterness in it, "—those who have not been so united, but have been bound together by a foolish attraction and the words of a parson, also know; no one can tell them. Of course the parson isn't to blame. But, Alan, Nature sometimes plays strange pranks with us mortals."

"And yet—" I began.

She caught me up. "I know," she said. "You want to tell me that the law is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.—Perhaps it is well that it is so. I don't pretend to arbitrate for such a mottled and tangled world.—But, Alan, I just want to leave this one word with you,—*Wait*. It's a sore word for hot-headed youth, I know.—But, *wait*. What is coming to you will come to you."

It seemed to me then that her insight was borne upon me. As in a flash of light it came to me that she knew whereof she spoke, and for a moment the forest drifted away from me to give way to a

land of dream. Then I came to myself again and saw her sitting there, very quietly. —Old Meg, with her brown face, and her blue-black hair, and her rusty black shawl lying on the green moss beside her.

"I just wanted to tell you this," she said, presently. "I have known your loneliness, Alan.—You are one of the world's constant ones, and few enough they are, and fewest of all among men.—Now," arising and taking up her stick and shawl, "I must go, machree, and I hope I've put a more golden edge on the sunlight for you this day."

In a burst of gratitude I took her brown hand and pressed the warmth of my heart into it.

"No, don't come," she said. "I don't want you. Sit down and go on with your writing."

—And so I watched her as she went off through the woods, still carrying her broad hat, with Blucher chivalrously trotting along at her side.—A strange weird woman,—one of the many who have come to this land bearing with them a history that will never be told.

And then I sat down and went over every word that she had said. What did she mean by "the strange ceremony in the forest as the dusk fell?" Did she speak, then, of Barry?—I can see nothing, understand nothing.

Nevertheless Old Meg has left me in a fever of anticipation and bewildered happiness. I must wait—but while hope shines I can wait. In the meantime I shall say nothing of all this—not even to my mother. The secret shall be between me and the mysterious lame woman who lives among her looms in the little house at the outermost fringe of the Corners.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Startling Tidings.

Sept. 30th, 1838.

ONCE more I am sitting by the waterfall in the Golden Winged woods. Indeed the spot has come to be my sanctuary, so that it is not strange that I should bring my journal here to write in it.

Through the canopy of thick green of the mid-autumn, a bough reaches out, here and there, in flaming red, and beyond the rivulet there is a maple that has turned to pale gold. Closer to the floor of the forest the berries of the papoose root are becoming misted with blue, and the drops of the bittersweet are turned to coral.

But it is not of this I would write to-day, for the wonderful thing has happened for me.

It was when we were in the very thick of the harvest, when the wheat was standing heavy about my father and me, with just a few bays cut into it with the sickle.

"It's a fine crop," said my father, standing to whet his blade: "We must hurry with it for the oats are beginning to whiten."

"Yes, we mustn't lose an ear of it if we can avoid it," I said. "One can't trust to the weather these days; there were sun-dogs last night."

With that I stood up to straighten my back for a moment, and saw Tom Johnson making way to us, with his horse tied at the road. He had gone down to the Corners two or more hours since.

"It's a letter," he shouted, waving a bit of white above his head, and when he came near he tossed it to me and stopped to talk with father.

Carelessly I broke open the seal, not recognizing the handwriting of the address, then the throb of a great and joyous surprise, albeit mingled with anxiety, came to me.

The note was from none other than Jock's Elizabeth.

"Will you come as soon as you can to Toronto?" it said. "Barry is here, ill in bed."

Tom was already taking his departure, and I handed the note to my father.

"It's too bad I have to leave you just now," I said. "There's less help since the Rebellion."

"You'll not let that worry you," he replied. "The lassie's more ill than it says, I doubt, or Mistress McPherson wouldn't have sent for you.—Don't worry; I'll find someone from the Village to keep on with the harvest."—My father was game, as he always is.

And so

"She can Elizabeth, a little living she'll be all ask me to s she's fair s face. I've pected. We in. It'll do than all the go and tell

Hitherto to Selwyn, the anxiety now—probab that Barry he came viv

Perhaps stand quite had entered from the d had I the ri a dazednes little wan afternoon st along the v from the v with a glow on my dea fever blazin the sweetr black of H little chin.

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And so I lost no time in getting Billy and starting off on the journey.

"She came here a week syne," said Elizabeth, as she ushered me into the little living-room. "The Doctor says she'll be all right, wi' care. She didna ask me to send for you, but I well know she's fair sore for the sight of a kent face. I've not told her you were expected. We'll just pretend ye dropped in. It 'll do her more good, I'm thinking, than all the doctor's bottles." Now I'll go and tell her you're here."

Hitherto I had scarcely given a thought to Selwyn, but had been all taken up with the anxiety about reaching my girl, but now—probably because I had learned that Barry was not yet at death's door—he came vividly enough to me.

Perhaps it was that that made me stand quite still for a moment when I had entered the little room,—a question from the depths of me that demanded had I the right? Or perhaps it was only a dazedness that came of seeing that little wan face on the pillow. The afternoon sun was just beginning to creep along the bed, and the reflection of it from the white counterpane lighted up with a glow the two spots of red burning on my dear's cheeks, and the fires of fever blazing in her dark eyes, and all the sweetness of her from the ebon black of her hair to the point of her little chin.

At all events there I stood, and we looked into each other's faces, and then, at last, her hand moved a little towards me and a smile came into her eyes.

"Barry!"

"Alan!"

I sat down beside her and held her little hot hand, and after a while she began to talk.

"You mustn't think I've been wicked, Alan," she said. "It was all a mistake.—There were so many mistakes. But that's all past. Of course Elizabeth has told you."

Elizabeth had not told me—she had thought of nothing but hurrying me to Barry—but I inclined my head in assent fearing to worry her with too much explaining.

"It seems years and years, she continued, satisfied that I understood, "and England seemed so—so foreign, somehow. It's a beautiful country, but I'm glad to be home again, Alan. Now I know that it's not my country—over there."

"No; it's not your country," I repeated lamely, trying to get hold of the threads.

"I'll never leave the woods again, Alan," she went on, smiling. "There'll be no need for me to go back to those big cities again. Little Toronto is so different. Oh, I see them, waking sometimes, and sleeping, always,—the houses and houses, and the hurrying people and traffic, and no one caring."

"But you'll never have to go there again," I repeated.

"No need at all," she said, after me. "Two graves need not call one, need they?—Not even a little, little grave?"

"No, no," I echoed, startled. And yet I need not have been startled. When I looked back at her, her eyes were misty with tears, but she did not weep. Barry seldom wept.

"A grave does not keep a soul near it, does it, Alan?" she asked, looking at me piteously.

"No; oh no," I said, wishing I understood all these mysteries that I might explain to her.

She gave the little, quick nod that I know so well.

"I know it," she said "Long ago I thought that out for myself."


Again she relapsed into silence, looking away towards the window, and picking with her fingers, in the way that sick people sometimes do, along—the ridge of sunshine on the counterpane, while the glow deepened and brightened on her face, glorifying it.

What was the whole story? Was Selwyn dead? And what of the "little, little grave?" What was it that had been "all a mistake?"—her marriage?

After a while she turned her face towards me and smiled, and when I would have left her, fearing that more talk might increase her feverishness, she laid her hand on mine and held me.

"It's so good to be back, Alan," she said; and then she asked about my

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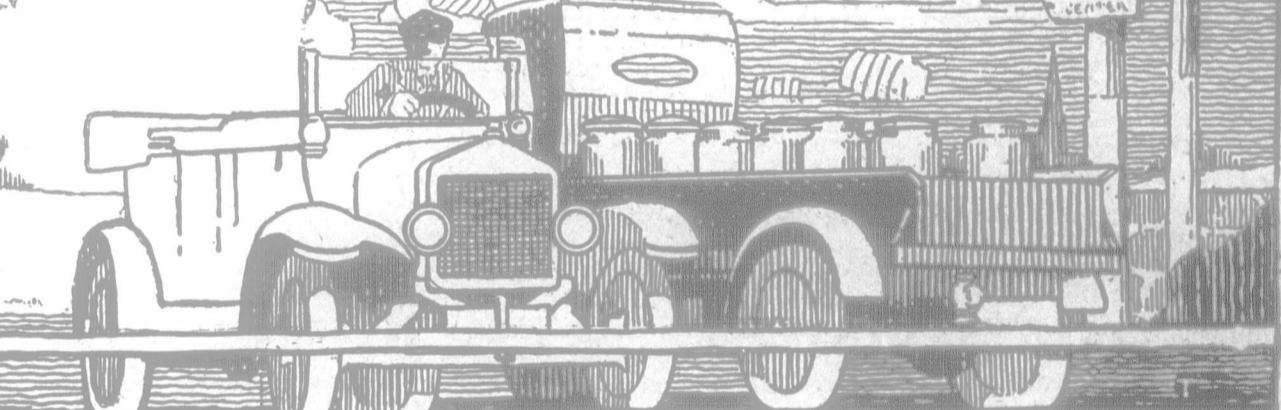
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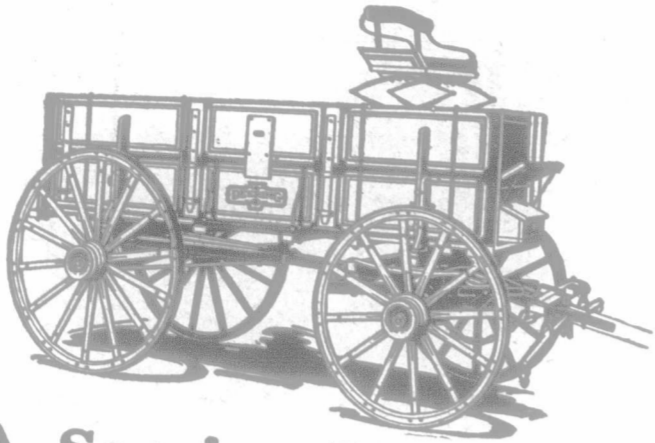
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mother and all, and was interested to hear the part our neighborhood had taken in the Rebellion.—I kept talking more than I wished, knowing that it was easier for her to listen than to talk.

Afterwards, when she had fallen asleep and Elizabeth and I were seated in the living room, in the very chairs in which Barry and I had sat upon that night of the ball, I heard the whole story, or, at least, as much of it as Elizabeth knew; and the very listening to it made my blood boil with indignation against—the dead.

"She had a very bad time, poor lamb!" said Elizabeth. "But don't you ever say a word against Selwyn. She knows now that he was never the one for her.—Yet—well, it's queer, Mister Alan, how one human being can bewitch another so it seems 'tis all love that's doing it. She doesn't blame herself,—I'm glad o' that. And she says there was much that was lovable about him. But there'll be no hurt in her heart soon, poor lassie,—just a faraway sadness, maybe, like a sad song. She's no bitter at all, poor lassie, but so sweet and gentle as never was."

Little by little the story was unfolded, in Elizabeth's gentle voice, with her pretty speech, all interwoven with the Scots words here and there.

Selwyn had left Barry in New York, with a purse of money, making some excuse that he must go to England. Then his letters failed to come. A day came when, for the sake of the child that was to be, she followed him, and found him in his fine country home. He had advised her to come back to Canada, telling her that her marriage could not count, and had offered her money.—Elizabeth was not very clear about that.—There was another woman there, she said, a very great beauty, whom he had married: Barry had met her just inside the gate. Then the babe had come, and had died.—Someone had been very kind to her.

And when she was able she had sailed for home. It had been a weary voyage. Only a fortnight afterwards, she had learned from an English paper that Selwyn had been killed during a fox-hunt.

That was all, but between the lines what bitter tragedy! I strode the floor as I thought of that frail child buffeting her way about, "among the houses and houses," homeless, friendless and suffering.

I sat down again, and a question was on my tongue, but I did not utter it. In a moment Elizabeth answered without bidding.

"I don't know who married them," she said, "but I doubt it was some sort of Nonconformist that her husband didna really recognize.—But for her 'twas all right, poor lassie."

"Well, Elizabeth," I said, at last, "we'll hope the sadness is all over for her—and the hardship. If only I knew but, you know, she drove me away, over and over,—ever so gently, Elizabeth, you know that, but ever so decidedly, too." "As to that I canna say," replied Elizabeth, "but remember, Mister Alan, 'Faint heart never won fair lady!'"

It was impossible, because of the harvest, for me to stay more than a few days, which I spent right royally at Uncle Joe's, going over to Elizabeth's every afternoon and evening; but before I left the doubt was all cleared away.

Barry had seemed more than ever kind and tender that day. I do not remember just how it came, but I found myself telling her once more how I had hoped for so long and how she had ever and ever pushed me away. Perhaps I should not have permitted myself to speak so then, but it seemed to come of itself, quite naturally.

At first she lay there quite still, her eyes fixed on the swaying of a vine at the window, then she began to speak, very slowly and quietly, telling a story that appeared, for a time, utterly foreign to the thing that I hoped she would say.

"I want to tell you something, Alan," she began. "You will remember what you always called the 'Indian streak' in me?—Well, it is there, Alan. I have often wondered whether there is a story about me in the little beaded moccasin. You remember it?—I have never let it go from me, Alan,—that nor the silhouette. Some day, perhaps, I shall know."

She paused, and I waited, looking at her wonderful, speaking face, with its traces of anguish, framed in by the blackness of her hair on the pillow.

"Do you remember the Indian boy—that night in the forest, when you camped by the spring?" she asked, after a moment.

"Yes," I said, "afterwards I found out he was you, Barry."

"You did?" raising her eyebrows in surprise. "I thought I loved him then, Alan. (How she could not speak Selwyn's name!) I lived, breathed, worked only for him. Then he did not know—about me, I mean. He thought I was just Nahneetis, the Indian lad. . . . It was just after that that he found out. I think perhaps your coming—the association—brought it to him. One day he remembered suddenly, and then—everything seemed to happen. He wanted me to marry him."

"Yes," I said.—"Barry don't tell me this now if it is too much for you."

"But I want to tell you," she replied.—"Alan, I wonder if you will understand. Remember, my whole soul seemed to be in his keeping. He was an angel of goodness in my sight.—And he seemed to know all the things that appealed to me. One day I had told him about an Indian wedding. I had seen it when I went off to Wabadick's, to buy the clothes from Joe.—I wore them, you know, and made my face brown with a stain from the butternut husks.—Shall I tell you? . . . We were sitting in front of the wigwams by the river,—Wabadick and his squaw, and Joe and the little ones,—when a canoe passed, with a young squaw and a young Indian in it, and she was paddling the canoe. They neither looked at us nor spoke, and when they had gone Wabadick said they were being married. That was their ceremony—going to their home with the squaw paddling the canoe. Wabadick and his squaw had been married that way too. Before that there had been this pledge: he had gone to her, placing two fingers before her face, bringing them together to look like one. She had smiled, which meant yes. After that there had been a feast, perhaps, and now they were completing the ceremony by this silent voyage in the dusk, to their wigwam down by the Great Rock of the Rushing Water. They would be true to each other Wabadick told me, in his own way."

Alan, perhaps I was over-romantic, although it seemed to be, rather, some urge in me that I cannot explain,—but I wish I could tell you how that simple uniting for life appealed to me. It seemed that the very husk of the evening along the banks was a prayer, and the ripple of the water a wedding hymn, and that the Great Musedoo smiled approval in the smiling of the sunset."

Again she paused, and what could I do but wait?

"I wonder if you can understand, Alan," she continued, pleadingly. "When Howard knew that I was not Nahneetis, he told me that this ceremony was just as sacred as any solemnized by any parson.—I believed him as I would have believed an angel from heaven, Alan.—We—we were married just like that. To me it was all wholly sacred and right. I never dreamed that he could think it otherwise until I went to England. He told me there that our marriage could not be recognized as legal. He had married another woman, in the big Cathedral. She was wonderfully beautiful, Alan. No wonder he wanted to send me back to the forests."

"You poor child!" I muttered. "You poor, poor child!"

"That was a dreadful time, Alan," she went on, her voice dropping almost to a whisper. "For a few days I thought I should die, and wished it. But to me our marriage still held fast, Alan. As the days and weeks went on I realized that my love for him had been—fascination—not true love. Yet there had been the solemnizing of our vows in the forest, and I could not feel myself free until I heard he was—dead."

She stopped abruptly, then turned to me. "Now," she said, "you know. Do you think me very wicked, Alan?"

"I understand you, Barry," was all I could say, over and over. "Nothing matters.—I understand you, Barry."

For long minutes she looked at me, while I pressed her hot hands between mine, then suddenly she raised herself from the pillow. There was a little bundle of splints by the grate, which Elizabeth had left there for helping the fire, and she asked for them.

I gave them to her, wondering what

she meant to place in the fire. . . . In a moment to build, for . . . "Barry!" her in my words into crowding . . . ness. I f . . . gotten, the come with . . . Perhaps evening, b . . . and when the day o . . . city—she . . . "I want . . . leave, Ala . . . "And t . . . things fixe . . . So it wa . . . at the bed . . . officiating, Elizabeth ceremony . . . too, for N . . . filled with . . . provided . . . enough for . . . contributio . . . ring was . . . that my f . . . ridden far . . . before I . . . enough, I r . . . bent old tr . . . run that w . . . Immedia . . . was spread . . . hoping to c . . . first stop . . . They stoop . . . Nora and . . . and the res . . . come up i . . . my last lo . . . girl's room . . . shone in a . . . glorifying h . . . And so I . . . found the la . . . having give . . . with it. B . . . master, and . . . but Tom J . . . Mickey Fee . . . "Yes, w . . . give a hand . . . woods and . . . with an er . . . was pretty . . . ye see."

But Mic . . . latory. "S . . . 'll be behin . . . the wind," . . . hev' her ho . . . Since th . . . both with . . . "Riverdale, . . . Wild Rose . . . in sad need . . . Big Bill nor . . . But the . . . sunshine, a . . . has come a . . . Old Meg sa . . . My moth . . . wait for t . . . ments at R . . . as Barry is . . . bringing her . . . mentous let . . . Before cl . . . has heard fr . . . about throu . . . gone over c . . . allying him . . . is even yet . . . such measu . . . version of th . . . and, no c . . . the States . . . master, Ha . . . and often s . . . such effect t . . . Of course, . . . Schoolmaste . . . them both, . . . that they h . . . of the "Hu . . . bear strange . . . we may co . . . future for C . . . These thi . . . turling, and . . . who, while

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she meant to do, and at once she began
to place them on the counterpane, be-
ginning as far down as she could reach.
In a moment I saw that she was trying
to build, from me to her,—a little pateran.
"Barry! Barry!" I said, and I took
her in my arms, and poured the loving
words into her ears, which I had been
crowding back because of fear of her ill-
ness. I fear that everything was forg-
otten, then, but the great light that had
come with knowing that she cared for me.
Perhaps we talked over-long that
evening, but it brought no harm to her,
and when I called next morning—it was
the day on which I was to leave the
city—she greeted me very brightly.
"I want us to be married before you
leave, Alan," she said.
"And then I'll hurry away to get
things fixed up at 'Riverdale,'" I added.
So it was that our wedding took place
at the bedside, with Elizabeth's minister
officiating, and no witnesses there but
Elizabeth and Nora.—A sweet, sacred
ceremony it was, with festivity enough,
too, for Nora had come with her arms
filled with flowers, and Elizabeth had
provided a wedding breakfast dainty
enough for a queen.—As for me, my only
contribution more than the plain gold
ring was the little vine of squawberry
that my girl wore in her hair. I had
ridden far out the old Humber trail
before I had found it,—one beautiful
enough, I mean—far beyond the curiously
bent old tree past which Hank and I had
run that wild, sad day in December.
Immediately after the breakfast, which
was spread at the bedside, I left for home,
hoping to cover the journey as far as the
first stopping-place before midnight.—
They stood in the street to see me off,—
Nora and Elizabeth, aye and Uncle Joe
and the rest of the family, too, who had
come up in the old family coach,—but
my last look was up to the window of my
girl's room, on which the sinking sun
shone in a glare of gold. It was, I knew,
glorifying her happy fate.
And so I on home, where once again I
found the lads helping in with the harvest,
having given a day's work to catch up
with it. But it was not The School-
master, and Hank and Dickie this time,
but Tom Johnson, and Ned Burns and
Mickey Feeley.
"Yes, we thought we might as well
give a hand," said Tom, looking off to the
woods and trying to stifle my thanks
with an embarrassed indifference. "We
was pretty well through with our own,
ye see."
But Mickey was more self-congratu-
latory. "Shure an' it's not an Irishman
'll be behind hand when there's a girl in
the wind," said he, "an' it's hopin' ye'd
hev' her home wid ye we've been."
Since then I have been very busy,
both with the work at home and at
"Riverdale," trying to make it fit for my
Wild Rose Woman,—for the place was
in sad need of repair, and the touch of
Big Bill none too artistic.
But the days have been filled with
sunshine, and as often as may be there
has come a letter that has made it, as
Old Meg said, "still more golden."
My mother, however, says we must not
wait for the completion of the improve-
ments at Riverdale, but that just as soon
as Barry is able for the journey we must
bring her here; and so I wait the mo-
mentous letter that will name the day.
Before closing I may add that Elizabeth
has heard from Red Jock. He is roaming
about through the border towns and has
gone over completely to the Republicans,
allying himself still with Mackenzie, who
is even yet doing his utmost to stir up
such measures as may lead to the sub-
version of the Government in this country,
and, no doubt, its inclusion among
the States of the Union. The School-
master, Hank writes, is doing likewise,
and often speaks at the meetings with
such effect that he is cheered to the echo.
Of course, Hank is again with The
Schoolmaster, and sometimes I fear for
them both, the latest news of them being
that they have joined themselves to one
of the "Hunter's Lodges," of which we
hear strange tales, and whose existence,
we may conclude, bodes no peaceful
future for Canada.
These things, I confess, are very per-
turbating, and most of all to those of us
who, while still holding to Reform

principles, are averse from separation
from the Empire. . . . Indeed, we have
now greater reason than ever since the
Rebellion to hope that, within a reason-
able time, our wrongs shall be righted,
for our rebellion has failed only in seem-
ing. About the end of May, Lord
Durham, Britain's Commissioner, arrived
here, and since then he has been laboring
among us, studying the conditions of the
country from every angle, and it is hoped
that his efforts will not be for nothing.
All this, however, passes for little, it
appears, among the agitators along the
frontier in the United States, who having
set Liberty as their goal—as, indeed, have
we all—now seem to see but one way in
which it can be obtained. Knowing
The Schoolmaster and Hank as I do, I
can well see their state of mind, and well
do I know the unselfishness and nobility
of their purpose; but often I fear for them,
and wish they had not taken sides with
the most radical faction of our party.
Already during the year there have
occurred some raids, with casualties—
of which I have not heretofore written in
these pages—along the southwestern
borders of this Province, at Amherstburg
and Pelee Island; and the things that
have there taken place may occur again,
at any time, and at any place along our
frontier.
Truly we live from day to day, not
knowing what an hour may bring forth.
(To be continued.)
Current Events.
The Haileybury School of Mining was
formally opened by Dr. Cody on June
19.
Ernest N. Macdonald of South Drum-
mer, Pres. of the U. F. O. for Peter-
borough Co., was nominated as farmers'
candidate for that riding in the Legisla-
ture.
Sir Lomer Gouin's party in Quebec,
has been returned to power by a large
majority.
The strike situation in Winnipeg
came to a head in Winnipeg on June 21
when serious rioting occurred in the
streets and Mounted Police were obliged
to charge the mob, one being killed and
22 injured, also 16 of the police injured.
At once the Mayor read the Riot Act, 80
were arrested, and the city was put under
martial law. Previously eight leaders,
of whom six were released on bail, had
been arrested and sent to Stony Creek
penitentiary, awaiting trial.
The Senate at Ottawa on June 18,
by vote of 34 to 24, decided that the
Order-in-Council to keep prohibition
until one year after the signing of peace
shall not continue, but shall terminate
as soon as peace is signed.
Sir Arthur Newsholme, K. C. B., M. D.,
speaking before the Academy of Medicine
in Convocation Hall, Toronto, on June
20, stated that alcoholism is a potent
enemy of the human race, its use often
causing tuberculosis and opening the way
to venereal and other diseases, besides
being a fruitful cause of poverty and
filling the prisons and hospitals. Even
the use of beer and light wines, he said,
is injurious.
The big British airship R-34, has
postponed its trip over the Atlantic to
New York, having gone instead on a trip
over Germany.
The U. S. Congress, both Senate
and House, by overwhelming vote, have
decided to do away with the Daylight
Saving law when the end of the present
summer term comes on Oct. 26. The
concession has been made to the demands
of the farmers and city laborers.
The Handley-Page biplane, now at
Harbor Grace, Nfld., with its crew,
Admiral Kerr, Major Gran and Major
Bracey, will attempt a non-stop voyage
to England, a greater distance by 270
miles than that achieved by Alcock and
Brown in their Vickers Vimy machine on
their flight to Ireland.
The German National Assembly at
Weimar, by a vote of 237 to 138 has
agreed to sign the Peace Treaty. The

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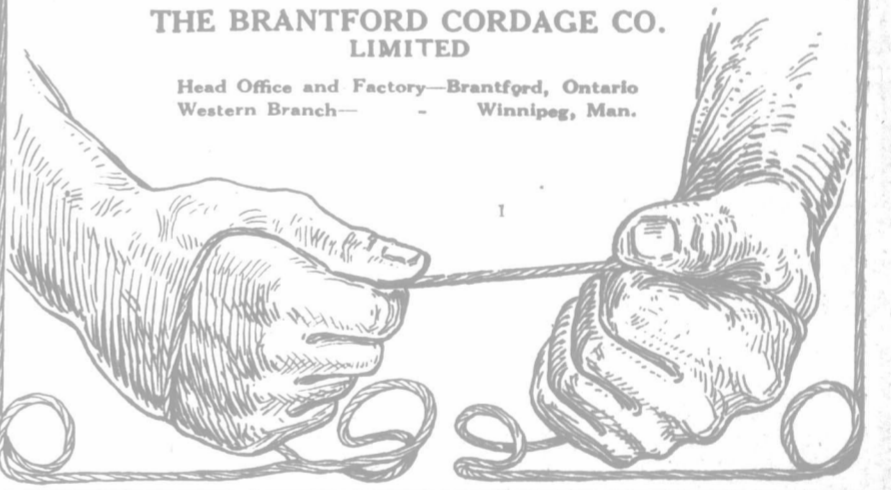
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events immediately leading to the step were: On June 16 the reply of the Allied nations to the German counter-proposals was given to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, and taken by him to Weimar. Subsequently the German Cabinet (the Scheidmann Government) resigned, and President Ebert called upon Herr Noske to form a new Ministry, the way to accepting the Allies' terms being then clear since the resigned Government contained the remnant of aristocratic power, opposed to accepting the terms, whereas Noske represents the Majority Socialists, the majority in the National Assembly and the faction in favor of signing the Treaty. Noske is a moderate, and it was greatly due to his efforts that the "Red" rising in Germany was so satisfactorily quieted. The change in Government involves the disappearance from public affairs of von Brockdorff-Rantzau. His portfolio as Minister of Foreign Affairs goes to Dr. Hermann Mueller, Leader of the Majority Socialists; Herr Bauer becomes Chancellor; Mathias Erzberger accepts the portfolio of Finance, while Herr Noske remains Minister of Defense. The Germans ask modification of the treaty on two points, that the causes declaring her to be responsible for the war and calling for the trial of the former Emperor be eliminated. The Council of Four, however, decided that no further alterations will be made, and notified the Government that unless the terms were accepted *in toto* at once the armies of the Allies would begin to advance.

The Italian Government came to its downfall in the Chamber of Deputies on June 19, owing to the objection of the Socialists to the Imperialistic trend of Orlando's policy, and particularly in regard to the Adriatic Coast settlement, the Socialists not wishing to antagonize the Jugo-Slavs by annexation of the entire coast including Fiume. Orlando's demand that the Chamber meet in secret session to hear explanations regarding his policy was refused by a vote of 259 to 70.

The Dollar Chain

Exclusively for blind and maimed Canadian soldiers, unless otherwise requested. Contributions from June 13 to June 20: "J. B. E.", Windham, Ont., \$2; "Kerwood," \$2.

Previously acknowledged.....\$6,037.50

Total to June 20.....\$6,041.50

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

"The Winnipeg Revolutionary Strike."

The "Winnipeg Citizen", under date of June 9, gives a brief review of the Winnipeg strike, and a record of the agitators who framed the plans. The following is quoted from the issue in question:

"The revolution in Winnipeg was the outcome of a Bolshevik movement started at Calgary last March and directed by the I. W. W. organization in the United States. That convention elected a "Red Five" executive for Canada. One of these is Victor Midgley, of Vancouver, a notorious agitator whose expulsion from Vancouver was demanded by returned soldiers last August when he and others led a one-day general strike in that city in memorial to a military slacker and defaulter who was shot while resisting arrest.

"The second is W. A. Pritchard, of Vancouver, who participated in the same unpatriotic escapade. The third is Joseph Knight, of Edmonton, one of the most notorious of Western agitators of the mining districts, and a man who demanded the release from internment of men who were actively working in Canada for the German Government during the war.

"The fourth is Joseph Mayler, a Bolshevik by his own frank admission, who is out to overturn the present system of government. And the fifth is R. J. Johns, one of the worst Red agitators in Canada, a Winnipeg man who in 1917 at a public meeting of the Trades and Labor Council urged a general strike against conscription and national registration.

"Johns is one of the prime organizers

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"I found the following saving with the Grain-Saving Stacker: Wheat, 10 bu. to every 1000 bu. threshed; oats, 25 bu. to the 1000; barley, 15 bu. to the 1000." Report of F. L. Kennard, Agronomist, University of Minnesota.



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View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

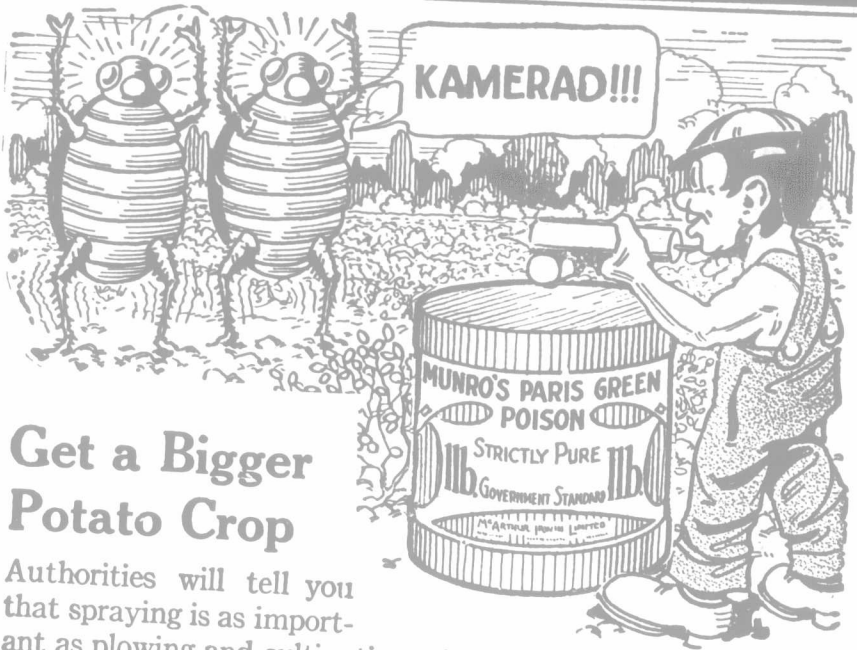
Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill

The manufacturers of America's standard threshing machines named below are prepared to furnish machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Full information will be given you by any in this list, many of whom you will recognize as the manufacturers of the best-known tractors and farm implements. Write any of these for descriptive circular.

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

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|--|--|
| Canada | Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo. |
| Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont. | J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis. |
| Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont. | Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y. |
| Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario | Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa. |
| John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont. | Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill. |
| Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario | Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill. |
| MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont. | A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa. |
| Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. | Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa. |
| Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. | Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O. |
| Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick | Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind. |
| Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont. | Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. |
| R. Watt Machine Works, Ridgeway, Ont. | Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich. |
| George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont. | The Russell & Co., Massillon, O. |
| United States | Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, O. | Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill. |
| Avery Co., Peoria, Ill. | Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Ind. |
| A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, O. | The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y. |
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| Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y. | |
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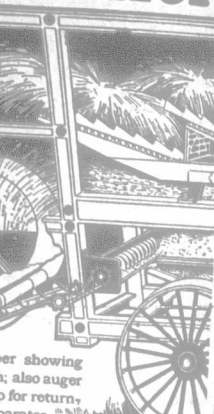
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Saving Stacker



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Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
td. (U. S. Agency),
Co., Richmond, Ind.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Manufacturing Co.,
tacker

of the Winnipeg strike, and he also went to Toronto and was largely instrumental in bringing about the abortive general strike there. Another local leader is Mrs. Helen Armstrong who, according to her own word, has spent some years of her life in an insane asylum. Her husband, George Armstrong, another notorious "Red," is one of the local leaders, who drew down upon himself the wrath of returned men both over the conscription issue and latterly when returned soldiers went on a rampage against a Bolshevik meeting which sent greetings to the Soviet Government of Russia, and the Spartans in Germany.

"F. J. Dixon, a soap-box orator who is a member of the Legislature, had to flee for his life and was battered by returned soldiers when he addressed a meeting in the Market Square in 1917, counselling everybody to burn their registration cards and to resist conscription. He is another of the leaders of the local revolt. Still another is John Queen, a Socialist alderman, who participated in the same meetings and was one of the objects of the patriotic soldiers' ire.

"Andrew Scoble and R. B. Russell, two more of the prime agitators in this defiance of constituted authority, were active participants in the Red convention at Calgary, which passed resolutions for the release of German agents, others for the establishment of Soviet Government and proletarian dictatorship, and still further resolutions favoring minority dictatorship of labor by manipulated votes such as that which brought about the general strike here.

"A further leader is R. E. Bray, who poses as a returned fighter, but who never saw the firing lines, and who told Premier Norris in cold-blood on June 2 that he was a Bolshevik and out for the establishment of Soviet Government in Winnipeg."

Slash Burning in New Brunswick.

The safe disposal of logging slash is one of the most important features of any really comprehensive and adequate scheme of forest protection. This is true whether the slash is from a lumbering operation or from the clearing for agricultural lands. The following rule, issued by the New Brunswick Forest Service, are equally applicable in other provinces:

1. Burn in the early spring and fall, preferably when the slash is dry but the soil damp. When the soil is very dry a fire will destroy the humus or vegetable matter which enriches the top layer of the soil, and also is much more difficult to handle.

2. If possible, have one or more neighbors assist in the burning so that the fire may be kept under control at all times.

3. Always make a light fire-break around the slash by throwing any brush or litter in for 50 feet, especially on the side adjacent to timber. This will help to confine the fire and let you get around it quickly should it start to spread.

4. If the slash adjoins timber, burn it if possible when there is a light breeze blowing away from the timber, and start the fire first on the leeward side. If the slash is on a sidehill, start the fires first on the upper side, and burn downhill. When a good guard has been burned along the top, fires may set at the foot of the slope and allowed to burn up.

5. If conditions are at all dangerous, never start a fire in the morning. The best time to start burning is after 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a calm day. The slash is then dry and burns readily, there is little danger of wind, and the fire burns out during the night, when it is least apt to escape.

6. Keep close watch on the area until all fires are completely out.

At a certain Welsh railway station which rejoices in the name of "Llanfairpwllgwyngyll"—a new porter was engaged. He was only an Englishman, but he meant to do his duty. The first train came in. He tackled the name of the station, but failed miserably to pronounce more than about the first inch. But he was a man of brains. Running along the platform, he pointed to the board which bore the lengthy name and yelled out: "If there's anybody there for here, this is it!"

The Future of Commodity Prices.

Will prices come down? This is a question that no one seems able to answer but all are practically agreed that the present generation will not see the prices of necessary commodities back to where they were before the war. The United States Department of Labor is strong in the belief that high prices will continue (all countries must suffer practically the same fate) and Franklin T. Miller, Director, gives the following reasons for the faith that is in them:

1. Most people believed that the high level of prices reached during the war was caused merely by the extraordinary demand for commodities which exceeded the supply. With the end of the war and with war demand a-thing of the past, they quite naturally expected a sharp drop in prices and a price level approximating in a short time the prewar price level.

2. It was also commonly believed that the industrial capacity of the world had been greatly expanded under the stimulation of war orders, and that this expansion would bring sharp competition between rival concerns in time of peace. Furthermore, it was thought that there would be after the war great armies of unemployed workmen, who would be compelled by necessity to accept work at low wages; that there would be sharp competition among the leading nations in international trade; and that buyers generally, looking forward toward an era of lower prices, would postpone buying. In the light of these considerations it was but natural for people to expect a great fall in prices, and even to fear an industrial panic.

However, the expected great fall in prices has not occurred, and it is not likely to occur for the following reasons:

3. The rise in prices during the war was not merely the result of a great demand for goods and of a scarcity of certain goods. It was largely brought about by means of inflation of the currency by the Governments at war and by the neutrals, either by the direct issue of paper money or by the issue of bonds. Although war orders are now largely a thing of the past, the extension of credits still exists as a continuing cause of high prices. There is little to indicate an early contraction of credits.

4. World production in general during the war, contrary to a widely held view, was not abnormally large. This is shown by statistics of world production of leading basic materials of industry such as coal, petroleum, iron ore, and of cotton, sugar, wool, wheat, and other agricultural products. Consequently the abnormal consumption of goods for war purposes has depleted the stocks of commodities of the world.

5. Armies of unemployed in the United States at least, has not materialized, and as actual labor shortage is in prospect. Wages are not likely to be lowered.

6. Buyers since the armistice, although showing a desire to wait for lower prices, have been compelled to buy to meet their daily needs. During the war, because of scarcity of commodities and high prices or because of patriotic self-denial, they did not buy in advance of need, as is customary in an era of rising prices. Consumers' goods are in great demand and retail trade is now moving in great volume.

7. If the production capacity of industry should be greatly increased, lower prices would not necessarily follow. If there is a strong enough demand for commodities, prices need not fall, no matter in how large volume commodities are produced. There is every reason for expecting such a strong demand. The world is now suffering from a great shortage of durable goods—buildings, transportation facilities, and industrial equipment. Furthermore people, both in the United States and Europe, have a stronger desire for consumers' goods than ever before. This is true partly because of the scarcity of certain goods during the war period and partly because of the new experiences through which tens of millions have passed, which have awakened in them desires for goods and services they never enjoyed before. Along with greater production of goods there is likely to go further extensions of credits rather than contraction. Neither the credit system of the United States nor that of the world has reached the limits of its power of expansion.

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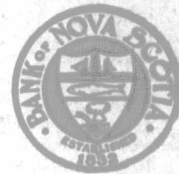
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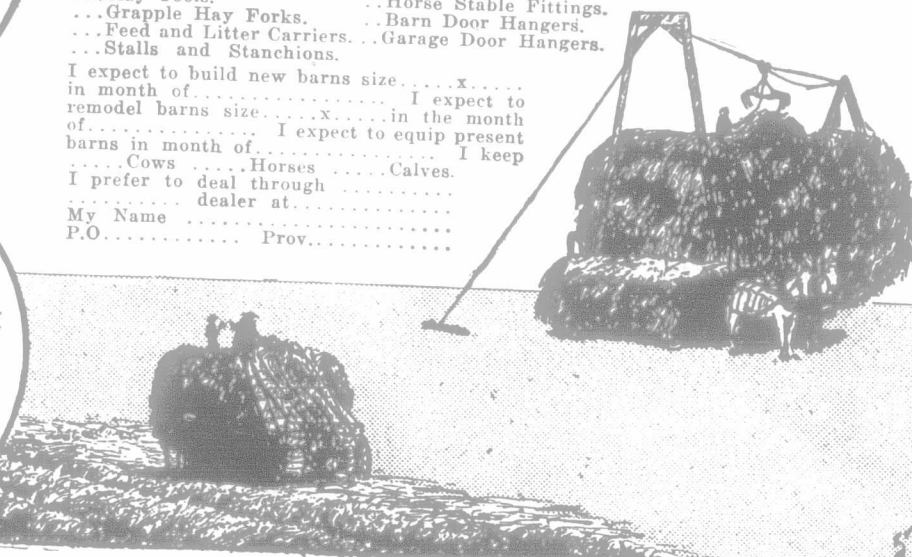
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Draws load right up against track. Puts it where you want it—roller bearing extra large rope wheels—no trouble—no binding on the track.

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Handles clover—alfalfa—straw—as perfectly as timothy—guaranteed capacity 1,000 lbs.—grips and drops hay as it should be—built of special high grade steel perfectly braced and balanced—never fails to register.

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For use with 4 h.p. and upwards.

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Caring for the School Garden During Vacation.

BY J. B. DANDENO, INSPECTOR OF ELM, AGR. CLASSES.

The management of the school garden during the summer vacation will require considerable forethought, especially where the teacher's home is at some distance from the school section. Adequate provision for such care as may be required should be made by the teacher before the close of the school in June. The following suggestions may prove useful:

- (a) The management may be held over by the School Progress Club;
- (b) Each of the classes of forms III and IV could take charge in alternate weeks, by visiting the gardens at least once, and doing such work as might be necessary;
- (c) Each individual might be held responsible for his or her plot;
- (d) Some man or woman in the section might be asked to visit the garden at stated times (four or five times during vacation), when the pupils would be there by arrangement, for an hour or two, to do the necessary work, these days being made attractive by having some games or sports after the garden work;
- (e) Arrangements might be made with some responsible person to have the necessary work done and paid for (to this method there are many objections);
- (f) By far the best method for summer management is to have the teacher himself visit the school with the pupils, see that the work is done, give such explanations as may be useful while on the ground, and have games and sports as part of the program; this method, however, is feasible only when the teacher lives in the section or near it.

Save by Painting.

During the past four years every attention has been directed to the winning of the war, and so great has the demand been for both men and provisions that little more than work of the most urgent need could be carried on on the average farm. Now that conditions are changing it might be well for the average property owner to pay a little attention to the fixing up of his surroundings. It is surprising the effect which paint has on the buildings; not only does it improve the appearance, but it protects both wood and iron from the ravages of the elements. True, paint is rather high in price as yet, but so are all kinds of building materials. Consequently, it will not pay to minimize on the one hand and permit deterioration to go on on the other. Paint not only conserves but enhances the property value. While deterioration and decay of buildings go on very slowly, the work is nevertheless sure, and undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of dollars should be written off building values every year, as depreciation. Some authorities contend that the losses ensuing through lack of paint are greater than the losses sustained by fire. Woodwork about the house is painted to protect the surface from deterioration; paint will have the same effect on the barn and out-buildings. By coating the surface with paint, which contains a large quantity of oil, the pores of the wood are unable to absorb the moisture which starts decay, and on metal rust cannot gain a hold where the surface is painted. Aside from the improvement in appearance, it undoubtedly pays to paint the buildings from the standpoint of preservation.

The teacher and pupils will do well to study and practice methods of causing plants to develop a deep root system, so that watering during the summer may not be necessary. This success of this depends largely on the preparation of the seed-bed or-plot and the subsequent watering which should be avoided. Watering plants after they have started usually causes a shallow root-system. Some garden truck is better planted in shallow grooves or trenches which are gradually filled in as the plants grows to give a deep root-system. Of course, these suggestions must be modified according to the soil, the seed-bed, and the season.

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Leiston Blue John 1918; Sire Darshan (4749), by Tollers young horse, a typical 1,700 lbs., deep and excellent feet and inches below the true straight action by English Board 1919. His pedigree Suffolk. Through back to Crisp not a five year old stallion. Darshan Sheikh has for 5,000 dollars. Owner can with this stallion in even without a fault. Expenses to any Canada in charge. For further particulars SKIDMORE RIXLAD

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for the School Garden During Vacation.

DENO, INSPECTOR OF ELM. GR. CLASSES. ment of the school garden summer vacation will require thought, especially where some is at some distance section. Adequate pro- care as may be required le by the teacher before he school in June. The stions may prove useful; nagement may be under- school Progress Club; (b) sses of forms III and IV rge in alternate weeks, ardens at least once, and k as might be necessary; idual might be held re- or her plot; (d) Some in the section might be e garden at stated times es during vacation), when d be there by arrange- our or two, to do the hese days being made at- ng some games or sports a work; (e) Arrange- e made with some res- to have the necessary aid for (to this method objections); (f) By od for summer manage- re the teacher himself with the pupils, see that give such explanations while on the ground, and sports as part of the method, however, is fea- the teacher lives in the

SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLION

Leiston Blue John (4739) Vol. XXII foaled April 1918; Sire Darsham Sheik (4139), Dam Topaz (4749), by Tollers Vespasian (2948). A grand young horse, a typical Punch 15-3 hands weighing 1,700 lbs., deep and wide, close to the ground, excellent feet and good flat bone measuring ten inches below the knee, a beautiful mover, has true straight action. Examined and passed sound by English Board of Agriculture, March 28th, 1919. His pedigree contains the best blood in Suffolk. Through his sire Darsham Sheik he goes back to Crisps noted horse of Ufford foaled 1768. A five year old stallion Morston Cider Cup by Darsham Sheik has recently been sold in Suffolk for 5,000 dollars and remains in that county. Owner can with confidence thoroughly recommend this stallion in every way and believes him to be all without a fault. He will deliver him free of all expenses to any Atlantic Port in U. S. A., or Canada in charge of experienced man for \$3,500. For further particulars and photo apply to

SKIDMORE ASHBY, Esq. RIXLADE, ABBOTSHAM, N. DEVON.

Cable Address: ASHBY, ABBOTSHAM, ENGLAND.

WANTED

Horses by Thoroughbred or Standard-bred Stallion, 3 to 4 years. Not under 15.3 hands. Must be sound. Weighing not less than 1,050 nor 1,250. Good long neck and sloping shoulders. Apply

Box 8, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto

GUERNSEYS FOR PROFIT

Our stock is rich in "May Rose" "Governor of the Cheue" and "Mashers Sequel"—blood. Choice animals for sale, from imported stock. B. P. HILL & A. N. FAULKNER Great Village, Nova Scotia.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

A few choice young cows and heifers, 1 bull calf, 2 bulls 2 years old. A very nice bull 4 years old, would exchange for bull equal merit. See them, they are priced to sell. ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont. Phone Granton

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES

A choice lot of Angus cows in calf to Queen's Edward. Collie puppies—A litter now ready. ROBT. McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Meadowdale Farm Forest, Ontario.

Alonzo Matthews Manager H. Fraleigh Proprietor

SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome. G. C. CHANNON Oakwood, Ontario P. O. and Phone Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Springfield Farm Angus

I have six bulls from 8 to 15 months. All sired by Middlebrook Prince 5th, a son of Jock of Glencairns. Four of these are show calves. Also have other calves younger, and could spare a few heifers safely bred to same sire. KENNETH C. QUARRIE Ontario R. R. No. 5, Bellwood, C. P. R., Fergus, G. T. R. Bell Phone Fergus

Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had. All are sired by Victor of Glencairn, and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable. PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario

ANGUS CATTLE

We have for sale, some nice young bulls ready for service. Also females. J. W. BURT & SONS Aberdeen Farm, Hillsburgh, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patent everywhere. Head office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto, Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Book-let free.

The Power of Advertising.

Day by day men who are engaged in all lines of activity and have a message for the people are realizing, more and more, the wonderful power of publicity. The war was not long in progress before the great men of Britain recognized the fact that the world must know about it, and that the war must be taken to the people. As a consequence advertising was resorted to throughout the civilized world to an unprecedented extent; a national conscience was awakened in every land; the people heeded the message, and their response brought victory to the Entente Allies.

It matters not whether you are the Prime Minister of the nation or an everyday business man with something to sell; in either case you have a message for the people which can be carried to them most successfully through the medium of the Press. Had it not been for advertising, the most flourishing manufacturing plants extant to-day would never have been more than local shops catering to a neighborhood's needs. Advertising broadened their field and made the world their market.

If you are breeding pure-bred live stock or producing good seed grain, why hide your light under a bushel? Let other farmers know about it, and they will make a road to your door. The farmer's best market for pure-bred cattle or good seed is seldom found in the home neighborhood. Advertising space will take your goods to the buyers who will pay the best prices and leave you a larger profit. Advertising is good business.

Just as an example of a consistent and permanent advertising campaign think of what the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, of Canada, have done. This is now their tenth year of business in Canada, but before they ever turned a wheel in their first small factory they started an advertising campaign. The first list included about 40 or 50 papers. They are now running in 267 daily newspapers, magazines and farm papers. These publications have a combined circulation of 3,147,628 copies per issue. The Wrigley Company estimate that a total of 165,000,000 advertisements appear each year telling of the advantages and benefits to be derived from the use of their goods. What is the result? A new factory was built five years ago, but it has been found necessary to double the size of it. This Company's opinion of advertising is expressed in their own words, thus: "We consider the growth of our business is a remarkable example of the power of advertising."

Feeding Stuffs Variable.

When it becomes necessary for a stock raiser or dairy farmer to purchase feeding stuffs it is important that he has a reasonably accurate knowledge of the relative feeding value of the feeds that are available. Bulletin No. 36, Second Series, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, states that while many of the well-known feeds have been kept up to their standard quality there have been upon the market not a few that are exceedingly poor, some practically worthless, and these sold at prices, little if anything, below those of feeds far superior in nutritive value. Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, who is the author of this publication, recommends that one buying feeding stuffs should insist on the vendor furnishing a guarantee as to protein, fat and fibre content in such products as the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act provides are to be sold under guarantee. According to analysis made at the Experimental Farm Laboratory at the composition of screenings as produced at the elevators and resulting from the cleaning and grading of wheat and other grains, is extremely variable according to the relative amounts of broken wheat and weed seeds contained. Many weed seeds, if not actually harmful are at least so pungent and distasteful to stock as to render the meal made from them unpalatable. Screenings that have been purified of what are known as black seeds are shown to be both nutritive and fattening. This is shown not only by laboratory test, but by feeding experiments with cattle, swine and poultry.

SHARP-POINT STEEL POSTS

Don't break your back digging post holes. Don't waste your time replacing rotten posts every few years.

NO HOLES TO DIG NO POSTS TO REPLACE NO FREIGHT TO PAY

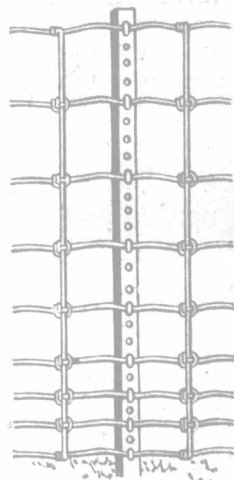
SHARP-POINT POSTS save money, time and work. They give you an all-steel fence stronger, better and cheaper than any combination of wood and steel.

They are 1 1/2 ins. x 1 1/2 ins. x 1/4 in. thick x 7 ft. 4 in. long, and weigh 9 lbs. each.

PRICE, 48c. each. Freight paid on orders of 50 posts or over.

Farm and Lawn Fence.—Get my prices. Order your posts at the same time you mail your order for fence. Save in time, freight and hauling to the farm. Mail your order with Cash, Money or Express Order, or Bank Draft to

A. R. LUNDY, 257 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.



Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association

Advertisement for Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association featuring two men on the phone. Text: "Hello, Harry! Say, the more I read the market report the more I am convinced that Herefords are the greatest of all beef-producing animals, and as market toppers they have yet to be beat." "Yes, Bill, Herefords furnished three-fourths of the market toppers at Sioux City, so says O. M. Harslet, Sioux City, Iowa, and Sam. Webb, Jr., says every week this spring a string of Hereford calves has returned to the country from the Kansas City market at the highest price of the week, and you will hear the same from the majority of markets all over the continent of America." J. E. HARRIS, Pres., Kingsville, Ont. JAMES PAGE, Sec., Wallacetown, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

We are offering several very choice young bulls of the best breeding. Will be priced to interest prospective purchasers. Inspection invited.

LARKIN FARMS

QUEENSTON ONTARIO

I HAVE FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

All are of serviceable age and from good milking Dams. They are sired by my former Wedding Gift herd sire which was a son of Broadhooke Prince. Also have younger calves by present herd sire Primrose Duke, as well as females bred to him. Inquiry invited. Write me also for anything in Tamworths. A. A. COLWILL (Farm adjoining Village, Bell phone.) Newcastle, Ont.

Graham's Shorthorns

Present offering 2 choice bulls sired by the Duke whose dam gave 13,500 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter fat. R.O.P. test. One dark Red 8 months. The other Roan 13 months. Can also spare a number of females.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Cows in the herd with records up to 13,891 pounds of milk. Cows in calf to Dominator priced to sell. WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooke, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early. (All railroads, Bell phone) Cobourg, Ontario GEO. ISAAC.

Glengow Shorthorns

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

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, Ont.

Walnut Grove Scotch Shorthorns Established 1840. Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd in service. We are in position to supply bulls and females of the best Scotch breeding fit for either show or foundation stock. We invite inspection of calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.) C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO D. BROWN & SONS, Shelden, Ont. Long Distance Phone. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas, P.M., M.C.R.

Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires 05871, a junior champion on Canadian circuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion bullock at Guelph Winter Fair, 1918. Young stock of all ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can supply any want in Yorkshires. R. D. HUNTER, EXETER, ONTARIO

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121676 = and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.) C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO W. G. GERRIE

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont., Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemary Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

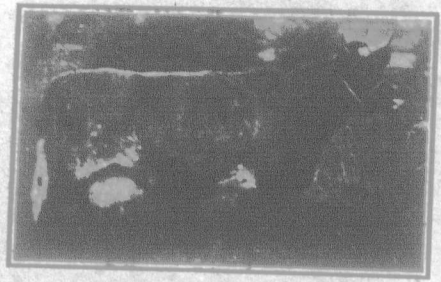
Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Raphael (Imp.), one by Right Sort (Imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (Imp.). Prices right. R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. Freeman, Ontario

R.O.P. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd headed by Brant Hero = 113223 = with good milk backing on both sides. Foundation Cow Maud = 108683 = with record of 11861 lbs. milk, 513 lbs. butter fat one year. Have heifers on R.O.P. from this cow doing well. Visitors welcome at farm. R.R. No. 1, Waterford, Ont GROVER C. ANDERSON

A 12 MONTHS' OLD ROAN WIMPLE BULL FOR SALE

Others coming on. Also Lincoln lambs, rams and ewes, got by an imported ram, out of heavy shearing ewes. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario



Melody 13 bred by R. W. Hobbs & Sons

The Kelmscott Herd of Pedigree Milking Shorthorns, Flock of Oxford Down Sheep and Stud of Shire Horses
THE PROPERTY OF
Robert W. Hobbs & Sons
Kelmscott, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, England

SHORTHORN CATTLE
One of the oldest and largest pedigree herds in existence. Milk, Flesh and Constitution studied. Daily milk records kept. Numerous prizes won for inspection, milking trials and in butter tests. The Gold Medal, Spencer and Shirley Challenge Cups were won at the London Dairy Show in 1914. The Fifty Guinea Challenge Cup for the best group of dairy Shorthorns at the Royal Show was won for the third successive year at the last exhibition at Manchester in 1916, also two firsts, one second and one third prize. All cows in milk and the stock bulls have passed the tuberculin tests. Bulls and bull calves on sale at prices to suit all buyers.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
The flock was established in 1868 and consists of from 1,000 and 1,250 registered Oxfords. Numerous prizes for many years have been won at the principal Shows. At the last Royal Show first prize was taken for a single Ram Lamb and first prize for pen of Ram Lambs. Rams, Ram Lambs and Ewes always on sale.

R. W. Hobbs & Sons are breeders of high-class Shires. Sound active colts and fillies always on sale.

TELEGRAM HOBBS, LECHLADE
Inspection cordially invited.

ANTICIPATION
will be greater than
REALIZATION
if you are not using a
Good Shorthorn Bull
I have a few imported ones ready for service, as well as several of my own breeding. The price is not high.
WILL A. DRYDEN
Maple Shade Farm Brooklin, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale: Bull calves and young bulls. English bred for milk and beef. The right kind to head Canadian herds to increase profits. From very moderate prices and up. English Large, Black Pigs. A great bacon type, long and deep, thrifty. Come or write.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. Wallace Cockshutt
Brantford - Ontario

Mardella Shorthorns
Herd headed by the Duke, the great, massive 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good, young bulls ready for service, and others younger, as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.
Thos. Graham - Port Perry, Ontario
R. R. No. 5

Butterfly King the 19th
A Dual-purpose Shorthorn bull sired by Butterfly King (Imp.). Each have eight or nine daughters in the R.O.P. His dam won the dairy test at Guelph two years in succession. He is the only bull in Canada whose sire is also in the R.O.P. He is large, sure, and active. For sale, to avoid inbreeding.
G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont.
Dual-Purpose Shorthorns & Dorsets
A grandson of Deeside Chief (Imp.) = 60837 = and Barrington records imp. = 91277 = heads the herd. If interested apply to
Valmer Bartlett, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ontario

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

Partial Paralysis.

Collie dog has lost use of his hind legs. He is not sick, eats all right.
H. J. T.

Ans.—This is partial paralysis usually occurring as a sequel to distemper. A recovery is doubtful. Feed on easily digested food. If necessary to keep the bowels moving freely give a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil as needed. Get your druggist to give you 3 drams of tincture of nux vomica, 3 drams tincture of iron and water to make 10 oz. Give him a dessertspoonful of this 3 times daily. V.

Canine Distemper.

Airedale 4 months old had distemper, his eyes became bad. I treated him and they got better, but are now bad again. They are painful.
J. M. H.

Ans.—He has a relapse of distemper. A veterinarian would treat with canine distemper vaccine. All you can do is get a mixture of 2 drams each of tincture of iron, tincture of gentian and tincture of nux vomica with water to make 10 oz. Give him a teaspoonful 3 times daily. Feed a little of anything he will eat. Keep in a comfortable, shaded place. Get a lotion made of 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna and 2 oz. distilled water. Bathe the eyes well 3 times daily with hot water and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each. If he becomes constipated give a tablespoonful of castor oil as required. V.

Gossip.

At a consignment sale of Jersey cattle, held at Coopersburg, Penn., 82 head made an average of \$950, which is indicative of the healthy demand for good Jerseys. The lowest price was \$225, and the top price was \$3,300 for the eight-year-old cow, Wonder Mary, consigned to the sale by B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont. She was purchased by A. W. Murphy, of Ohio. On the same day Messrs. Bull & Son sold imported Darling Lassie, at a private sale, for \$3,650. The fourteen head, including a number of calves, contributed to the sale by the Brampton herd made an average of \$1,061. John Pringle, of London, Ont., was a purchaser at this sale, securing Rower's Benedictine Glory a four-year-old cow, for the consideration of \$1,900. Gordon Duncan, of Todmorden, secured Brampton Bright Sultan, a two-year-old bull, for the sum of \$700. Mr. Duncan also secured a cow at this sale. W. S. Davidson, of North Hatley, Que., purchased imported Brampton Isabel Oxford for the sum of \$1,675.

An amateur allotment gardener was asking a friend, who he thought was an old hand, about the new intensive gardening, the object of which is, by planting surface crops above root crops to secure the maximum output from a certain area.

"What," asked the green one, "is the idea of planting shallots (a species of small onion) above potatoes?"
"Oh," returned the other, seriously, "that's to save the trouble of a hose. The shallots make the eyes of the seed potatoes water."

Two colored men met at a peace celebration on the day following the signing of the armistice. It was in a Colorado town, and the state had gone Republican a few days before. "Well, what you-all think of it now?" enquired one. "Sure do look good," the other replied. "President Wilson sure did stop them Huns." "President Wilson nuthin'," retorted the first speaker. "Listen heah, you Democrat nigger! Didn't I tell you somethin' gwine happen if we Republicans got elects? We've only been in a few days, an' look what we done!"

Simplicity

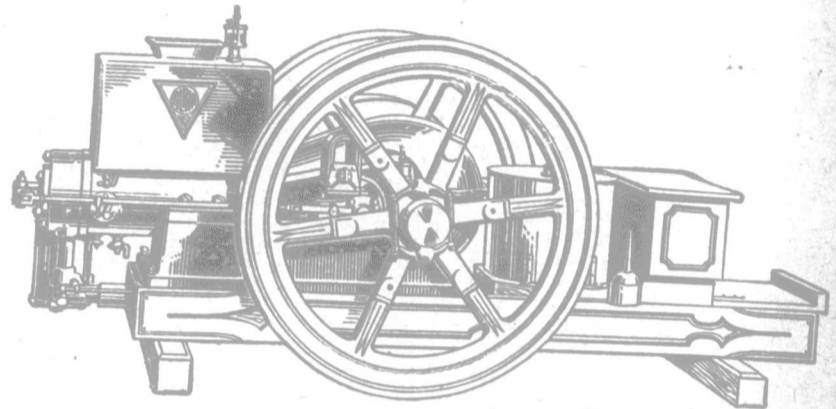


THE ALPHA Gas Engine is remarkably simple in construction, which makes its operation very simple—it runs whenever you want it to run.

The ALPHA has no electric batteries, no spark coil. It starts and operates on the magneto, which is so simple and well made that it is guaranteed to last as long as the engine. All other parts of the ALPHA are equally simple in design and superior in workmanship.

That is why the ALPHA has the reputation of being the best engine buy on the Canadian market.

If you don't know who handles the ALPHA in your vicinity, write nearest sales headquarters for his name.



THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Imported Shorthorns

SIRES IN SERVICE;

Imp. Collynie Ringleader (Bred by Wm. Duthie) Imp. Clipper Prince (Bred by Geo. Campbell) Imp. Orange Lord (Bred by Geo. Anderson)

We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - Freeman, Ontario
Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. 'Phone Burlington.

Harnelbell Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Supreme, one of the best sons of the Great Gainford Marquis.

FOR SALE:

Some choice young cows with calf at foot; also some open heifers and heifers in calf to Gainford Supreme.

We have also for sale some choice young bulls. Farm one mile from Islington Station.

SAMUEL TRUESDALE, Manager, Islington, Ont.
HARRY MCGEE, Proprietor, 61 Forest Hill Road, Toronto, Ontario

THE PLASTERHILL HERD of SHORTHORNS

CANADA'S OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD

Herd headed by Green Leaf Record 96115; sire, Cressida's Hope (Imp.); dam, Green Leaf (Imp.). The majority of our females are bred to this sire. Others calving now are due to the service of Dictator, whose two nearest dams average 12,000 lbs. of milk in one year. We have one high-priced bull calf from Burnfoot Lady, a 10,500-lb. R. O. P. cow. If you want a well-bred bull—a good individual and Barrington Record (Imp.), and have bred several heifers to him. Inquiry invited. You will appreciate our price list.

ROSS MARTINDALE - CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

Four bulls (thick mellow fellows) from 9 to 13 months—Reds and Roans. Also a few choice heifers and two grade yearling heifers from heavy milkers. Priced to sell.

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride = 96365 = Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars.
KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

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



"IDEAL" FARM FENCE IS DIFFERENT

The "IDEAL" LOCK is the Mark of Distinction—The Mark of Quality—The Last and Best in Farm Fence.

BUY THIS FULL VALUE FENCE

Every Farm Owner appreciates and wants the best of material and workmanship in the fencing he buys. In Heavy "Ideal" Fence you get the best quality of full gauge No. 9 hard steel evenly galvanized wire, perfectly woven into a fence that will give utmost service.

THE "IDEAL" LOCK

When you put up "Ideal" You're Through—No Repairing—No Tinkering—No Regrets.

FREIGHT-PAID PRICES

To any station in Old Ontario, (except electric), on all orders of \$15.00 or over, Remittance to be sent with order.

Heavy "Ideal" Fence

Made Throughout of No. 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire. Carried in Stock in 20, 30 and 40-Rod Rolls.

Style No.	Price Per Rod	4 Bar	Description	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches
4330	30c.	4	33 In. 9 Stays	11-11-11
5400	37 1/2c.	5	40 " 9 "	10-10-10-10
6300	42c.	6	40 " 9 "	4-5-6-7-8
6400	43c.	6	40 " 9 "	7-7-8-9-9
7400	49c.	7	40 " 9 "	5-6-6-7-7 1/2-8 1/2
7480	51c.	7	48 " 9 "	5-6 1/2-7 1/2-9-10-10
831	60c.	8	31 " 12 "	3-3-3-4-5-6-7
8420	56c.	8	42 " 9 "	6-6-6-6-6-6-6
842	61c.	8	42 " 12 "	6-6-6-6-6-6-6
8470	58c.	8	47 " 9 "	4-5-6-7-8-8-9
847	63c.	8	47 " 12 "	4-5-6-7-8-8-9
935	70c.	9	35 " 12 "	3-3-3-4-5-5-6-6
948	69c.	9	48 " 12 "	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6
9481	77c.	9	48 " 15 "	3-4-5-6-7-7-8-8
9500	63c.	9	50 " 9 "	4-4-5-6-7-8-8-8
950	69c.	9	50 " 12 "	3-3-3 1/2-4 1/2-5 1/2-6 1/2
1050	75c.	10	50 " 12 "	8-8-8

Medium Heavy "Ideal" Fence

Top and Bottom Wires No. 9, other Wires No. 12. Carried in Stock in 20, 30 and 40-Rod Rolls.

Style No.	Price Per Rod	6 Bar	Description	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches
630	30c.	6	30 In. 12 Stays	4-5-6-7-8
641	31c.	6	41 " 12 "	7-7-8-9-10
6410	29c.	6	41 " 9 "	7-7-8-9-10
726	34c.	7	26 " 15 "	3-3 1/2-4-4 1/2-5-6
834	42c.	8	34 " 15 "	3-3 1/2-4-4-5-6 1/2-8
930	42c.	9	30 " 15 "	3-3-3-3-4-5-6
936	43c.	9	36 " 15 "	3-3 1/2-4-4 1/2-5-5 1/2-6
949	48c.	9	40 " 15 "	4-4-5-6-7-7-8-8
1150	54c.	11	50 " 15 "	3-3-3-4-4-5-6-7-7-8
1448	64c.	14	48 " 15 "	2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-3 1/2-3 1/2-4-5-5 1/2-5 1/2-6

"Ideal" Poultry Fence

Top and Bottom Wires No. 9, other Wires No. 13. Carried in Stock in 10 and 20-Rod Rolls only.

Style No.	Price Per Rod	18 Bar	Description	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches
1848	80c.	18	48 In. 24 Stays	1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cow Killed on Railway.

Can I collect damages from the railway company for cows killed, due to defective cattle-guards?

Ans.—If it can be proven that it was due to neglect on the part of the company, you are entitled to damages. A broken cattle-guard would indicate neglect, especially if the guard had been broken for any length of time.

Softening Hard Water.

What can be put in hard water to soften it? When used for washing it seems to be full of grease, and dish cloths have to be washed and scalded to keep them clean.

Ans.—Some water is much harder than that found in other wells, and is very often due to the presence of lime. Using borax or washing soda will help to soften the water. We do not know of anything you can put in the well which will help to alleviate the trouble.

Vicious Colt.

I have a four-year-old colt which has the habit of biting the other horse he works with. I have worked him with several horses, but he is vicious with all of them.

Ans.—This is a vicious habit which is very hard to overcome. It shows neglect on the part of the driver when the colt was first worked; that was the time to break the habit. There are wire guards on the market which are used on horses when cultivating corn, cutting grain, etc. These might be used effectively on your vicious colt.

Mites.

My hen house is infested with mites. What is the best remedy?

Ans.—Warm weather usually accelerates this trouble in the hen house. Take out all moveable utensils, roosts, etc., from the pen, clean thoroughly and then spray with coal oil. It will be necessary to spray again in a week or ten days' time. Be sure that the kerosene gets into all the cracks and crevices, as such are the hiding places of these minute pests. After applying the kerosene the second time, it is a good practice to white-wash the hen house, adding crude carbolic to the wash.

Guinea Eggs.

How long will it take guinea eggs to hatch? What do you feed the young chicks?

2. A cow has a large lump on the milking side of her udder. What would cause it and what will remove it?

Ans.—1. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days. The poulters are handled very much the same as young chickens.

2. This may be garget, caused by cold, injury, or missing milking for a time or two. The swelling is sometimes rather hard to reduce. It is well to give the cow a pound and a half of salts in a quart of water and then bathe the swollen part of the udder. Rubbing the udder with gasoline has been found to be a very good means of reducing the swelling. Of course, the swelling may be due to some other cause and an absorbent liniment would need to be used.

Spruce Trees Dying.

I have a number of spruce trees which seem to be dying. A blight seems to start at the bottom and work up to the top. What can I do for them?

Ans.—Where spruce are planted close together this dying from the bottom up is quite common. Of course, there may be a blight working on your trees, but without knowing the particular blight it would be difficult to give a treatment. The spruce gall louse may be working on the trees. These have been known to kill the trees. Spraying before the month of May, with 1 lb. whale-oil soap to 5 gallons of water, or with lime-sulphur of the strength used in orchards, will rid the trees of this particular pest. However, there may be some other cause for the trees dying. A sample of the blighted twig sent to the Entomological Department of the O. A. C., Guelph, would enable you to ascertain the exact cause.

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Killed on Railway.

Direct damages from the railway for cows killed, due to the negligence of the railway company, can be proven that it was on the part of the company, and not the farmer. A broken guard would indicate neglect, and the guard had been broken for some time.

Washing Hard Water.
Cows should be put in hard water to be used for washing if full of grease, and dish should be washed and scalded clean.

Hard water is much harder than soft water, and is very often the cause of scalding. Using soda will help to soften it, but do not know of anything else that will help to soften it.

Vicious Colt.
A year-old colt which has been trained by the other horse he has worked with, but he is vicious with all horses.

A vicious habit which is difficult to overcome. It shows itself in the driver when the horse is worked; that was the time when the habit was formed. There are wire snares which are used on the market which are used on the horse, cutting the horse's hair, might be used effectively to break the habit.

Mites.
A house is infested with mites. What is the remedy?
P. M.

Weather usually accelerates the mites in the hen house. Take care of the roosts, etc., and clean thoroughly and then wash with kerosene. It will be necessary to wash the roosts a week or ten days at a time. The kerosene gets into the crevices, as such places of these minute insects. The kerosene is a good practice to use in the house, adding crude kerosene.

Guinea Eggs.
I take guinea eggs to the young. How do you feed the young?
S. W.

A large lump on the udder. What would you remove it?
S. W.

Period of incubation. The poulters are the same as young chickens.

Garget, caused by swelling in the udder. It is well to use a half of salt water and then bathe the udder. Rubbing line has been found to be a means of reducing the swelling. The swelling is caused by other cause and an operation would need to be performed.

Blight Dying.
Spruce trees which are blighted seem to die and work up to the top. How do you treat them?
T. H.

Plants are planted close together. From the bottom up, the course, there may be some on your trees, but particular blight give a treatment. It may be working, but have been known to be working before the plants are 1 lb. whale-oil water, or with lime-water used in orchards, is a particular pest.

Some other cause. A sample of the blight is being sent to the Entomological Department, A. C., Guelph, to determine the exact cause.

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Willing Property.

I wish to will my property to my four children, two boys and two girls. Would it be legal for me to will part of one share to grandchildren?
F. H.

Ans.—A man can will his property to whom he wishes, and it would be quite in order to give part of the property to the grandchildren. In the case of a man dying without a will, conditions are different as the children would share equally.

Tuberculosis

A farmer bought two head of cattle about Christmas time. When he went to get them the next morning he found one had a cough, and when it got no better he called the veterinarian who pronounced the trouble to be tuberculosis, and ordered the animal killed. At the time of the sale the auctioneer said the cattle were all right. They were bought on a year's time. Will the farmer have to pay for the one which is diseased?
J. S.

Ans.—Unless a guarantee was given by the seller that the animals were right in every way, we doubt if the purchaser can avoid having to pay for the cow. Of course, if the seller was a little suspicious that the cow had tuberculosis at the time of sale, he would be doing the right thing to make recompense to the purchaser. However, we doubt if he could be forced to do so.

Bed Bugs.

I am enclosing several insects and would like to know what they are and how we can get rid of them. They are in the house and multiplying rapidly.
P. B.

Ans.—The insects received at this office were bed bugs. In a pamphlet sent out by the Entomological Branch of the Ontario Agricultural College, the following treatment is recommended: "The best remedy where it is practicable is fumigation with sulphur. First make the room as near air-tight as possible, open all closets, drawers and boxes, turn out the bedding so that the fumes may penetrate everywhere. Then place a tub of water in the room with a basin or earthen vessel set on a brick in the centre to safeguard against fire and place live coals in the vessel and put upon these 2 lbs. of sulphur to every 1,000 cubic feet of space. Keep doors closed for 6 or 8 hours or longer. This will not kill the eggs so it should be repeated in two weeks time. Sulphur fumes tarnish gilt whether on wall paper or frames, also silver and gold and therefore sometimes cannot be used."

Purchase of Sick Cow.

A goes to the city and buys a carload or more of cattle composed of milkers and springers, brings them home and advertises them for sale in the backyard of a village hotel. On the day of sale they are crowded into box-stalls so that there is but little chance for any one to examine them. B bought one of them for \$120, and when he got her home she would not eat, so B called up a veterinarian and had him come to see the cow. The veterinarian said she had dropsy and acute indigestion, and treated her for same. After B had followed the veterinarian's instructions for two days and the cow was no better, he had him come to see her on second time, and on the sixth day the cow gave birth to a dead calf, and on the seventh day the cow died. B skinned the cow and sold the hide for \$8. Can A compel B to pay full price for the cow?
2. If not, how much should B have to pay?
3. Would it be advisable for B to offer A a small amount?
4. If so how much?
5. B has never given any settlement. What would you advise B to do?
C. V. S.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2, 3, 4 and 5. A being in a position to legally compel payment by B of the full amount, it is a case for B's making the best settlement possible, and is, accordingly, one in which judicious negotiation is requisite. Knowing A, personally, as B probably does, he should know how to deal with him; and we would recommend B's going direct to A and making terms.

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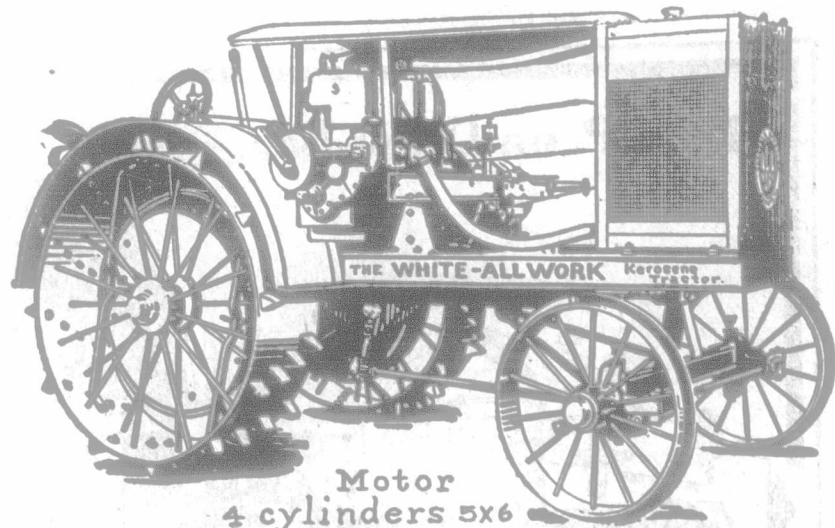
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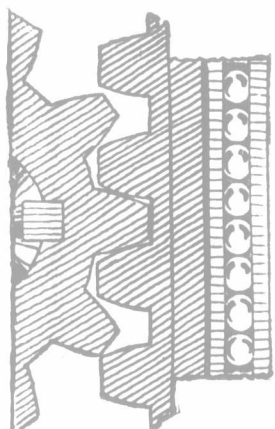
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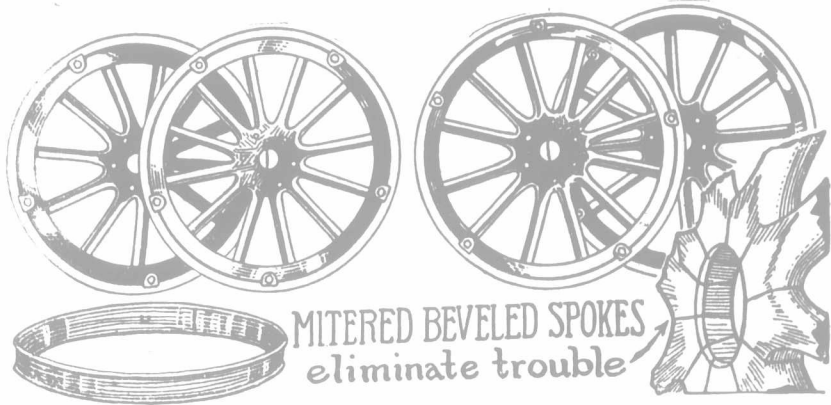
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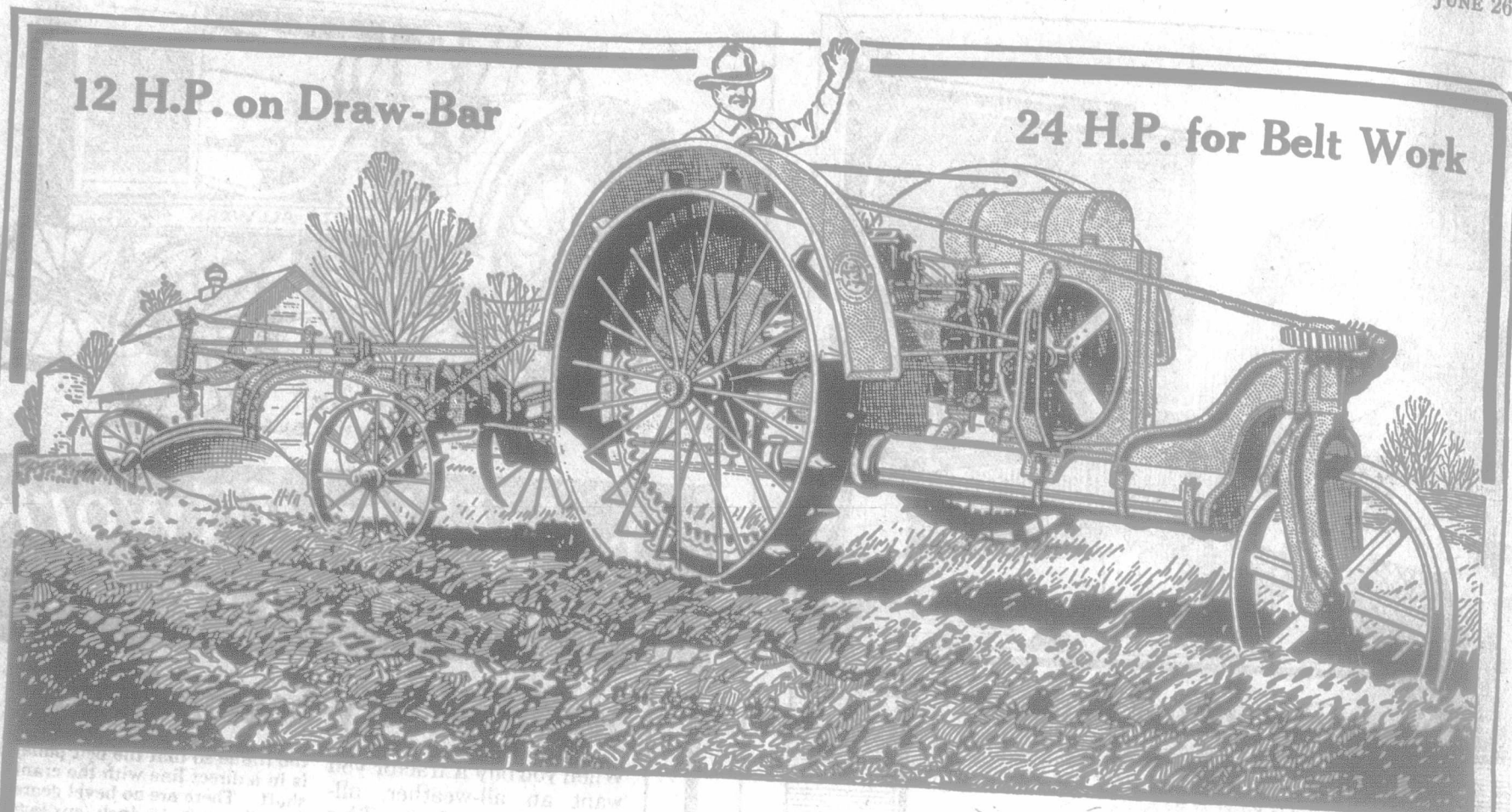
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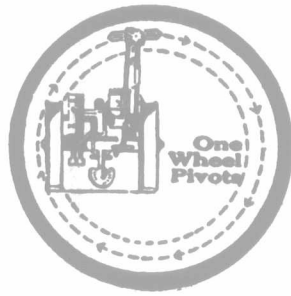
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