

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 10, 1920.

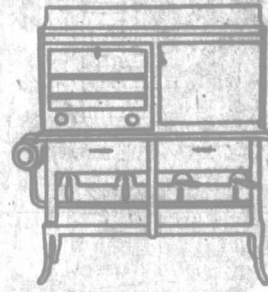
No. 1446



McClary's TECUMSEH Range

"My oven is always clean."

"It's nickle plated. I just use a cloth and a little soap and water"



FLORENCE OIL STOVES
For summer time or any time.

The Tecumseh is the newest production of McClary's world-famous Canadian stove factory.

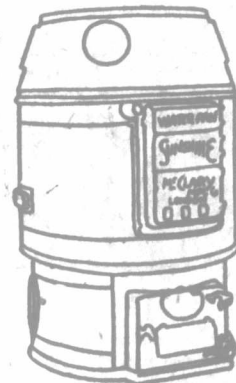
Just ask any McClary's dealer to show you the "Tecumseh." It's a beauty. A post card to McClary's nearest office will bring you a copy of the booklet—"Tecumseh"—which tells about the best steel range 73 years of experience has achieved to date.

We make the wickless Florence Oil Stove, the famous Sunshine Furnace and the Sofco Sunshine Pipeless Furnace—the cheapest installation for effective soft coal heating yet devised.



Makers of Good Stoves and Cooking Utensils.

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.



SUNSHINE FURNACE

Send for booklet "Comfort in the Home."



MEMBER A.C.A.

**Which Does Your Wife do
and Deserve?**

GIVE her this convenience which you would demand if you had the house work to handle.

Contrast the labour saving implements, tools and equipment you use daily around the barn and in the fields with the necessities she has been denied. This

EMPIRE WATER SYSTEM

will modernize your home and give you city conveniences—running hot or cold water anywhere throughout the house, with a bath and toilet and water in the barn and paddock for the stock.

You need these conveniences to-day when help is scarce and both your wife and yourself are overworked.

Empire Systems are powerful and compact. They are very reasonable in price and made in different sizes to suit the needs of your own farm.

Our free booklet would interest you as it is well illustrated and describes our water systems fully. Write us to-day and we will enclose an Information Blank, for you to fill out. We in return will send you full particulars and the cost of a system suited to the needs of your farm.

The Empire Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factory, London, Ontario.

Branch Office and Warehouse,

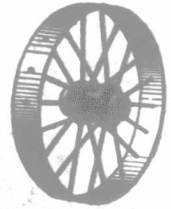
110 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ont.



**Tudhope-Anderson
WIDE TIRE Steel Wheels**

It's no trouble at all for you to find out what a set of steel wheels will cost you. Just write us giving size of the skein or axle bearing on your wood wheel wagon, width, and diameter desired, and you will promptly receive orders, blanks and full particulars about wide tire Steel Wheels for work about your farm.

To save yourself as well as your fields and horses, won't it pay you to look into this right away?



Made in diameters 20" to 60"; tire widths 3" to 10"; to fit any skein or bearing.

We also manufacture Low Down Wide Tire Steel Wheel Trucks.

Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited
Orillia, Ontario
Cut out this advertisement and mail to us

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled dining car service

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on principal Day Trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Who Sets the Profit on Wheat?

Granting that the individual grower plays a negligible part in determining the price of wheat, you must admit he plays an all-important part in determining his profit in this crop. A poor yield of inferior wheat might be very unprofitable, even if sold at a high price, whereas, a good yield could be very profitable at a much lower price.

Follow the Lead of Thousands of Ontario Growers. Use

Sydney Basic Slag Fertilizer

and make sure of the highest yield. Let us send you some very interesting literature, which is free.

The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited, Sydney, N. S.

Address enquiries to our General Sales Agent:

A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred Street, KINGSTON, ONT.

(Please mention this paper.)

HYLO SILO

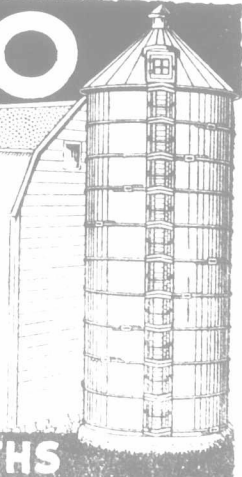
THE everlasting silo—yields 100% profit on the investment every season—sweet, fresh ensilage down to the last forkful.

Exclusive patented features of great value—specially selected, imported material of the highest quality, and careful workmanship explain why the Hylo is the choice of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in each community. Some territories still open for live agents.

Write for free silo book today.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD. 849 York St. Guelph, Ont.

SAVES ITS COST IN SIX MONTHS



Charity Begins at Home

And the best and most fitting form of home charity lies in the direction of Life Insurance. In no other way can the head of the home so surely provide for the permanent welfare of those who look to him for support.

The Great-West Policies provide such Insurance on most attractive terms. The fact that, in 27 years, the Company has placed over \$226,000,000 of Insurance in force, carries its own argument.

Full information and personal rates will be sent to any address on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "Z" Head Office, WINNIPEG



"Goes Like Sixty"

This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "Feeling

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

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd., 259 York St., Guelph, Ont.

Subscribers! You can have SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION FREE, by securing the name of ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER, and sending his \$1.50 for one year's subscription to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

Stop Wasting Gasoline

SOME persons think that what they do with their money or what they purchase with their money is not any other person's business.

They are mistaken.

A lot of people are buying gasoline to-day and using it wastefully. In so doing they are penalizing all the people.

Those who have studied the subject say that one-half gallon of gasoline per car is wasted a day through carelessness, through over-use of cars and useless mileage. This means 200,000 gallons wasted a day or 7,300,000 gallons per year.

This has to be stopped or the price of gasoline will prevent the use of thousands of cars. Anyone who wastes gasoline is doing an injury to you whether you own a car or do not own one.

There are about 400,000 motor cars and trucks in Canada. The motor car is a great utility. It gives opportunity to many thousands of people—men, women and children—to get out into the country, to have recreation and pleasure that otherwise would be difficult for them to obtain. It is a great agency in the promotion of good roads. It is a great agency, too, in the promotion of good health. Anything that restricts its use is of public concern.

Does the waste of gasoline concern the person who does not own a car, might be asked. Let us see.

THERE are thousands of motor trucks. They do a great work in the transportation of various commodities. If the price of gasoline advances the cost of transporting goods will be increased. You will have to pay it in the higher prices you pay for meat, for vegetables, for milk, for eggs, for moving your household goods, for anything and everything you eat or use. Directly or indirectly it will be in the bill the general public has to pay.

One gallon of gasoline will provide the energy to move a one ton truck 15 miles, or, to put it another way, it will move 15 tons of freight one mile. If the users of automobiles would save the one-half gallon they now waste each day it would equal 109,500,000 ton miles of haulage.

It is estimated that more than 30,000 tractors will be used this year in Canada. All of these require gasoline or other refined oil fuel. Without these tractors, Canada could not plant her crops, let alone harvest and thresh them.

It has been figured that the 7,300,000 gallons of gasoline wasted per year in Canada is sufficient to plant, harvest and thresh 15,500,000 bushels of wheat. Think what it would mean to you, to Canada, and to the world if the production of Canada's food crops were curtailed.

There IS a shortage of gasoline. In the last few years the demand for crude petroleum, practically all of which must be imported for the manufacture of gasoline in Canada, has increased more than 650 per cent. In a like period, production has increased only 150 per cent. A shortage of crude and high prices necessarily follow. Pennsylvania crude is to-day costing \$6.10 and Oklahoma crude \$3.60 per barrel at the wells, and these prices must be paid in American funds which adds another 10 per cent. These things render gasoline scarce and make it very high in cost.

Economy in gasoline means more than the general public appreciates. More gasoline is being used to-day than is being produced. That means that reserve stocks are being drawn upon. Curtailment of waste is imperative. It rests with users of gasoline to do voluntarily what otherwise they inevitably will be forced to do.

Save Gasoline.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

If Farmers go on Strike.

BY MRS. WALTER BUCHANAN, GREY CO.,
ONTARIO.

We hear of strife on every hand,
We hear of great unrest;
We hear of strikes to beat the band,
All carried out with zest.
We know the cost of living's high,
We ne'er have known the like;
But dear, dear friends 'twill reach the sky
If farmers go on strike.

In Bible times God made the world,
Made all things small and great;
And man, because he fell, was forced
To work for what he ate.
Since then man worked from sun to sun
If he's put in a day,
And woman's work was never done,
Though she got little pay.

'Twas then they labored till the sweat
And moisture damped the brow,
But lots who worked for what they ate
Don't want to do it now.
For nowadays man likes to bluff,
And sometimes feels like sin,
And thinks he's worked quite long enough
When eight hours are put in.

This eight-hour day our progress blocks,
And has since it begun;
Man easily can change the clocks,
But cannot change the sun;
Man cannot change the sun, by jings,
A mighty good job too,
For if he could there's other things
That he might try to do.

The world is short of food to-day
And will continue so,
Unless the people till the land
And cause the stuff to grow;
And farmers won't work double time,
As servants, if you please,
While others think hard work a crime,
And lol about at ease.

Let those who think that living's high,
Who write so much abuse,
Let them unto hard work draw nigh,
Go to it, and produce;
Because I say you can't suppose
Whate'er it may be like
If farmers cast their duddy clothes,
Dress up, and go on strike.

Outlook for Canadian Burley and Flue- Cured Tobacco in England.

The following cablegram has been received from the Chief of the Tobacco Division, who is in England investigating the possibilities of foreign markets for Canadian tobaccos:

London, England, May 6, 1920.
"Evidence insignificant demand for White Burley, Best Canadian Burley still uncertain. Better go slowly. However, enormous demand for flue-cured bright Virginia type, production of which should be increased in Ontario. Grading and packing British style. Price competitive." (Signed) F. Charlan.

This means that evidence has been secured that there is a very insignificant demand for White Burley in England. It is still uncertain if the best grades of Canadian Burley could find a market in England. The poor grades would find no market in England. The Canadian market could absorb a much larger quantity of the better grades of Burley, but the same is not the case with the poorer grades. There is an enormous demand for flue-cured tobacco in England. It must be properly graded and packed, the same as it is in the Carolinas and Virginia for the British market requirements. It should be bright and thin. Canadian flue-cured tobacco will compete in price and quality with the same type from Rhodesia. It will also compete in price and quality with the same type from the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia. With a preferential tariff of 32 cents per pound and the present exchange rate, Canadian flue-cured tobacco should be able to compete successfully.

If as much White Burley is to be grown and marketed in 1920 as in 1919, it seems that the quality will have to be much improved. Last year's crop was a little larger than the trade could absorb, judging from the fact that there is a large quantity of Burley leaf in the growers' hands. The good grades could have been absorbed in much greater quantity, but the poor grades limit the quantity that can be bought and set the price for the whole crop of Canadian-grown tobacco.
Tobacco Inspector. H. A. FREEMAN.

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St. John, N.
Halifax,
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LISTER MILKING MACHINE



BRITISH MADE

THE LISTER MILKER has for ten years been in extensive use all over the British Empire. Built by a firm which has been for over 50 years engaged in the manufacture of Farm and Dairy Machinery. In general use in Canada since 1913.

TRIED-TESTED AND APPROVED BY THE CANADIAN FARMER

Don't speculate in a milker. Invest your money in the "Lister." For operating the LISTER MILKER we furnish the world-famed LISTER ENGINE, built in the same factory. Write for Catalogue and Testimonials.

Melotte and Premier Cream Separators
Lister Grinders and Silo Fillers
Avery Farm Tractors

R. A. LISTER AND CO. (Canada) Limited
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG



Destroy the Insect Pest

You need a perfect insect destroyer, not only for your poultry, but for the garden, live-stock, everywhere. Instantly kills all insects on squash, pumpkin and melon vines, on rose bushes, currant bushes and cabbage plants. Rids your Poultry, your Horses, Cows, Dogs and Cats of fleas, lice and mites. Drives out moths and bugs from closets, carpets and clothing.

Pratts Powdered Lice Killer

is perfectly harmless to use. Cannot injure people, fowls or animals, but is sure death to lice and other insects. Order a can to-day from your dealer. Sold in sifter top cans.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

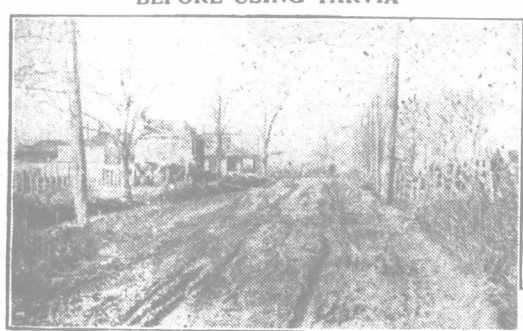
Write for valuable booklets on care of Poultry, Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep. Sent Free upon request.

Develop your pullets and cockerels into strong, husky birds by mixing Pratts Poultry Regulator in the daily ration.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd.
328L Carlaw Ave., Toronto.
LK-19

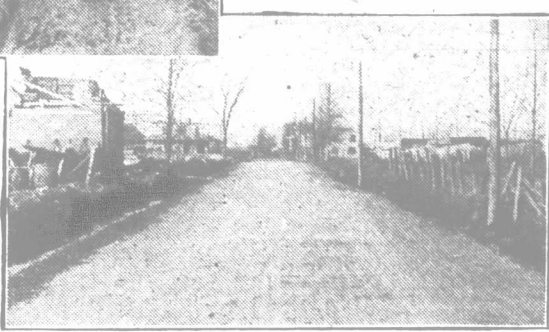


BEFORE USING TARVIA



The picture at the left shows the deplorable condition of the Beaconsfield Station Road, Beaconsfield, Que., before the use of "Tarvia-X."

The illustration below shows how Tarvia has transformed the surface into a durable all-the-year-round road.



A Better Road For Less Money

THE old-style dirt-gravel-and-waterbound macadam roadways were costly ones—costly in their excessive and incessant maintenance expenses.

They rapidly disintegrated under motor traffic, and had to be renewed repeatedly. The motor cars and trucks jouncing over those hummocks had to be renewed, too. The cost did not show in the taxes, but it was a community burden just the same.

The most popular roadways to-day throughout the Dominion are undoubtedly Tarvia roads, because they represent the most economical form of permanent road-construction.

AFTER USING TARVIA
A well-built Tarvia road is the same in the spring when the frost is coming out of the ground as at any other season. It is a durable, clean, all-the-year-round road.

On its dustless contour motor traffic moves swiftly without damage to the roadway. Year after year Tarvia macadam will give perfect satisfaction with slight expense for maintenance.

There are many miles of Tarvia roadways to-day all over the Dominion which are giving satisfaction because of their long service and low cost.

If you are in any way interested in the road problem, write for booklets or for any specific information you may desire.

Tarvia

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

The **Carroll** Company Montreal Toronto
St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S. Winnipeg Vancouver

Cord or Fabric.

Good company on a journey makes the way seem shorter.

Dependable Partridge Tires should be your companions on all your motor trips. They shorten the journey by allowing you to travel in comfort—free from the annoyances, delays and expenses caused by tire troubles.

Partridge Tires, like loyal servants, serve you faithfully always.

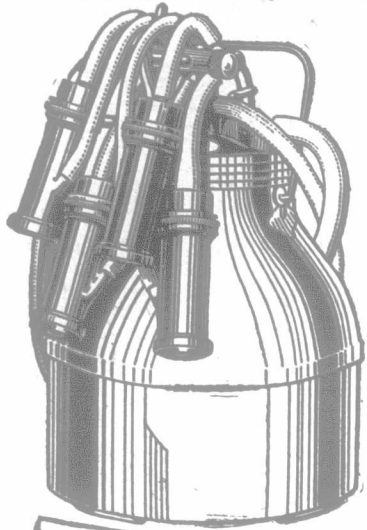
PARTRIDGE TIRES

Game as Their Name

119A

THE DE LAVAL MILKER

What users say



The De Laval Milker was easily installed and the cows took very kindly to the change from hand milking to mechanical milking—all but one, so I sold her.

I milked 15 cows in from 30 to 35 minutes. It would take two men an hour to milk the fifteen cows without a machine. If I had to go back to hand milking at the present time, when it is so hard to get good hired help, I would sell the dairy at once.

A. E. BAIRD,
Valparaiso, Ind.

I was the first farmer in this part of New York State to put in the De Laval, and I or knowing anything about the way it operated; but I knew the De Laval Separator Company.

With the De Laval my wife and I milked 37 cows in 59 minutes with the three units and had only a few pounds of strippings.

The Udder Pulsator, with the alternate action and the master control on the Pulsator, is certainly a great idea.

(Signed)
JAMES S. MORROW,
Richville, New York.

The De Laval Milker we purchased in August, 1917, has given us complete satisfaction. During this time it has never failed us.

We have a herd of 50 head of purebred Jerseys. Through indifferent hand milking, the udders of some of these were a little out of shape, but since milking these cows with the De Laval Milker, the teats and udders have improved and all trace of garget has disappeared.

The machine is simple, substantial, reliable and easy to operate. It is being operated by Mrs. Brook, the wife of the foreman.

WALKER'S DAIRY,
Bloomington, Ill.

Write to nearest De Laval office for Milker Catalog mentioning number of cows milked

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver

Your RIGHT Arm of Power the LONDON ENGINE

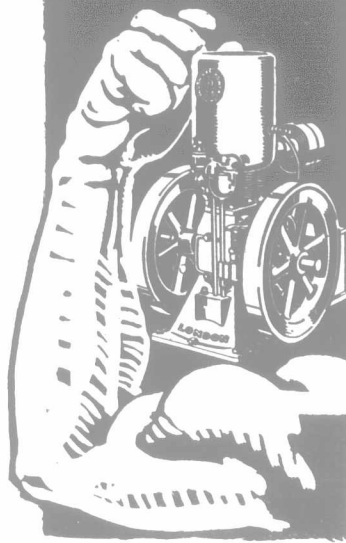
An Engine You'll be Glad You Bought!

HERE is an engine sincerely built for service—perfected in design and workmanship—of A.I. materials and unconditionally guaranteed.

The "LONDON" has no tank, no fan—it is a water-cooled engine that is frostproof. Speed may be changed while running. No packed joints. Governor cut-out to save battery. Delivers full rated load and has power to spare. Vertical type, as used in high grade autos, proven best design. All parts standard and interchangeable. Let us send you the complete facts

Write for gasoline engine guide

LONDON GAS POWER CO., LTD.
43 York Street, London, Canada

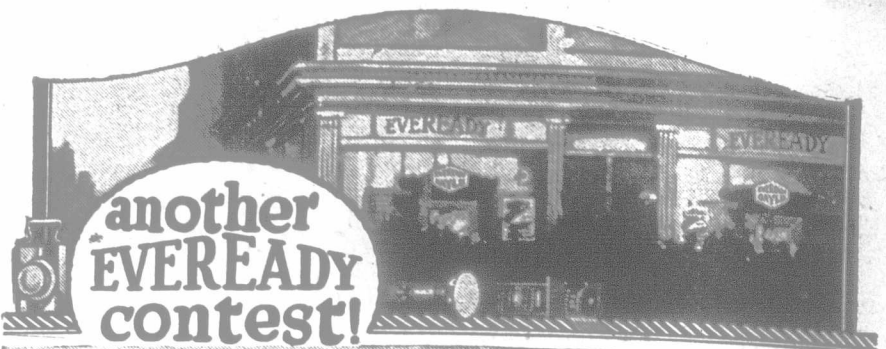


NORTHERN ONTARIO

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

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,

HON. MANNING DOHERTY,
Minister of Agriculture,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.



another
EVEREADY
contest!

\$10,000⁰⁰ In Cash Prizes

\$3,000.00 First Prize for a Thought

103 other prizes from \$1,000 to \$10.00

ANOTHER Eveready contest! Another chance to win a big cash prize! Another incentive for active-minded men, women, boys and girls—for everybody with imagination.

On June 1, Daylo dealers throughout the United States and Canada will display in their windows the new Daylo Contest Picture. It has no title. The story it tells is a great big interesting, intensely human one. A thousand different people will see a thousand different stories in the picture. The story the picture tells you may be the most interesting—the prize winner—the story that may be worth \$3000.00 to you.

If your answer doesn't win first it may win the second prize—\$1000.00—or one of the 102 other prizes, none less than \$10.00.

Go to the store of a Daylo dealer. Study the picture in the window and write, on a contest blank which the dealer will give you, what you think the letter says. Use 12 words or less. For the best answer that conforms to the contest rules, the winner will receive \$3000.00 in cash. Answers will be judged by the editors of LIFE. If two or more contestants submit the identical answer selected by the judges for any prize, the full amount of that prize will be paid to each.

Anyone may enter. There is no cost or obligation of any kind. Submit as many answers as you wish. But do not delay. Get an early look at the picture.

Then send in your answers. Contest closes midnight, August 1st.

TO DEALERS: There is still an opportunity to secure display and contest material for this record-breaking event. Write to the following address:

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY
Limited

Toronto, Ontario

List of Prizes

- 1 First Prize \$3000.00
- 1 Second Prize \$1000.00
- 3 Prizes of \$500.00 each 1500.00
- 4 Prizes of \$250.00 each 1000.00
- 5 Prizes of \$200.00 each 1000.00
- 10 Prizes of \$100.00 each 1000.00
- 20 Prizes of \$50.00 each 500.00
- 20 Prizes of \$25.00 each 500.00
- 50 Prizes of \$10.00 each 500.00
- 104 Prizes Total \$10,000.00



This Sign

on the window identifies Daylo dealers throughout the country who have contest blanks for you and the new Daylo Contest Picture on display. If you need new batteries for your flashlight, dealers displaying this sign can furnish you with the best—the long-lived Tungsten Battery.

A SPECIAL LUBRICANT FOR SEPARATORS

If you examine your separator—see the delicate balance of its fine mechanism—note the multitude of places exposed to friction—you will grasp the importance of using a correct lubricant.

IMPERIAL Standard Hand Separator Oil

penetrates between and thoroughly lubricates the close fitting bearings of separators. Keeps the separator running smoothly and easily. Prevents rust or corrosion.

Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed cans—sizes from 1 pint to 4 gallons.

"MADE IN CANADA"

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



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

PATENTS

Canadian, Foreign, Booklets Free.

EGERTON R. CASE, M.C.I.P.A. (Lond.)
10 Adelaide East TORONTO

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 10, 1920.

1446

EDITORIAL.

There is one kind of war that is justifiable—and that is war on weeds.

Buckwheat, millet, rape and sorghum can still be planted and a crop produced to augment the winter feed supply.

Never allow a crust to form in the corn field. Once a week is not too often to cultivate the corn through June and July.

Instal a water system so you will have running water in the home, and so the women folk will not have to be running to the well.

Get the haying machinery in readiness and order all necessary parts. It now requires weeks to procure repairs, where it formerly required days.

Keep all dairy utensils clean and sterilize them frequently, remembering all the time that sunlight is one of the best disinfectants and the cheapest we have.

Many good authorities are of the opinion that the peak of high prices has been reached. Banks are tightening up and urging caution on every hand. The next six months may witness considerable change.

The Farmer and Labor Government made a good showing in the first round. Progressive, honest, conscientious administration is all the Province asks for or expects, and farmers have shown themselves capable of providing such.

One effective method of reducing implement costs is to care for and preserve the machinery one already has. Sun, rain and wind destroy more implements than ever wear out on the farm. House the farm machinery and treat it to a coat of paint.

The development of our dairy industry and the revenue it brings to producers and to the nation will depend upon the quality of our products. Producers should do all in their power to deliver clean, wholesome milk, and then hold manufacturers and distributors accountable for the quality of the product delivered to consumers.

Much of the trouble, political and social, in Canada to-day is due to the inability of people generally to understand the viewpoint of the rural people. The population of Canada have their eyes turned in the wrong direction, and not until the productive and natural industries of this country are given the premier place will the problems definitely be solved.

Technical agriculturists have been advising and promoting organization among farmers for years, but, like the blacksmith's mare which goes unshod, they have never had an organization of their own. Last week trained agriculturists engaged in professional work met in Ottawa and laid the foundation of an organization that should do themselves and the whole industry good.

It has been many years since we have had such a dry May. It was a very unfavorable month for the hay crop, and steps should be taken this season to produce roughage, such as millet, etc., to augment the supply. The pastures, too, have been hard hit and only a very favorable summer in regard to moisture will bring them up to par. Rape will help to make the late summer and fall pasturage more succulent and nourishing.

The Price of Cheese.

Patrons of cheese factories will be glad that the British Government has de-controlled Canadian cheese on the British market, with the exception of Government cheese held in stock or purchased in advance. This will allow the Canadian cheese industry to return more nearly to normal after the more or less discouraging prices that have prevailed in Canada during the last three years. Nevertheless, it must be expected that the purchase of New Zealand cheese by the British Ministry of Food until August, 1921, will have a somewhat steadying effect on the price that can be secured for Canadian cheese in England, but it is gratifying to know at least that our cheese is subject to no further direct handicaps from control, and that consumers in England who like Canadian cheese will be permitted to buy it at whatever price they are willing to pay.

It was unfortunate that the cheese industry in Canada should have suffered a temporary setback during the war, because it has always been true that cheese production is the backbone of the dairy industry. Nevertheless, circumstances did bring about a decline in production and in 1918, as is shown by an article in this issue, which is the first of a series dealing with the problem of marketing milk, our production of cheese decreased by more than 20,000,000 pounds from a total of 194,000,000 pounds in 1917. Ontario, which produced 60 per cent. of Canadian cheese in 1917, dropped from 121,000,000 pounds to 107,000,000 pounds in the same period. Statistics will probably show that production for 1919 was still lower, and so far as we have gone in the season of 1920, a still further decrease has occurred, as evidenced by the fact that for the first three weeks of May, receipts of cheese at Montreal were 2,322 boxes behind last year. Of course, not all of this can be traced to food control in Britain. This year's deficit is practically all due to late pasture and feed scarcity. For the last few years, too, cheese factories have been experiencing rather severe competition from condenseries and milk-powder factories, a goodly number of which were not dependent upon the export market and for this reason, as well as because they were making a bid for an adequate supply of milk, they paid prices that injured some factories, while others were put out of business as cheese-producing centres. These new markets for milk which have been developing rapidly during the last five years will continue to compete with the old-established cheese industry, but whether the competition will prove too severe for the cheesemen is difficult to forecast. Certain it is that cheese will continue to be manufactured in very large quantities for the British market and for home consumption, and there seems no real reason why the cheese industry should not continue to flourish as it did for fifty years prior to the war. There could be and should be greatly increased consumption of cheese in Canada, and those who are interested in the cheese industry have a duty to perform in trying to bring this about. The level of prices now is little, if anything, above the cost of production to the average producer, but even before the war prices were steadily rising, and it is a long time since cheese was sold for eight and nine cents per pound. Consumers of cheese should always be willing to pay a fair price for it, and this will always be lost sight of in the maze of circumstances which has brought about the recent decline in production. It very probably will transpire that the methods in vogue on many farms and in many factories will need to be modernized. Such modernization is rapidly taking place even now, but there is still plenty of room for improvement.

There is need for a much better acquaintance with world market conditions. Last year much sentiment was aroused against our own Government at Ottawa and the British Government for the slump in cheese prices. Most of this agitation was misdirected and was

directly due to the irresponsibility of the large dealers and exporters, who created a purely artificial high-level price which was not warranted. This was repeated in the fall of 1919 and again this spring, and a review of the situation easily shows that the world's market for Canadian cheese was little more than 25 cents per pound all the time.

The profit in cheese-making does not depend only on the price of cheese. The real profit comes from the complete utilization of all by-products and the manufacture of a high-quality product from first-class milk. The fact that cheese-making is essentially a community business makes it a little more difficult to get the most out of it without determined co-operative organization, but the market is a large one and the business should continue to be satisfactory to enterprising factories and patrons who will realize their responsibility to the industry.

Farmers as Legislators.

The first Legislature in Canada to be guided through the political labyrinth of a session by a purely farmer and labor group has recently been prorogued, and the people of this and other provinces can now look back and form their own conclusions as to the results. Nothing sensational transpired during the session, but a fair amount of legislation was enacted. The outstanding feature of the term was the frank and open manner adopted by the Government, and the attempt made to get away from political bickering or sparring for position. This cannot fail to have its influence on the Opposition, and the whole demeanor of the House, because it always takes two to play the game, and when the Government is not always endeavoring to place the Opposition in an unfavorable position there is less politics indulged in and more business transacted. The verdict cannot be other than favorable when we consider that a green manager, in the person of the Premier, selected a green team and without preliminary training jumped at once into the game and began the series. We have never been enamored of group government or class representation, but where agriculture is the dominant industry in any riding it is undoubtedly right that the member from that constituency should come from the occupation predominating. The same is true of labor and other branches of society and industry. The recent session has demonstrated beyond a doubt the ability of farmers to represent rural constituencies and still possess the broader outlook which embraces a whole province and its people.

The Outlook for a Fruit Crop.

The fruit industry of Canada was terribly handicapped throughout the war on account of the frantic appeal sent out for cereals and meat products, and now when conditions should be normal the industry is threatened by a shortage of materials which are utilized in the absorption of a crop. It is generally considered that those who derive their revenue from the soil are more or less unaffected by labor troubles, in so far as they influence materials needed by agriculture. Such is not the case. The fruit crop of North America this year is likely to be affected to a considerable extent by the difficulties under which canning factories must operate, and these obstacles will have a marked effect on the marketing of the crop. A large portion of the fruit crop goes to market through the ordinary channels of trade. Nevertheless, the price is influenced to a large extent by the amount of fruit the canning factories can absorb. Sugar has risen to what some operators consider a prohibitive price; coal is high and scarce, and there is a shortage of cans. Only recently representatives of fourteen large canning industries met in New York and decided not to operate until cheaper sugar could be obtained. Michigan is one of the largest

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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canning-factory States in the Union, and, according to a State Farm Bureau report, the hundred plants in Michigan are short 27,600 tons of coal, 9,600,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,275 carloads of cans. Next to fruit itself these are the prime essentials of the canning industry, and the State Farm Bureau is making every effort through the proper channels to alleviate the situation. Conditions in the United States affect us very directly here, and every effort should be made by the authorities to see that no impediments are placed in the way of a complete and uninterrupted absorption of the crop.

Some Common-sense Health Doctrine.

BY SANDY FRASER.

"Weel, Jean," says I to the auld wumman, the ither day, "summer is at hand again and we're alive to see it. I've been thinkin', sometimes, in the course o' the past winter, that we'd be lucky to see spring, what wi' the 'flu' an' the dozen an' one ither things that are gaein' around these times, tryin' to cut short one's career before they hae their funeral expenses saved up. But maybe noo we'll be like that Irishman that said he noticed always that if he made oot to live through March he lived through the rest o' the year a'richt."

"It's terrible what sickness costs the world every year," returned Jean, takin' no notice o' my second-hand joke. "I was readin' somethin' on the subject juist yesterday. They say that the average is nine days sickness for each person in North America every year. That figures oot, it seems, to a total o' three million years lost time, on this continent, every twelve months. An' that's wi'oot counting the time wasted in nursing an' doctoring these people. The money loss, in wages an' doctor bills, comes to mair than two billion dollars."

"Bein' sick is juist about as expensive a luxury as a world-war then," says I.

"It is that," replied Jean. "And there's little mair necessity for one than the ither. Apart from an accident, noo an' again, it's wrang ways o' living that is at the bottom o' nearly all oor bad health an' shortened lives. And maist o' us think that all we hae to do is to rin awa' to the doctor for a bottle an' we'll be a'richt in the mornin'."

"But ye can't correct bad habits wi' medicine. The only way is to cut oot the wrong by puttin' in the right, and Nature will dae the rest. Ye can hardly help gettin' well if ye give Nature her way, an' a little time."

"Ye ken, Sandy," Jean went on, "that in some countries the people pay their doctors sae lang as everybody's well an' hearty, but as soon as onybody tak's sick the doctor's salary stops. It's an unco' guid plan, an' one that we ought to put intae practice in Canada. It's far easier an' cheaper than the auld way o' first

gettin' sick an' then payin' doctors an' buying medicine. I never did tak' much stock in medicine," says Jean.

"No," I remarked, "not since the time ye took that half-bottle o' mine that was left over after I'd had the 'grippe,' d'ye mind. Ye took it to keep it from being wasted, and it was about the only time I ever mind o' ye bein' sick."

Jean didn't seem to be listening, an' as soon as I stopped she started again. "I was readin'," she said, "that there are four things that we hae to pay attention to if we're gaein' to be healthy. They are position, diet, rest and exercise. As to the first, the article went on to say that if we could gae around on all fours, the way our animal ancestors did, we would probably be a



Fig. 1.—Moccasin Flower.

—Photo by Klugh.

guid bit healthier than we are. Standin' on oor hind legs, as we do, puts oor internal organs in an unnatural position, which causes no end of trouble. But we've got the habit noo, an' it's no' likely that mankind will ever go back to the auld style juist for the sake o' his health. The best he can do, under the circumstances, is to keep himsel' as straight as possible. It's this slouchy, stooped-over way o' gaein' aboot, that brings lots o' people to an untimely end.

"As to the second point, aboot the right kind o' food and sae on, it said that the people o' this country are in the habit o' eatin' a lot mair meat than did them any guid. Especially the grown-up folks. Young people can stand it better. But moderation's the word in any case."

"It seems that they hae been tryin' an experiment along this line wi' a cageful o' monkeys, in a museum in New York. They started in feeding them meat an'

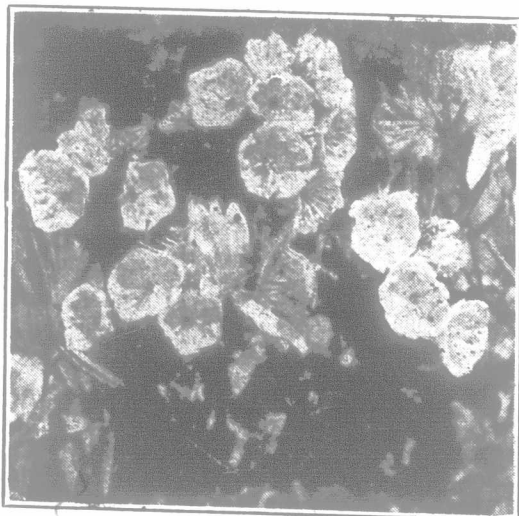


Fig. 2.—Crimson Laurel.

—Photo by Klugh.

beans an' strong food like that, an' kept it up for aboot a week. When the experiment started the monkeys were in guid spirits an' playin' around, as is their habit. But in a day or twa they seemed to quiet doon an' to be losin' interest in life, as ye might say. By the end o' the week they were each one sittin' in a corner, their heads in their hands, and not a word oot o' one o' them. They were juist a bunch o' pessimists, as the doctor said.

"But at the beginnin' o' the second week the bill o' fare was changed. From being meat-eaters they turned into vegetarians. And in two days the vegetable diet showed its good effect. The patients began to cheer up and by the end o' the week they were tearin' around again and as happy a crowd o' optimists as ever were oot o' jail."

"But, Jean," I ventured to say, "it might be that what was bad for monkeys might be guid for men, and"—"Hoot," she interrupts me, "There's no' that muckle difference between them, sae far as I've seen, as to effect the experiment to any degree."

"The third rule for health that I was gaein' to tell ye aboot was in relation to rest. It says that ye should rest up in the middle o' the day, as weel as to tak' seven or eight hours o' sleep at night. If ye can't sleep at noon ye should lie doon, onyway, and forget yer troubles for half an oor, or so. Ye'll be a better mon for the rest o' the day."

"That's the talk," says I. "I believe in the rest cure, a'richt."

"And the fourth, an' last, point," went on Jean, "has to do wi' exercise. It's juist as important as ony o' the ither."

"Not for me, Jean," says I, jumpin' up from my chair. "Or, if it is, it isn't necessary to talk aboot it. There isn't a farmer that I ken that is worth his salt, but gets mair exercise than he kens what to do with. Oot-door, regular exercise, winter an' summer, the farm's the place for that. I juist wish I could carry an insurance against gettin' ower muckle o' it. What is it that has stooped my shoulders an' bent my knees but regular an' lang-continued exercise? Tell me that," says I.

"Aye," returned Jean, "an', on the ither hand, if it hadn't been for yer oot-door life an' wark, ye might be in a lang box by this time, wi' yer shoulders an' yer knees straighter than ye'd like. Ye wern't juist that rugged an' hearty when ye first started in on the farm, forty years back. I mind that. For the man o' moderation an' common-sense there never was a better health resort established than the farm. But when he hae neither the one nor the ither o' these qualities he has to depend on doctors an' health-rules an' such like. That's why I hae been takin' the trouble to tell ye all this, ye see, Sandy."

Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M.A.

There are comparatively few birds whose notes can be set down in syllables with sufficient success that anyone reading the syllables can recognize the song on hearing it. One species, however, with which this can be done is the Maryland Yellowthroat, whose song is an emphatic "Witchety-witchety-witchety." This species is an inhabitant of bogs and swales from Labrador to British Columbia, and is far more often heard than seen, because of its habit of dodging in and out among the shrubbery. If, however, when we hear the song near at hand we remain perfectly still, and make a faint squeaking noise, we shall get a good look at this handsome little bird when it comes to satisfy its curiosity as to the origin of these squeaking notes. This method of calling by making a squeaking noise with the lips, much in the manner that we often call a dog, is very valuable in the study of birds, as all our smaller species of birds may be brought into view, close at hand, in this way.

The male Maryland Yellowthroat in spring is olive green above, with a broad black band through the eye to the neck, and a black forehead, the black band being bordered above with ashy-gray. The chin, throat, breast and under tail-coverts are rich yellow, fading into whitish on the abdomen. The wings and tail are brownish, glossed with olive. The female lacks the definite black and ash of the head, her crown is brownish, and the yellow of the under parts is paler. The length of this species is from four and three-quarters to five inches.

The nest of the Maryland Yellowthroat is placed on the ground, and is composed of leaves and grass lined with fine grass, and is often partially roofed over. The eggs are from four to six in number and are white, sprinkled, chiefly at the larger end, with reddish-brown.

An extremely attractive flower, which grows in bogs from Newfoundland to the Mackenzie River District is the Moccasin Flower or Stemless Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium acaule*. This species is from eight to twelve inches in height, and has two large leaves at the base of the flower-stalk. The fact that the flower-stalk arises from the ground and does not, as in the case of the other Lady's Slippers, branch off from a leafy stem, is the origin of one of its common names—the Stemless Lady's Slipper. The sac-shaped labellum of this species is crimson-pink, and has a longitudinal slit on the upper surface. This flower is pollinated by bees, which force their way in through the slit in the labellum. The recurved sides of the slit, coming together behind them prevents their egress by the same route that they entered, and they are obliged to squeeze through one of the two apertures at the back of the labellum. As they do so they come in contact with the anther which lies over this aperture and rub some of its sticky pollen off on their backs. When they visit the next flower of this species this pollen is scraped off on the stigma, which projects like a shelf in front of the anthers.

In our bogs there are a great many plants belonging to the Ericaceae or Heath Family; in fact, this family is made up chiefly of peat-bog plants. A very handsome species of this family is the Crimson Laurel, *Kalmia polifolia*. This species is a shrub about two feet in height with narrow, evergreen, opposite leaves whose edges are rolled back and whose lower surface is whitish. The flowers are crimson, or lilac-crimson, salver-shaped, and about half an inch across. The anthers of the ten stamens, which spread out like the spokes of a wheel from the centre of the flower, are held in little pockets in the corolla, and when they are mature and an insect visits the flower, they fly out of these pockets and dust the insect with pollen.

Another attractive shrub belonging to this family is the Labrador Tea. This species grows to a height of about three feet, has thick evergreen leaves which are densely clothed with rusty wool beneath, and bears terminal clusters of white flowers.

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THE HORSE.

Keep the collar and harness clean; it prevents many sores.

Be on hand when the mare foals but do not interfere unless assistance is necessary.

See that the in foal mare gets some grass; it is a gentle laxative and a good tonic for the digestive system.

Assist the young foal to get the first milk of the dam; it is necessary to start the digestive system of the foal functioning properly.

Use a fly repellent on the horses several times each day. Fighting flies is more wearisome than drawing the implements.

Feed Colts Well to Make Big Horses

Exercise is very necessary for the brood mare right up to foaling time, as it makes parturition more easy, and my belief is that a stronger foal is the result.

Immediately at birth take measures to prevent joint ill, the worst plague of foals, by using a disinfectant. A good treatment is to paint the navel with iodine to kill germs that may happen to be there, then dust with a drying powder daily for a few days. Watch the colt for constipation or diarrhoea. Give castor oil, one tablespoonful, also an injection of warm water, for constipation. Reduce the amount of milk the colt is getting and give it a dose of castor oil, which will remove the matter causing diarrhoea.

The mare and foal should run on pasture when the colt is two days old, and should be brought in at nights off the damp ground for at least two weeks. If the mare is not wanted for work, leave them on the pasture and feed, morning and night, a ration of bran and oats to the mare. At four weeks the colt will show signs of eating, and when brought in off pasture, should be given a box of its own to eat out of. Gradually increase the amount of feed until half a gallon of oats and bran is reached; also provide a little hay.

A colt should not be weaned until four months old, and if it has been getting such feed as is mentioned here it will not be checked in its growth. Weaning should take two weeks at least and then turn him out on pasture with other colts if possible, but not with its mother, for sometimes they will let them suck, and it is very hard to break them of the habit.

Never stop feeding a colt, because that is what makes the horse. When cold weather comes put them in at nights in a roomy, well-bedded box stall. Some people never think of bedding but it is very important.

I disagree with people that advise tying colts up. They should not be tied until the second winter, even though a little harder to handle. Turn them out always if the weather is fit for exercise—Nature's best medicine for growing colts. Give them plenty of clean, fresh water at least three times a day. Oat sheaves at noon, hay at five, and about one-half gallon of whole oats mixed with two handfuls of bran at night, with a big forkful of oat straw. In the morning feed them their ration of grain and some hay.

Try to breed mares in June to have May colts, as green grass is the best feed both for mare and foal.

Man.

C. W. M.

Watch for Navel Ill and Diarrhoea.

To those farmers who are in such a position that they do not require the services of their mares for summer work, little advice need be given, provided, of course, that the mares are in good condition at time of foaling, i. e., neither too fat nor too thin, and that good pasture and water are abundant. In any case, however, a liberal feed of oats to the mare, once or twice a day, to keep up her flesh and stimulate the milk flow, is an added advantage, even though not imperative. The majority of farmers, however, who have only a limited number of horses, and wish to derive the greatest amount of usefulness and profit from them, are obliged to work their brood mares. To my way of thinking, early in June is the ideal time for the average working mare to foal. The rush of seeding is past then, and we should be able to give the mare a few week's well-earned rest. The pasture is also at its best then, providing the best milk-producing ration for the mare, as well as providing roughage for the young, growing colt. By all means, give the mare a few days' rest before foaling, and let her run at pasture; it makes an ideal place for the mare to foal in, and the green grass will act on her as a gentle laxative and put her internal organs in good condition for the coming ordeal. Assuming the colt to have been safely born—and it is good practice to be around at foaling time or soon after, in case of possible trouble—the first thing to do is to prevent infection of the navel. If at pasture, trouble is not liable to occur, but if in a stable, treatment is advisable. The navel and surrounding parts may be painted with tincture of iodine, or if it is not available, with oil of tar or a solution of creolin (2 or 3 per cent.). Treatment to be effective should be continued till the navel cord is quite dried up. Secondly, watch for constipation or diarrhoea. If the bowels are not moved, say, before twenty-four hours, give a dose of castor oil, about two tablespoonfuls. The same amount of butter will do if castor oil is not available, and each should be accomplished by a warm water injection. For diarrhoea give the same dose of castor oil and reduce the quantity of milk received.

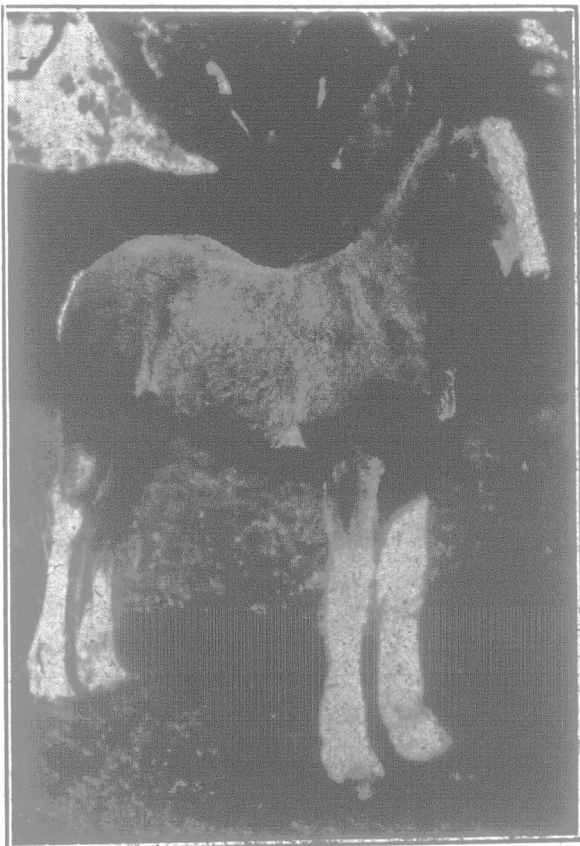
After a few week's rest the mare may be put to light work, the colt being kept in a box stall. Make a point

of taking the mare to the colt in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon, whenever possible, for the first few weeks, being careful not to let the colt suck till the mare cools off. Provide an extra large oat box for the mare, and feed her a little extra; the colt will soon learn to feed with her, and her ration may be increased as the colt gets older. Unless absolutely necessary, do not wean the colt until winter sets in, and then wean him gradually. Feed the colt liberally with hay, with a little green sheaf, too, if you have it, and give him a fair amount of oats and bran—two parts of oats to one of bran. Let him suck only twice a day at first, then only once, and gradually accustom him to do without any at all. Liberal feeding of grain will do him no harm, as a colt will seldom eat too much, and if weaned in the above manner, his growth will not be checked very much.

With regard to exercise, let him have an hour or more outside every day, if the weather is not too severe. Inside, let him have the run of a large box stall. Watch carefully for any sign of lice, and treat them to a dose of 5 per cent. creolin if they appear, and if at all possible, don't have him in a stable alone. Company helps to keep him both lively and interested, and if you have colts about his own age, by all means keep them together.

Sask.

H. J. Y.



A Strong, Sturdy Foal.
Indicating good parentage and proper care.

LIVE STOCK.

If you intend exhibiting stock at the fairs this year it is none too early to commence training and fitting it.

Spray the hog pens occasionally with lime and a good disinfectant. This will help keep vermin in check.

Improve the quality of live stock and grain and you greatly increase the value of the returns per acre of the farm.

At McCray's Hereford sale twenty sons of Perfection Fairfax sold for \$149,950, and the herd of 120 head averaged \$2,749.

No matter how good a feeder a man may be he is not the one to look after a herd if he is rough and boisterous with stock.

A record of dates of service, birth and name of sire used is important and should be kept with a grade herd as well as with one that is pure-bred.

The scrub bull never helps anyone to rise on the ladder of successful stock raising. His presence in the herd has a detrimental effect. Boost for better bulls.

We understand that wool growers are standing by their own wool selling and grading organizations. A large amount of wool has already been consigned to the grading station at Guelph.

The cattle usually respond to kindness more readily than to cuss words and a whack from a stick. Keep your temper in check when around stock. Go to the woods if you must give vent to surplus energy.

When purchasing pedigreed stock consider the quality and character of the top bull in the pedigree. Very little of the blood of ancestors below the sixth generation courses in the veins of the individual. Then, why lay so much stress upon the dam ten or twelve generations back and ignore the top bulls?

According to reports, considerably fewer stockers and feeders have been moving to country points in Canada as compared to last year. This may influence the price of finished cattle in the fall.

Holding cattle and hogs after they are finished sometimes reimburses the owner, but in many cases it pays best to sell when the animal is conditioned rather than holding for something better. That higher price may never come.

At a wool sale in Boston recently only twenty-five per cent. of the offerings were placed, and then at ten to twenty per cent. below April sale prices. A combination of conditions is depressing the wool market for the present at least.

Is it profitable to pay five hundred dollars for a bull whose progeny are worth ten dollars apiece more at one year than the progeny of a one-hundred-dollar sire? There is oftentimes more than ten dollars difference in the value of the progeny.

Many men first started on the road to success when they borrowed money to buy good stock. It is much easier to borrow money for breeding stock now than it was a couple of decades ago. What is keeping you from having a better herd of stock?

Young pigs do better in the open than when confined to a small, dirty pen. A few boards in the corner of the paddock to give shade and turn the rain so that the sleeping quarters will be dry, is all the pen needed for the sow and litter during the summer.

The Live-Stock Commissioner informs us that there has been a falling off in exports of cattle to United States during the present year amounting to 63 per cent. as compared with last year. The chief factors influencing this reduction in trade is high costs and interference with the movement of rolling stock on account of strikers.

The present unsettled condition of things the world over is no logical excuse for breeders of pure-breds or commercial stock marking time. Improve the quality and then improve some more. There are altogether too many mediocre animals on Canadian farms, which lose money for their owners, and are a poor advertisement for the industry.

Those attending to stock should remember that attention to details is very important if success is to be attained. The old proverb illustrates this:

"For want of a nail the shoe is lost,
For want of a shoe the horse is lost,
For want of a horse the rider is lost,
For want of the rider the battle is lost."

Just because of a little carelessness many a valuable animal is lost.

The 1920 Wool Situation.

The wartime prices for wool have had a tendency to make sheep owners forget what wool actually sold for in pre-war days, and has spoiled them for the lower prices which they may have to accept for the 1920 clip. Wool dealers are moving very cautiously, and in some cases buyers are being called in or advised to buy sparingly at prices low enough to play safe. At wool sales, in markets like Boston, the price has been anything but encouraging; in fact, manufacturers have been so reticent about buying that the May sales were disappointing, much of the wool offered not being sold even at prices considerably lower than those paid for April sales. It seems that there is a large surplus of last year's clip on hand, especially of the coarser grades of wool, and now that the present clip is finding its way to the market there is some difficulty in getting what is deemed by the producer to be a reasonable price. It is another case of supply and demand ruling the market. However, with the present price and the minimum amount of wool incorporated in even the high-priced cloth, one would wonder that there would be a surplus of wool on hand. With the cotton crop none too promising, and the price of that commodity soaring, it is but reasonable to expect that a larger percentage of wool will be utilized in clothing material in the near future. While trade as a whole is very dull and listless, and there is no activity such as was shown at this season in other years, one should not become too pessimistic as regards the future of the sheep industry. There is no class of farm stock which can be reared as cheaply or housed as inexpensively as sheep. With mutton at the present price, and wool at figures quoted this spring, the flock is remunerative, although not to the same extent as during the past two years. The stock of last year's clip on hand, and the apparent impossibility of realizing on it at the moment, is one reason for the present state of affairs. Another very potent factor is the tightening of the money market in Canada, United States, and Great Britain. With large loans rather hard to get, and the uncertainty of conditions, men are loath to take a chance on future changes. Some predict that there will be a strengthening in the demand for wool in the course of a few months, although one is not safe in making any predictions in these abnormal times.

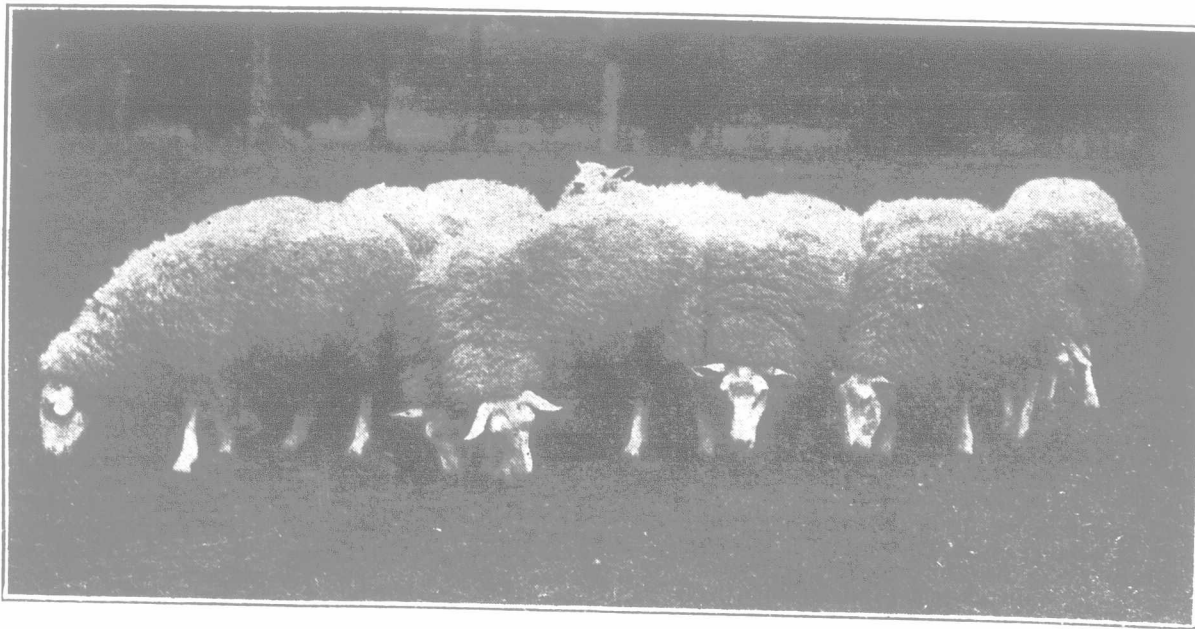
It is quite possible that the grower who consigns his wool through his local sheep breeders' association so that it can be held until such time as the market takes on a healthier tone will benefit. Then, too, by selling on a graded basis each grower realizes full value, not only for his flock, but on his effort toward improvement and establishing proper business methods.

in connection with the sheep enterprise. The man with the lower grade may not receive as much per pound as the one with the high grade, but he will receive all that the market will allow and what he loses in price per pound may to a certain extent be made up in weight of fleece.

Some coarse wool men have complained that they could have realized more on their wool sold on a flat basis during the past few years, than when disposed of through the co-operative. This may be true, but there is another side to the question. What would the dealers and jobbers have paid on a flat basis had it not been for the competition given by the sheep breeders associations of the different provinces having the wool collected at central points and there graded and sold on the best market. During the war there apparently has been an increasing demand for the finer grades, although no farther back than four years ago the demand for the various grades was just the reverse. In 1916 and 1917 there was a demand for fabrics made from the coarser wools, which naturally made the price exceptionally good. When this demand for war purposes ceased there was the civilian population to cater to, and they, owing to prosperous times, demand the finest quality available. There is no telling how soon public opinion will turn in the other direction and create a demand for the coarser fabrics in place of the finer. This is no time for wool producers to forsake their organizations. It is by sticking together through thick and thin that the benefit of organizing is obtained. The prices quoted this spring might be a lot worse than they are. Under date of May 27 the Dominion Live Stock Branch sends out the following report regarding wool prices. "Eastern reports would indicate that dealers are offering 30 cents flat in the Maritime, and 35 cents flat in Eastern Ontario, and that the mills are offering 40 to 45 cents for delivered wools. Some mills are reported to have offered 51 to 52 cents for medium combing wool, but the trade in graded wools has not commenced for this season's clip. Some good clips have been sold locally at 45 cents. Some dealers are talking of prices even lower than 30 cents, especially where there is a great proportion of coarse combing wool. No quotations are reported from the West for the past week." These prices are considerably lower than what have been offered the past few years. However, there will always be a demand for woolen goods and this demand will increase as the price of clothing and yarns seeks a normal level. The present prices should not lead anyone to reduce the size of his flock, or deter others from establishing flocks. It is hardly likely that present prices will ever again prevail.

Look Well to Quality and Constitution.

Those who have made a study of breed families will have noted that the popularity of families rises and falls. One family may be riding the crest of popularity for a number of years, but gradually it weakens and the members of the family become less in demand. In fact, the family almost becomes extinct, even though big prices are offered for the progeny. A very good instance of this is the Bates Duchesses. For a time no family of Shorthorns equalled them in popularity and fabulous prices were paid on the continent and also in England for animals carrying Duchess blood. As time went on the number of representatives dwindled to a very small number, partially through accident, dis-



A Flock of Splendid Leicester Ewes.

ease and non-breeding females. It is quite possible for a certain family of live stock to become too popular. When the public are falling over themselves to purchase representatives of this family, the breeders have a tendency to so pamper the stock that it becomes weakened constitutionally, and finally a large number of shy breeders and non-producers crop out; or, on the other hand, the high fitting and weakened constitution may give disease an excellent opportunity to get in its deadly work. These are two ways in which a fashionable family gradually becomes extinct and one of capacity and vigorous constitution which possibly has been receiving but little recognition gradually comes into the limelight. The blood of the animal may be of the very best, but if the animal hasn't got that robust constitution and the ability to produce progeny each year it is not of much account to the live-stock industry. It is quite possible for an animal to be well fitted and kept in the pink of condition without injuring its reproductive power, but some men become so carried away with certain



Hogs Take Advantage of a Wallow on a Hot Day.

characteristics or traits that they lose sight of the essential and vital points. We want our stock to have good form and to look well, but of what value are they if they cannot reproduce their kind. Men in the pure-bred as well as in the commercial live-stock business must look well to the constitution and vigor of their breeding stock, and endeavor to keep it as free from contagious disease as possible. Contagious abortion, calf scours, and tuberculosis have made inroads into many valuable herds. To send out breeding stock that are known to be diseased or from herds in which the disease is prevalent, is little short of a crime against one of the most important industries in the country. Continual vigilance, and weeding out of weak, inferior animals will help reduce the prevalence of these diseases, but so long as breeders will sell diseased animals to an unsuspecting public, just so long will the industry be jeopardized. It is regrettable that there are breeders so short-sighted as to work entirely for their own interests without a thought of the other fellow, or of the industry.

Canadian live-stock men are favorably situated and have a golden opportunity to become the breeders of high-class breeding stock, not only to establish new herds within our borders but in countries beyond the seas. Scotland and England are recognized as the breeding ground of high-class stock for practically the entire world. There is room for Canada to occupy a similar place, if her live-stock men are men of vision and integrity. The demand is continually increasing for higher class stock. New countries of vast areas are awakening to the fact that blood counts in live stock, and reports show that they are prepared to pay high figures for individuals of the right quality. Breeding stock from Canada has met with favor across the line, but we have not enough good stuff to go around, and the unscrupulousness of some breeders would soon kill an export trade even if we had the surplus unless held in check by rigid regulations. A united effort is needed on the part of live-stock breeders, the Government, and the public generally to encourage the breeding and keeping of the best individuals in Canada, and the stamping out of all forms of disease, so that in the future our stock may be eagerly sought after by many without as well as within our borders.

Losses and Gains in Dehorning Steers.

BY PROF. WADE TOOLE, O. A. C.

Feeders, drovers, and packinghouse men generally consider horns on feeding cattle more or less of a liability. The industrial and development council of the meat packers of Canada state that 70,000 pounds of beef with a value of approximately \$1,750,000 are lost each year through injuries due to horns. At the Ontario Agricultural College during the past winter fourteen steers running in weight from 670 lbs. up to 1,030 lbs. were dehorned on December 19th. These steers were rising two years old, and took in all classes including three dairy-bred steers, three scrub steers, three grade Shorthorn steers, three Hereford-Shorthorn cross-bred steers and a pure-bred Hereford and a pure-bred Shorthorn. There was also in the lot a pure-bred Angus steer which gave some check on the gains which have been made had dehorning not been done. We were anxious to know just how much steers of this class in good condition would be set back by dehorning. As previously stated the horns were taken off on December 19th. The following week the Angus steer, which, of course, did not require the operation, gained 25 lbs.; the Hereford steer lost 4 lbs.; and the Shorthorn steer neither gained nor lost in weight. Cross-bred steers lost on an average of 50 lbs. each, due largely to the fact that one of the steers became excited and his loss ran up to 80 lbs. The grade steers lost 28.3 lbs. each, the scrubs 15 lbs. each and the dairy steers 14 lbs. each. Two groups made small gains during the second week after dehorning and two groups lost only 3.3 lbs. per steer. The group containing the steer which became rather unmanageable lost an average of 36.6 pounds. During the third week all groups but one were making good average gains. Our conclusions were that dehorning does not set the steers back very much provided it is quickly and quietly done. However, these results are sufficient to show the importance of using a little caustic potash on the scurs before the feeder calf is two weeks old to stop the growth of horns and render later dehorning unnecessary. It took just about two weeks before most of the steers were again making normal gains and in that time the Angus steer had gained 45 lbs. It pays to stop the horns on the young calves but if this is not done it will certainly pay to dehorn later because while these steers lost, on the average, 32 lbs. each before they started to gain when sold on the market they brought a half cent per lb. more than they would have done had they not been dehorned and all risk of losses from bruising and tearing due to horns was eliminated.

Cost of Keeping Pigs.

Comparatively few hog feeders keep definite records of what it actually costs to keep a brood sow during the gestation period, and while she is raising her litter. If more accurate accounts were kept the farm business might be reorganized and possibly placed on a more paying basis. We realize that it is rather difficult to keep track of all the feed, especially where it is home-grown. However, as the grain is taken from the granary to be chopped a pretty good estimate could be arrived at as to the amount used. As the cost of keeping a sow and raising a litter differs a good deal on various farms, owing to the management, kinds of feed used, and the thriftiness of the animals, figures arrived at by one feeder would merely serve as a guide for others. E. Ashley, a New Brunswick farmer, gives the following figures as to the returns from a brood sow. During the summer of 1919 the sow ran on pasture and farrowed a litter of nine pigs, which were sold when three weeks of age for three dollars apiece. This is rather a low figure, but the price of young pigs differs in different localities. During the gestation period and while feeding the pigs, \$23.05 worth of feed was consumed. Shorts and barley meal were fed and charged at the market price. Thus it will be seen that there was very little to credit to labor, pasture, or to allow for interest on buildings, etc. During the winter of 1919-20 the sow farrowed eleven pigs. These were sold at eight dollars apiece, and feed bill, including service fee, was \$35.75. Feed flour, barley meal and shorts were fed. This would leave \$52.25 to pay for roots fed, labor, etc. Unless one keeps records they have little idea as to the amount of feed which a sow and litter will take, especially if given sufficient to keep them in good condition.

Mr. Ashley raised two pigs in 1919 and fed middlings, shorts, oil cake, feed flour, a little bran, and some barley meal. These pigs were valued at \$5 apiece, and consumed \$40.75 worth of feed, making a total cost of \$50.75 without allowing anything for the skim-milk fed. One of these pigs dressed 169 pounds, and the other 186 pounds. At 22 cents a pound, which was the market price at the time, the receipts amounted to \$78.10. The expenses being \$50.75, left a balance of \$27.35 to pay for skim-milk, labor, interest on investment, etc. These pigs have given a larger profit than many hog feeders have received. As was stated before, the net returns depend a good deal upon the ability of the man to feed properly and upon the thriftiness of the hogs.

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Angus Sale at Toronto.

On Wednesday, June 2, the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association held a very successful sale at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, when 53 head were disposed of at an average of \$334.25. The consignors put some of their best stock into the sale, and the purchasers got good value for the prices paid. Not only were many of the individuals consigned to the sale of show-ring calibre, but many had already won laurels in the show-ring or were the progeny of noted show animals. The stock was all brought out in excellent condition, and was a credit to the consignors. Several of the consignors materially helped the sale by bidding on some of their fellow-breeders' stuff to further strengthen their own herds. Colonel McEwen took home with him a two-year-old heifer consigned by Larkin Farms. She was of the Pride of Aberdeen family, and was a straight, typey individual. The Colonel also secured the yearling imported bull, Idealist of Maisemore, bred by J. J. Criddle, of Maisemore Park, Gloucester, and consigned to the sale by H. Fraleigh, of Forest. This young herd sire has good conformation and excellent breeding. His sire is Evercalm, a son of Everwise, which is a noted grand champion. The dam has many first-prize ribbons to her credit, and is by the champion Electric Bell. Colonel McEwen is fortunate in having this imported bull to use as junior sire at Alloway Stock Farm. The price paid was \$900. L. Matthews secured several choice young cows for Howard Fraleigh's herd of Forest. Witch of Sunny Acres, consigned by G. C. Channon, is a very promising two-year-old, and is a show proposition. Miss Beauty, a three-year-old, consigned by J. D. Maitland, of Elora, also goes to the Fraleigh herd. She is a low-set, thick heifer with splendid capacity and quality. Mr. Maitland took home with him Middlebrook Beauty 8th, consigned by Lowe & Heibin, of Elora. This is a particularly choice individual whose dam was grand champion Angus female at the C. N. E., 1919. G. C. Channon secured Queenston Roberta. She is a ten-year-old cow, but the kind that leaves show stuff. John Lowe paid \$300 for Rosalind of Glencairn, a seven-year-old cow that would look good in any herd. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, bought the highest-priced female, paying \$570 for Elm Park Rosebud 28th. She is a three-year-old, consigned by G. C. Channon. She gives promise of developing into a wonderful cow. She is in calf to Idolmere 5th. Sir Edmund Walker purchased several animals for his farm at Lefroy. B. Blackburn, of Uxbridge, was quite an extensive buyer and secured several real bargains, among which was Linda of Sunny Acres, a deep, thick, low-set individual that is a credit to any herd. Miss Beauty 2nd, consigned by J. D. Maitland, went to Mr. Blackburn. She is about fourteen months old, but showed a great deal of quality and breed character.

There was a large crowd in attendance at this sale, and bidding was fairly brisk on most of the stock. J. J. Yerian, of Iowa, was in the box and handled the sale to the satisfaction of all present. The following is a list of the animals sold, together with the prices obtained:

Table with columns for animal names and prices. Includes sections for MALES and FEMALES. Animals listed include Rosebud's Hero, Elm Park Edict, Justice of Aberdeen, Idealist of Maisemore, Glenore Tipp, and various females like Glencairn's Aberdeen Rose 2nd, Witch of Sunny Acres 2nd, Lady Drummin, etc.

Table listing animal names and prices. Includes Heather Lady 2nd, Emmeline of Balgavies, Elm Park Georgina, Alloway Errolline, Elm Park Witch 9th, Elm Park Rosebud 34th, Elm Park Beauty 12th, Kintro Fride, and Queen Easter 16th of Glengore.

Animal Diseases Eradication Board.

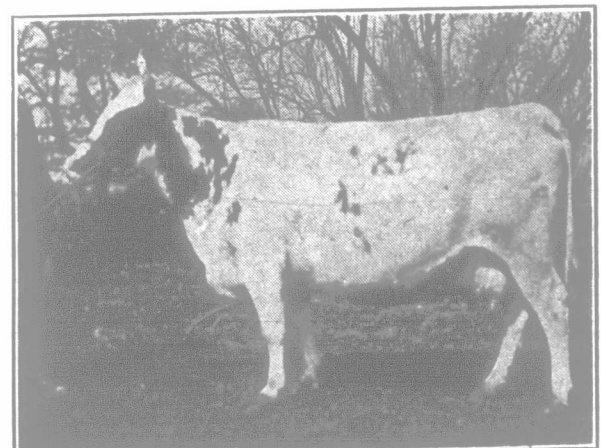
At a meeting held in Toronto on Thursday, May 27th, the final steps were taken in the organization of a body to be known as the "Animal Diseases Eradication Board." As its name implies, this Board has for its object the formation and carrying out of plans for controlling diseases of live stock in Canada, it being the intention to pay particular attention at this time to tuberculosis of live stock, a disease which contributes, to a greater extent than is generally recognized, to the spread of tuberculosis in human beings, besides causing an enormous economic waste of food products by reason of the necessity for condemning, as unfit for human food, carcasses or portions of carcasses of tuberculous animals.

The Board is composed of twelve members, four from the live stock associations, four from the meat packers, and four from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the headquarters of the Board will be at Ottawa. Co-operation with Provincial Governments, Railways, Banks, Press and public health bodies will be sought.

At the Toronto meeting, an Executive Committee of three members, one from each of the interests represented, was appointed to consider and make recommendations to the full Board with reference to the details of a plan of campaign for controlling this disease most effectively, the broad outlines of the plan having been agreed upon by the Board. These details will deal with the methods for obtaining the necessary funds for the work, the executive organization, the areas to be covered; the methods by which the work can best be carried on and the administration of any fund that may be established for the purpose.

The objects in view will involve hearty co-operation between the packers, the live stock men, the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the solid backing of all interested in the disease from the human as well as the live stock standpoints.

The preliminary meetings have indicated that there are good reasons to believe this co-operation will be secured. The plans are necessarily tentative but a great deal of progress has already been made, and after the representatives of the groups have had an opportunity to consult the executives and membership of the various associations it is expected that a full plan will be developed and details announced.



Lady May 2nd. A fine type of Record of Performance cow selling in the Ashworth sale on June 24; due to freshen the first week in June.

THE FARM.

Ten Ways to Kill an Association.

A county agent in New York State has figured out and tersely set down ten ways to kill an association. If you want to kill your club, try them; if you want to see it live these points suggest what not to do:

- 1. Don't come to the meetings.
2. But if you do come, come late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office as it is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; if you are, do not attend the committee meeting.
7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things ought to be done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the association is run by a clique.
9. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay at all.
10. Don't bother about getting new members. "Let George do it."

THE DAIRY.

After Effects of Milk Fever in Dairy Cows.

By "WHIP."

Mammitis, or an inflamed condition of the udder, does not and cannot continue indefinitely. In a reasonable length of time, (unless death has resulted from exhaustion or complications), either with or without treatment the acute inflammation begins to subside and this continues until practically all inflammatory action has ceased. The subsidence of inflammation is not by any means associated with complete recovery and normal activity of the gland or glands that were involved. The inflammation may terminate in resolution, which, in severe cases, seldom occurs without prompt treatment; atrophy; induration; suppuration; gangrene; or even in the death of the animal.

Inflammation is said to have terminated in "resolution" when the parts involved have regained their normal condition; in other words, it has terminated in "a complete recovery." Of course, treatment is always directed with this termination in view. Though the subsidence of fever and diminution of the swelling are in themselves favorable symptoms, yet they may be deceptive with regard to thorough resolution; and it must be recognized as more favorable when the tissue of the quarter or quarters affected resumes its softness and suppleness, rather than when the swelling subsides rapidly and more or less harness still remains. It is scarcely necessary to state that the return of the normal secretion to the affected glands is a most favorable sign, though in many cases this may not occur rapidly. For several days—from ten to twenty, or even longer—the fluid obtained from the teat or teats of the affected quarter or quarters may remain watery, or even serous and curdled, and contain but little cream. But it gradually improves, recovers its usual composition and increases in quantity, until it does not differ in amount and quantity from that furnished by the other quarters of the mammae. It occasionally happens, however, that with regard to the secretion of milk, though the glands have regained their normal size and softness, they do not acquire their full functional activity until the next period of lactation. In such cases complete recovery appears to take place during the period when the cow is dry. In the most favorable cases it generally requires four to five weeks before resolution is complete.

Atrophy.—A lessening in volume, a shrinking of the gland or glands involved generally occurs when resolution is not complete. All indications that resolution is about to result are present, though the change occurs very slowly, the milk does not return to normal—recovery is not complete. The activity of the secreting cells of the gland, more or less decreased by proliferation of the interstitial connective tissue or the inflammatory exudate that occurred in their interior, are no longer capable of performing their full function; and in proportion as these products of inflammation are absorbed after its subsidence, so does the diseased gland diminish in volume, the mammae becomes deformed and unsymmetrical, the teat retracts and usually assumes an abnormal direction, and but little milk can be obtained from it. The partial or complete loss of the function of a quarter, of course, is a somewhat serious termination, as the supply of milk becomes materially diminished, but the other quarters sometimes materially compensate by increased activity and the general health of the animal is not interfered with.

Treatment.—In cases where partial activity remains it may be gradually increased by frequent massaging of the quarter and regularly drawing the milk secreted, but where total inactivity is present nothing can be done. In either case the quarter may again become normally active at the next period of lactation, while in other cases it may remain permanently inactive.

Induration, a chronic enlargement and hardening of a portion or portions of the quarter or quarters affected, is not an uncommon termination of mammitis. This termination may be suspected when the inflammation persists in a somewhat acute manner beyond eight or ten days. Then the general symptoms diminish, the patient suffers less pain, appetite and rumination return, inflammation subsides, yet the gland does not regain its healthy character. The morbid products of inflammation are partly absorbed, but in different parts of the substance of the gland there are more or less voluminous, well-defined and rounded masses which are quite hard and apparently adherent to the surrounding tissues. These are evidently indurated lobules which have not undergone resolution, and their secretory power is, therefore, partially or totally lost. In many cases the enlargements can be readily detected by sight, while in others in which the enlargements are not great and are deep seated it requires manipulation to detect them.

Treatment is often very unsatisfactory. If a lobe be wholly indurated its function is entirely gone; if only partially involved it may be possible to retain activity in the non-involved secreting cells. Treatment is directed to arrest the process of induration and cause a diminution of the indurated masses. Hence absorbents are used both locally and internally. For this purpose an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with two ounces of vaseline, is generally used for local treatment. Some of this is well rubbed into the indurated portions once daily, and forty to sixty grains of iodide of potassium is given in damp feed, or mixed with a little water and given as a drench three times daily. In cases where this decreases the appetite the dose must be reduced. Treatment must be continued for a considerable length of time, as quick

results are not likely to be noticed, and, as stated, treatment is often very unsatisfactory.

Suppuration, or the formation of abscesses containing pus, often appears as a sequel to mammitis. There may be one or more abscesses, and they vary in size and situation. Sometimes they appear immediately beneath the skin. In other cases they are more deep seated, as in the connective tissue which separates the glands or in the glandular tissue, while in rare cases they are formed in the connective tissue between the udder and the abdominal walls. Suppuration usually commences from the eighth to the twelfth day. It is marked by an increase in the symptoms of mammitis, the temperature, swelling and pain becoming more marked. If the abscess in process of formation is superficial, the pain, swelling and redness are greatest at a certain point; there the skin is at first a bright red, but changes to a violet hue, and at the same time this part becomes more prominent and circumscribed. Fluctuation can soon be detected by careful manipulation, and if the abscess be not lanced it will soon burst and allow escape of pus. Then the febrile symptoms diminish (unless other abscesses are forming) and the general symptoms improve; the swelling in the gland subsides, and pain diminishes; pus escapes from the opening for two or three weeks, finally ceases and the wound heals. Recovery has taken place, and nothing abnormal remains save perhaps a small mass of indurated gland where the abscess has been, and the results are not generally very injurious or serious. This favorable termination, however, does not occur when the abscess or abscesses are developed in the inter-glandular tissue, or in that between the udder and the abdominal walls. Here the pus is deep-seated and burrows or spreads where the resistance is least; in this way it leads to the formation of sinuses or tubes, sloughing off the skin over a large and wide surface, isolating masses of the gland—thus destroying or severing their relations with neighboring parts, and causing their mortification and total

destruction. This mammary suppuration is always very serious, as, under the most favorable circumstances, it generally ends in the animal losing more or less of the gland; while in some cases it causes death from the violence of the inflammation and intensity of the pain, through exhaustion from long-continued and profuse suppuration, or from blood-poisoning from absorption of pus. When the abscess or abscesses are situated between the interstitial or lobular connective tissue, the case is no better, but perhaps worse. Owing to the nature and disposition of the tissues, which resist distension, the pain caused by the inflammation is most acute; while the process of suppuration destroys a greater or less number of the cells, and the pus being deep-seated is held long before it reaches the surface of the gland, causing great destruction of tissue in doing so. Sometimes the interstitial abscess opens into a milk sinus and its contents partly escape by the teat during milking. The pus is then mixed with the serum of the milk which may also contain clots, and shreds of glandular tissue, the fluid having an ammoniacal odor. The pain is less, but does not cease, and it is generally necessary to make an external opening to allow more free and complete evacuation of the matter. There is generally more destruction of tissue and healing is difficult and tedious, particularly in cases where pus escapes in the milk. Not infrequently there are many abscesses, in other cases one abscess succeeds another, owing to the presence of dead tissue in the mass of the gland. Even when the abscess opens externally, and the other quarters yield milk, the pus is, of course, liable to pass into it and render it unfit for use. Hence, during the whole of the suppurative period, the services of the cow as a milk producer are practically lost. Such milk usually has a grayish color and often a peculiar odor. What is known as a "cold abscess" is sometimes met with. It is due to the spontaneous softening of a chronic tumor or induration—the softening being due to fatty degeneration of the enlargement. The tumor loses

its hardness, and the softening process gradually extends; the skin covering the mass becomes pulpy and thin, and often the tumor opens spontaneously and externally, a thick, yellowish kind of pus escapes; while in other cases it evacuates itself into one of the milk sinuses.

Treatment.—Local treatment consists in locating the abscess or abscesses, and so soon as fluctuation can be detected by manipulation, lancing them and then flushing out the cavities two or three times daily with an antiseptic, as a three or four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. In most cases the application of hot poultices tends to hasten the formation of pus and also eases pain. Constitutional treatment consists in keeping up the animal's strength by feeding well, and, if necessary, by drenching with boiled flax seed or gruel. The appetite can be increased by giving a heaped tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts powdered gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda. In an endeavor to prevent blood poisoning, it is good practice to give internal antiseptics, as six drams hyposulphite of soda, or forty to sixty drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water, as a drench, three times daily.

Gangrene.—Mammitis sometimes terminates in gangrene or mortification of a part of the udder. If the whole udder be involved, it in most cases causes death. When the affected area is circumscribed, the part becomes cold and dark colored, gradually becomes detached from the healthy tissue, and usually the quarter or quarters affected drop off.

Treatment should be directed to keeping the parts clean and encouraging detachment of the involved portion by breaking down the tissues connecting the dead and healthy tissue, but this must not be done too early else blood vessels that are still active may be broken and dangerous hemorrhage result.

Finding a Market for Our Milk.

I.—THE CHEESE MARKET.

In 1916 there were 1,813 cheese factories in Canada that produced a total of 192,968,597 pounds of cheese, which, at the average price of 18 cents, possessed a total value of \$35,512,622. In 1917 there were 1,900 factories which produced 194,904,336 pounds of cheese worth \$41,180,623 at 21 cents per pound, while in 1918 there was a decrease of 15 in the number of factories and a total production of 174,881,957 pounds worth 22½ cents per pound, or a total of \$39,457,358. In 1917 the 1,900 factories were supplied with 1,727,171,366 pounds of milk by 67,030 patrons, while 38,344 other patrons supplied milk to 549 combined cheese and butter factories. Of the total cheese production of Canada, Ontario and Quebec furnish 97 per cent., while the Maritime provinces furnish somewhat more than half of the remaining 3 per cent. For the year 1900 the factory production of cheese in Canada is given as 220,883,269 pounds, while in 1904 Canada exported 233,980,716 pounds worth \$24,184,566. In 1917 our exports of cheese amounted to 180,733,426 pounds worth \$36,721,136 and in 1919, although the figures for production are not yet collected, our exports of cheese amounted to \$36,336,000. As noted above, Ontario and Quebec produce the milk of Canadian cheese. There were in 1917 a total of 923 cheese factories in Ontario utilizing 1,276,571,512 pounds of milk, while in Quebec 895 cheese factories received 409,243,347 pounds of milk. The production and value of cheese in these two Provinces for the years 1916-17-18 is shown in the accompanying table, while the production of cheese in Ontario during the year 1919 is estimated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to be only 102,700,000 pounds valued at 27 cents per pound, or a total of \$27,729,000.

Year	Ontario		Quebec	
	Production lbs.	Value \$	Production lbs.	Value \$
1916	126,015,870	23,312,935	61,906,750	11,245,104
1917	121,173,086	25,771,944	67,835,017	14,172,273
1918	107,886,724	24,356,019	62,070,162	13,976,866

The figures given above indicate that the 1918 production was something over 20,000,000 pounds less cheese over the whole of Canada than in 1917, and that practically two-thirds of this decrease occurred in the Province of Ontario. In spite of the fact that there was an increase in the 1917 production of cheese in Canada over 1916, the figures for Ontario show a decrease of 5,000,000 pounds, or the equivalent of the total production for one year of twenty-five 100-ton factories. Values, however, have increased to a very marked extent so that in spite of a decrease in Ontario of 18,000,000 pounds in two years, the total value of cheese produced actually increased by \$1,000,000. If the estimates of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1919 are correct, the decrease in production has amounted to over 23,000,000 pounds in three years, while the increase in total value is nearly \$1,500,000.

The figures given also indicate that cheese factories in Quebec are considerably smaller than the Ontario factories, and, according to a statement made by the General Cheese Inspector for the Province of Quebec,

Readers of this Department of "The Farmer's Advocate" are asked to carefully read the accompanying article, which is the first of a series that will appear in connection with the problem of marketing milk. The information for these articles was secured by an editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," who made many visits to various parts of Ontario at considerable cost in time and money. The opinions expressed we believe to be sound and constructive. The subject itself is big enough to warrant careful study by every dairy reader.

seventy factories went out of business in that Province last year, most of them small ones. In the Province of Ontario there are more than five times the number of factories east of Toronto that there are in the Western portion of the Province, but the latter have a larger average make per factory. In 1918 there were 787 factories in Eastern Ontario, as compared with 120 cheese factories and 18 combined factories in Western Ontario. The total production of cheese in Eastern Ontario for the season May to November, 1918, was 79,787,605 pounds, as compared with 19,038,788 pounds of cheese manufactured in Western Ontario for the same year. During this year there were only 8,041 cheese patrons in Western Ontario, as compared with 28,908 in Eastern Ontario. Northern Ontario had 24 factories supplied by 578 patrons, who delivered 8,545,663 pounds of milk for the manufacture of 837,414 pounds of cheese.

All the above figures have been given that the reader may to some extent appreciate the extent to which the cheese market provides an outlet for the milk produced by Canadian dairy farmers. It does return at the very least one-third of the total value of the dairy products produced in Ontario, which in 1919 was estimated at \$80,000,000, but the available figures seem to indicate that the proportion of the total value represented by cheese is decreasing with the opening up of other markets for milk. The manufacture of cheese in Canada dates back to 1864 when the first factory was built at Norwich, in Oxford county. The first cheese was exported in 1866 and for the next forty years the cheese industry in Canada grew very rapidly. The factory system of cheese manufacture was brought to Canada from the United States where a small export trade with England had been under way since between 1820 and 1840. Prior to 1851, however, the cheese was all made on the farms by the old process of stirring the curd. At that time the export trade had developed so that it was found profitable to cater to it and the factory system was started so as to produce uniform cheese of greater weights and different quality. Even then, however, the factories used the old method of stirring the curd as practiced on the farms, but in 1867 the English Cheddar system was introduced and has since become universal because of the fact that it produces the closer bodied cheese demanded by the export trade. It was natural that the English Cheddar system should be adopted in North America because of the similarity of climatic conditions and because it was easier to get information as to the process of manufacture of this cheese than of the kinds produced by other European countries, such as the Camembert and Roquefort of France, the Swiss cheese of Switzerland, the Edam and

Gouda of Holland, the Gorgonzola of Italy and the Limburger of Germany.

Anyone who has been closely associated with the cheese industry for many years or who has studied its development during the last half century will be inclined to view, with more or less dismay, any signs indicating a decline in this mainstay of Canadian dairying. There is no doubt that until recent years at least the export cheese trade has been the pivot around which the whole dairy industry in Canada has swung. At the same time it must be remembered that the manufacture of cheese is only a means for the disposal of the milk produced on our farms and that as soon as cheese no longer offers the most profitable outlet for milk it will be the part of wisdom to take advantage of another market. What we need to keep in mind is the fact that the export, or the world's market is the market that practically determines the price of milk in Canada. The price of milk to the consumer in Toronto or Montreal is determined to a greater degree by the world's market for cheese than it is even by the cost of production.

But we cannot see that there need be any serious decline ahead for the cheese industry. Undoubtedly if it is not to decline further there will need to be some readjustments, but so far as this is concerned, the power to make them lies solely with the producer of milk, because the advantages will be altogether in his favor and no one else (unless it be the Government) can be expected to take the lead. It is quite probable, too, that the apparent decline may be explained in part at least by circumstances arising out of the war and which have been reflected in the cheese prices of the last two or three years. Great Britain is our natural export market to which we sent considerably more than twice as much cheese in 1917 as New Zealand. In 1919, however, the positions of the two Dominions were exactly reversed and Canada sent only about 72,000,000 pounds as compared with 138,829,936 pounds which Great Britain received from New Zealand. This is explained by the fact that during the war, in spite of the fact that Canada was much the nearest source of supply for Great Britain, we could not afford to sell our cheese as cheaply as New Zealand with the result that Britain bought the total output of New Zealand up to August, 1921. When the Armistice was signed New Zealand cheese, which had been piling up in the meantime, could be moved and the result was that Great Britain with cheaper cheese on her hands did not see her way clear to contract for more than 20,000 tons of Canadian cheese in 1919. She placed rigid control on the handling of cheese and fixed 36 cents as the maximum retail price to the British consumer, which meant that she could not afford to pay us more than 25 cents per pound f.o.b. steamer, Montreal. Canadian consumers were naturally dismayed at this low price, especially since prior to the time control was put on the dealers had created a wildly speculative market and had shot the price of cheese up to well above 30 cents with the result that they lost very heavily. Later in the season it seemed that there was a market for Canadian cheese in Belgium and the British market was forsaken for the newer one and cheese again went up to around 29 and 30 cents to the factory. This market, however, was short lived and most of the cheese actually landed in Antwerp (about 100,000 boxes) was afterwards bought by the British Ministry of Food for 25 cents per pound, while another 162,000 boxes remaining in store in Montreal and which had also been bought for the Belgian

process gradually becomes pulpy and spontaneously and thus escapes; while one of the milk

consists in locating as fluctuation can g them and then times daily with cent. solution of r antiseptics. In ouldices tends to eases pain. Con- ng up the animal's ary, by drenching appetite can be onful three times an, ginger, nux an endeavor to tice to give inter- phite of soda, or in a pint of cold

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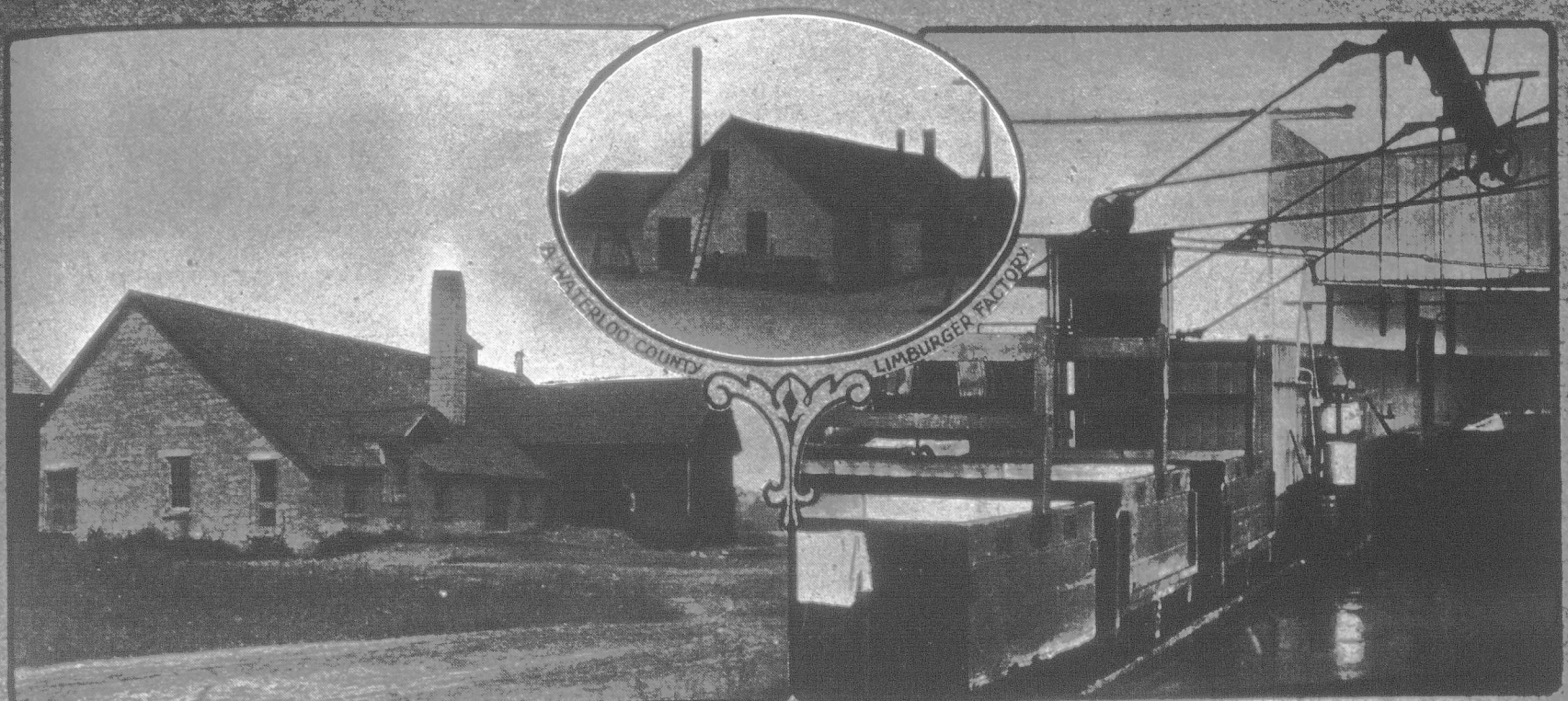
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CHEESE MAKING IN ONTARIO



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE EAST AND WEST OXFORD FACTORY

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE EAST AND WEST OXFORD FACTORY



THE BONNIE AYRSHIRE YIELDS GOOD CHEESE MILK



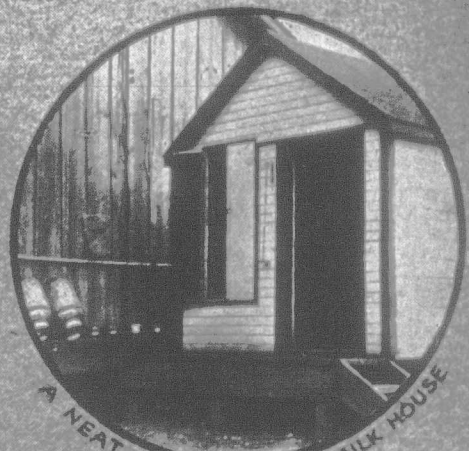
THE HOLSTEIN IS A FAVORITE IN CHEESE DISTRICTS



A CHEESE PATRON'S MILK STAND IN EASTERN ONTARIO



RECEIVING THE MILK AT A CO-OPERATIVE FACTORY



A NEAT AND SANITARY MILK HOUSE



THE MAKE ROOM OF A PERTH COUNTY FACTORY



EASTERN ONTARIO PRODUCES 45 PER CENT OF CANADA'S CHEESE

market was disposed of to the British Ministry of Food at 25 cents per pound with another heavy loss to the dealers who had taken too many chances. The market was there but apparently the Belgian people could not finance the purchase.

Now, however, the obstacle of British food control would seem to be practically over so far as the 1920 make of Canadian cheese is concerned. Some months ago the maximum retail price of cheese in England was raised from 36 to 40 cents per pound and in April of this year all control of private importations was taken off except for the retail price which remained at 40 cents in English money, but which was really reduced to 35 cents as far as the Canadian producer was concerned, on account of the exchange. Not more than two weeks ago this retail control of all private importations was also removed, so that there is now an open market for our cheese in Great Britain except for the cheese from New Zealand and Canada held by the British Ministry of Food. While it is idle to prophesy what the price of cheese will be now that a practically free market has again been obtained, there seems reason to believe that the purely speculative market developed by the Montreal dealers a few weeks ago may not be very far off the season's price. Some salesmen who are unusually close to the situation are predicting a price of 28 cents or above.

Suppose for purposes of illustration that cheese is worth 28 cents per pound and that the milk from which it is made tests 3.2 per cent. fat. This should produce 9.02 pounds of cheese which will be worth \$2.52½. From this must be deducted manufacturing and overhead charges of say 2.3 cents per pound. This amounts to 20.7 cents per 100 pounds of milk, which leaves \$2.31.8 in addition to the whey. There will be 90 pounds of whey left which will yield whey butter at the rate of about 4 pounds per ton or .2 pound per 100 pounds of whole milk. At 50 cents per pound this is worth 10 cents and there is still 90 pounds of skimmed whey left for the hogs. The value of this no two persons will probably agree upon, but if it is placed at \$6 per ton, the 90 pounds are worth 27 cents, which brings the net value of 100 pounds of milk to the producer when sold as cheese, to \$2.68½. This is average milk as actually delivered to the factory and not milk of a higher test than usual. The patrons of condenseries and milk powder factories apparently have some reason to be envious of the cheese-milk producer so far this season since for the month of May they were getting \$2.50 for 3.5 per cent. milk with 3 cents deducted for each point of fat in addition to the cost of hauling, which is a variable item and ranges from less than five cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds according to actual figures given us.

Of course, the actual returns to the cheese factory patron depend upon the factory and the way it is managed. Some factories are so small that the cost of manufacture must be excessive. Others may make a poor product that commands a relatively low price or perhaps the salesman is not able to gauge the market. Still others may get nothing out of the whey while a number may separate the whey but not make whey butter. A cheese factory is essentially a community enterprise and, like the farm that is operated by the joint labor of all the family, if some apparently small source of revenue is neglected, the season's returns may be seriously cut down. The fact that so many factories are co-operatively owned and that so many others which are owned privately are run at a fixed charge for each pound of cheese made, while the patrons themselves sell the cheese through a salesman appointed by them, is sufficient indication of the nature of the cheese business. It is in connection with these matters that some factories, particularly the smaller ones, may need to make some readjustment in method if the patrons are still to find the cheese business profitable. A further article on the cheese industry will appear next week and will deal with matters more intimately concerned with factory conditions.

Better Butter and Cheese for Ontario.

Word has been received from G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying, Ontario Department of Agriculture to the effect that efforts to make more general the grading of butter manufactured in Ontario are being well received. The following statement by Mr. Putnam includes also a reference to the benefits which are expected to accrue to the cheese industry in Ontario as a result of the co-operative marketing of cheese in Montreal:

"The number of creameries signifying their intention to take advantage of the butter grading service this year is considerably greater than last year. The members of the Toronto Produce Exchange and the commission men in other parts of the Province, as well as in Montreal, have agreed to pay an increased price for first grade over second grade butter and for pasteurized over the unpasteurized. The up-to-date creamerymen, especially those who are putting up even the whole or part of their goods in fifty-six (56) pound packages, will naturally wish to give their patrons the advantage of this increase and will, we believe, before the season advances very far, have their goods graded.

"The Provincial Department of Agriculture has engaged A. Clark as Assistant to J. H. Scott, the chief butter grader, and G. H. J. White will devote most of his time to making 'Storch' tests, to determine whether or not the cream has been thoroughly pasteurized. The instruction service will be lined up closely with the butter grading department, the inspectors being required to visit the butter grading station periodically, thus informing themselves as to defects in the butter from the creameries under their respective jurisdictions.

Mr. G. Brodie has been engaged to inspect the cream gathering stations, and a couple of men will be secured to check up the testing of cream as well as the testing of milk where this is purchased on a butter-fat basis.

"Altogether the service of dairy instruction, so far as the creameries are concerned, has been thoroughly organized, and it now remains for the producers to furnish a high quality raw material and for the manufacturers to practice up-to-date methods in the selection and handling of the cream, and for the commission men to pay for the finished product on the quality basis.

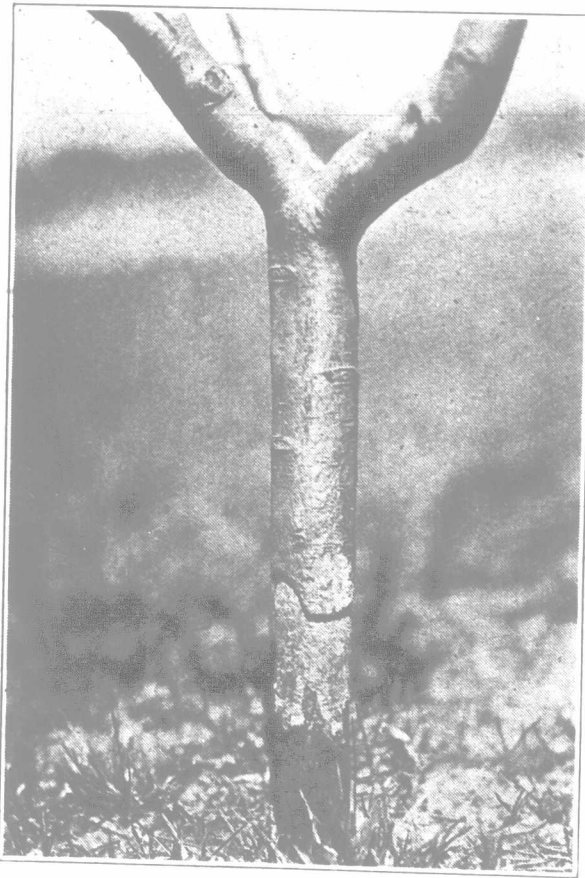
"The cheese factory instructors will very largely follow the methods of last year, when Ontario produced such fine quality cheese. It is expected that the grading service in Montreal, organized by the United Dairy-men Co-operative Limited, will be of great service to the instructors, who will be furnished with reports on the cheese graded from week to week. This will enable the instructors to concentrate their efforts on the factories which are most in need of help. A special effort will be made on the part of the cheese factory instructors to induce the producers to furnish a high quality raw material, and when time affords, they will use their efforts towards encouraging the producers to weigh and test the milk from their cows, thus placing them in a position to weed out the unprofitable animals.

"The manufacturers in general are awake to the importance of turning out high-quality goods, which it would appear, are to receive something like just recognition in a financial way in the present season's operations."

HORTICULTURE.

Garden Planting in June.

June is the month when quite a number of the later sown garden crops should be planted. Among these are cucumbers which will grow in any rich garden soil, although a good sandy loam is usually preferred. They should be planted in a spot where they will receive plenty of sunlight, spacing the plants about two feet apart in the row with the rows about four or five feet apart. Land that has had a heavy application of well rotted manure will give best results. Where seed is used instead of transplanting plants from the greenhouse, about seven or eight are usually planted in each hill with the hills about five feet apart each way. The seed should be planted about an inch and a half deep.



This Young Tree Has Been Injured by Complete Girdling Two Years in Succession and is Still Alive, although it will Die Before Next Spring.

Best results from seed are secured when planting is done as soon as danger from frosts is over. Cultivation of cucumbers should be frequent enough to keep the soil well stirred and the weeds down. Drawing some soil about the plants will induce heavier root growth and help to keep away insects. When grown from seed the plants when well up should be thinned out to about four strong plants to a hill.

The egg plant is a vegetable that is very sensitive to frost and requires more attention during the growing season than some other vegetables. A warm, well-manured, fine soil is required and the plants should be set out in the field only when the soil has thoroughly warmed up. They may be set out from 18 to 24 inches apart leaving enough room between the rows for horse cultivation. The cultivation required is the same in a general way as that required for tomatoes. Irrigation should cease when the fruits begin to ripen. If the weather is dry the plants should be frequently watered.

Kohl-rabi is not widely grown in small gardens, but is held by many to be one of the best table vegetables to be obtained. It is of the same family as the turnip and has the flavor of the radish and turnip combined. It does best in a rich garden soil, but heavy soil will produce a woody plant which is not nearly so nice for eating. The seed should be sown as for radish or beets and the crop cultivated as for other root crops. The plants should be thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart.

A southern slope that is partly sheltered is an ideal spot for muskmelons which require a well manured sandy soil for preference. If heavy soils are to produce good crops of melons that eat well they must be made porous by the addition of manure. The plants should be set or the seeds sown in hills six feet apart each way as soon as warm weather is assured. About five or six seeds are planted to a hill, but only one strong plant is finally left. The growing plants require frequent cultivation and once a week is not too often. The weeds should be kept down and the soil always provided with a fine mulch so as to keep the plants growing rapidly. If cultivation is carefully done there should be no need for watering the plants. While the plants are young it is a good plan to draw some earth up around them which makes for a stronger stem and anchors the plant more firmly. The vines should not be moved more than can be helped during cultivation. Turn the melons several times while they are growing and a shingle placed under them on the ground will prevent any discoloration on the under side.

Watermelons thrive in a well drained open soil. Sandy loams are favorites, but clays that are not too heavy will grow good crops. Sow the seed in hills six or eight feet apart using seven or eight seeds per hill and leaving three good plants per hill finally. A forkful of well rotted manure under each hill will help to supply plant food. Cultivation is the same as for muskmelons.

Pepper plants are grown indoors in much the same manner as tomato plants. After all danger of frost is over they may be set out in the field. Rich, warm, sandy loam soil is preferred. Drainage is essential and heavy soils will produce too much leaf growth and too little fruit. The plants can be set a foot apart in the row with the rows two feet apart. Cultivate as for tomatoes.

A few pumpkins should be grown as a companion crop for corn. The seed can be planted in hills 8 or 10 feet apart with 6 to 10 seeds per hill. Larger pumpkins can be secured if some manure is put into each hill. If grown alone in the garden they should be cultivated well as to keep down weeds.

Squash take up a considerable amount of room in growing owing to the very heavy vines they make. They do best in a rich, sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure incorporated in it. Plant the hills ten to fifteen feet apart each way with from six to ten seeds per hill. Plant the seed about three inches deep and after the plants are well up thin them out to three or four inches apart. Manure placed in the hills will tend to produce extra quality. This crop as well as pumpkins can very well be grown along with corn.

Tomatoes are popular everywhere and are very easily grown. Use only strong well-grown plants because these will mature their crop much earlier. The soil should preferably be a well-drained, sandy loam and well manured, although too much manure will cause a very rank growth of vine and possibly splitting of the fruit. The application of fresh manure will depend on the soil, although it is usually best to apply manure for tomatoes in the fall or winter. In any case incorporate the manure well into the soil. If only a limited amount of manure can be secured it can be placed in the bottom of the furrow when the plants are set. Keep plenty of soil around the plants when setting them out and firm them well with a couple of inches of soil drawn around the plant. The roots of a good plant will fill a quart box or a six-inch pot. For the home garden tomato plants should always be staked and trained to a single stem by pinching out the laterals as they develop. Where this is done they may be planted 16 inches apart with 3 feet between the rows. The stakes should be five or six feet long and should be driven about a foot into the ground. Tie the plants to the stakes as they grow with pieces of cotton or raffia, making the tie under a leaf stem so as to support the plant as much as possible. Cultivate thoroughly and keep all side shoots pinched out. Where staking is not practiced plants should be set about four feet apart each way.

THE APIARY.

Toronto Bee-keepers hold Field Day.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The ninth annual Field Day of the Toronto Bee-keepers' Association was held on May 24, at the apiary of Miss M. B. Trevor, Meadowdale, Ont. They, with their families and a goodly number of the Halton and Peel beekeepers, enjoyed what was declared to be the best field day that has been held since the Association has been inaugurated. E. R. Root, editor of "Gleanings in Bee Culture," a journal published in Medina, Ohio, made valuable contribution to the program in his description of many interesting events of his extensive travels through the United States and Canada. He congratulated Canadian beekeepers on their enthusiasm as he has seen it evinced on every occasion on which it has been his lot to meet with them at Provincial convention or field day picnic—even this field day gathering of a local society, he said, would rival a State convention on his side of the line. He dwelt on considerable length on sugar supplies and the weather conditions of last

winter, the scarce other being resp colonies of bees th He advised beek their bees next fa well ripened clo hive after the se lack of good ste reason to believ in the United c cents per pound sugar had been results. Only th be used for feedi in one State, wh 10,000 colonies i self he found it his share toward question in the S for all his help worked on a fi efforts of this be run, have some e

He referred t being the best o honey produced, the extractor wit sary with honey his audience wh large apiary, he s to some distant somewhere where ous. One can cat the mercury take for such an emer climate where th Then there are p to encounter in v your best under remains that the quality and the you are looking find it somewhere cannot be found.

Other speak Foul Brood Insp tion of the introd also managem Maurice Grimbley honey bee, H. C duction to the fe of the industry packing of bees Couze could see for those who ha ies to be the chie Saunders spoke o methods in deal adopted the ha perfect success, n now but the dest

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The ladies of at 12 o'clock and were Iceland pop her Rowancroft games, caught f flowers, and dic party left for To Peel Co.

FARM

Canada Agric

An organizati was held at Ott number of men work from the A and organized Agriculturists contained in Ar conveys in a bro Association.

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The organiza branches, the for the Dominion I convention whic and western Ca held in Winnip two groups, reg must be in wor while the hono for regular st rendered the p The membership

A plebiscite Prof. L. S. Kline Columbia, as Pr Macdonald Col Ottawa, Honora tion, as adopte to this positio

winter, the scarcity of the one and the severity of the other being responsible for the loss of thousands of colonies of bees throughout the United States and Canada. He advised beekeepers not to rely on sugar for feeding their bees next fall, but to reserve a sufficient quantity of well ripened clover or basswood honey to return to the hive after the season was over that there might be no lack of good stores for next winter. He had every reason to believe that by the connivance of profiteers in the United States and Canada, sugar would be 50 cents per pound by fall feeding time this year. Brown sugar had been used last year with most disastrous results. Only the best white granulated sugar should be used for feeding bees. He had heard of a beekeeper in one State, who was operating apiaries that numbered 10,000 colonies in all, having investigated this for himself he found it to be true. This beekeeper was doing his share towards solving such problems as the negro question in the States, the labor question, and H. C. L., for all his helpers were happy contented negroes who worked on a fifty-fifty profit basis. The combined efforts of this beekeeper and his men must, in the long run, have some effect on the high cost of living.

He referred to the quality of Canadian honey as being the best on the continent. There was no better honey produced, it being ready for use as it came from the extractor without any blending, as was often necessary with honey in the States. When asked by one of his audience where is the best place to go to start a large apiary, he said: "Don't be beguiled into wandering to some distant place by stories of large fields of nectar somewhere where conditions are trying and often dangerous. One can catch a cold in a usually warm climate when the mercury takes a low dip, and no stoves are provided for such an emergency, more readily than in a northern climate where the cold is anticipated by stoves and fuel. Then there are pests of mosquitoes, jiggers and snakes to encounter in warm localities, and after you have done your best under adverse circumstances the fact still remains that the honey you will gather is of a poorer quality and the price much lower than in Ontario. If you are looking for a new field, my advice would be find it somewhere in Ontario, for better honey conditions cannot be found anywhere else."

Other speakers were James Armstrong, Provincial Foul Brood Inspector, who gave a practical demonstration of the introduction of a queen by the smoke method, also management for extracted honey production. Maurice Grimby showed a chart of the life history of the honey bee, H. G. Sibbald spoke on comb honey production to the few who are still interested in that branch of the industry. E. E. Wright demonstrated winter packing of bees and spring manipulation. William Couse could see a fair prospect for honey this season for those who had the bees. He considered weak colonies to be the chief cause for bee losses last winter. Geo. Saunders spoke on "Bee Diseases." He had tried mild methods in dealing with foul brood at first, but had adopted the harshest modes of treatment at last, with perfect success, and would recommend no other course now but the destruction of infected colonies.

The Toronto Association had procured a very fine package of live bees by parcel post from E. B. Ault, Callallen, Texas. They arrived in good condition and were introduced into one of Miss Trevorrow's hives and left with her as a souvenir of the day.

The ladies of the Toronto Association served luncheon at 12 o'clock and supper at 5.30. The table decorations were Iceland poppies, donated by Miss Blacklock from her Rowancroft gardens. The children participated in games, caught fish in the Credit River, picked wild flowers, and did justice to both meals. The picnic party left for Toronto on the 7.07 p.m. radial car. Peel Co. M. B. TREVORROW.

FARM BULLETIN.

Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists Formed.

An organization meeting of far-reaching significance was held at Ottawa on June 2, 3 and 4, when a large number of men engaged in professional agricultural work from the Atlantic to the Pacific, met in convention and organized the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. The following object of the Society is contained in Article No. 2 of the Constitution, and conveys in a broad way the aims and purposes of the Association.

"A. To organize and unite all workers in scientific and technical agriculture, so that they may combine effort to promote the scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of increasing service to the agricultural industry."

The organization provides for Provincial and local branches, the former to have one representative each in the Dominion Executive. There shall be an annual convention which must be held alternately in eastern and western Canada. The next convention will be held in Winnipeg. The membership is divided into two groups, regular and honorary. Regular members must be in work of a scientific or managerial nature, while the honorary members will be those not eligible for regular standing, but who have, nevertheless, rendered the profession valuable or special service. The membership fee is \$10.00.

A plebiscite prior to the organization meeting elected Prof. L. S. Klinck, President of the University of British Columbia, as President of the Society; Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Vice-President; and L. H. Newman, Ottawa, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. The Constitution, as adopted, calls for a second Vice-President, and to this position J. N. Ponton, Montreal, was elected.

The provincial representatives on the Dominion Executive for the ensuing year are: New Brunswick, E. P. Bradt; Quebec, J. A. Simard; Ontario, G. J. Spencer; Manitoba, Prof. T. J. Harrison; Saskatchewan, Dr. W. P. Thomson; Alberta, Prof. G. H. Cutler; British Columbia, A. F. Barss. The Executive later selected Fred. H. Grindley, Ottawa, as general Secretary-Treasurer.

The convention itself was an unique and outstanding event in many particulars. Valuable and instructive addresses were given that would, perhaps, be out of place on other occasions, but were of the utmost interest to those assembled. The Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, welcomed the delegates, as did the Deputy Minister, Dr. Grisdale. His Excellency, the Governor-General, also attended the Convention dinner and addressed those assembled. Other addresses were delivered by Dr. J. W. Robertson, Dr. F. C. Harrison, Dean E. A. Howes, Geo. A. Putnam, Prof. H. Barton, Tom. Moore President of the Trades and Labor Congress, President L. S. Klinck, Prof. J. W. Crow, Dr. W. P. Thomson, Dr. A. B. McCallum. Dr. M. Cummings' paper was read by L. A. DeWolfe.

A busy three days was spent on addresses, discussion, drafting of Constitution and By-laws, and other important matters, and every one was agreed that the Central Organizing Committee, composed of Wm. B. Davis, (Chairman), Fred. H. Grindley (Secretary-Treasurer), F. E. Buck, F. L. Drayton and G. LaLacheur, were entitled to a great deal of credit and gratitude for the masterly way in which they had prepared the field for the Organization.



L. S. Klinck.

President of the University of British Columbia and President of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Holstein - Friesian Association of America Holds 35th Annual Meeting at St. Paul, Minn.

In his opening address before the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, June 2, President Aitkin sounded a note of warning lest the unparalleled success of the Association during the past three years should unconsciously slacken the effort of not only the individual member, but the officers and executive of the Association as well. The big auditorium of the coliseum in St. Paul was filled to overflowing. Breeders from the New England States were no more common among those in attendance than were those from California and Washington. It almost seemed as if every Holstein enthusiast from each State in the Union, as well as many from Canada, had all at one time been of one mind, and this centred on St. Paul. There was, of course, the double attraction of the National Co-operative Sale, combined with the Annual Meeting, which was perhaps responsible for bringing many. Like the meeting, the sale outclassed all others held previously. Returning again to the meeting itself, however, it was pretty much of a cut-and-dried affair. We were unable to judge as to whether the attraction of the picnic and barbecue scheduled by the Minnesota State Association at Senator Hackney's Arden Farms for the afternoon was responsible or not, but the year's seemed to "have it" the first count on all questions which were on the order paper, and President Aitkin had them recorded almost as fast. Only once did the discussion get well under way to anything near a good start, and then almost as easily as it began the ever-watchful President was successful in smoothing the waters, as only he can. This was in connection with the notice of motion put on the order paper by J. T. Williams, of Stirling, Illinois, re changes in the Advanced Registry rules. The resolution as proposed prohibited the milking of cows in official test, either for short or long-time tests, more than three times in twenty-four hours, except in cases where cows exceeded 90 pounds of milk for three consecutive milkings. It would then be permissible for the cow to be milked four times

in twenty-four hours as long as she was producing 100 pounds of milk or more for each twenty-four hours. Part 2 of the resolution asked for the elimination of all classes and periods except one period for nine months (275 days), and that the cow on this test must have a fully-developed calf within fifteen months from date of freshening, and that for every day she carried her calf over twelve months her record would be penalized and the record reduced practically to equal the cow which had calved within twelve months—the table or schedule for this to be worked out by the superintendent of the Advanced Registry. Part 3 asked that rules governing the Advanced Registry or short-time tests be changed to ten-day tests only. Part 4, which was the last given in the resolution, would also penalize cows which had excessive fitting previous to starting on their tests. This would apply to both short and long-time tests, and would be changed so that no cow could be credited with an average of 4.5 per cent. fat on short-time test, or 4 per cent. on a long-time test. In other words, if a cow on short-time test produced 500 pounds of milk, which, owing to excessive feeding, was 6 per cent. or 30 pounds of butter-fat, this cow for record purposes could only be credited with 4.5 per cent. as an average fat test for the 500 pounds of milk, or 22½ pounds of butter-fat, instead of 30 pounds with which she would be credited under present rules. All four parts of the resolution came in for more or less discussion and we might say criticism, but the latter was perhaps taken the less seriously; in fact, it was more or less taboo from every quarter in the big auditorium. The original resolution was finally disposed of by a committee of ten being appointed to take up the question as regards the advisability of changing the Advanced Registry rules and report their findings to the Association, the Executive being given the power to act on same.

A resolution to revise the by-laws of the Association for the consideration of the next annual meeting carried unanimously. The Board also was instructed to investigate as regards the purchase of a permanent home for the Association, and were invested with the power to make said purchase. There was to be sufficient space in this building to also house the Advanced Registry Department.

In bringing down his financial report for the year ending April, 1920, as well as the budget for 1920-21, Secretary Houghton referred to the enormous increase in the expenses of the Association in all departments, due to increased salaries, increased supplies, rents, etc., but notwithstanding this the net gain for the year on the general statement showed \$115,477.20. There had been received from registration fees \$207,966; from transfer fees, \$144,291.50; from membership fees, \$90,850; from interest on reserve fund investments, \$11,273.19, which, with \$29,440.48 received from miscellaneous items, brought the total year's income to \$483,821.17. The total expenses for the year were \$368,343.97, of which \$106,803.62 was spent for publicity.

The meeting closed early in the afternoon after it had decided on New York State as the place of the next annual meeting, the city in which it is to be held to be decided on by the incoming executive. In all probability the choice will rest between Syracuse and Buffalo, although Rochester was suggested as a compromise.

All the old officers were re-elected for the year 1920, with the exception of directors A. L. Brockway, Syracuse, and W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y., who were replaced by Peter Small, of Chesterland, Ohio, and H. V. Moyes, Oneida, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE.

The 1920 National Sale of Holsteins, held at St. Paul, Minn., on June 3, 4 and 5, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Association in conjunction with the National Association, broke all previous records for the breed in America. Results of the sale will be given in greater detail in our next issue, but Canadian breeders will be interested to learn that the 237 head passing through the sale in the three days' selling made an average of \$3,075 throughout. A. C. Hardy, Brockville, and W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, two Canadian breeders, paid \$50,000, the top price of the sale, for the two-months-old son of Tilly Alcartra, sired by the \$106,000 Carnation King Sylvia. The second highest price was also paid for a bull calf from the same consignment as the \$50,000 calf, and went to Mrs. A. M. Baldwin, of California, at \$41,000. One other bull went at \$15,000, and six females sold at \$10,000 each, while Pabst Kornflower, a 36-lb. four-year-old heifer with 713 lbs. of milk in the seven days, went to Hollyhock Farms of Dousman, Wis., at \$30,000, the top price for females.

United Dairymen Co-operative Begin Operations.

Nearly all the large buyers of cheese in Montreal attended the first co-operative auction sale of Ontario cheese, held in Montreal on Friday, June 4. Seven hundred and forty-one boxes of cheese were sold at from 29¼ cents to 29½ cents, under the auspices of the United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited. Another sale is to be held this week.

It is announced that a new form of contract covering the transportation of live stock on Canadian railroads will come into effect on July 1. The limit of valuation has been increased considerably. Cattle, except calves, may now be valued at \$150 each as compared with \$80; hogs are increased from \$15 to \$40; horses remain valued at \$200, and colts under one year at \$100; other domestic animals, including calves, are increased from \$10 to \$20.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending June 3.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

CATTLE							CALVES					
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts			Top Price Good Calves		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
June 3	1919	May 27	June 3	1919	May 27	June 3	1919	May 27	June 3	1919	May 27	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,044	3,481	4,528	\$16.75	\$14.25	\$16.00	1,817	1,383	2,445	\$17.00	\$17.50	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	468	552	598	16.50	15.00	15.75	2,204	2,115	3,467	16.50	14.00	14.00
Montreal (East End)	332	593	366	16.50	15.00	15.75	1,722	2,073	1,149	16.50	14.00	14.00
Winnipeg	1,897	349	1,171	18.50	14.00	18.25	597	31	352	18.00	15.00	18.00
Calgary	663		504	16.75		16.25	52		13	16.00		15.00
Edmonton	466		409	15.00		15.50	30		119	18.50		18.00

HOGS							SHEEP					
Receipts			Top Price Selects				Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
June 3	1919	May 27	June 3	1919	May 27	June 3	1919	May 27	June 3	1919	May 27	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,197	4,568	7,151	\$20.25	\$22.25	\$20.50	984	286	677	\$20.00	\$16.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	1,998	1,470	1,814	21.00	22.25	21.25	449	298	304	12.00		13.00
Montreal (East End)	1,256	1,102	955	21.00	22.25	21.25	486	276	223	12.00		13.00
Winnipeg	3,907	2,392	2,878	22.00	20.50	22.00	142	42	77	17.00		
Calgary	558		436	22.00		21.90			168			
Edmonton	467		511	21.75		21.50			2			

Market Comments. (Toronto Union Stock Yards.)

Forty-two hundred cattle were on sale during the week. The small volume of stock received indicates clearly that the supply of stall-fed cattle is nearly exhausted and it follows that receipts will be meagre until the run of grass cattle begins to appear. With pasture conditions in the early part of the season unfavorable and only recently beginning to give promise it looks as though the advent of grass cattle will be later than usual, and hence existing high prices should at least remain firm. Twenty-one hundred cattle were on sale on Monday and the high values of the previous week were well maintained. On Tuesday offerings were light and as usual consisted largely of miscellaneous cattle, of which only odd lots went over the scales and at comparatively common prices; the better grades of cattle were held over for the Wednesday market. On the latter day with about ten hundred butcher cattle on sale, values advanced on some classes by about 25 cents per hundred. On Thursday the concluding market for the week, the advance was maintained, and some of the best sales of the week were recorded. Among the outstanding sales during the week was that of one lot of forty-two choice heavy steers fed and shipped by R. J. Flemming, Pickering, Ontario, averaging twelve hundred and eighty pounds and sold at \$16 per hundred, this was by far the best lot of finished steers received on the local market for some time, in fact, bullocks of similar quality are seldom in evidence except during Christmas, Easter or the Fat Stock Show season. Other good sales included one lot of twenty head which averaged twelve hundred and fifty pounds and sold at \$15.75, one lot of twenty-two averaging eleven hundred and forty pounds at \$15.60, and a lot of twelve head averaging eleven hundred at \$15.75. Three steers averaging thirteen hundred and seventy pounds sold at \$16.70. The stocker and feeder movement was light on account of the high values. Receipts of calves totalled about two thousand. Trading was active during the week at steady prices. A percentage of the calves offered were shipped to Buffalo, and this added to the strength of the local trade. A few sales were recorded up to \$16 and \$17, while good calves sold generally from \$14.50, and medium to \$15.50.

Sheep receipts totalled ten hundred and values on unclipped sheep were generally lower, due partly to the market drop in wool values, and partly to the increased supplies of spring lambs. Choice ewes were quoted from \$10 to \$13, yearlings up to \$14.50, and spring lambs up to \$22 per hundred, with the majority from \$18 to \$20; a number of common lambs were sold from \$11 to \$14.

Hog receipts totalled seventy-six hundred; values held steady on Monday but were unsettled on Wednesday. On Thursday prices were reduced to \$19.75 for selects. The market closed weak in undertone.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 27, inclusive, were: 119,447 cattle, 38,067 calves, 143,253 hogs and 18,085 sheep; compared with 127,537 cattle, 27,153 calves, 151,753 hogs, and 28,300

CLASSIFICATION	TORONTO				MONTREAL (Pt. St. Chas.)			
	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS								
heavy finished	289	\$15.37	\$14.75-\$16.00	\$16.75	\$15.75	\$15.75	\$15.75	
STEERS 1,000-1,200								
good	273	14.75	13.75-15.29	15.50	16.40	16.00-16.50	16.50	
common	66	12.78	10.50-13.50	13.50				
STEERS 700-1,000								
good	709	14.43	13.75-15.00	15.50	14.50	14.50	16.50	
common	356	11.92	10.00-13.00	13.50	13.00	12.00-13.50	13.50	
HEIFERS								
good	610	14.33	13.75-15.00	15.50	14.00	13.50-15.00	16.50	
fair	68	13.00	12.50-13.50	14.00	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.00	
common	18	11.29	10.00-12.00	13.25	9.50	8.50-10.50	11.00	
COWS								
good	209	12.56	11.78-13.25	13.50	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.00	
common	458	10.57	9.75-11.25	11.25	9.50	8.50-10.50	11.00	
BULLS								
good	107	12.25	11.50-13.00	13.25	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.00	
common	83	10.42	9.50-11.25	12.00	10.00	9.00-10.50	11.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	89	6.00	5.00-7.00	7.00	6.50	5.00-7.00	7.00	
OXEN								
CALVES								
veal	1,721	14.20	13.00-15.00	17.00	12.00	10.00-13.50	16.50	
grass								
STOCKERS 450-800								
good	151	11.73	10.50-12.50	12.50				
fair	81	10.21	9.50-10.75	11.50				
FEEDERS 800-1,100								
good	52	13.02	12.50-13.50	13.50				
fair	10	11.50	10.75-12.75	12.75				
HOGS (fed and watered)								
selects	5,147	20.18	20.25-20.25	20.25	21.00	21.00	21.00	
heavies	24	19.10	19.00-19.25	19.25	20.10	20.00-20.50	20.50	
lights	718	18.71	18.25-18.25	18.25				
sows	210	16.20	15.25-17.25	17.25	16.70	16.50-17.00	17.00	
stags	10	14.25	13.25-15.25	15.25				
LAMBS								
good	149	18.50	17.00-19.50	20.00		7.00-12.00	12.00	
common								
SHEEP								
heavy	60	11.50	9.00-12.00	13.00				
light	361	12.93	11.25-14.50	15.00	11.10	11.00-11.50	12.00	
common	247	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	

Note.—Receipts for June 3rd not graded.

sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal

The cattle market opened at much higher prices than during the previous week, and prices established on Monday were fully maintained throughout the week. Owing to the extremely high prices on all grades of stock, buyers showed a decided preference for finished animals of good dressing percentages. The top price of the week was \$16, and was paid on a load of cattle averaging eleven hundred pounds and containing three or four choice heifers. Common light steers averaging eight hundred and forty pounds were sold from \$13 up, while \$14.50 per hundred was paid for a very fair lot of steers. Some heavy-weight cattle averaging slightly less than fourteen hundred pounds brought \$15.75. Oxen sold around \$12. Good cows sold from \$12 to \$13, and cows ordinarily termed common, brought up to \$11. Quite thin strippers were disposed of from \$9 to \$10. Top bulls were moved at \$13, good meaty bulls from \$11 to \$12, and common Eastern bulls generally from \$9 to \$10, with an odd sale as low as \$8. The new system of inspecting veal calves is gradually becoming perfected and very few immature calves escape condemnation and under this

system the average quality of the calves offered has already improved, despite the fact that the season is now well advanced. One lot of good milk-fed calves averaging one hundred and fifty pounds brought \$16.50; aside from that sale the top prices were around \$14 and \$14.50. Most of the average quality calves brought around \$12 in car lots, while common light calves moved from \$8 up.

Spring lambs, especially those of poor quality, are not wanted. Lambs which were sold by the pound brought \$18 per hundred, and by the head mostly from \$8 to \$10 each. A few selected sheep brought up to \$12 per hundred, the best of the common lots were disposed of from \$11 to \$11.50, and fair lots at \$10. Very thin old sheep were sold from \$6 to \$8.

Sales of hogs were recorded on Monday at \$21.25, that price however, being on contract account. The price for selected lots of medium weights sold to local butchers, was \$21. Mixed lots containing heavies and young sows brought from \$20 to \$20.50.

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 27, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 3,467 calves, 596 butcher cattle, 1,814 hogs and 280 sheep.

Canadian shipments were made up of 24 sheep. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 27, inclusive, were: 11,791 cattle, 31,184 calves, 24,796 hogs and 5,881 sheep; compared with 13,243 cattle, 31,353 calves, 27,946 hogs and 6,296 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending May 27, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,149 calves, 337 butcher cattle, 955 hogs and 223 lambs. There were no shipments to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to May 27, inclusive, were: 13,172 cattle, 25,158 calves, 16,363 hogs and 4,817 sheep; compared with 15,380 cattle, 22,580 calves, 15,146 hogs and 6,679 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Winnipeg.

Heavier live-stock receipts for the past week resulted in eighteen hundred and ninety-seven cattle, five hundred and ninety-seven calves, one hundred and forty-two sheep and three thousand nine hundred and seven hogs, passing over the scales in addition to the carry-over from the previous week. Cattle and ca

ere nearly one th of the previous v hogs showed an hundred. During absorbed eight hu cattle, five hund thirty-eight hund one hundred and while shipments ea five feeders and six Western points acc and fifty-eight st and eighteen feed and thirty-four shipments were r eight canners for S week's trading fou of good quality b posal each day, offe of common to med Wednesday; quot of killing cattle steady, packers bei number offered market found hea consequence buye for lower prices, and draggy with cents to \$ lower week's close. Th trade showed litt the week. Good stockers while no steady but a lar arrivals consisted light-weight stuff, hard to move; th in the price of t from the opening Bulls and veal calv ductions, the fo the extent of 50 c were fully \$2 lower day's market, an demand was stead tions are that the at Winnipeg can basis of such light been received of over twelve hund within a range of \$ steers from ten hu pounds and of goo from \$13.50 to \$18. were secured from heifers were scarce from \$13 to \$15 v finding buyers from \$10 to \$13, \$8.50 to \$9.50. met with little ino decidedly weak w \$5.75. Bulls were the top price reach range in good qua common bulls mov Choice veal calv scales at from \$15 \$10 to \$14, and \$8. Choice stock ranged from \$9 t \$6.50 to \$8.50, a \$6. Few really on the market the of fair quality an to \$10.

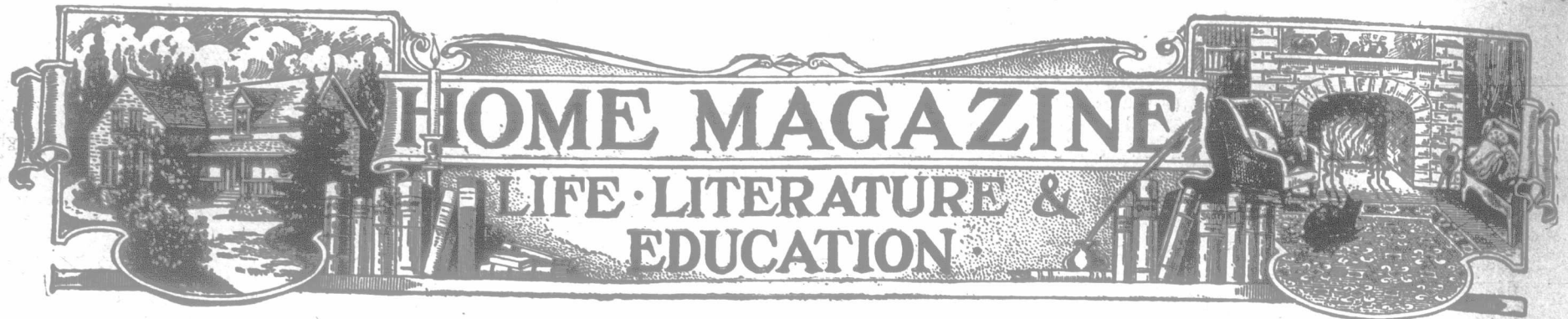
The sheep and la more active during remained extreme lambs sold from \$ light sheep ranged

The hog market Thursday when a place with acute c fed and watered, c while heavies w of \$2, and lights r Sows sold at \$17.5

Of the dispositi the week ending packing houses 19 bulls, 312 but and 10 sheep. chased 249 calve 357 hogs and shipments were m stockers, 111 feed were no shipment points during the

The total rec to May 27, inclus 3,121 calves, 69 sheep; compared 2,050 calves, 15 sheep, received d period of 1919.

Teacher.—"Do tuation means th Willie.—"Cours punctuated his ti Sunday and he p



Peace.

BY JOAN THOMPSON.

Half-way up the hill
In the twist of the lane,
Stands a Hollyhock tall
And a low stone wall
With a Stone-crop crest.

There's a lavender bush
And a brick-red path
To a Jasmin porch,
Sweet Williams and Canterbury Bells,
Love-in-the-Mist and Old Man's Beard,
And a host of flowers I never heard
Tell of:

Mere de Famille (great pink, double
daisies),
Shepherd's Purse and Maisies'
London Pride:
A bush of Butcher's Broom
As full of gloom
As it can bide.

And round the cottage wall
Where the thatched eaves sprawl,
A wandering yellow rose
That grows
In utter joy.

(Between the well-head
And the trough for rain
There lies a bed
Of Balm,
To calm
The sick
And deck the dead.)

And where the 'wildering grass
Lies rough, uncut and petal-strown,
One rose-bush blossoms
Through the summer moon:

Two emblems now in one:
Two royal armies done
To death on Bosworth Field
There blend their blood again
And stain
The white rose with the red,
The living with the dead:
Roses of York and Lancaster,
Red rose of Lancaster,
White rose of York.

A System Failed.

BY "PUBLICUS."

PROBABLY there is not a thinking person anywhere in the world to-day with temerity enough to say that things in general, as they are, are right. Clearly the old working system has failed, the walls have come tumbling down and not even a single whole foundation is left. Man distrusts man, nation distrusts nation. The War has not made all things right.

"God 's in His heaven,
All's well with the world!"

—a poet's rhapsody!

"God 's in His heaven," but all is *not* right, yet, with the world. Nor will it be unless men set to work to make it right, for God works only through human beings.

The old system really meant, taking it by and large, "Every man for himself and the Devil take the hindmost." We have to confess that. True, individual men and women, here and there, disclaimed this selfish creed and held to higher ideals. But upon the whole, the manufacturer, and the retailer, yes, and sometimes a farmer, too, doing a bit of sharp work in a corner of the marketplace, cared only to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. If the buyer could not afford to pay that was his lookout. Let him go without.

Up and up and up went the prices, rocketing skywards, with never an end in sight. Combine after combine was formed; wires interlaced wire, behind the scenes,—with the ends in the hands of shrewd manipulators. No business

was too small or insignificant to escape the heavy hand of the "ma-hine." The writer of this went into a tiny shoe-shop last winter to have some mending done to a shoe. "It'll cost you eighty cents," said the old shoemaker. And then he went on, grumbling, "They never let us alone. When we think we're charging plenty for the work along they come and say 'you must charge more?' and they give us the list of prices! It's scan'lous! But what can we do?"

"Every combine for itself, and the Devil take the Other Fellow."

You pay the price and go out. And you reflect that if you are not one of those in the game you pay up in every class. "The ultimate consumer" pays for all,—the price to the first producer (who, bless him! seldom gets too much for his labor), the price to all the middlemen, wholesaler, retailer and all. Heaven help the "ultimate consumer." Fairness?—Out of the question! It's what one can get that counts.

Yes, all that has been the system. The children have grown up with it. "What did you get at Christmas?" "Did you get head of your class at school? Did you beat Jimmy Jones?" And as they grow up they hear: "Bill Sykes has done well. He's worth \$100,000." "Mary Smith married well. Her husband owns 400 acres of land." "Jack Jenks has a fine position. He gets \$5,000 a year."

Very well, very well. But, ye gods, is that all? Has Bill Sykes done well if he has massed \$100,000 in a few years out West by doing some other fellows? Has Mary Smith done well if she has married a dried-up little skinflint with a heart like

a red herring? Has Jack Jenks a good position if he hates every hour he spends at it and is only hanging on to it for the sake of the money?

Why does "well" always imply money value? Why do we never hear it said, "Bill Sykes has done well—he is such a grand man for his neighborhood?" "Mary Smith has married well—not very much money, but the finest fellow in the county?" "Jack Jenks has a fine position; he is absolutely in love with his work?"

Perhaps not so very much harm would be done if putting the money standard on everything could stop with the individual. The trouble is that whole nations act exactly as an individual or a combine. Nations are, of course, made up of individuals, and the blood "will out." Wires, wires, wires! This nation is pulling one, that nation another! Cover up the shady tuggings! But the "other fellow" finds it out; he has not always wool over his eyes. One day guns roar, huge warships take the sea. Patriotic words bring up all the poor fellows from "Dumdrudge" in this country and "Dumdrudge" in that. And they blaze away at each other with death and mutilation spurring from their rifles and the fire of a high courage and noble impulse burning in their hearts. "Home and country!" God bless the lads from Dumdrudge!

Yes, Education (a system of education almost unsuspected, it is true) has done it all. The education, above all, of suggestion. "What did you get?" "Whom did you beat this time?" "You are doing well to earn so large a salary." Everyone agog to praise the "prosper-

ous" man and never a word at all about the good man, the useful man, the interesting man!

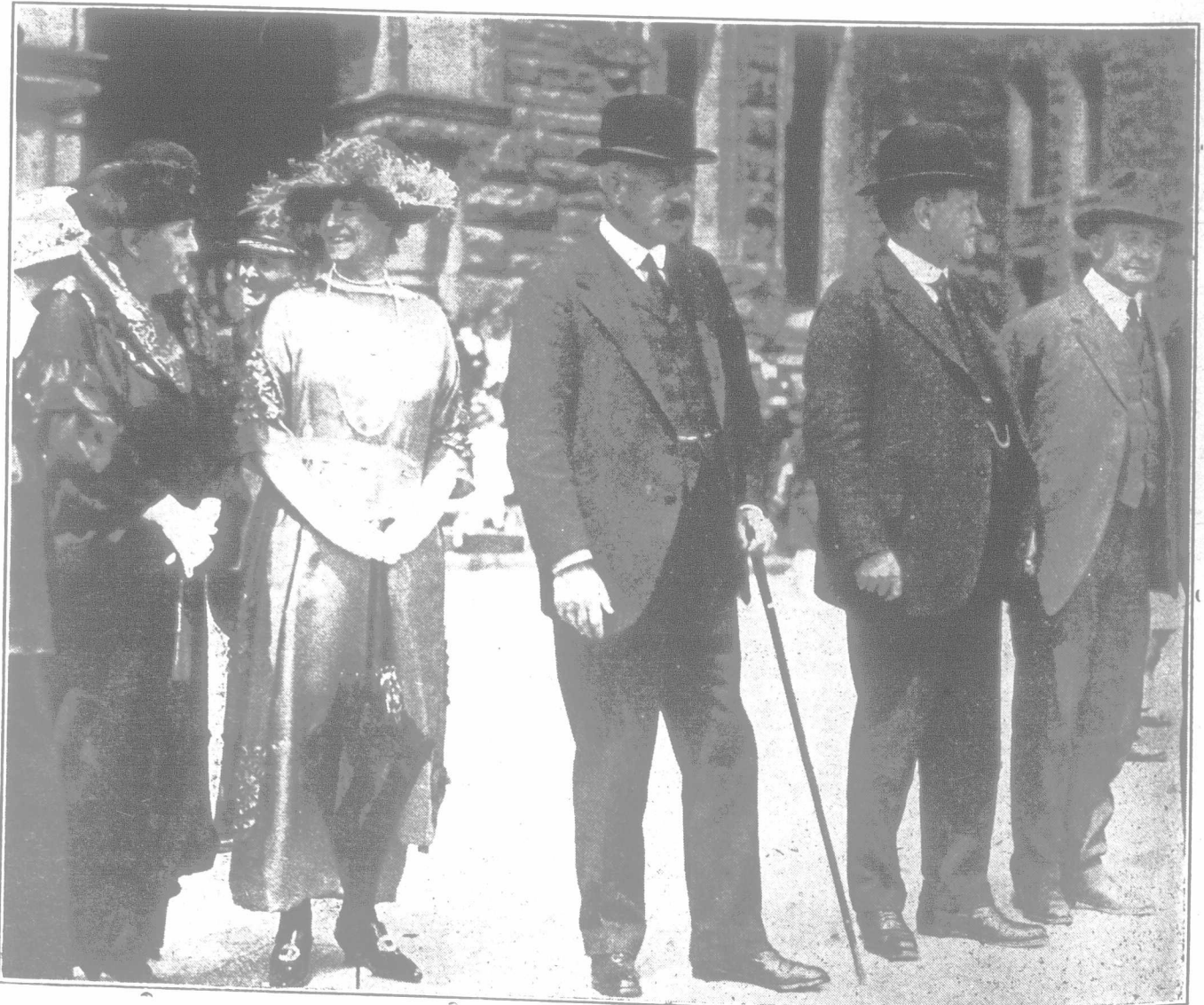
And such Education has not prevented war or any injustice. It has built no firm wall for humanity. Its foundations are rotten. The whole world is in turmoil. No one knows what awful thing may happen next. One man does no work and has every luxury. Another works all the time and has no luxury. And sometimes when the last man speaks over loud people cover their ears and point the finger and cry "Bolshevik!" It's an overworked word these days.

Nevertheless Education is the greatest thing in the world—the one hope for humanity. Only it must be along right and not wrong lines. Right Education can remove mountains from the pathway of human progress; wrong Education can build them up.

Long ago a great Philosopher, a Carpenter of Nazareth, gave one rule for an Education that can save the world. Nothing else can save it: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them."

Think of the difference if every person, every nation in the world lived absolutely according to that!

All else has failed. Whenever a real advancement for humankind has been made it has been because of adherence to that rule. Is it not about time, then, it were extended to cover every relationship between man and man, nation and nation? Is it not about time that this simple, yet profound pronouncement be made the basis of a new Education that will concern life rather than property?—taught to children from their earliest



In Queen's Park, Toronto.

The photo, taken on Empire Day, shows, from left to right: Mrs. Lionel Clarke; the Duchess of Devonshire; the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada; Mr. Lionel Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Mr. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario.



The photograph

words, taught in the colleges doing the work everywhere, —"There goes come!"—"The man! Avault! What a life within a Germany tau forty years!) they are aw admiration of taught war fo Germany fell ing commerci steadily, insid by their comm mercialism is can engage a And only the Just enough ensure that —enough to ally, even ar things which mental and Enough of th too much. V that he bec riot of extra hand, gloats the gleaming meanwhile b the world's c —then he has

Yes, after a But it must "God's in H with the

Evolution without the b and often the after terrible sacrifice, re even a callo carnage and men, filled w Rule given by can help on if they will, earnest about daughter of with the worl forestall cata

Thank hea with ideals t if they will b "Peradventur be found"— awake and do

"No, sah, things," said in on the n other day I on an' ride a an' git off at on at, an' I 'yo' spent been?"—Bo



View at Opening of the Memorial Park, at the Centennial of Lobo Township, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The photograph shows only one of the brick gate-posts, as it stands awaiting unveiling. Tablets, with the names of Lobo soldiers who fell in the war, are to be affixed to these posts.

to make one, cheaply. Our grocer gave us a large lard pail; we bought some galvanized iron and made a sort of container for the dishes, stuffed paper around it, and lo and behold we called the contrivance a fireless cooker. Anyhow it works, and that is the most important thing. It certainly is a greater saving of fuel.

Heating.—You have heard of excuses for not cooking oatmeal. You have made them yourself. Your most over-worked one is "I haven't time." In the summer when the kitchen is hot and you are tired I can readily understand why cornflakes, etc., are a sort of godsend. And it must be a considerable source of comfort to know (?) that oatmeal is "too heating" during the summer. The only thing it heats is the kitchen (and perhaps your disposition, if you have one left). Oatmeal should be used the year around. When you send water to the men in the field don't forget to add some oatmeal. It is good for them. Buy it by the bag (96 lbs.) and it will keep,—or rather it shouldn't keep.

The good old Globe had an editorial the other week on oatmeal. If it can be made fashionable this stable article of diet will replace wheat and flour. The editor led me to believe that the world is facing a famine in wheat and this will become more acute this coming winter, especially if there is a poor crop this year.

A Rural Event in Southern Ontario.

LOBO Township, Middlesex County has solved the problem of honoring the memory of the township lads who fell in the Great War, by establishing a Memorial Park. The idea originated among the Poplar Hill Picnic Committee (the Poplar Hill Picnic has been, for some years, an annual event), and the undertaking was carried out under the auspices of that committee. A fine plot of land, eleven acres in extent and including an orchard of well-grown trees, was secured, and its entrance marked by a very handsome gateway built solidly of brick, with a space left in the massive posts for Lobo's roll of honored dead who gave up their lives in France and Flanders. In these spaces, while awaiting the completion of the permanent tablets, blue print facsimiles were placed, and the posts veiled with flags until the time of the dedicatory ceremony.

This took place on June 2nd, on the centennial of the founding of Lobo Township, when, after short appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Trickey (Baptist), Rev. Mr. Campbell (Presbyterian), and Rev. Mr. Marry (Disciple) who lost two sons in the war, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Marry. Immediately afterwards the prints were unveiled, the one by Mrs. Tuckey, sister of the two McArthur lads whose names appeared on the roll, the other by Mr. Colvin, brother of Duncan Colvin, whose name was also there. There were ten names in all.

After a moment of touching silence, when tears could be seen coursing down the cheeks of many present, the pipers, playing the grand yet heart-breaking dirge "Scots Wha Hae Wi' Wallace Bled" led the way back to the speakers pavilion, where addresses were delivered

words, taught to young men and women in the colleges, taught to men and women doing the work of the world,—taught everywhere, by suggestion by precept —"There goes a fine, good man! Welcome!"—"There goes a mean, selfish man! Avaunt! We will have none of him!" What a difference in the conduct of life within a hundred years! (See what Germany taught along a wrong line in forty years!) For people work more than they are aware for the approval and admiration of their fellows. Germany taught war for forty years, and by war Germany fell. Many a nation is teaching commercialism by hook or by crook, steadily, insidiously. Will those nations, by their commercialism, fall? For commercialism is not the highest thing that can engage an individual or a nation. And only the highest can ultimately stand. Just enough commercialism is needed to ensure that every individual has enough—enough to enable him to live comfortably, even artistically, and to do those things which are needed for his highest mental and spiritual development. Enough of the material is needed—not too much. When a man gets so much that he becomes selfish, spends in a riot of extravagance, or, on the other hand, gloats over his possessions with the gleaming eyes of a miser, his heart meanwhile becoming hard and deaf to the world's cry as the gold in his coffers—then he has too much.

Yes, after all, the poet's dream is true. But it must be sung: "God's in His heaven, All will be well with the world."

Evolution is an established fact, but, without the help of man it is ages slow, and often the step forward is only taken after terrible catastrophe and terrible sacrifice, repeated again and again until even a callous world becomes sick of carnage and suffering. Men and women, filled with the fire of the Golden Rule given by the Carpenter of Nazareth, can help on with the work of evolution if they will, if they will set to work in earnest about it, every mother's son and daughter of them. They can help on with the work of evolution, and they can forestall catastrophe.

Thank heaven there are enough people with ideals to leaven the whole lump—if they will but recognize their importance. "Peradventure ten righteous men shall be found—". . . But the ten must be awake and doing; they must not sleep.

"No, sah, ah don't neber ride on dem things," said an old colored lady looking in on the merry-go round. "Why, de other day I seen dat Rastus Johnson git on an' ride as much as a dollah's worth an' git off at the very same place he got on at, an' I sez to him, 'Rastus, I sez, 'yo' spent yo' money, but whar yo' been?'"—Boston "Transcript."

Your Health.

"MEDICUS."

Eat More Oatmeal.

Oatmeal contains carbohydrates (starch, cellulose), protein (similar to meat, eggs, fish,) a small amount of fat, and inorganic salts. To be a complete diet, it requires more fat and is lacking in vitamins. Some add butter and we all eat it with milk (which contains vitamins as well as fat). Oatmeal porridge and milk, then, supplies all the necessary constituents of a diet.

Watson Chambers of the Edinboro Infirmary did some experiments with young rats. Some he fed on oatmeal and others on meat, milk, etc. The oatmeal-fed rats were larger and more rugged than the others. He thinks this explains some of the characteristics of the long-lived Scotch who are reputed to have been raised on porridge and the Shorter Catechism. He recommends that beginning at 3 years of age the child should have oatmeal and milk for breakfast every morning.

At the Nutritional Clinic of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, oatmeal is placed at the head of the list as the best and cheapest food for children. "Shredded wheat, force, corn flakes and puffed rice are most expensive and should not be used." ("Milk gives the most food for the money, even when very high priced.")

Doctor Luden of the Mayo Clinic has been studying the cause of cancer, and she feels satisfied that diet is an important factor in the cause and cure of this disease. While visiting her laboratory a year ago, a doctor's wife came to see her about a cancer of the breast, and Dr. Luden was

quite hopeful that she could help the patient by treatment other than operative, diet, radium, etc. The one article of diet that she insists on is oatmeal porridge, and meat is practically forbidden. Some time, perhaps, we will talk about cancer and its treatment.

Arterio-sclerosis and high blood pressure are becoming familiar household names. Why do we hear so much of high blood pressure? Why is it so common? Our excessive meat diet for the last generation or two can account for a great deal of it. It is regrettable that Canada and the United States are probably the largest meat-eating countries in the world. For instance an enquiry by the Federal Government at Washington a few years ago brought out the fact that out of every \$100 spent by 2,500 families with a moderate income, \$23.85 was spent on meat and only 60 cents for rice and less than 80 cents for cheese, the latter two being excellent substitutes for meat. If we ate more oatmeal and less meat we would suffer less than we do from high blood pressure. If you have high blood pressure eat oatmeal. If you want to prevent high blood pressure eat oatmeal.

Constipation is a worry to many of our patients. Oatmeal again is a very useful article of diet to prescribe for such patients.

Preparation.—Cook 2 to 3 hours the night before in a double boiler or fireless cooker. In the city the use of gas for 2 or 3 hours makes porridge rather expensive although not as expensive as some of the prepared cereals. In the country this perhaps is not so serious an objection. The best way to overcome it is the fireless cooker. "Junia" can tell you how



The Oldest Inhabitants of Lobo.

As the event celebrated the centennial of the Township, especial honor was paid to the oldest inhabitants.

by the Reeve, Mr. A. C. Ferguson, Hon. Mr. Lethbridge (who declared the park open), Hon. J. C. Brown, M. P. P., Mr. J. C. Ellicott, Mr. Thos. Clark (Warden of the County), and others. Also an original poem was read by Mr. Davis, one of the pioneers.

As the day had been planned partly in honor of the pioneers who made Lobo Township, the speeches were replete with tributes to them as well as to the boys whose graves are far overseas among the poppies of Western Europe, and honor was paid to the surviving pioneers by having a picture taken of them. Mr. John Campbell 87 years of age, the oldest man in the Township, is the fourth from the end, at the right. The next oldest, Mr. Boston, 85 years of age stands next to him, the fifth from the end. Some of these older men still talk of the time when the Lobo pioneers walked to Westminster and carried home a bag of flour on their shoulders, or drove to Dundas with an ox-wagon for a barrel of salt. In some of the speeches, also, something of the history of the township was recorded, and not the least unique feature was the reading, by Reeve Ferguson, of the Collector's Roll of Lobo for 1825, at which time the total amount of taxes for the township was £13 19s. 9d., about \$65, which would hardly cover the taxes on 100 acres to-day. Many names still familiar in Lobo were on that old roll.

To give diversity to the programme Highland dances and music were given by "kilties" from London, an appropriate entertainment for a locality still brimming with the Scottish names—the McArthurs, the McIntyres, the Caverhills, the Colvins and many more.

In the evening after a good supper such as farm folk well know how to provide, the celebration continued.

Commemoration Ode.

BY EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.

The following poem was written for the dedication of the memorial arch erected to the memory of our fallen heroes, the opening of the public park, and the centennial celebration of Lobo Township, Middlesex Co., Ont., June 2nd, 1920.

Brave hearts that toiled a century past,
And felled the forest trees,
We keep for you this rare June day—
Our council so decrees.

We mention, with your noble deeds,
And all that you begun,
Those brave young lads who died in
France
Defending what you won.

We've reared these pillars strong and firm,
To hold their deeds in trust;
Yet know their lives will live in lives
When these are turned to dust.

More lasting than the granite rock,
Enduring more than brass,
Heroic souls triumphantly
From tortured bodies pass.

You made a name for Canada;
The records all attest
Our soldier boys were found among
The bravest and the best.

A brave deed never dims or dies,
Or done in war or peace
And so we pray, that from this day,
All wars and hates may cease.

It is for this our brave boys died,
Or else they died in vain,
No honest soul would wish to see
Such holocaust again.

Let love grow from the blood-drenched
soil
And spread o'er all the earth,
And let the sweet Christ-Child of Peace
In every heart have birth.

The great good God Who owns the earth
Has waited, waited long,
To hear all nations sing as one
Love's holy, holy song.

Take up the heavenly strains once more,
So sweet where Jesus trod,
"Of Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men,
And Glory unto God."

Much apprehension is said to exist in Germany because of the defeat of the Poles, at Kiev, by the Bolsheviki, whose operations are now directed by none other than Brusiloff. It is believed that if they succeed in capturing Warsaw, Germany will be in danger.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

He Shall Lead Me.

Cause me to know the way wherein I should walk: for I lift up my soul unto Thee.—Ps. 143 : 8.

"So still go onward and, in going, listen, O Soul, that goest to beatitude."

Those words of the great poet, Dante, are worth considering. We are treading an untried way, and if we take the wrong road the consequences may be very serious. A few minutes ago I received a letter asking for my advice in connection with a personal matter of the greatest importance. I dare not give any advice except the advice to be ready to do what God wills, looking to Him for guidance. In nearly every case where a person is hesitating what step to take, the way would be made clear if the matter were referred absolutely to God. We are apt to send up our prayers like kites, strings tied to them. We are ready to do God's Will, if He can only see the matter as we do. Our prayers are usually an attempt to change the Will of God and make it one with ours. We may say with the lips: "Thy Will, not mine, be done!" but the heart behind the petition still pleads anxiously: "Lord, please do what I want!"

Real surrender of the will is, perhaps, the greatest gift anyone can offer to God. Even Christ Himself had to fight with all the powers of His untainted soul before He was able to say "Not my will, but Thine, be done."

are sure to go astray if we depend on our shortsighted wisdom.

Like Israel in the wilderness we must follow the guiding pillar of God's providence, day after day. Then, when we are called to cross the river of death, we are encouraged by the words of Joshua. He told the people to keep their eyes on the ark of the covenant,—the outward token of God's Presence in their midst,—"for," he said, "ye have not passed this way heretofore."

Christ is the token of God's Presence in our midst. He has gone before—even through death He can guide us safely. If we trust Him we need not fear.

"No matter the hovel I break from,
All outside is lone field, moor, and such
peace—
Flowing in filling up as with a sea
Wherein comes SOME ONE, walks fast
on the white,
Jesus Christ's Self."

We meet Him every day, but sometimes we do not know Him. It has been said: "Our occupation is that which we select, our interruption is that which is sent us." We wake up in the morning, perhaps, with a settled plan for the day. But many interruptions break through our frail fence, and the day slips away before we have found time to carry out half our plans. If the interruptions are God's appointment we have no need to be troubled. We could not do "our" work because He pressed "His" work into our hands.

But what if the work we had planned was very important, while the constant interruptions which irritated us were very trivial? Well, we can't always tell what is important and what is trivial. Once, when our Lord was urgently called

and the discipline of daily duty and daily difficulty.

To-day I asked a lady (who works in the Customs Office) whether she did not find it hard to keep her temper when dealing with stupid and irritating people. She laughed and said: "Oh, I have to keep my temper! I am not allowed to get irritated! People can control their temper if their position in this world demands it, and we can do at least as much to please the Master Who died for us."

St. Paul has told us to "put on the Lord Jesus Christ," but too often we are clothed in our own spirit of self-will. Those who see us in our everyday clothes may have difficulty in recognizing any likeness to Him who was glad to wash the feet of His companions, and whose business on earth was to do His Father's Will.

There is a story told of Lord Kitchener, which shows that he—like General Foch—believed in taking his orders from his Commander. A certain chaplain had asked to put some plans for the good of the soldiers before him. A meeting was arranged; and Kitchener asked, as he took his seat, "Well, what's the business?"

The chaplain answered: "It is the King's business, and I think we ought to ask His guidance."

"You mean prayer? Right you are!" was the answer. They all knelt down and the chaplain prayed. Then the plans were carefully studied, and proved in the end to be a success.

Our everyday duty is the King's business. If we are to have a right judgment in all things we must not fail to consult Him.

Will you turn your eyes from this page, now, and lift them to His face. Lay your burden on Him, and then enjoy the rest and peace He wants to give you. We all need stated times of prayer in each day, but we also need to remember our Master's presence from time to time as occasion offers. If we are as determined to touch Him as the sick woman was, we can press through the crowding duties which block our way and touch the hem of His garment. Yes, and we can gain new strength and gladness from the warm pressure of His hand, we can walk safely in the company of the Light of the world.

"Being perplexed, I say,
'Lord, make it right!'
Night is as day to Thee,
Darkness is light.

I am afraid to touch
Things that involve so much.
My trembling hand may shake,
My skill-less hand may break;
Thine can make no mistake."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

I acknowledge gratefully the papers sent for the "shut-in;" also two gifts "for the needy" of two dollars each—from "One in Sympathy," Granton, Ont.; and from Mrs. E. S.—an Alberta reader.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

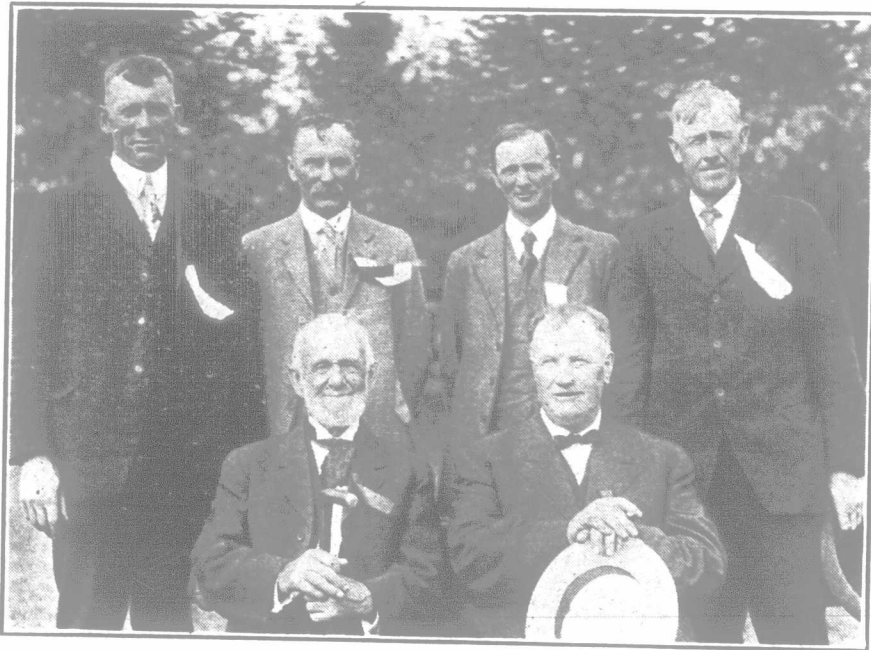
The Ingle Nook

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

A New Era for the Country

ISN'T it odd how one thing often leads right on to another without any apparent reason for the connection? Scarcely had I finished writing the screed (published last week) in which I recommended church union and using the left-over church as a school, library, hospital or community building, when a tap came at my door. The visitor was none other than Professor S. B. McCready, of the Social Service Council of Ontario, and almost the first subject he broached was a very interesting department of his work, viz., forming community centres throughout Ontario.

As he talked his face fairly lighted up with enthusiasm, and it occurred to me to marvel at how often an "outsider" is more interested in helping us than we are interested in helping ourselves. Perhaps it is because the outsider, having "knocked



Reeve Ferguson (at front, with hat) and the Council.

But, when we stand at attention, ready to do what our Commander shall direct, we must constantly turn to Him for guidance. If our eyes are uplifted to His face He can guide us with a look, and we shall not need to be driven with bit and bridle, as the Psalmist says.

A few days ago I heard a young man say: "When I meet Christ at His table on Sunday morning I can go away happy, for I have His orders for the week." He looked very happy as he spoke; and yet I am sure he goes to his Master for orders every day, as well as on Sundays.

In an article on "General Foch," in today's paper, the following words are given as a quotation from the victorious general to whom we owe so much. He says: "Without claiming the intervention of a miracle, I say that when at a moment in history a clear view is given to a man and he finds later that that clear view has determined movements of enormous consequences in the conduct of a formidable war—then I hold that that clear view, which I think I had at the Marne, on the Yser and on the 20th of March, 1918, comes from a providential force in the hands of which one is an instrument, and that the victorious decision descends from on high, from a Will that is superior and divine."

We are not all called to positions of such tremendous responsibility, and yet we must each one give account for his opportunities. Our own judgment is easily swayed by our desires, and we

to the bedside of a dying girl, he was interrupted by a sick woman who timidly pressed through the crowd to touch the hem of His garment. She had been sick for twelve years. She could have waited an hour longer—so some people might have thought. But Christ does not keep a trusting soul waiting. He welcomed the interruption with ready kindness, and the world had been richer ever since, as a result.

When our Lord "went up into a mountain and sat down there (perhaps in order to get a little rest and quiet) the people hurried after Him with their sick friends. He willingly healed them, and then— noticing that they had nothing to eat—He provided food for them.—S. Matt. 15 : 29-38. He welcomed interruptions.

He has not changed. If we need wisdom and guidance—and we all do—He is able and willing to supply all our need. The trouble is that we seek help from people who are liable to make mistakes, and do not make God our advisory friend. Perhaps we are afraid He may tell us to do something we think is unpleasant.

Well, if He does, it is because that is the happiest and best for us. We are apt to think ourselves indispensable, sometimes. Yet God could easily do the work He has placed in our hands. It is not that we are indispensable for the work, but rather that the work is necessary for us. We need the training

about" so much experiences, is able vision, the needs dimly, if, indeed, At any rate, Prof me to be a man c regard to the wor on, and anxious not for his own of the help to b trate by one sente rest," he said, "u hired man on the f alumni of one of o

Now this does no on hand proposes down" to hard u from it; although, ple so bound woul Did you ever kno who would be e education in exch in the world? A strange idea of stu look upon it as a with a thank-feas all over. Upon t how hard the wo student it brings pleasure; to him i ing of new vista were in a vast n doors. On thro even with difficu a great shining s close distant m races of people; th wheat-land; the with their story wished to take t the next a chang wars and the co the history of t marvels of science or art, and so on But this is a dig

From time to to you, in this c centre idea, as gra in the minds of especially interest the dream-stage t was, therefore, esp McCready, for I very latest word o The idea, as yo have a comforta in each locality, a basement (for k or a hall with of deemed necessa, provided with a g rooms), movable perhaps bookca tables to trans reading-room or r for meetings, etc When complet used for a great

1. As an asse local "meetings" entertainment, pencil the vario that it might l locality.)

2. As a readin the latter no sn woman who is a drive and a hall ping. It seem community bui library adjoining room in which play safely while or doing other I should have a re children and ad If a new buildin it not be on the

3. The hall s accommodate leo who might wish or bring a movin winter, in Toron Miner tell his st and we know h lecture that the permit his movin

Well, I sugges suggestions for a going to do that ask you, if you regard to what a be made to do fo yourself, to Prof to send you the for Communi Centres." B federation Build pamphlet very e you far more t you here.

(1 heaping teaspoonful of oxalic acid crystals to 1 gal. lukewarm water) to stand in the vessel over night, then wash with clear hot water, rinse well and dry. Be careful not to let anyone or any animal drink the oxalic acid solution.

[Thank you very much for your kind personal letter.—Junia.]

A Rational Dress.

Dear Junia.—In a recent issue you put yourself on record as being in favor of a National Dress.

For years I have advocated something of that sort, but the difficulty is to get it adopted. I believe I now have the thought of a better plan, at least a more workable one.

If the Women's Institute, the U. F. W. O. clubs, etc., would take up the question of dress reform we would before long be able to accomplish something. For some time it has been an idea of mine that if, as the styles change, we found something that was comfortable, artistic and economical, we could adopt that as a permanent part of our dress. For instance, the width of our skirt could be regulated. We would have a minimum and a maximum width and also have the length regulated in the same manner, and may we never again have to wear collars! For this way if given liberty with trimmings and draperies we would do away with the monotony of a National Dress, and still no one would look ridiculous if wearing an old dress as is some times the case when the style changes from a very full to a narrow skirt or vice versa. Now Junia and Ingle Nookers, what do you think of my idea? Can you suggest something better? There are few things that would do more for us than dress reform. We might even afford potatoes if we could wear our dresses until worn out.

Norfolk Co., Ont. "ICONOCLAST."

To begin with, "Iconoclast," I, Junia, am heartily in accord with what you say. Personally I like a two-piece skirt just wide enough to step in comfortably, and 6 or 7 inches from the ground. And I do like the collarless blouses and dresses; if one's neck looks too long or scrawny to leave bare one can always pin a band of velvet ribbon about it, or wear a chain and pendant, or a string of pretty beads. We should like to have some other opinions on the subject of common-sense dress.

Rhubarb in Various Guise.

Canned in Water.—Sterilize the jars, then fill with the rhubarb cut in bits. Place in a large tub or pan under the water faucet or pump and let the water run until it fills every crevice of the jars and overflows; then seal at once and store in a cool, dark place. It must not be moved or disturbed in any way until wanted for use. Sweeten when the jar is opened.

Canned with Sugar.—Pack tightly into jars. Fill to overflowing with a hot syrup made of twice as much sugar as water and cooked until it spins a thread. Adjust rubber and lid, but do not seal. Sterilize for 15 minutes on a rack in the boiler as usual for canning.

Another Method.—Pack pint jars with layers of rhubarb and sugar, one half inch in depth, until the jars are filled, the last layer being sugar. Adjust rubber and lid, without sealing down, and sterilize in the boiler, as usual, for 25 minutes.

Rhubarb Pie.—One pint bits of rhubarb, 2½ cup sugar, 1 teasp. cornstarch, ½ cup cold water, 1 teasp. melted butter, plain pastry. Mix the rhubarb and sugar and cook until thick, then add the cornstarch dissolved in the water, and cook until done. Add the butter. Invert a pie pan and cover carefully with the pastry, prick with a fork and bake, setting the pie-pan on a tin sheet so it will not touch the bottom of the oven. When done remove the crust and fill with the rhubarb. Heap meringue (white of egg beaten stiff with sugar) on top and brown slightly in a hot oven. If flavored with lemon juice the rhubarb mixture does very nicely for filling for a shortcake, made like strawberry shortcake.

Rhubarb Jam.—Six lbs. rhubarb, 6 lbs. sugar, 6 large lemons. Cut the rhubarb in bits, slice the lemons very thin, put all in a large bowl and cover with sugar. Let stand 24 hours, then boil ¾ hour. Do not stir more than necessary. Put in glasses and when cool cover with melted paraffine.

A Point to Remember About Rhubarb.—Rhubarb combines splendidly with other

fruits. For example 1 quart of rhubarb (cut in bits) may be added to 1 quart of strawberries. Add just enough water to prevent burning and when the fruit begins to soften add half as much sugar as fruit. Cook slowly, stirring often, until thick. Rhubarb may also be added to cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, pineapple or grapes, in the same way. If the orange marmalade is getting low turn some of it out of the jars, cook again with rhubarb and some sugar and so increase the supply. Plain canned rhubarb may be turned out of the jars at any time and cooked with any fruit one chooses.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Butter a pudding dish and line with slices of bread cut thin from which the crust has been removed. It will be better if the bread is buttered. Stew some rhubarb with a little lemon rind and sweeten to taste. Pour at once into the basin, cover with pieces of the buttered bread, place a saucer on top, then a weight and leave until cold. Serve with a boiled custard. If liked this pudding may be baked until the top crust (butter up) is browned, and served hot with cream and sugar.

"Greens."

Many people grow spinach in gardens. The "weed" known as "lamb's quarters" is just wild spinach, and is just as good as the "tamed" variety. The French call spinach the "broom of the stomach" because it is so healthful, as are all kinds of greens.

To cook spinach allow half a peck of the leaves for every two people, as the shrinkage in cooking is very great. The time for cooking will range from 10 to 20 minutes, depending upon the age of the plants. First wash the leaves through several waters, lifting the plants out each time instead of pouring off the water; this will free the leaves from sand and insects. Very young greens need no more water than clings to the leaves after washing; when older a very little water may be added. Heat gradually until the juices are added, taking care it does not burn, then cook steadily, uncovered, until done. If you like you can add a bit of mint, an onion, or a bit of nutmeg. A handful of sorrel will give a slight acidity liked by many. When done drain dry, reheat, chopping it up with butter, pepper and salt, and serve very hot. Nice with meat for dinner, or on buttered toast for supper. If you like put a poached egg on top of the greens on each slice. Or put slices of hard-boiled egg over and cover all with a cream sauce.

If any greens are left over make them into a salad or soup.

Spinach Salad.—Serve with salad dressing, garnishing with slices of hard-boiled egg. Nice with cold meat. (2) Press a little boiled greens into cups. Let chill then fill up with lemon gelatine to make a layer. Let chill on ice, then add another layer of spinach. Have gelatine for the top layer. A simpler way to is put the greens on lettuce, then add some lemon jelly. Pour a spoonful of mayonnaise dressing over all.

Cream of Spinach Soup.—Blend 1 tablespoonful butter with 1 of flour. Add slowly 2 cups rich milk. Stir all over the fire until smooth and creamy. Add 2 cups spinach pulp. Serve with whipped cream on top of each plateful. Any kind of greens may be used for the above recipes.

The Scrap Bag.

Stocking Hint.

Wash silk stockings directly after taking them off, after each wearing, and they will last longer; the perspiration rots them. Rubbing the heels of stockings with paraffine to lessen the friction, also makes them wear longer—any kind of stockings. *

Perspiration Odor.

Many preparations for lessening the odor of perspiration are now sold. A little dry borax rubbed under the arms is helpful. The feet should be washed twice a day, if necessary, and dusted with talcum powder. *

Canning When Sugar is Scarce.

Fruits may be canned absolutely without sugar, which may be added, for sweetening, when the can is opened. The process is just the same as when sugar

is used. A little sugar does not help to "keep" the fruit. It is only when a great deal of it is used, as in jam or jelly, that it helps in this way. *

Herbs in Gardens.

Of course the "herbs" are: parsley, thyme, summer savory, sage, chives and garlic (all used for seasoning); dill, whose seeds are good for pickles; caraway, whose seeds are nice for cakes; rosemary and lavender for sweet odors; rue and horehound for their medicinal properties. "Herbs should be cut just as the first flowers appear" (if there are flowers), says a writer in *American Cookery* "for then the most oil is in the leaf. Cut them in the morning, as soon as the dew is off, and spread out on a table in a clean, cool, shady place to cure. When the leaves are so dry that they crumble, rub between the hands and discard all stems. Let dry a little longer, for the tiniest bit of moisture will ruin the herbs. Then pack away in air-tight glass jars and store in a dry, cool place." *

Current Events

Owen Sound, Ont., on June 1st assumed the status of a city. *

Forest fires during the past fortnight caused much destruction of pulpwood and timber in parts of Quebec and Northern Ontario. *

Two hundred retail merchants of Canada, at a special interview with Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance in Ottawa on May 31st, asked that the luxury tax be removed. *

Hon. T. A. Crerar, speaking in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week attacked the high protective tariff, declaring it a plan for exploiting the people. He argued that implements of production for agriculture, forests, mines and fisheries should be made free and that there should be a reduction in all other duties under the general tariff. Liberal leader Mackenzie King slashed the Budget, charging that it protects the privileged classes instead of the consumer. The Budget was, however, on June 2nd, carried by a majority of 26. *

Miss Esther Marjorie Hill, the first woman architect graduated from Toronto University, received her degree of Bachelor of Applied Science at Convocation on June 4th. *

An important ruling dealing with the collection of the luxury tax provides that the retailer who sells a taxable article must give a sales slip showing both the price and tax; also he must collect the tax at the time of sale. *

The first session of the Farmer-Labor Government of Ontario came to an end the last week in May. Among the items of business transacted were: (1) Preparation of the way for a bone-dry Ontario. (2) Adoption of the Mothers' Pension Bill, to help widows with children and wives with husbands in the asylum. (3) Passing of bill settling minimum wage for women other than domestic and farm laborers, and appointment of a Board to administer the Act. (4) Amending of Workmen's Compensation Act. (5) Passed bill providing superannuation for civil servants. (6) Bill for local option in taxation for improvements amended so that Municipal Councils may say if the ratepayers may vote on the question. (7) Bill passed giving assistance by loans to incorporated co-operative societies to encourage cleaning of seed grain and potatoes, and to have seed in large enough quantity to help the Province generally. (8) Bill to assist rural halls and athletic grounds. (9) Bill to enable the Hydro Commission to erect steam plants where necessary and assist in getting hydro power to farmers. (10) Bill taxing race-courses. (11) Hospital grants increased. (12) Assistance to clean sport. (13) Largest grant to be given to promote education. (14) Legislation for road construction. Hon. W. E. Raney made a start on simplifying the laws to make them intelligible to the lay mind. *

At a meeting of the U. F. O. Executive in Toronto on June 2nd, the action of J. L. Morrison in sending a letter to the

U. F. O. Clubs, advising them to bring pressure upon the Government to defeat the Superannuation Bill, was upheld, and a resolution passed insisting on the right of the U. F. O. to act in an advisory capacity also upon the necessity of the closest possible relationship between the riding executives and the central body, the warning being given that if a member and his executive can no longer act in harmony it is his duty to resign. *

The treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan has been extended for a year, pending negotiations for revision deemed necessary by both nations. *

The Irish situation is still serious. An army of over 50,000 men has been sent to Ireland, with a number of tanks and airplanes. *

An invention for airplanes, perfected by Louis Brennan, has been adopted by the British Government. It makes possible vertical ascent and descent of airplanes, which may thus go to and fro from the roofs of buildings. *

The U. S. Senate on June 1st rejected President Wilson's recommendation that the United States assume a mandate over Armenia. *

The British Cabinet has decided not to tax wealth made during the War, on the ground that, as a levy on capital, such a tax would dislocate industry and cause general unemployment. Most of the profits, it is stated, have already been reinvested in the building and extension of plants. *

The first Extraordinary Council of the League of Nations was called by Sir Eric Drummond, Sec.-Gen., for June 11th, to consider the protest of the Persian Government against the invasion of Persia by the Bolsheviks. Poland's invasion of the Ukraine will likely be taken up at the same time. The Bolshevik authorities have declared that they do not intend to go into Persia past Enzeli on the Southern end of the Caspian Sea. *

The French Government is withdrawing the black (Moroccan) troops from Germany. *

Seaplanes are to be used this summer for whaling and sealing between Iceland and Greenland. *

A Brain Workers' Union, started in France a few months ago, has now 200,000 members. Its aims are professional and social, to raise the standard of work and demand adequate reward. *

Mustapha Kemal Pasha has concentrated 70,000 men on the Sea of Marmora. *

The Windrow

New Chinese Writing.

The plan to introduce a simplified system of writing the Chinese language, recently perfected by a committee appointed for the purpose, over the whole of China, will be the greatest step ever taken towards unification of that vast country. The old system of Chinese writing demanded the memorizing of 700 characters. The new one has 39 letters in all, 24 initials, 3 medials and 12 finals. Its use is strongly recommended by the Pekin Government. When it has been established the Chinese will rapidly become the great nation they potentially are. *

Infinite Energy.

Frederick Soddy, Lee professor of physical chemistry, in a volume which appeared January 26, in London, says: "Discoveries in radio activity have shown that in the smallest atoms of matter all around us there exist stores of energy a million times greater than any so far harnessed." We have only, he says, to learn how to control and apply these limitless resources, just as the race has learned to use fire, and the endless struggle for food and fuel will become needless. *

Boy Scouts and Forest Fires.

The Forest Patrolman, published by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association at Portland, Oregon, says the most effective volunteer agency in the



The air contentment Savory & M... a subject of because it nourishing ideal food for... Get a tin to-day from eagerly but marked imp... gress will fo...

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Summer School for Rural Leadership

Opens at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Monday, July 26th. Closes Friday, August 6th. For those interested in Home, School, Church and Community Problems in Rural Ontario. For further information write

The President, Ontario Agricultural College Guelph, Ontario

United States to-day for the protection of our forests is the Boy Scouts of America. During hikes and patrolling of forests the Boy Scouts of Portland have extinguished many fires left by campers and careless hikers. Last summer eighty Boy Scouts of Portland worked two days putting out fires on the Eagle Creek trail. Some States have placed the Scouts to patrol mountain trails and forest areas for fires during the summer months, and some have served as lookouts in the United States Forest Reservations.—*Journal of Education.*

Seaweed for Horses.

French chemists have discovered that certain seaweeds common on the coast of Brittany are composed of the same basic material as oats, and in almost equal proportions. They, therefore, tried feeding the dried seaweed to horses, for the first 8 days as a substitute for half the usual quality of oats, and then for 16 days as a complete substitute for the oat ration.

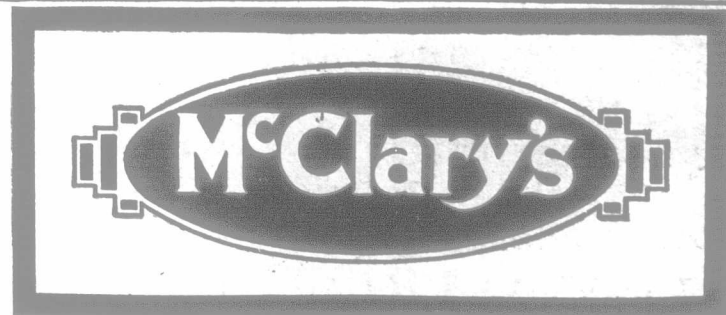
The experiment was tried first on three horses suffering from lymphangitis. At the end of 24 days the horses had gained 6 per cent. in weight and were apparently well, whereas three other sick horses that were fed on oats, hay and straw were still suffering from lymphangitis. The experiment was next conducted with two lots of calvary horses. Ten of them received 2 lbs. of ordinary diet, while the rest received 2 lbs. of seaweed in place of 2 lbs. of oats. At the end of 2 months it was found that those that had been fed seaweed had each gained about 25 lbs. As a result of the experiment French veterinarians believe that it may be possible to utilize great quantities of seaweed in place of the 200,000,000 lbs. of oats that are imported in ordinary times. It is possible, too, that ways may be found to use seaweed as food for human beings.—*The Independent.*

Newspapers and Forests.

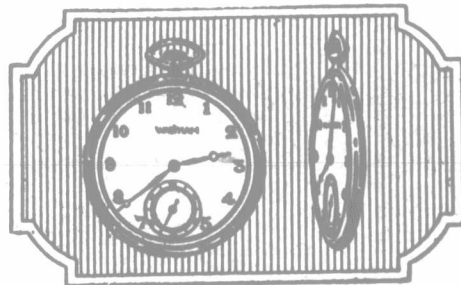
Newspapers are absolutely dependent upon the forest, through the medium of the paper-maker, for their existence, says a writer in *The Pulp and Paper Magazine* (Ste Anne de Bellevue, Canada) He continues:

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the publishers are taking an active interest in the source of their raw materials. Since its inception, the Canadian Commission of Conservation has advocated the protection of the forests from fire, the regulation of cutting, the burning of slash, the regulation of settlers' clearing fires under the permit system, and the requirement that railways take adequate precautions against the occurrence and spread of fires due to railway agencies. With the adoption of these measures, toward which an excellent beginning has been made, the forest will have a reasonable chance of existence. It will eventually reproduce itself, and continue the supply of pulp-wood. Much, however, still remains to be accomplished in these directions. Immense areas of Canada are suitable only for forest growth. These should be permanently set apart, existing young growth protected, and denuded areas replanted. The crop—for the forest is a crop—while a long-time investment, would be a paying one, and would assure the continuance of the pulp-wood supply. The price of pulp-wood and its product, newsprint, to-day, is high, and will very probably remain so, due to the heavy demand and the higher cost of production. The intensified cutting of the forest to meet this demand makes it necessary that every precaution be taken to protect what we have and to take measures for the reproduction or replanting of forests on our cut-over or burned-over lands to add to the supply. In the interests of self-preservation, the newspapers should do everything possible to educate public opinion on the necessity of taking care of forests."

At a cricket match in the park of a well-known baronet it was found necessary to secure the service of one of the footmen as umpire. In due course the footman went in. He stopped the second baronet with his leg, and the cry of "How's that?" was raised. It was the footman whom the decision rested, and, turning to his master, he said, in a half apologetic tone: "I'm afraid I must say ogetic tone: 'I'm afraid I must say 'Not at home, Sir John.' 'Not at home?' 'Not at home, Sir John.' 'what do you retorted the baronet, 'what do you mean?' 'Well, then, Sir John,' replied the footman, 'if you will 'ave it, I mean that you're hout!'—London 'Tit-Bits."



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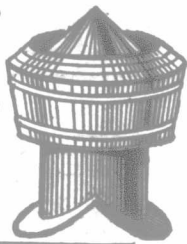
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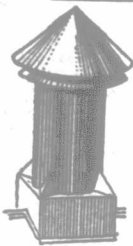
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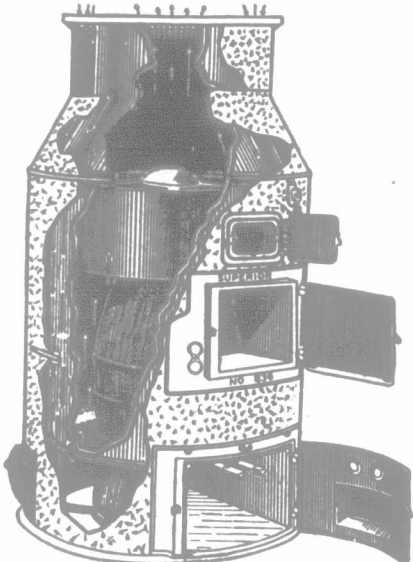
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From a recent examination paper on religious instruction at a boys' school: "Holy matrimony is a divine institution for the provocation of mankind."

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern, \$3.15; No. 2 northern, \$3.12; No. 3, northern, \$3.08.

Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C.W., \$1.23; No. 3 C.W., \$1.22; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.22; No. 1 feed, \$1.21; No. 2 feed, \$1.20.

Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C.W., \$1.86¼; No. 4 C.W., \$1.64¼; rejected, \$1.59¼; feed, \$1.59¼.

Ontario Wheat.—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freight; No. 1 winter, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 winter, \$1.98 to \$2; No. 3 winter, \$1.92 to \$1.92; No. 1 spring, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 spring, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.87 to \$1.89.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, \$1.87 to \$1.89.

Peas.—No. 2, \$3.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

American Corn.—Prompt shipment No. 3 yellow, \$2.40, nominal.

Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, nominal; according to freights.

Manitoba Flour.—Toronto, Government standard, \$14.85, in cotton bags.

Ontario Flour.—In the jute bags, prompt shipment, Government standard, \$13.25, nominal, Montreal and Toronto.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$30 to \$31; mixed, \$25. Straw—Car lots, \$16 to \$17.

Millfeed.—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran—per ton, \$52; shorts, \$61; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.75 to \$4.

Hides and Skins.

Hides, f. o. b. country points.—Beef hides, flat cure, 10c. to 12c.; green hides, 9c. to 11c.; deacon or bob calf, 75c. to \$1.25; horse hides, country take-off, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2.25; yearling lambs, 75c. to \$1; horse hair, farmer's stock, 38c.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 15c.; calf skins, green flats, 20c.; veal kip, 15c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$5 to \$6.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 11c. to 12c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 10c. to 11c.; cakes No. 1, 13c. to 14c.

Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 18c.; medium, 27c.; fine, 32c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Though butter kept about stationary in price, it again had an easier tendency, fresh-made creamery pound prints being quoted at 60c. to 62c. per lb.; fresh solids at 58c. to 60c. per lb.; cut solids, 60c. to 61c. per lb.; and best dairy at 50c. to 53c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs sold at unchanged prices, new-laid selling at 51c. to 54c. per doz.; wholesale; new-laid in cartons at 55c. to 56c. per doz.

Cheese also kept stationary, the old selling at 35c. per lb., and the new at 33c. per lb., wholesale.

Poultry.—Receipts continue to be very light and prices unchanged. Poultry prices being paid to producer: Spring chickens, alive, 60c. per lb.; chickens, per lb., alive, 30c.; dressed, 35c.; chickens, milk-fed per lb., dressed, 40c. Ducks, per lb., alive, 40c. Hens, under 4 lbs., per lb., alive, 32c. per lb., dressed, 32c.; hens, from 4 and 5 lbs., per lb., alive, 37c.; hens, over 5 lbs., per lb., alive, 40c.; dressed, 35c. Turkeys, per lb., alive, 40c.; dressed, 45c. Guinea hens, per pair, alive, \$1.25; dressed, \$1.50.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Oranges declined materially in price during the week; receipts being very heavy.

Grapefruit also declined slightly; and receipts of the California variety were quite large.

Pineapples came in freely and prices declined slightly.

Tomatoes.—Hot-house tomatoes also declined with fairly heavy receipts.

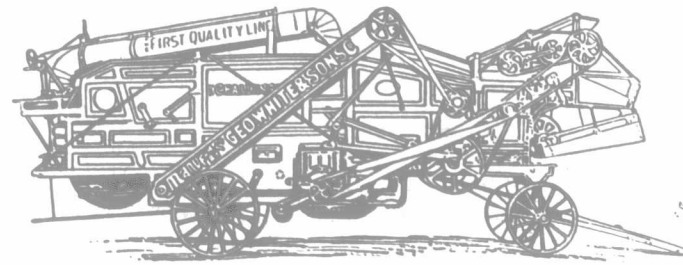
Asparagus.—The season is drawing to a close and offerings are becoming rather scanty.

New carrots, beans and beets arrived freely, but had such a demand that prices did not vary much.

Cabbage and onions were very much lower in price with heavy offerings.

Spinach and radishes have a glut on the market; shipments generally being of poor quality.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are much easier, and it now looks as if they would go still lower in price, as the new ones are arriving quite freely and buyers seem to prefer them to the old.



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Here is a Threshing Machine designed specially for the man who owns a gas Tractor. If you own a tractor you will surely see the advantage of having your own threshing machine.

The White Challenge No. 1 has 24-inch cylinder and 40-inch body. It is a high-grade piece of work in every respect, and worthy of its place in "The First Quality Line" of White Threshing Machinery! Full details of how it is constructed are clearly shown in our illustrated catalogue. You will see there the many fine features and improvements that have been embodied in this machine. But, remember that this institution has specialized on Threshing machinery for two generations. Our whole busi-

ness depends on the quality of material and workmanship we put into our machines. We know better than anyone else the great need for extra strength and extra durability in every part of threshing machinery. We know that the most economical and most satisfactory machine is the one that is built with great over-strength in every vital part to stand up under severe strains.

And this organization realizes the importance to the owner of being able to get prompt service after he buys his machine. We stand behind every machine we sell to see that our customer gets the best deal we can possibly give him.

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Makers of Steam, Gas and Kerosene Tractors and Threshing Machinery

"They are all you Claim"

ANY property-owner who has availed himself of the perfect protection of PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES can afford to make light of the fiercest efforts of the elements. No need to worry if your buildings are roofed with

Chapleau, Ontario
Dear Sirs:
As to the shingles received, they are giving the best of satisfaction, and are all you claim—a good serviceable shingle, easily applied, and if put on properly, will, I am sure, satisfy anyone.
Yours truly,
Wm. Wallace

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With the locking device of the Preston Safe Lock Shingles, tempests cannot gain the smallest sign of an advantage. The roof is practically one solid sheet of Metal.

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LOCK SHINGLES. Nails are covered and hidden. And heavy, galvanized coating over the most durable steel known to science, gives to your roof an armour plate that neither time nor weather can affect. Make sure its PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES that cover your roof.

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THE M S AND S G LIMITED
METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING COMPANY
ASSOCIATED WITH THE A B OSBORN CO. LTD.
PRESTON—MONTREAL—TORONTO
WINNIPEG—SASKATOON—CALGARY

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders on June 2nd, 1920

The Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held Wednesday, June 2nd, in the Board Room at the Bank's Head Office at Montreal. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon.

On motion of Mr. John Patterson, the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan was asked to take the chair.

Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed Secretary of the meeting and read the notice calling the meeting.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read.

The Annual Report.

The president, Sir H. Montagu Allan, then presented the Annual Report, as follows:

I beg to submit, on behalf of the Directors, the Fifty-seventh Annual Statement of The Merchants' Bank of Canada as at the close of business on the evening of the 30th April, 1920, together with a statement of the Profits covering the relative period.

Despite the fact that operating costs have continued their upward course, the net profits resulting from the year's business were \$1,686,156.15, being an increase over last year of \$302,586.75.

The financial position of the Bank, as reflected in detail in the Balance Sheet before you, will, I hope, meet with your full approbation.

In the Directors' Report of a year ago, I mentioned that an issue of \$1,400,000 of new stock was being made, and that, owing to the date of allotment, this step would fall for comment more appropriately at the next Annual Meeting. I am now pleased to advise you that the issue was promptly taken up and long since paid for in full by the shareholders. The Paid-up Capital of the Bank, therefore, stands to-day at \$8,400,000, while the \$700,000 premium received from the new issue and \$700,000 transferred from Profit and Loss Account have been added to the Reserve, thus maintaining that Fund upon an equal basis with the Paid-up Capital.

You have already been advised that, in line with the growth of the Bank, and with a view of keeping pace fairly and reasonably with the legitimate requirements of our ever-growing clientele, a further issue of \$2,100,000 of new stock, upon the same favorable terms to the share-holders, is now under way. This new issue will appropriately be referred to again a year hence.

It may be of interest to mention that the Bank's shareholders now number 2,622, as against 2,406 in 1919, and 2,340 in 1918.

At the commencement of the Bank's fiscal year presently under review, the Directors felt warranted in placing the Dividend on a regular 12% basis, and also, later, in distributing a bonus of 1%, making in all 13% received by the shareholders during the twelve-month period. No doubt their action in this respect will have your full approval.

During the year we opened 65 Branches, with a number of subagencies as feeders, and I may say that results have amply justified our action as evidenced by the fact that we have only closed 2 Branches during the period.

In December last our office in London, England, was opened for business and already gratifying progress has been made in the building up of a London connection, while the facilities afforded our clientele on this side have greatly enhanced the value of the services we are enabled to extend to them. It had been apparent for some time that the growth and increasing importance of the institution called for the completion of our organization by the establishment of an office in the Capital of the Empire.

During the year we conceived it to be advisable and expedient, in keeping with modern and approved practice, to liquify to some extent the inactive asset represented by Bank Premises Account, which, as you are aware, must, with the growth of the Bank, be an ever-expanding one. We accordingly turned over certain of our premises to a subsidiary company called the Merchants' Realty Corporation, who in turn issued Bonds against the respective properties to the amount of \$4,000,000, the proceeds of the sale of which have been appropriately applied. These Bonds are of a serial nature and will be thus automatically amortized as they fall in for payment, control of the property being held by the Bank through the ownership of all the stock of the Company, this being shown upon our books at a nominal figure.

Since the last Meeting, death has removed from our midst Mr. E. F. Hebdens, formerly General Manager of the Bank and, for a period, Managing Director. His service in the institution was lifelong and in his demise the financial community lost a distinctive and distinguished personality, the Bank an able and experienced administrator. His death is regarded with deep regret by all.

The vacancy upon the Board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. W. Kneeland, of Winnipeg, a business man of wide experience and influence in the West.

In view of the continued growth of the Bank's business, the Directors are of opinion it would be desirable to enlarge the numerical strength of the Board by adding one more to their number, and an amendment to this effect of the relative by-law will be submitted for your approval. The name of Mr. Gordon M. McGregor, of Windsor, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, will accordingly be included in the list, which will be submitted to you in due course. He is a man of high standing in the commercial community, and we are sure of your agreement with the Directors that he will prove an acquisition to the Board.

You may be interested to learn that I made a trip last autumn through Ontario and the West—accompanied by some of the Directors and the General Manager. We met all the senior officers, and I have pleasure in saying that I found the trip both inspiring and beneficial to a degree.

We have undoubtedly an efficient staff and you will, I am sure, join with the Directors in extending to its members, one and all, a word of cordial appreciation for their capable and loyal services, to which the measure of progress the Bank has enjoyed is in no small extent attributable.

All the various offices of the Bank have been inspected during the past twelve months.

The Auditor's Certificate is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ended 30th April, 1920.

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to	\$1,686,156.15
Premium on New Stock	700,000.00
The balance brought forward from 30th April, 1919, was	574,043.32
Making a total of	<u>\$2,960,199.47</u>

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividend No. 128, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	\$ 238,416.01
Dividend No. 129, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	243,726.44
Dividend No. 130, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	250,805.76
Bonus 1 per cent.	83,263.00
Dividend No. 131, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	252,074.56
.....	<u>\$1,068,285.77</u>
Government War Tax on Note Circulation	81,138.72
Transferred to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock	700,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund out of Profits	700,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	50,000.00
Balance carried forward	260,774.98
.....	<u>\$2,960,199.47</u>

Reserve Fund Account.

Balance, 30th April, 1919	\$7,000,000.00
Premium on New Stock	700,000.00
Transferred from Profits	700,000.00
.....	<u>\$8,400,000.00</u>
Average Paid-up Capital during year	<u>\$8,230,539.00</u>

H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1920.

	LIABILITIES	
	1920	1919
1. To the Shareholders.		
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 8,400,000.00	\$7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund	8,400,000.00	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	338,159.22	194,194.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith	260,774.98	574,043.32
.....	<u>\$17,398,934.20</u>	<u>\$14,768,237.32</u>
2. To the Public.		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	14,791,027.00	13,316,033.00
Deposits not bearing interest	45,368,876.69	43,552,214.61
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of Statement)	114,132,175.79	91,904,993.37
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,747,402.86	2,614,696.64
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	831,997.89	105,076.96
Bills payable		
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	2,117,441.21	464,153.05
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		
.....	<u>\$197,387,855.14</u>	<u>\$166,725,404.95</u>

	ASSETS.	
	1920	1919
Current Coin	\$ 4,193,117.50	\$ 4,946,946.33
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	7,500,000.00	7,000,000.00
Dominion Notes	8,407,003.25	8,405,602.50
Notes of Other Banks	1,170,482.00	985,044.00
Cheques on other Banks	11,093,195.77	6,082,616.99
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	9,400.50	3,215.80
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	445,034.79	123,496.50
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,561,157.87	1,903,040.10
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	7,893,229.90	6,005,573.65
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,507,688.10	4,119,705.32
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	13,239,204.50	15,238,399.32
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,471,494.31	5,134,690.71
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	6,206,537.78	2,801,857.72
.....	<u>\$72,697,546.36</u>	<u>\$62,750,188.94</u>

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	\$113,198,913.90	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	3,587,491.69	
.....	<u>116,786,405.59</u>	<u>95,874,426.04</u>
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	1,117,268.51	332,918.12
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	2,117,441.21	464,153.05
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	604,325.33	782,326.64
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	352,737.25	386,973.56
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	*2,576,630.21	5,253,269.48
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	377,000.00	366,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	758,500.68	515,149.12
.....	<u>\$197,387,855.14</u>	<u>\$166,725,404.95</u>

*After crediting amount received in respect of Premises transferred to The Merchants Realty Corporation, Limited.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

D. C. MACAROW,
General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records at the Chief Office of the Bank and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies and have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank at 30th April, 1920, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendances and found them to agree with the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, } Auditors.
GORDON TANSLEY, }
(of the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co)

Montreal, 25th May, 1920.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Montagu Allan said: "After my formal address I wish to add just a few words, and I apologize to Mr. Macarow for doing so, because it is somewhat of a personal matter, but I think on this occasion it should be referred to.

"I wish to say that the day before yesterday I and the members of the board were notified by a member of the staff of the bank that a very important affair was to take place in the board room here yesterday afternoon. We attended, and were agreeably surprised to find that the business in hand was a presentation to our General Manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow.

"I have not secured his permission to mention this matter, but take the opportunity of doing so, because it was a decidedly unique event, of which neither he nor I nor the directors had any previous knowledge.

"It turned out to be a spontaneous gift from all the members of the bank's staff, from Vancouver to Halifax, a magnificent silver tea service, one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen, with other objects d'art.

"The presentation was the occasion of several very happy addresses from members of the staff, with an address which they presented Mr. Macarow, along with their gift, and led to a particularly illuminating reply from the General Manager, which, needless to say, brought down the house.

"It is with particular pleasure that I inform the shareholders of this event, because it is of interest to you all to know that the General Manager and the staff are in such close accord, and have such friendly personal relations. We of the board have every confidence in Mr. Macarow, and, from what we saw in the West last year, there was no doubt of the friendly feelings of the staff everywhere towards him. As an evidence of the friendly and confident relations that exist between Mr. Macarow and the staff all over Canada I think yesterday's function was one of the most agreeable and unique I have been privileged to witness for a long time, and I congratulate Mr. Macarow on the regard he has won from the bank staff throughout the whole Dominion." (Applause.)

The president then made the formal resolution for the adoption of the annual report, seconded by Mr. K. W. Blackwell.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow, in rising to make his address, was received with much applause from the shareholders. He said:

"In the first place I must say that the personal onslaught made upon myself by the president is as unexpected as it is kindly. I was deeply touched by the presentation so spontaneously made to myself by the staff throughout the country. I view the presentation with mixed feelings, appreciation of the kindly intent it showed, and doubt as to my own merits. However, I accepted it in the spirit in which it was given, and it will always be one of my most-prized possessions.

The President's address forms a comprehensive epitome of all the important phases of the Bank's present position, and has appropriately dealt with or touched upon the several outstanding developments which have taken place during the past fiscal year.

I shall, therefore, but add a brief word of amplification as to some features

of the statement which it occurs to me may be enlarged upon without unnecessary repetition.

Another Victory Loan last autumn was again heavily subscribed to by the Bank's clientele throughout the country, their total subscriptions reaching the large sum of \$41,770,000, practically all of which (conversions being negligible in amount) was a direct charge against our deposits. Yet the resultant heavy withdrawal was not only overtaken, but deposit totals show an increase, in addition, over last year, of \$24,900,000. This must be considered a satisfactory achievement, I think.

Commercial Discounts have, in natural course, advanced also, and the total now stands at \$113,198,000, being an increase during the year of \$17,324,000. These figures indicate that the Bank is continuing to carry its full share of the load in a period when the support and encouragement of the productive capacity and energies of the country is a matter of paramount importance. If stable conditions are to be reasonably maintained, it is essential that the vital channels of commerce and industry be kept open and, I venture to assert, in functioning as the above figures reflect, the Bank is playing its part to that end.

At last year's Annual Meeting I made reference to our Asset column as representing dollar for dollar of actual value, and I make the same assertion to-day with equal emphasis.

The record of growth this year leads me to feel that a few figures showing our progress, taking the last five years as a basis of comparison, may be of some interest to you. The totals and percentages are as follows, based on the year-end figures as at 30th April, 1915, and 30th April this present year:

	1915	1920	Gain
Total Deposits	\$64,869,000	\$163,080,000	151%
Current Loans and Discounts	47,401,000	113,198,000	138%
Total Assets	86,190,000	197,387,000	129%

a satisfactory and evenly-balanced measure of development, you will, I am sure, agree.

If I may be permitted to add a word as to general conditions I will be brief, for the subject has been dealt with from platform, pulpit and press so exhaustively that I cannot say much without wearisome reiteration. I fear it must be admitted, however, that the progress of this country, and indeed of the world at large, toward normal peace conditions has not been what we looked forward to a year ago. Unsettlement continues, labor and other difficulties abound, and the dominant need of the time, Production, is palpably inert and backward. So long as production lags, so long will high prices and general inflation continue. Costs are mounting to ever higher levels and the process of deflation with the necessary changes in ideas, in habits and in outlook to something more approaching those of normal conditions can hardly be said yet to be in real evidence, though sporadic and somewhat spectacular cutting of prices in certain seasonal lines of manufactured goods may perhaps be accepted as a psychological sign showing that the trend, at least, is in the right direction.

The demand for borrowed capital continues to be more or less importunate, and it is in the conservation of credit and the equitable rationing of it that Banks can play and, indeed, are playing a sound

constructive role. Legitimate productive enterprises are being fostered and encouraged fairly, while at the same time a firmly restraining hand is held upon unproductive, non-essential and speculative undertakings. This policy of selective curtailment, so to put it, operating as it does at the very root of existing evils, and applied with due judgment, discrimination and consistency, cannot but prove a beneficial corrective and an importantly contributing factor towards restoring, with a minimum of dislocation and disturbance, healthy and normal conditions in the body politic.

I might here venture to say that it is a matter of gratification to see our mercantile marine growing apace and to know that the Government will have, it is understood, some 45 merchant vessels in commission by the end of July next. I mentioned last year, and I reaffirm the opinion then expressed, that there is nothing of greater national importance than the establishment of our own lines of ocean transport, and what has been and is being accomplished in this direction, both by the Government and by private enterprise, augurs well for the future safety and stability of the country's trade and commerce.

After what looked like, in some respects, an ominous start the crop situation throughout the country now seems to justify the belief that good yields will be secured this year. Predictions, however, are futile and we can only nurse the hope that actual results will fairly measure up to present optimistic estimates. Certainly, on the theory of averages alone, we are entitled to look for some redress in the crop situation this year. Much depends upon it, more especially in view of the disappointing results of the last two years, and if nature is benevolent in the coming harvest this country will benefit to an unmeasured extent, and we shall be reasonably in a position to view the period of deflation, upon the threshold of which we stand, with feelings of confidence as to our immediate future—as to our ultimate future there need be no misgiving, for it must be borne in mind that Canada is a young and virile country of almost limitless possibilities and immense natural resources awaiting development, that its manhood is strong, enterprising, thoughtful and sane.

While we have our readjustment difficulties to deal with, our progress through the transition period will be orderly and well-conducted if there is a fair measure of mutual appreciation of surrounding difficulties and reasonable co-operation and good will all along the line in surmounting them. In a word, if the wise and reasonable policy so briefly and clearly condensed in the three simple words "give and take" continues to operate with cordial uninterruptedness we shall move with steady and assured step to the great destiny which lies before us through wide-open avenues of peace, progress and prosperity.

Before closing I would like to add my tribute of appreciation to the staff of the Bank for their devotion and efficiency. I cannot do so better than by saying that the President's apt and graceful remarks thereat have my unqualified and unrestricted endorsement. It is true, indeed, that the progress of the Bank is in no small measure due to the co-operative efforts of a loyal, capable and contented staff. That, I know, we have.

Before putting the motion for the adoption of the Report, the Chairman invited questions or discussion. There being none, he put the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Mr. A. Haig Sims, seconded by Mr. David Kinghorn, that Messrs. Vivian Harcourt and Gordon Tansley, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., be re-appointed Auditors of the Bank, to hold office until the next Annual Meeting.

On motion of Messrs. K. W. Blackwell and Farquhar Robertson, it was proposed: That By-law 111, enacted by the Shareholders of the Bank, be and is hereby amended by substituting the word 'fifteen' for the word 'fourteen' in the first line thereof. This was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Messrs. A. Haig Sims and David Kinghorn, Messrs. John Patterson and Arthur Browning were, by unanimous vote, appointed Scrutinizers, and instructed to receive and tally for the election of the following persons as directors:

- Sir H. Montagu Allan.
- Mr. K. W. Blackwell.
- Mr. Thomas Long.
- Sir Frederick Orr Lewis, Bart.
- Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
- Mr. A. J. Dawes.
- Mr. F. Howard Wilson.
- Mr. Farquhar Robertson.
- Mr. Geo. L. Cains.
- Mr. Alfred B. Evans.
- Mr. T. Ahearn.
- Lt.-Col. Jas. R. Moodie.
- Hon. Lorne C. Webster.
- Mr. E. W. Kneeland.
- Mr. Gordon M. McGregor.

The ballot having been cast, the Directors as named were declared to be elected:

Mr. A. Haig Sims—"Before this meeting concludes I wish to move a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation to the President and Directors for their services during the past year, which have made it possible to present the splendid report we have heard to-day. With this I would like to couple the thanks of the Shareholders to the General Manager and all members of the staff throughout the country for their efficient and loyal services to the Bank, which have contributed in no small degree to enabling the Directors to carry on their work for the advancement of the Bank."

This was seconded by Mr. A. A. MacDougall, and carried with applause, after which a brief address of thanks was made by the President for himself and the Directors, and by the General Manager for himself and the staff.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned.

At a subsequent special meeting of the Directors, Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. K. W. Blackwell Vice-President.—Adv't.

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MOLSONS
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Incorporated in 1855
Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000
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We invite a call from farmers seeking a good banking connection giving courteous and efficient service.

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quickly expels worms in horses and colts; very effective. A horse or colt out of condition, look out for worms. International Worm Powder quickly cleans out the parasites and puts the animal in a thrifty condition. Guaranteed. \$1.00 per package from your dealer.

International Stock Food Co., Ltd., Toronto 2

Easy.—"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "I want you to bear in mind that the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghans; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can any one give me another example?"

Nobody appeared very anxious to do so, until little Johnny Snaggs, the joy of his mother and the terror of the cats, said proudly—

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."—London Tit-Bits.

"By the way, George, what shall we get Mabel for a wedding present? She gave us that plush upholstered chair that's in the attic, you know."

"I don't think we'd better send her anything, dear. Why not let by-gones be bygones?"—"Life."

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With its 138 Branches
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THE funds of The Bank of Toronto are employed in the financing of such constructive undertakings as add wealth to the nation. The farm is the chief source of Canada's wealth. The Bank of Toronto considers the financing of farm crops and live stock the first call upon its available funds.

Farmers will find our Managers posted on market prices, and always ready and willing to advise in matters pertaining to the financial end of their business.

If you plan farm development and increased production, the resources of this Bank are at your service.

THOMAS F. HOW
General Manager

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You will not miss the small monthly amounts.

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Your boy will then have \$1,387.42. He can own a farm when other boys are still working for wages.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$35,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES - \$535,000,000
625 BRANCHES

87 Years of Service

The foundation stone of any Bank's success must be service to the public.

The 87 years of steady growth of this Bank, its steady increase in assets and resources, are a measure of the sound, consistent, friendly service it extends to its customers.

May we not serve you, too?

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - 18,000,000
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Ready to use; no trouble and dries with a hard gloss. All popular colors.

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Makers of Paint and Varnish since 1842
Toronto MONTREAL Vancouver

Save the surface and you save all - Paint & Varnish

Chicago.

Cattle.—Compared with week ago; beef steers, mostly \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher; fat cows and heifers, beef bulls, stockers and feeders, 25c. to 50c. higher; some she-stock gaining more; canners, 25c. higher; bolognas, 25c. lower; calves steady.

Hogs.—Bulk, all weights, \$13.50 to \$14.30; pigs, 25c. lower; bulk, \$10 to \$11.25.

Sheep.—Few sales choice ewes, \$7.50; choice bucks, \$6.25; three loads feeding lambs, \$11.50; compared with week ago; shorn lambs, \$1 lower; in-between kinds, off more, best spring lambs, 5c. lower; others off more; sheep, \$2 to \$2.50 lower.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, June 5: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 98 to 99; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 98 to 99; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 98½ to 99½; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 98½ to 99½; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 100 to 101.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, white, 29¾c.; colored, 29 7-16 cents; Campbellford, 29c.; Cornwall, 29¾c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 29¼c.; New York, State, whole milk, flats, white and colored, specials, 30c. to 31c.; average run, 29c.; State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 26½c. to 27c.; average run, 25½c. to 26c.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL OF CANADA

This Council has saved the milk producers of Canada hundreds of thousands of dollars in preventing shipping rates on milk and cream from being increased.

It wants to educate the consuming Public to appreciate the food and the economic value of milk and its products so that they will use more of them and increase the home market.

The Council asks every dairy farmer in Canada to help it by giving 50 cents towards its funds.

With the patron's consent this 50 cents will be deducted from his June or July payments by the Concern to which he ships his milk or cream, and will be sent by that Concern to the Council.

All dairymen should help to protect and promote the great dairy interests of Canada.

E. H. STONEHOUSE, President
D'ARCY SCOTT, Sec.-Treas.
Weston, Ontario Ottawa, Ontario

Farm for Sale

200 Acres—Close to City of Toronto

The property contains two hundred acres, more or less. It is about five miles from the limits of the City of Toronto, lying about one and one-half miles east of the Village of Newtonbrook, which is on Yonge Street. Nearly all the land is cleared, and about one hundred and fifty acres are available for cultivation, the balance being river bottom land, suitable for pasture. A branch of the River Don runs through the property. A good house, barn and other outhouses are on the premises. This would make an excellent stock farm, or would be ideal for a city man desiring a farm near town. Apply to

PROUDFOOT, DUNCAN & GILDAY
12 Richmond St. East, Toronto
Solicitors for the owner.

Please mention Advocate.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

With its 138 Branches in Ontario, 44 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta, and 12 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

SALES NOTES

Don't hold your sales notes until they mature. Any Branch of this Bank will advance you money on them. If you prefer, place your sales notes with us and we will collect them when due, and credit your account.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

180 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

The "Quality" Character of this brand has an International Reputation.



B566

A Trial Packet will bring speedy conviction

1870 Our Golden Jubilee 1920

2 + 2 = 4

Many men carry insurance that does not amount to more than a year's salary; they seem to think that there is magic in insurance funds so that 2 plus 2 will have the value of 6 or 8.

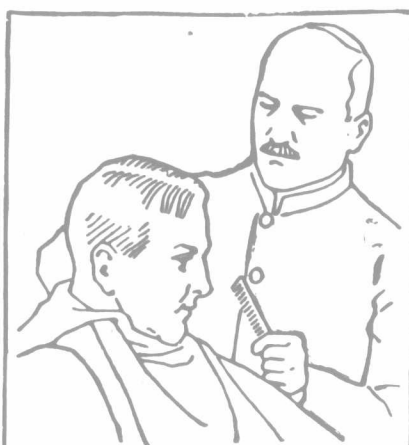
A dollar of insurance money will not go any farther than a dollar from our pay envelopes.

Is your insurance sufficient or as near to being sufficient as you can make it? Remember that 2 + 2 = 4 after you are gone, just the same as it does to-day. If possible

Put on More Insurance

The Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

107



Use Cuticura to Keep Your Hair From Falling

How many times have barbers given this advice to men who are losing their hair because of dandruff and scalp irritation. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

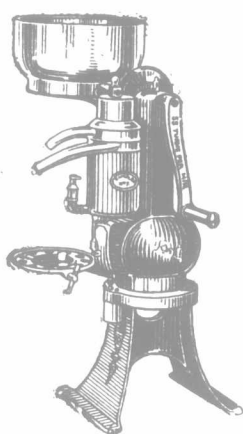
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

High Efficiency in Separators

The new and up-to-date improvements on the Simplex Separator bring it to a point of such high efficiency and real merit that is unequalled in points of superiority

IMPROVEMENTS:

- THE BOWL.**—The bowl cover and shield is now made in one solid piece, which is more convenient in handling and cleaning. There is also a wider range for adjustment of cream density on the new bowl.
- THE FRAME.**—A great convenience, and a necessary one, is found on the "Simplex" frame. The body of the separator is held on extra heavy hinges with a self-closing spring. This allows ready access for cleaning and oiling. Ready access to these parts is essential on any separator, but the "Simplex" Separator is the only one claiming this advantage.
- THE BEARINGS.**—Very high-grade annular ball bearings, not known to be used on any other separator, gives the



Simplex Cream Separator

(LINK BLADE)

the record of being the easiest running separator on the market. Write to us now for pamphlets, which give full information on the Simplex Separator.

D. Derbyshire Company, Limited
BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

BROOKDALE HEREFORD FARM

Young stock for sale at all times. Visitors always welcome and not any time.
Telephone. W. READHEAD, Milton, Ontario

Gossip.

The Farrow Sale of Shorthorns.

In a page advertisement in the advertising columns of our issue of June 3rd, A. G. Farrow presented to our readers the sort of pedigree which will make up his Shorthorn offering, which is to be sold by public auction at his farm on Wednesday, June 16. As will be seen by the pedigrees referred to, as well as practically every other one listed in the catalogue, the offering contains probably as much more popular Scotch blood than has ever been offered in a sale of this size in Canada. With our space limited, it is useless to go into detail on the pedigrees already referred to. Readers, who have seen the advertisement, have no doubt appreciated such breeding as the Rosewoods, Clippers, Mary Ann of Lancasters, etc., tabulated for their benefit, but on receiving the catalogue, which is promised for June 5th, they will find that a great many more, and in fact nearly all those in the offering, are equally pleasing. As there were no particulars given other than the breeding of those cows listed in the advertisement, a line or two here may be of further interest. Athelstane Rosewood 5th, aside from having one of the best Rosewood pedigrees which is to be found, is noted as the dam of the junior yearling heifer, Rosewood 41st, first in a class of over twenty entries at Toronto last fall, and sold in the Dryden-Miller sale at just 12 months of age for \$3,200. This cow is again bred to Pride of Escana, so the calf she will be carrying will be either a full brother or a full sister to the \$3,200 heifer. There is also a 27-months son of this cow selling, sired by the Imported Jilt-bred bull, Proud Lancer. This young bull was a winner at Toronto, as a calf and his grandam was bred by Duthie which gives him a straight Bruce and Duthie pedigree; Victoria Princess 8th, the six-year-old Cruickshank Victoria cow, will be remembered as the show heifer purchased by Mr. Farrow at the International Sale, Chicago, several years ago, and also as the winner of the cow class at Toronto in 1917. She is best described as almost a perfect type of Shorthorn matron, and she is due Sept. 1st to Pride of Escana. Her last two heifers are among the calves which Mr. Farrow is retaining. Glen Buell Mildred 14th, still another one of the big, thick matrons selling, is a five-year-old Mina cow, sired by the Miller-bred bull, Regal Sultan, while her first dam was by the Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beau. Every dam in the pedigree of this cow is a straight Mina, and she sells with a September heifer at foot, and is again well forward in calf to the service of Pride of Escana. Mary Ann of Lancaster 34th (imp.), a big, thick four-year-old cow imported by Dryden; the six-year-old cow Golden Bride, and Clarinda 17th (imp.), another of the same age, are the only three imported cows listed, and all are of the sort which will make them appreciated by every good breeder on sale day. The latter cow will have a calf by her side by sale time, and carries perhaps one of the strongest Campbell-Claret pedigrees we have in Canada today. These cows mentioned should be sufficient to give breeders a line on the mature things selling and, with the exception of the latter cow, all are bred to Mr. Farrow's great young son of Right Sort (imp.), Pride of Escana, which should increase their worth considerably. As a great many of the females in the offering will be bred to this sire, it might be well to give here a few more particulars regarding him. As has already been said, he is got by Right Sort (imp.) and his dam, Novelty (imp.), was a Campbell-bred Golden Drop cow, and is often referred to as one of the best type of brooding cows ever brought to Canada. Pride of Escana was a prominent winner in the show ring as a calf, but since that time has been kept solely as a breeding sire. His get, however, came out last year for the first in Toronto and included his only three calves above two months of age, where they won 8th, 7th and 1st in their respective classes; these calves running from 19 to 31 entries each, which were probably the strongest that were ever put at this show. Among these was the \$3,000 Rosewood 41st, referred to above. A few twenty of the females will be sired by Pride of Escana. There are also eight granddaughters of Right Sort (imp.) selling, nearly all of

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word each figure for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR remainder of season, White Leghorn baby chicks. Write today. Bradley Linscott, "Seven Acres" Brantford.

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS—BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds. Incubator capacity 9,000. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price-list. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth, Ont., Box 244.

BARRED ROCKS, MAMMOTH SIZE, AND extra good laying strain. Eggs—\$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Mrs. W. B. Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

EGGS—WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA—MUS- COVEY duck, and Barred Rock. Mrs. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

IMPORTED ROUEN DUCKS—ELEVEN eggs \$2. Our Rouens, including 2nd young duck. Guelph, eleven eggs \$1.50. A. F. Thornton, Thamesford, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry Wanted—We have a big demand for eggs and require large quantities, and pay the top market price every day in the week. We also have a big demand for live poultry, especially heavy live hens. We are paying special prices for May and June. It will pay you to sell to
C. A. MANN & CO.
Phone 1577 78 King St., London, Ont.

SUPERIOR BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR SAULT

From 5 Best Bred-to-Lay Families in both Countries.

Pen No. 1.—Thompson's Imperial Ringlet hen imported in the eggs, headed by Mr. Coldham's (Kingston, Ont.), Pedigreed Ringlet Cockerle, sired by Parks' prize bird, U.S.A., first dam—hen No. 71 laid 70 eggs in 72 days in mid-winter, 260 brown eggs of standard weight in one year. Price, \$5.00.

Pen No. 2.—Parks' Superior Ringlet strain, imported in the eggs. Of all bred-to-lays, Ringlets are supreme. Price \$5.00.

Pen No. 3.—The large, dark bred-to-lay strain of Rileys, imported in the eggs. As show birds, they have won the highest awards in U.S.A. Price, \$4.00.

Pen No. 4.—Thompson's large bred-to-lay strain, imported in the eggs, medium light in color, with quality and utility. Price, \$3.00.

Pen No. 5.—The O.A.C. bred-to-lay strain of Guelph; a hardy handsome fowl, extra good winter layers. Price \$2.00.

15 per setting. Infertile eggs replaced at half price. Pullets or cockerel bred eggs as desired. Express prepaid.

A. H. CROZIER, Box 16, Meadowdale, Ont.

I WILL PAY YOU 29 CENTS

a pound for live hens, any kind, any size. No deduction for shrinkage. I pay express within 200 miles of Toronto. Ship C.O.D., or any way. Crates loaned free.

ALBERT LEWIS
666 Dundas, West :: Toronto, Ontario



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

TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, HIMALAY- ANS' Rabbits, White Angora Rabbits, English Spotted Rabbits, Black Siberians. Robert W. Nicholson, Strathroy, Ontario.

FORTUNES IN FUR RABBITS—WE FUR- NISH best quality breeding stock and pay \$6.00 to \$10.00 a pair for young. Turn your back yard and spare time into \$\$\$\$. Our big book, "Successful Rabbit Keeping," contract and valuable particulars—10c. Rabbit skins, bought. Guinea pigs—Supplies—Breeders' Books. Meek & Court, 5173 W. Madison St., Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE—150-ACRE FARM, SITU- ATED at the Village of Tyrone, Township of Darlington, County of West Durham, Ontario, being Lots 11 and 12, Seventh Concession. Approximately 120 acres under cultivation. Good grain farm; clay loam; well underdrained; running water; orchard; extensive farm buildings; grist mill on the corner of the lot. Post office, school and church within a few hundred yards of property. Farm being sold to wind up estate. Further particulars, kindly apply to Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, 44 Brock Street East, Oshawa, Ont.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES for sale, can be Registered. Apply to W. W. Irwin, Ripley, Ont.

WONDERING ABOUT A SCOTCH COLLIE Puppy? We have them, marked just right, sable and white. Sire and dam very intelligent and good workers. Males \$10, females \$7. Ezra Cressman & Sons, New Hamburg, Ont.

Wanted—Second-hand Grain Separator Medium or large. Cash for a bargain. State age, size and make of machine.
REPLY, BOX NO. 31
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

DAN

Backache
Lumbago
Stiff Joints
Combats
WILL
This penetrating
Sore of Wounds
Bills, Carbuncles
application is
QUAL Removes
Price \$1.75 p
by express pro
The LAWRENCE

HEAD



"My mare
a new horse, sh
send me four
want to try it."

WRITE
We w
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750 C.

Head

Fleming's
Veterinary
Adviser

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ARTHUR F. O'NE

DANGEROUS
as well as painful
Backache Neuralgia
Lumbago Rheumatism
Stiff Joints Sprains

Gombault's Caustic Balsam
WILL RELIEVE YOU.

Its penetrating, soothing and healing and for all
Sores of Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns,
Bulls, Carbuncles and all Swellings where an outward
application is required CAUSTIC BALSAM HAS NO
EQUAL. Removes the soreness—strengthens the muscles.
Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent
by express prepaid. Write for Booklet L.

The LAWRENCE WILLIAMS COMPANY, TORONTO

HEAVES CURED

For a quarter of a
century Capital Heaves
Remedy has been saving
horses and money for
Farmers, Traders & Stockmen.
It never fails to do the work,
as proved by this letter.

New Town, N.B.
"My mare that I have been treating is like
a new horse, she has improved so much. Please
send me four more treatments; my neighbors
want to try it." F. M. CAMPBELL.

WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL
We will send a full week's treatment
for 5c. to cover postage and packing.

VETERINARY SUPPLY HOUSE
750 Cooper Street - Ottawa

Heaves CURED
—by removing the cause—and
cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes
of
**Fleming's
Tonic Heave Remedy**
fail to effect a cure of any case,
old or new, we will refund the
full amount paid.
Per Box, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00
Mailed on receipt of Price.

Scratches Disappeared
Gentlemen—I gave a course
of your Tonic Powders, which
has put a horse and his mate
in fine shape, and a touch of
scratches has quite disappeared.
Geo. A. Miles, Oxville, Alta.

Full information in
**Fleming's Vest Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**
Write us for a Free Copy

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

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

**Shropshire and
Southdown Sheep**
Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding
purposes or fitted for the show ring.

— Inspection invited, satisfaction assured.

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

KEATING'S
Kills Bugs, Flies
Fleas, Roaches

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.
Halse Grange, Brackley, England
Exporters of all Breeds
of Pedigree Live Stock

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

Aberdeen - Angus
Meadowdale Farm
Forest, Ontario

Alonzo Mathews Manager H. Fraleigh Proprietor

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS
12 bulls, serviceable ages; 5 by breed-
ing; size and individual merit are good
enough to head any pure-bred herd.
Females of different ages. Inspection
invited. They are priced to sell.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Danfield, Ont., R. No. 2
Phone 27-12 Granton

which are July and August, 1913, heifers,
their sire being Escana Favorite, a
Missie-bred son of Right Sort. These
are all Scotch-bred heifers of prominent
families and all, though young, should
raise rather than lower the average of the
sale. Just as we are going to press Mr.
Farrow has informed us that he wished
to enlarge the sale to an even forty head
and has, therefore, purchased from J. J.
Elliott two choice imported 17 months'
heifers, one a Gordon-bred and the other
a Jealousy heifer, both of which are bred
to the recently imported \$34,000 Clipper
bull, Millhills Comet. These are de-
scribed as thick, well-made heifers, and
while they will be bred they are to be
returned after the sale to Mr. Elliott to
be held until they can be guaranteed to
the service of this great \$34,000 sire.

There also came along with the two
Canadian-bred heifers, Walnut Rosebud
and Roan Lady O.A.C. 4th. These
heifers are both well bred and are well
forward to the service of Maxwellton
Manager, a son of Carpenter & Ross'
great sire, Revolution.

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. Other-
wise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

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

Miscellaneous.

Turnips.
What is the time to plant Swede
turnips? E. A. C.
Ans.—Turnips may be planted at any
time up to the middle of June, or possibly
the 20th. Very often the quality of the
later-planted turnips is better than that
of the earlier planted.

Woodchucks.
What will kill woodchucks? M. L.
Ans.—Soak a rag in carbon bisulphide
and put it in the burrow in the evening.
The gas from this is poisonous, and,
being heavier than air, settles to the
bottom, destroying all life in the burrow.

Bedbugs.
We have a frame house which is in-
fested with bed bugs. How can they be
gotten rid of? J. A.
Ans.—It is rather difficult to rid a
house of these pests. Burning sulphur
in the rooms would have some effect.
Applying coal oil to the bedsteads and
cracks and crevices in the walls is effective.
Applying turpentine to all the cracks
and crevices is also recommended. It
may take some considerable time to rid
the house of these pests.

Chopper Breaks.
1. What is the cause of a chopper head
breaking on a new chopper?
2. What is the reason of a saw cutting
the shaft all around? The saw fitted
the shaft properly, and nut on the shaft
was good and tight. F. M.
Ans.—It is possible that there was a
flaw, the speed may have been too high,
or something may have gone into the
chopper.

2. The saw could not have been set
true, or else was not tight enough. It
may have needed a washer or two to
tighten the nut properly to the saw.
Pushing the wood too fast on the saw may
cause it to cut the shaft unless it is
exceptionally tight.

Whitewash.
What is a recipe for a permanent
whitewash? F. M.
Ans.—Take half a bushel of unslaked
lime, slake with warm water and cover
it to keep in the steam; strain the liquid
to keep in a fine sieve or strainer, add a
through a fine sieve or strainer, add a
peck of salt previously dissolved in warm
water, 3 pounds of ground rice boiled
to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot,
then add one-half pound of Spanish
whitening and one pound of glue, which
has also been previously dissolved by
soaking in boiling water. Add five
gallons of hot water to the mixture,
gallons of hot water to stand a few days
str well and allow it to stand a few days
protected from dirt. Whether applied
with a brush or spray-pump, it gives best
results if put on hot. One pint properly ap-
plied will cover about a square yard, which
will give some idea of the amount required.

Massey-Harris



Reliability its Great Feature

THE great feature of the Massey-Harris Mower is
that it can be depended on to go through Hay-
ing without a hitch. It matters little how many
other features a Mower has if it gives out, for any
reason, during the Haying Harvest. The Massey-
Harris Mower removes the fear and worry of having
trouble with your Mower at that time. So in
choosing a Mower get one you can depend on—the
Massey-Harris.

The features that make the
Massey-Harris thoroughly re-
liable are: its strong, sturdy
construction, giving durability,
and easy-running with the ab-
sence of side-draft—it is easy
to handle, a new and improved
Foot Lift enabling the operator
to raise the Bar easily, and
there is no sagging at the outer
end—it cuts clean and handles
all kinds of crops.

Cuts the last Swath as certainly as the First.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited
Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

**Greatest Tire Offer
Ever Made!**

While other tire dealers advanced their prices 20%
on March 1st, we still offer the greatest tire bargains
ever known in Canada. These tires will give you more
mileage per dollar than any other tire on the market,
regardless of price.

We will ship genuine new tires on approval to any
address east of Fort William.

All you need do is send in your order by mail
or wire. The tires will reach you express paid
C.O.D. If you are satisfied—buy them, if not—
ship them back at our expense.

You will never get tires elsewhere at these
prices. Look at them:

Size	Plain Tread	Non-Skid Tread
30x3 1/2	\$	\$16.50
32x3 1/2		17.00
31x4	18.00	26.00
33x4 1/2		30.00
34x4 1/2		33.00
35x4 1/2	28.00	

Other sizes in proportionately low prices.
When ordering state size and style—whether
"Clincher" or "Straight Wall," plain or
non-skid.

Tubes Extraordinary!
30x3 1/2—fully guaranteed—\$2.25

Security Tire Sales Co.
516 Yonge Street, Toronto

**ALLOWAY LODGE
STOCK FARM**
Angus, Southdowns, Collies
Choice bred heifers. Bulls 8 to 15 months.
Southdown ewes in lamb.
ROBT. McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont.

**SUNNY ACRES
Aberdeen - Angus**
Present offering—A few young bulls
ready for service.
G. C. CHANNON, - Oakwood, Ont.
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay.
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

ments will be inserted
our cents per word each
counts for one word each
Names and addresses are
always accompany the
ment under this heading.
e-bred poultry and eggs
f customers by using our
o advertisement inserted

REDUCED PRICES FOR
White Leghorn baby
Crawley Linscott, "Seven

CHICKEN EGGS—BARRED
White Wyandotte, Silver
Corns, Rhode Island Red,
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Poultry Farm, Perth,

SMITH SIZE, AND
Eggs—\$2 for 15;
Anneser, Tilbury, Ont.

**GUINEA—MUS-
Red Rock. Mrs. John**

DUCKS—ELEVEN
including 2nd young
\$1.50. A. F. Thornton,

nted—We have a big
demand for eggs
es, and pay the top mar-
eek. We also have a
y, especially heavy live
ial prices for May and
sell to

N & CO.
ing St., London, Ont.

ED PLYMOUTH
FOR SALE

to-Lay Families
untries.

Imperial Ringlet hens
ded by Mr. Coldham's
eed Ringlet Cockerels,
bird, U. S. A., first
eggs in 72 days in mid-
standard weight in one

uperior Ringlet strains,
all bred-to-lays, Ring-
00.

ark bred-to-lay strain
eggs. As show birds
st awards in U. S. A.

n's large bred-to-lay
eggs, medium light in
ility. Price, \$3.00.
red-to-lay strain of
me fowl, extra good

eggs replaced at half
red eggs as desired.

6, Meadowdale, Ont.

AY YOU

MENTS

any kind, any size.
age. I pay ex-
of Toronto. Ship
rates loaned free.

LEWIS
Toronto, Ontario

inserted under this
Properties, Help and
Stock.

word each insertion
word and figures for
addresses are counted.
pany the order. No
ess than 60 cents.

**HARES, HIMALAY-
ora Rabbits, English
berians. Robert W.
io.**

**ABBITS—WE FUR-
ding stock and pay
ung. Turn your back
\$8888. Our big book,
contract and valu-
abbit skins, bought,
eders' Books. Meek
St., Chicago.**

**CRE FARM, SITU-
Tyron, Township of
st Durham, Ontario,
ith Concession. Ap-
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sive farm buildings;
the lot. Post office,
few hundred yards of
d to wind up estate.
l to wind up estate.
apply to Mrs. Ellen
t East, Oshawa, Ont.**

COLLIE PUPPIES
ed. Apply to W. W.

SCOTCH COLLIE
marked just right,
am very intelligent
\$10, females \$7.
Hamburg, Ont.

Grain Separator
or a bargain. State
e.
NO. 31
ondon, Ontario

Announcing a Dispersal Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

36 HEAD At Norwood, Ontario, Wednesday, June 23rd **36 HEAD**
35 FEMALES **1 BULL**

Owing to the scarcity of help I am forced to disperse my entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns. A feature of the sale will be the get of my former herd sire, Escana Bandmaster, by Right Sort (Imp.). Dam, Broadhooks 11th (Imp.). His full brother, Escana Champion, was Grand Champion bull at Toronto, 1919. This good breeding son of Right Sort stood at the head of my herd for four years. The younger cows and heifers are all sired by him, and will prove an attraction in any herd.

My present herd sire (included in sale) is Village Rosewood 2nd, a Cruickshank Village Girl-bred son of Rosewood Champion, a Rosewood by Nonpariel Archer (Imp.), the sire of Archer's Hope.

The females are for the most part young, and are selling in calf or with calves at foot by the above sires. Their breeding represents a pleasing blending of the blood from the herds of Duthie, Marr, Cruickshank, Gordon and Bruce.

Send at once for a Catalogue to

J. ANDREW KNOX or F. C. McCRAE :: **Norwood, Ontario**

Auctioneers: JACKSON & BRETHEN. The morning C.P.R. train from Toronto will stop at the farm on sale day.

PREMIER SALE

OF

Shorthorns

FOR

A. G. FARROW, Oakville, Ontario

To be held at the farm, one and one-half miles from Oakville.

Wednesday, June 16th, 1920

Comprises 40 Head of Scotch Shorthorns

Imported and Canadian bred, and those who read the full page announcement last week, which contained a few sample pedigrees of the animals catalogued, will agree with the statements that this offering contains as much (or more), popular Scotch blood as has ever been offered in a sale of this size in Canada. Lovers of good Shorthorns will appreciate such grand breeding as **Rosewood, Clipper, Mary Ann of Lancaster, etc.** Get a copy of the catalogue which is now out and see the whole list of good thing offered.

To particularize we will mention just one or two of the many excellent matrons in this sale—**Athelstane Rosewood 5th** is noted as the dam of the Junior Yearling heifer Rosewood 41st, who stood first in a class of over 20 entries at Toronto, 1919, and sold in the Dryden-Miller sale when just 12 months old for \$3,200. This cow is again bred to Pride of Escana, so the calf she is now carrying will be either a full brother or full sister to the \$3,200 heifer. Another most attractive offering is **Victoria Princess 8th**, who, as a show heifer, was purchased by Mr. Farrow at the International Sale, Chicago, and who won first in the cow class, Toronto, 1917—a perfect type of Shorthorn matron—she is due to calve September 1st next to Pride of Escana.

If space would permit we could make special mention of many others just as deserving as the above, as well bred and as excellent in type. What we have stated will cause Shorthorn breeders to want to be present at this sale—the interest will be all the keener when you remember that the sires to which the females in this offering are safely bred, include the great young son of Right Sort (Imp.), **Pride of Escana, Millshills Comet** (\$34,000 Clipper-bred sire), **Maxwalton Manager** (son of Carpenter & Ross' Great Revolution). All are in good breeding condition only, and they sell fully guaranteed.

SALE AT 12.30 P.M.

Do not fail to get a catalogue. Address:

A. G. FARROW, - **Oakville, Ontario**
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer

The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Limited

will carry on a

CO-OPERATIVE DRIVE

during the

WEEK OF JUNE 14th to 19th

The object of the DRIVE is to raise the subscribed capital stock of the company from

**One Quarter of a Million
to a Million Dollars**

Business of the company during the last year has increased eight fold. This necessitates a large sum of money to finance the transactions, and thus a considerable increase in the capital stock. More capital will improve the service of the company to producer and consumer alike.

Every year the company has paid a seven per cent. dividend on its paid up capital out of profits earned. Prospects are good for it continuing to do this. The stock to be offered furnishes an attractive investment.

KEEP IN MIND — JUNE 14th to 19th

Headquarters: 130 King St. E., Toronto

It is not every Ayrshire cattle purchasing agent who can find such outstanding animals as will go under the name of Ayrshire.

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Your Ford

Why It Should Be Lubricated With Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"

IN lubricating the Ford engine, there are eight vital considerations. Each one must be met if the engine is to deliver its full power and be free from undue heat and wear.

A study of these eight conditions will give you a clear understanding of the lubricating requirements of your Ford engine and show why Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is scientifically correct to meet these requirements.

(1) **Speed, Bore and Stroke.** Under the hood you have a small relatively high-speed engine. The Ford speed conditions demand an oil of a different body from that demanded by low-speed conditions. The body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" meets this Ford need with scientific exactness.

(2) **Piston Clearance.** The Ford pistons are closely fitted. Each piston has two upper rings and one lower ring and an oil groove. The lower ring tends to prevent a surplus of oil working into the combustion chamber. Engineering tests show that the body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" forms the correct film for the Ford piston clearance.

(3) **Lubricating System.** The oil is supplied to the forward end of the crank case and flows back to the fly-wheel compartment which acts as an oil reservoir, the lower portion of the fly-wheel being submerged below the oil level. The fly-wheel in revolving picks up the oil, which is then thrown by centrifugal force into a catch-basin, from which it flows by a $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe to the timing gears and then to the oil-splash trough under the front cylinder.

From the front splash trough the oil overflows into the second splash trough; from the second splash trough into the third splash trough; from the third splash trough the oil returns to the oil reservoir in the fly-wheel compartment, whence it is again circulated. By this method a level is maintained in three splash troughs into which the first three connecting rods dip. The fourth cylinder is supplied by oil thrown from the fly-wheel.

All parts of the Ford engine are supplied with splash lubrication, requiring an oil which will atomize readily. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has the scientifically correct body to properly distribute to all friction surfaces.

(4) **Cooling.** The Ford engine is water-cooled by the Thermo-Syphon system, and is equipped with two forward speeds. The continued use of low gear often causes over-heating. For full protection, an oil should be used which distributes freely to the heated friction surfaces, as Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" does.

(5) **Ignition.** The Ford system of ignition is by low-tension magneto, located in the fly-wheel. This ignition system employs a four-unit coil of the vibrator type. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will burn cleanly from ignition points—a most important consideration.

(6) **Bearings.** The Ford bearings are of Babbitt of two-bolt type, closely fitted. They are not provided with oil holes or grooves, and the lubricant must work between the close-fitting surfaces to reach the bearing itself.

(7) **Carbon Deposit.** To insure the least carbon under all conditions, an oil should be used whose only deposit will be of a dry, non-adhesive character—easily and naturally expelled through the exhaust. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E," if the proper level is maintained, will deposit little, if any, carbon in a Ford engine.

(8) **Extreme Weather Conditions.** On hot summer days you will sometimes see Fords running under overheated conditions, often due to faulty lubrication. Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are free from this trouble, owing to the ability of the oil to absorb and radiate heat. On cold winter days oil is required of a fluidity which enables it to meet low-temperature conditions and permit ease in cranking the engine. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" completely fills these requirements.

Owners of Other Makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors

can find out the correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for the correct lubrication of their automotive equipment by consulting the Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations at their dealers.

Or send to us for a copy of the Correct Lubrication booklet, which tells what every car owner should know about the lubrication of automotive units, and contains complete Charts of Recommendations for all models of automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils and Greases
Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

PUSLINCH PLAINS SHORTHORNS

Five bulls for sale by Burnbrae Sultan -80325-

A. G. AULD, - - - R. R. 2, - - - GUELPH, ONT.

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

3 Imported bulls. 10 Imported females in calf or calf by side. 2 Scotch bred bulls.
5 Scotch bred cows with calves by side.
JNO. MILLER - (Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R.) - - - ASHBURN, ONT.

Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires—One imported in dam Miss Ramsden one Golden Rose bull, 6 months imp. sire and dam; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months imp. sire. A rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time. **HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont.** Stations—Keene 9-T.R., Indian River C.P.R. Peterborough County

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS - - - Dundalk, Ontario

Imported Scotch Shorthorns For Sale—Three imported bulls, one yearling, one two-year-old and our three-year-old herd sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding, and three well-bred bull calves about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.

R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.

Shorthorn Herd Sires Selling Quick—I have several young bulls left that must go out quick. All are of serviceable age—three are by Gainford King, a same sire that sired the \$3,100 junior champion heifer, sold in the Dryden-Miller sale. Write quick if you want them.

GEO. E. MORDEN, Oakville, Ontario

Roan Bull—Calved April 23rd, 1919

Sire, Chief Orator =122385 = (Imp.). Dam, Spring Beauty =138815 = (Imp.). Good enough individually and in breeding to head a good herd. Could spare a few females.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

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

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd headed by imported Golden Challenger 122384, bargains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex.

J. L. and T. W. McCAMUS, Cavan, C.P.R.; Milbrook, G.T.R. and P.O., Ont.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns

Special offering in bull calves and a few choice females. Our herd includes some of the best Scotch breeding in Ontario today—Brawith Bud's, Ramsden by Golden Edward. Dam by Royalist. Herd headed by the Miss Ramsden sire, Royal

JOSEPH BREWSTER

SEAFORTH, ONT.



Bob Long
Union-Made
Gloves
Overalls & Shirts

Bob Long Says:—

"My overalls and shirts are roomy and comfortable, and made especially for farmers. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

BOB LONG GLOVES

will outwear any other make of Glove on the market, because they are made by skilled workmen from the strongest glove leather obtainable.

Insist on getting Bob Long Brands from your dealer—they will save you money

R. G. LONG & Co., Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal

BOB LONG BRANDS
Known from Coast to Coast

Maple Shade SHORTHORNS

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

W. A. DRYDEN

Brooklin - - - Ontario

SHORTHORNS

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

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ontario

SPRUCE LODGE STOCK FARM
Shorthorns and Leicesters For Sale
Two choice young bulls, 6 and 11 months old, also one and two-year-old heifers, all got by Roan Chief Imp. =69885 - - - **W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia - Ontario**

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

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

I have a pair of

THREE-YEAR-OLD COWS

with heifer calves by their side.

VALMER BARTLETT, CANFIELD, ONT.

part of his discharging tion of such a been decided except the sale takes pl midway betw ville. Person come to Glad a short dista will meet th McKee, Secre ties Club, is a clerk, and p should write h

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In the adver issue appearo Westside. Far bred Ayrshir Ashworth, R. Mr. Ashworth and is selling although smal ing herds in W few exception have good s or are bred fr sires and dam logue, breeders that each reco on twice-a-day case were they tion either b The most nota ing is the sple lot catalogue one in the offe age. Perhaps feature of the of the presen of Orkney. T of Orkney, wh four-year-old dam, Brighto 11,140-lb. R. C. old. St. Nich be sold, and he tion of every h for a new her whole is well u size which has Canadian sale may well fee pleasing to all to be present a be held at the f and conveyan coming by tra London, after trains from e We might also sale will be p previous, so br opportunity o For catalogue,

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part of his time is now taken up in discharging the duties that the occupation of such a position entails that it has been decided to dispose of everything except the last crop of calves. The sale takes place on their farm, about midway between Belmont and Harriestville. Persons coming by train should come to Gladstone crossing, which is only a short distance from the farm. Rigs will meet the morning trains. John McKee, Secretary of the Southern Counties Club, is acting as sales manager and clerk, and parties desiring catalogues should write him at Norwich, Ontario.

Gossip.

Ashworth Ayrshires.

In the advertising columns of last week's issue appeared the announcement of the Westside Farm dispersion sale of purebred Ayrshires, owned by David A. Ashworth, R. R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont. Mr. Ashworth is giving up dairy farming and is selling his entire herd which, although small, is one of the best producing herds in Western Ontario. With very few exceptions the cows offered either have good semi-official yearly records or are bred from Record of Performance sires and dams. In reviewing the catalogue, breeders should also keep in mind that each record listed therein was made on twice-a-day milking only, and in no case were they given any special preparation either before or during the test. The most notable feature about the offering is the splendid individuality of every lot catalogued, and added to this only one in the offering is above eight years of age. Perhaps the next most important feature of the sale will be the daughters of the present herd sire, St. Nicholas of Orkney. This sire is got by Perfection of Orkney, who was a son of the 14,872-lb. four-year-old heifer, Milkmaid, and his dam, Brighton Brae Blossom 4th, has an 11,140-lb. R. O. P. record as a three-year-old. St. Nicholas of Orkney will also be sold, and he is worthy of the consideration of every breeder who is now looking for a new herd sire. The offering as a whole is well up to any offering of equal size which has ever before come into a Canadian sale-ring, and Mr. Ashworth may well feel that the offering will be pleasing to all who are fortunate enough to be present at the sale. The sale will be held at the farm on Thursday, June 24, and conveyances will meet all those coming by train at the Walper House, London, after the arrival of the morning trains from eastern and western lines. We might also add here that the McVicar sale will be held at Belmont the day previous, so breeders will have a splendid opportunity of attending both sales. For catalogue, address Mr. Ashworth.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Feeding Rabbits.

How often should rabbits be fed? How many litters in a year? C. J.

Ans.—Young rabbits require to be fed several times in the day. Their natural food is green stuff, such as young corn, clover, cabbage, carrots, etc. There are several litters, the gestation period being three weeks.

Milk Curdles.

We have a young cow that freshened a couple of months ago. She seems healthy in every respect, but when I go to cook anything in her milk it curdles. When the milk is heated by itself it is all right. Will the trouble be over when the cow goes on grass, or is there anything about the milk to prohibit it from being used? F. T.

Ans.—If the milk is all right except when it is cooked, then I would judge that the milk has been standing for some time and has developed sufficient acid that when the heat is applied it curdles. Milk has this peculiar property that when it reaches about .2 per cent. acid, or just before it tastes sour, if heat be applied then it will curdle. The probabilities are that the milk when heated by itself is fresher than when used for cooking purposes. Other than this, I can see no reason why it should act in this peculiar way. The milk is probably all right for food and there will be no harm at all resulting from the use of the milk.

H. H. D.

The Binder has one of the most important farm duties to perform and it must have strength, durability and proper design. It must also have light weight and light draft to do a lot of cutting in a short time.

Frost & Wood Binder

Eighty years of field experience are behind this Binder. It will cut, elevate and tie the lightest as well as the heaviest crop. Its wide range of lever adjustments makes it the ideal Binder for lodged and tangled crops.

Our use of high carbon steel and smooth running roller bearings at all friction points means light draft. The strong, well-balanced, rigid power frame makes a durable, non-sagging

foundation for the cutting, elevating and binding mechanisms.

The elevating capacity is very large—it will handle the heaviest crops without clogging. The reel is flexible and very easily operated. The knives work smoothly. The Binding attachment parts are simple, easy to get at and ready for hard work year after year with a minimum of attention or adjustment.

Built in 5', 6', 7' and 8' widths. Tractor hitch supplied if desired. There are seventeen good reasons for the tremendous popularity of the Frost and Wood Binder. Let us send you our Binder pamphlet and you'll understand them.

The Frost & Wood Co.
Limited
SMITHS FALLS, ONT.
Montreal

Sold in Western Ontario and Western Canada by

Cockshutt Plow Co.
Limited
BRANTFORD, ONT.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians Tractors and Threshers

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. Their youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

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

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

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion, who is a full brother of world's champion, May Echo Sylvia; also a few cows just fresh.

(Take Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill). C. R. JAMES, Richmond Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

Cedar Brook Farm Holsteins—(Farm one-half mile from Inglewood Station, C. P. R., G. T. R.)—We are offering two young sons of Highland Pontiac Sylvia (his two nearest dams average 36.51 lbs. of butter, 786.4 lbs. of milk), a son of Avondale Pontiac Echo—the \$50,000 son of May Echo Sylvia. We guarantee these calves, and we are going to sell them quick. Write, or call and see them—don't delay.
CEDAR BROOK FARM (B. Misoner, Manager) INGLEWOOD, ONT.

ELDERSLIE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Am all sold out of heifers, just have three bull calves left, from four to six months old. They are sired by Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, a 32.92-lb. bull. The dam of one is a 20.225-lb. cow. Write for prices and come and see them.

ARCHIE MUIR, Elderslie Farm, SCARBORO' P.O., ONT.

Sylvius Walker Raymondale is the sire of the majority of our young bulls now listed. If you see these calves you will appreciate them. Their dams are mostly daughters of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Don't delay if you want a good bull at a right price. We are also offering females.
R. W. WALKER & SONS, Port Perry, Ont.

9 HOLSTEIN BULLS 9—Every one a show calf. Any age up to 14 mos. Dams untested, or with records up to 24-lb. 4-year-old, 22-lb. jr. 3-year-old. All sired by Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, that perfect 30-lb. sire, who is a grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Priced for quick sale.

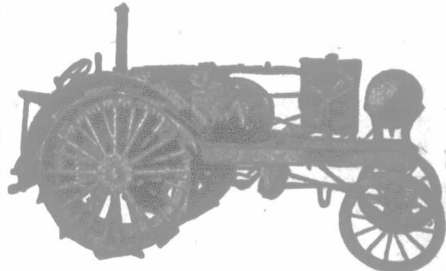
JOSEPH PEEL, Port Perry, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower priced bulls and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited.
R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester G.T.R.; Myrtle C.P.R.; PORT PERRY, ONT.

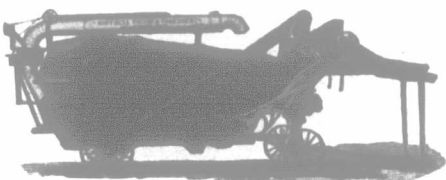
"Premier" Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you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

Holsteins, Cotswolds and Yorkshires for service. SOVEREIGN ALCARTRA JOSEPH
His dam one of three famous Cherry Grove full sisters. Her latest record is 24.687 lbs. milk and 1,016 lbs. butter one year. His sire's dam (Baroness Madoline) Canada's only 4 times 20,000-lb. cow. Fee \$25.00 for approved cows. For sale bull calves whose two nearest dams average over 20,000 lbs. milk in R.O.P. Also Yorkshires of both sex.
R. Honey & Sons, Dartford, Ontario.



WATERLOO BOY

The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 3-plow Tractor on the market. Suitable for hauling 3 plows, Threshing, Silo Filling and General Farm Work.



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. Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED, Seaforth, Ont. Also Steam Tractors and large size Threshers.

FOR SALE SIR AAGGIE PONTIAC KEYES

Born February 21st, 1918
Dam, Aaggie Pontiac Walker, 20.77 lbs. butter in 7 days at 2 years 3 months, and her dam, Aaggie Fafort Johanna, 30.68 lbs. butter in 7 days and over 100 lbs. milk in a day.

His Sire, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes, is a son of Lulu Keyes, 36.05 lbs. butter in 7 days. Price for quick sale, \$350.00. For further particulars apply to
H. F. LONEY, Warton, Ont.

"Advocate" Advt. Pay.

Canada's Greatest Sale of the World's Greatest Breed

"ROYCROFT"

Fifty Choice Selections from this Great Breeding Establishment

Only three foundation cows and one heifer from each family is being retained. With these exceptions, the herd sells in entirety. Sale to be held at CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Toronto, Ontario, Friday, June 25th, 1920

To enlarge the sale, Mr. Ed. B. Purtelle, of Bloomfield, who owns King Segis Alcartra Spofford, jointly with Mr. Shaw, consigns two daughters of this proven sire, one of which holds the World's Champion 30-day record for age, and sells with a three months' heifer calf at foot, sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

A FEW BRIGHT LIGHTS IN THE OFFERING :

Het Loo Clothilde Korndyke

R. O. M. at junior 3 years.
Present Canadian Champion junior 3-year-old.
Butter, 7 days, 33.72 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 456.6 lbs.
A daughter of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo (not bred).

Helena Burke Keyes

Butter, 7 days, 33.28 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 713.4 lbs.
Butter, 30 days, 138.38 lbs.
Milk, 30 days, 2,859 lbs.
Milk, highest day, 107.3 lbs.
A great individual, selling with her month-old son, which is sired by Sir Sadie Korndyke Segis.

Countess Alcartra Segis

R. O. M. at 1 year 11 months.
World's Champion 30-day heifer under 2 years.
Butter, 30 days, 106.34 lbs.
Butter, 7 days, 27.16 lbs.
Milk, 30 days, 1,720 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 464.1 lbs.
Highest day's milk, 71.5 lbs.

Princess Posch Albino

R. O. M.
Butter, 7 days, 33.31 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 685 lbs.
One of the choicest of Canada's high record cows.

May Sylvia Alcartra

Three months' heifer.
Dam, Countess Alcartra Segis.
R. O. M. at 1 year 11 months.
Butter, 7 days, 27.16 lbs.
Butter, 30 days, 106.34 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 464.1 lbs.
Milk, 30 days, 1,720 lbs.
A beautiful heifer, sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the best proven son of May Echo Sylvia.

Fairview Korndyke Boon Johanna

R. O. M.
Butter, 7 days, 31.41 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 552.3 lbs.
Granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, selling with two daughters, both of which are sired by Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo.

Pietje Inka Pontiac

R. O. M.
Butter, 7 days, 30.58 lbs.
Milk, 7 days, 685 lbs.

Summarizing the offering still further, the pedigrees now going into the catalogue show twelve daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, sire of Het Loo Pietertje, the \$12,750 former World's record junior two-year-old; four daughters of Avondale Pontiac Echo, the \$60,000 son of May Echo Sylvia; six daughters of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, sire of the World's 30-day heifer under two years; besides almost a score of good record mature cows, which are sired by various good bulls of the breed.

In calling this Canada's Greatest Sale of the World's Greatest Breed, we believe we are not en-

larging on the facts whatever, and if a combination of breeding and individuality stands for as much as it should with Canadian breeders, this offering is going to be mighty well appreciated on sale day. It is certainly the best we have to offer, and for them we are making no apologies. If you are interested in the best the breed affords, you should see them sold.

Bulls? Yes, there will be bulls—but only three. All are sired by Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, and from dams with records better than 30 lbs. You had better not wait for these if you don't want the best.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS :

W. L. SHAW, Roycroft Farms, Newmarket, Ont.

Superintendent: GORDON H. MANHARD

Auctioneers: KELLY & HAEGER

In the Box: S. T. WOOD

Question

Horse

All winter 7-
fat, and work
He coughs now
and does not

Ans.—It is
with reasonable
as to the natu
giving every
extract of bella
opium, 1 dram
digitalis, add su
plastic, roll in ti
as a ball, or mix
give as a drench
food with lime w

Mare

I bought a 9-
to have weak
to work her in th
half day for th
commenced to
she is not able
I fed her about 3

Ans.—The s
she was not pro
work. Probabl
in idleness with
got her. In ou
there is an artic
in detail matte
equal parts of
iron, gentian,
and bicarbonate
heaped tablesp
unless she is qu
at least a gallon
So soon as she
of inability to w
find that she
and soon be abl
but if you work
shows exhaustion
slowly, if at all.

Mis

Seed

1. Can alfalf
sown on fall whe
as we sow red cl
2. I have 6
to sow to whea
400 or 500 lbs. o
then seed with
Is Basic Slag a

3. Are two
with six ducks in
Ans.—1. Alfa
be sown quite sat
In fact, we hav
down on wheat
in the spring.
hard, some delay
is firm enough
stroke with the
the seed is sown
be done within
the seed.

2. Basic Sla
results on fall v
also on turnips a
very good result
grains.

3. Yes. Son
to every six or so

Do

I was driving
day with a car a
a dog but did no
went away, but
the phone the fo
I had run over h
thinks it must h
he hasn't see
whether or not I

Ans.—I do no
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possible that yo
it may very we
position to prove
negligence on yo
in the injury to
injury either res
or that the an
consequence of
recklessness, or
to the By-laws of
had no right to
looks to me as
have great diffi
sufficient case ag
to recover any d
would be justifi
on his part.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Horse With Cough.

All winter 7-year-old horse was very fat, and worked well until this spring. He coughs now and has become very thin and does not care to work. H. R.

Ans.—It is not possible to diagnose with reasonable certainty without details as to the nature of the cough. Try giving every morning 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram powdered opium, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, add sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, roll in tissue paper and administer as a ball, or mix with a pint of water and give as a drench. Also dampen all his food with lime water. V.

Mare Tires Easily.

I bought a 9-year-old mare that seems to have weak spells. When I started to work her in the spring I worked her only half day for the first 3 days. I then commenced to work her full days, but she is not able to do a full day's work. I fed her about 3 quarts of oats at a feed. E. A. P.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate that she was not properly prepared for steady work. Probably she spent several months in idleness with little grain before you got her. In our issue of April 8th last, there is an article by "Whip" that treats in detail matters of this nature. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, and give her a heaped tablespoonful 3 times daily, unless she is quite a small mare, give her at least a gallon of good oats 3 times daily. So soon as she shows the first symptoms of inability to work, unhitch her, you will find that she will gradually improve and soon be able to do a full day's work, but if you work her each time until she shows exhaustion, she will improve very slowly, if at all. V.

Miscellaneous.

Seeding to Alfalfa.

1. Can alfalfa or sweet clover seed be sown on fall wheat in the spring the same as we sow red clover and timothy?

2. I have 6 acres of summerfallow to sow to wheat, and I purpose sowing 400 or 500 lbs. of Basic Slag with it, and then seed with alfalfa in the spring. Is Basic Slag a paying proposition?

3. Are two drakes enough to mate with six ducks in the spring? G. P.

Ans.—1. Alfalfa or sweet clover can be sown quite satisfactorily as you suggest. In fact, we have seen excellent catches down on wheat ground at the last snow in the spring. If the ground is a little hard, some delay seeding until the ground is firm enough for the harrows, and a stroke with the harrows is given after the seed is sown, but, of course, this must be done within a few days after sowing the seed.

2. Basic Slag has shown marked results on fall wheat and meadows and also on turnips and mangels. Some have very good results by sowing it on spring grains.

3. Yes. Some breeders use one drake to every six or seven ducks.

Dog Injured.

I was driving in to a village the other day with a car and happened to run over a dog but did not kill it. It got up and went away, but the owner called me on the phone the following day saying that I had run over his pure-bred dog and he thinks it must have gone away and died for he hasn't seen it since. Let me know whether or not I have to pay for the dog? H. F.

Ans.—I do not see that you are liable to pay damages as suggested. It is possible that you may be so liable; but it may very well be that you are in a position to prove that there was not any negligence on your part, which resulted in the injury to the dog, but that such injury either resulted from pure accident or that the animal was injured as a consequence of its own awkwardness or recklessness, or perhaps, having regard to the By-laws of the Village Municipality, had no right to be running at large. It looks to me as though the owner would have great difficulty in making out a sufficient case against you to enable him to recover any damages; and I think you would be justified in resisting any claim on his part.



When Weaning Time Comes

WEANING time is a critical time in a pig's life—it is a critical time, too, for the hog raiser because the future cost of getting the hog ready for market depends very largely on proper care and feeding at weaning time—stunted growth, due to lack of proper food elements or sudden change of diet are apt to occur during this period.

If your pigs become stunted or seem to be at a standstill in growth just after weaning, it is going to take a great deal more feed to develop big, strong, healthy frames later on. See to it that your young pigs have free access to SCHUMACHER FEED both before and after weaning and they will pass thru the weaning period without any standstill period. In addition to SCHUMACHER FEED, provide them with some mineral matter—plenty of clean, fresh water and skim milk—if you have it—and good pasturage, and you can just "see them grow."

SCHUMACHER FEED

is an ideal feed for growing and developing hogs because it supplies the proper nutrients for producing big bone and stretchy frames—that's why Schumacher fed hogs are always big strong framed animals—frames that will carry the maximum pounds of pork when finishing for market.

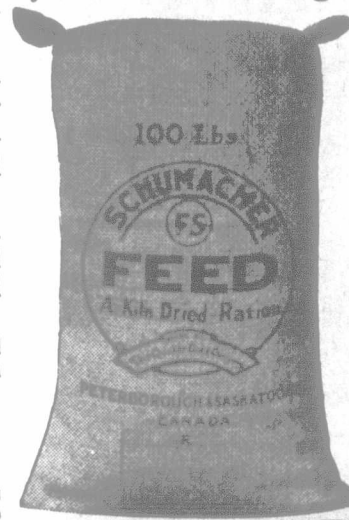
Schumacher Feed is composed principally of specially selected by-products of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Corn, together with Linseed Meal, the whole been finely ground and scientifically blended to exactly meet the requirements for growing and developing hogs.

Schumacher Feed can be fed either in slop or self-feeders. Try it on your young growing pigs this season—you will find it just the feed that will enable you to raise big, strong-framed healthy hogs economically.

By producing rapid growth, Schumacher shortens the feeding period and saves you extra labor and money. Ask your dealer for Schumacher—if he can not supply you, write us.

The Quaker Oats Company

Hog Feed Dept. Address Peterborough & Saskatoon, Canada (C128)



Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months' calf from Lulu Darkness, 30.33 lbs., and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes, 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams, therefore, average 33.44 lbs., and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several older bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.

D. B. TRACY, Hamilton House, Cobourg, Ontario

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, ONLY, FOR SALE

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

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

Summer Hill Holsteins

—We have the best bunch of Holstein bulls ever offered at our farm. Their dams have records up to over 34 lbs. of butter in 7 days. All are sired by a bull with a 34-lb. dam. One is a full brother to the Grand Champion bull at Toronto this year. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

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Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

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LONDON ONTARIO

Glenclair Ayrshires—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, C.T.R.



ADVANCE OF WALNUT LODGE
Senior herd sire, sired by a son of ex-world's champion Jean Armour. 33 head in this sale traced through him to Jean Armour.

46 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS
4 YOUNG BULLS

The great milking strains of Auchenbrain, Garclaugh, Netherhall, and the Canadian bred strains of Jean Armour, Daisy Queen and others represented.

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JOHN McKEE, Clerk of Sale, Norwich, Ontario

MacVicar Bros., Props., Belmont, Ontario

Buy Ayrshires

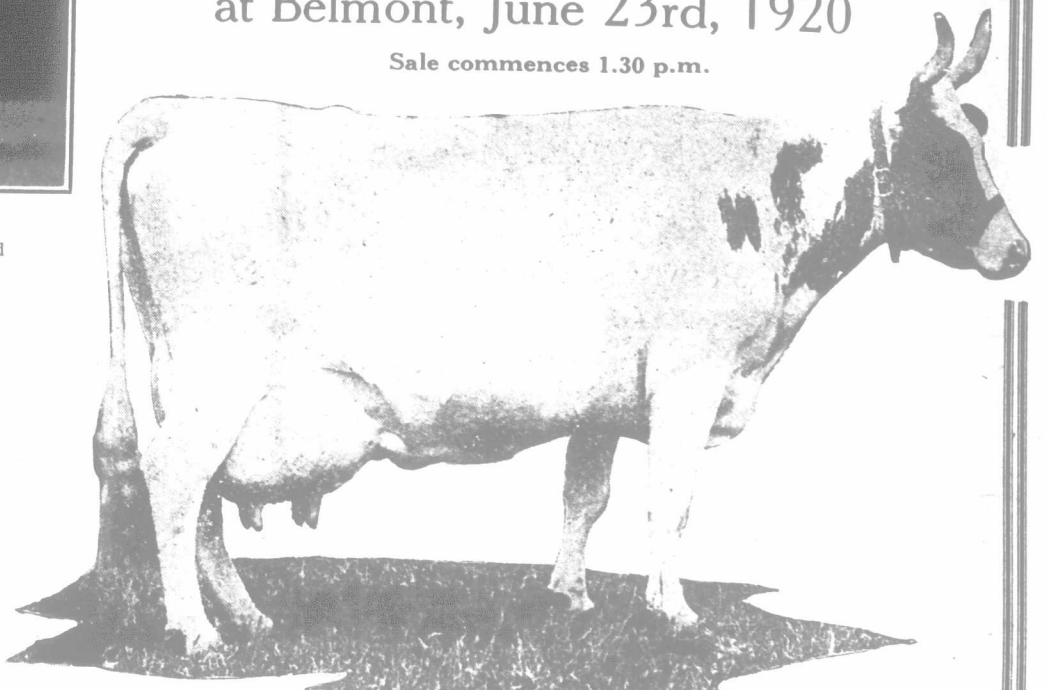
50 Head Dispersion Sale 50 Head

— OF —

HOMESTEAD FARM HERD

at Belmont, June 23rd, 1920

Sale commences 1.30 p.m.



AUCHENBRAIN WHITE BEAUTY 2nd Imp., 21687 (17481.)

This cow has an A.R. record of 14,721 lbs. milk, 750 lbs. butter. From August 15th, 1907, to May 1st, 1919, she has produced 115,170 lbs. milk with an average test of 4.25 p.c. fat, and produced 13 calves. Is now sound and milking 40 lbs. daily at 17 years of age.

T. MERRITT MOORE, Auctioneer

ORMSTOWN Live Stock Show

OPEN TO ALL CANADA

Ormstown, Que., June 15-16-17-18

\$17,000 offered in prizes

All judging done inside large covered steel Stadium. The Live Stock Dept., Ottawa, are offering large prizes for finished Beef, Sheep and Swine at this Show for the first time. Show opens Tuesday evening June 15th with judging of driving horses. Cattle men do not need to be ready to exhibit until Wednesday.

Neil Sangster, President W. G. McGerrigle, Sec. Treas.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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

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

ALL BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE SOLD

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King, for sale, from R.O.P. dams. We also have others sired by similar line-dams, as well as a few bred by other sires.

JAS. BAGG & SONS, (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGLEY, ONT.

DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS

We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also spare a few choice bred heifers. Visitors welcome.

D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, ONT.

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest herd we have at present is a year old youngster, sired by our best sire, Br. A. View Bright Villa, No. 5659, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others sired by similar line-dams, as well as a few bred by other sires.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birk Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. Farm at Morin Heights F. J. WATSON, Manager

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
Herd headed by Imported Champion Rowser, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1911, second in 1919, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Royal of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers of this herd. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

The Woodview Farm **Jerseys**
London, Ontario
INO PEINGLE, Prop.

Stockwood Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires—Write me for your next herd sire. I have several youngsters at present sired by my own herd sire, Killoch Gold Flake (imp.) 51225, and from imported dams that are still in the herd. Call and see the kind we breed. Also pricing a few young cows safe in calf to herd sire.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q.

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Don't You Dread It?

THE morning and evening drudgery on that hard, shiny milk stool, the tired arms and aching wrists—the daily grind of an uncomfortable distasteful year 'round chore?

Small wonder you dislike it. And the cows like hand milking no more than you do. But with

The Macartney Machine Milker
THE COW'S ADOPTED CHILD

it's different. For the Macartney Milker not only takes all the drudgery out of milking time and makes it the most pleasant work on the farm, but it is a big money-maker and a big labor saver. The Macartney does its work thoroughly and completely and pays for itself in a short time. Furthermore, it is so natural, uniform and gentle that the cows are quieter—more contented, the milk flow is greater than under harsh hand treatment.

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The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited
316 Catherine Street
Ottawa



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Gentlemen—
Please send me full particulars about the Macartney Milker.

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Address

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Our sixth imported ter farrowed in boar Ohio State...
Premier's Success 1914, Champion...
sired by Ist an...
boars at C. N...
herd. Illustrated...
JOHN G. AD

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scendants have...
the largest and...
Champion Berk...
were double gran...
sor. We have shi...
with satisfaction...
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Pigs of d

WELL

Farmer's Ad

Lakev

If you want broo

any age, or you

from prize-w

JOHN DUCK,

Leslie Hadden,

TAI

Young sows, bred

boars for

JOHN W. TODD

Meadow Bro

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able for quick sal

G. W. MINERS

CHES

Choice young pi

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Geo. E. Norry,

Large Engl

Born May 2

Satisfac

EDWIN WHEEL

Shropshire Ye

ewe lambs sired

Two Clydesdale

W. H. PUG

Greater and Cheaper Gains

Pigs fed on Monarch Hog Feed make greater and cheaper gains, because Monarch is a rich but well-balanced feed.



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Protein 10%, Fat 4%. A general purpose feed.

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contains the correct amount of nutrients necessary to build bone and muscle, make the pig thrifty and to produce just enough fat. In addition Monarch is rich in protein, thus ensuring firm, sound flesh.

Feed Monarch Hog Feed generously. Your pigs will thrive on it. They will be ready for market earlier and at less cost.

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DOG DISEASES,
And How to Feed

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America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Chester Whites

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

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

YORKSHIRES

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

WELDWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

Lakeview Yorkshires

If you want brood sows of any age, stock boars of any age, or young pigs, write me. All bred from prize-winners for generations back.

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Invergie Tamworths

A choice lot of gilts bred for June and July farrow. Young boars from 50 pounds up.

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

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

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CHESTER WHITES

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

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Large English Berkshire Boar

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Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.) ram and two Clydesdale rams. Two Shorthorn bulls.

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Adjoining Owners.

A and B own adjoining lots. At the back of both lots it has been bush for years, and is all rough land yet, but is getting partly cleared as A has been selling the wood off in acre-lots, and half-acre lots to suit purchasers. Before A came on to his place, the previous owner and B ran four strands of wire through the bush and tacked it on to the trees that came nearest to the line, but were not on the line. It was only meant to be temporary, but A purchased the south place and never would do anything to make a fence or keep it in repair. Instead of that those men who purchased A's wood would go in through B's place, cut the wires and leave them down and the stock has been crawling through between the wires for years. A did not bother because he only kept about two quiet cows and B had always to look after his own. For the last two years A has rented his place to C, and this year C has sublet the back 50 to D. D has a large herd of cattle out at pasture including a bull. This week he calls up B on the phone and says, some of my cattle have got out, are they in your place, also your sheep are getting back through the wires to my pasture and I want you to build that fence. B went to look over the ground and put up the rail part of the fence on the cleared ground and discovered that E who had bought standing timber from A had cut some trees on A's side of the wires but according to B's claim really on his place. B went and interviewed A who said he was willing to do what was right but would not go shares in any expense in having the line run by a surveyor. He would not go to any expense at all. E who has cut the logs also says he wants to do what is right, but he wants the logs, and also does not want to go to any expense and it is hardly probable that D who only has the pasture for one year will want to help to build a proper fence. Where are we at and will those 4 strands of loose wire run at random through the bush more than ten years ago give A that land by right of possession. Can B have the line run, and make A pay half? The logs are there yet, can B forbid their removal till the line is run? M. B.

Ans.—We do not think that A has acquired title by length of possession, considering the nature and circumstances of same; but B certainly ought not to take chances on it. The present position of the matter is very unsatisfactory, and we think he ought to have the true boundary line run by a regularly qualified land surveyor, even if he has to bear the entire expense of the survey. Then, and as soon as the line has been so run, B should call upon A to build half of a proper line fence, he, B, offering at same time to put up the other half, and if A will not agree it would then be in order for B to call in the local fence viewers, and he undoubtedly ought to do so.

After weaning—what?

Are you prepared to give your weaned pigs the balance of proper ingredients which will insure quick, profitable development? Even the thriftiest sucking pig can be stunted by putting it on an unbalanced ration.

Taking Chances Unprofitable

Make sure that the feed will be as readily digested and as well balanced as the mother's milk. Supply them the proper phosphates for a big frame, and lots of growing protein for muscles. (There are different kinds of protein. Purina Pig Chow contains the kind that makes pigs grow.)

Purina Pig Chow

contains also the fattening elements necessary to fatten the pigs as they grow, which puts them on the market fully thirty days sooner than the average ration.

It contains regulating ingredients to keep the pig in the best of trim, with a ravenous appetite and active digestion. Be prepared. Order Purina Pig Chow now.

The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited, Toronto
There is a Purina Feed for every need



LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

CORRESPONDENCE and INSPECTION INVITED
(Mention Farmer's Advocate)

Oxford Down Sheep, Pioneer Flock

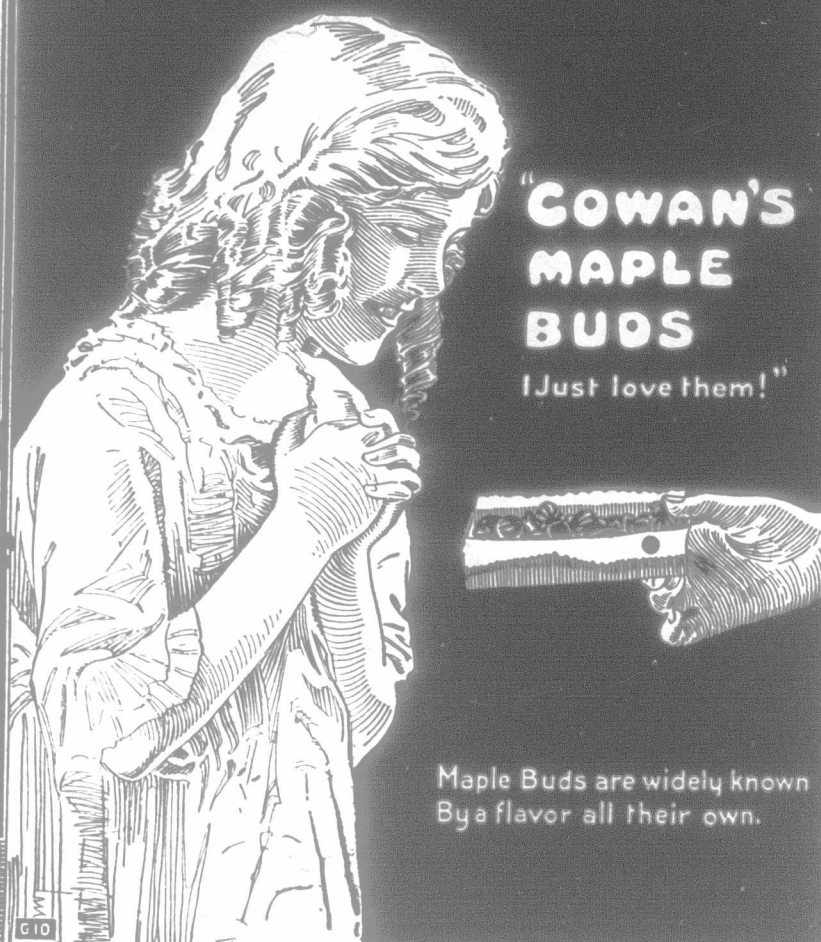
—We are offering this season a up-to-date lot of yearling and two-shear Rams, also imported two-shear Ram and a number of Yearling and two-shear Ewes, also Ram and Ewe Lambs. HENRY ARKELL, Office and Telegraph, 207 Sherman Ave. South, Hamilton, Ont. Shipping Station, Guelph and Corwin

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.


BERKSHIRES

—My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prize at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont. Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.



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MAPLE
BUDS**
I just love them!"

Maple Buds are widely known
By a flavor all their own.



**THE IDEAL
GREEN FEED SILO**
is the
**dairy farmer's
savings bank**

The Ideal Green Feed Silo provides the ideal way of saving the summer's green, succulent feed for use during the winter months. It increases the productive capacity of the farm at least 10%, and often much more. It enables the cows to give 25% more milk than if they were fed on a dry feed ration.

The silage ration is considerably cheaper than a dry ration with hay and other feed at the present high prices.

A farmer said recently: "Two years ago I borrowed money to build my Ideal Silo. If I had done it ten years ago, my past two years' experience tells me I would now have my farm all clear of debt."

The Ideal Green Feed Silo pays for itself in a short time. It makes better silage, is better built, made of better material, and will last much longer than inferior silos. Thousands of Canadian cow owners have proved this to their own satisfaction.

Write to nearest office for catalogue, which describes the Ideal Green Feed Silo and gives valuable information about silage

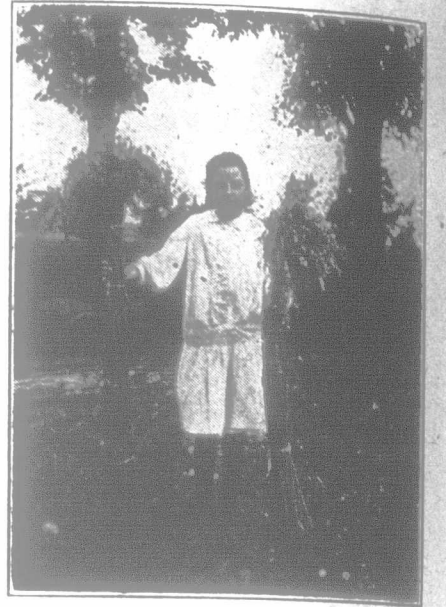
THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Our School Department.

Behind the Lombardy Poplars.

BY JESSIE BROWN, LAMBTON CO., ONT.

Picture to yourself a long row of Lombardy poplars—a gap between two of these stately trees filled in by a maple and a willow—behind these trees a much-tramped yard and, set in the midst of the yard, a little white school. The school has an old-fashioned air. Perhaps that is due to the high windows, each with its sixteen small panes of glass or, perhaps, too, the Virginia creeper which festoons the porch, almost hiding the front window. But look above the porch at the date marked there—1869. Ah! that explains it. Do you see the flowers growing about the school—pansies, morning-glories, hollyhocks? The hollyhocks complete the quaintness of the picture. Surely the boys who come to this school dress in homespun and the girls wear long dresses and pantalettes and are dear, shy little creatures who spend their leisure time stitching fine seams and sewing patchwork squares.



Ready for the School Fair.
A Dundas county school girl and her school fair grain.

Alas for illusions! The children in this little school are just like all other modern children. The boys do not wear homespun. The girls are not shy, their dresses scarcely come down to their knees, and you are much more likely to find them playing baseball or croquet or digging in the school garden than sewing seams. The children, you see, are my pupils.

Speaking of gardens reminds me that I intended to tell you about ours. It is a small strip of land on the east side of the school yard. It is not exactly a new institution here, having been in existence for three or four years.

When I came here last fall it had been lying neglected all summer, and was a wilderness of weeds with a lone vegetable peeping through here and there. Our first task was to remove the weeds. This afforded opportunity for several informal, out-of-door lessons about the various weeds we found. In studying these plants the end kept in view was the discovery of the best means of destroying them. For instance, the children saw for themselves, by examining the underground root stock, why it does very little good to cut the Canada thistle above ground. This discovery led naturally to a study of other plants having similar characteristics and means of destroying them. When we finished our weeding the garden was an even sorer sight than before. Only a few straggling vegetables were left. We removed these and the garden was ready to be dug.

The only spade we had at school was, to be Irish, a shovel. Obviously we could not dig our garden with that. By this time the leaves were piled high in the yard and we had only one rake. Moreover, we wanted fertilizer for our garden. We got permission to take as much barnyard manure as we pleased from the farm next door, so our only problems were to get some implements for work, and to find some way of bringing the manure to the garden. The children brought spades from home and dug the garden. Then some of them brought rakes and, while these raked leaves, others drew manure on a push cart, a wheelbarrow and a child's wagon, which had been pressed into service. The dead leaves we piled in a heap and left there to rot, to be used as a fertilizer in the spring. When that work was finished we left the garden for the winter.

Almost before the first robin came this spring the children began to ask, "please, when may we plant the garden?" As soon as the frost was out of the ground we laid the garden out in plots and put some of the rotten leaves on it. Then came the task of assigning plots. This I did quite arbitrarily and without the least misgiving. I saw signs of dissatisfaction, and discovered that I was upsetting their constraints completely. They had their own plot from former years and did not wish to part with them. I finally decided to let them have their own way in that matter.

When we had our own plots ready we had to decide what we would plant in them, and in the 25-cent gardens about the school. My first fond dream was to plant hollyhocks, and then I thought of the holly-

hocks remained in the ground. The children had no suggestions for replacing them. They were simply tired of them and wished to get rid of them. I wondered if in this small way they were not reflecting the present-day unrest in the grown-up world where people are anxious to abolish existing conventions and systems, but have no rational schemes for reconstruction after their work of demolition is over. . . . Aside from insisting that we have hollyhocks I allowed the children a good deal of liberty in choosing seed for their plots, merely making a few suggestions. Most of them wished to plant radishes so they could eat them at school! We finished the last of our gardening on Arbour Day and now we are patiently waiting for sunshine and showers to start the weeds and vegetables so we can begin weeding.

Perhaps the one thing that impressed itself most upon me in the teaching of agriculture was the fact that those things which the pupils learned for themselves by the use of their own senses were of infinitely more value to them than the things I simply told them. I have mentioned the root stock of the Canada thistle as one thing which they learned about by digging it up and examining it. They studied the wild carrot in the same way in its two stages—first and second year. They pulled up sweet peas and clover to study the nodules on the roots. And with myself they studied mushrooms in field and woods. These things they have not forgotten and are not likely to forget. Some of them remember the lessons I taught them with the aid of illustrations, but I think I am safe in saying that they do not remember the lessons which were merely lectures. This is, of course, not a new discovery, but it is a fact which will bear repetition since it is of very great importance, not only in the teaching of agriculture but in other school work as well.

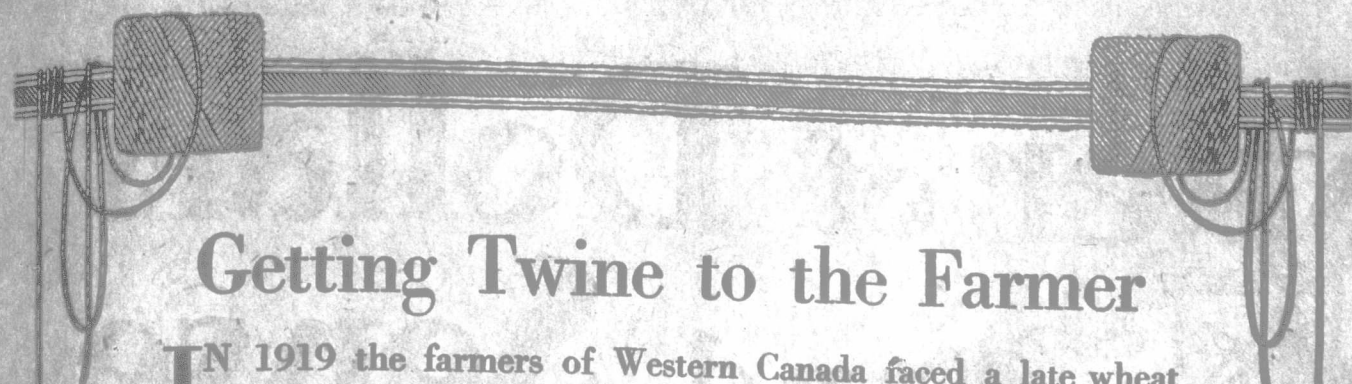
This year's work has not been a particularly shining success in my school. I have made mistakes without number. However, the past is behind and I hope to make next year's work more successful. I would advise any rural teacher to teach agriculture in her school. Farming is a dignified occupation, and the teaching of agriculture should help to show the pupils the dignity and beauty of it. In later years without this training they might see only the long hours of hard labor, the disadvantages of country life, the higher wages of the towns. But given proper training in their youth they will be able to see beneath these things and realize the greatness of the farmer's mission—feeding a hungry world. In these days when men are daily flocking to the cities it is very necessary that we should find some way of keeping up the population of the rural districts. It is useless to cry "back to the land" to those who have gone. We must train up the boys and girls so that they will never wish to go. It is a big task and one in which the teacher can render great assistance. That is one of the things that I am trying to do for the boys and girls in the little old school behind the Lombardy poplars.

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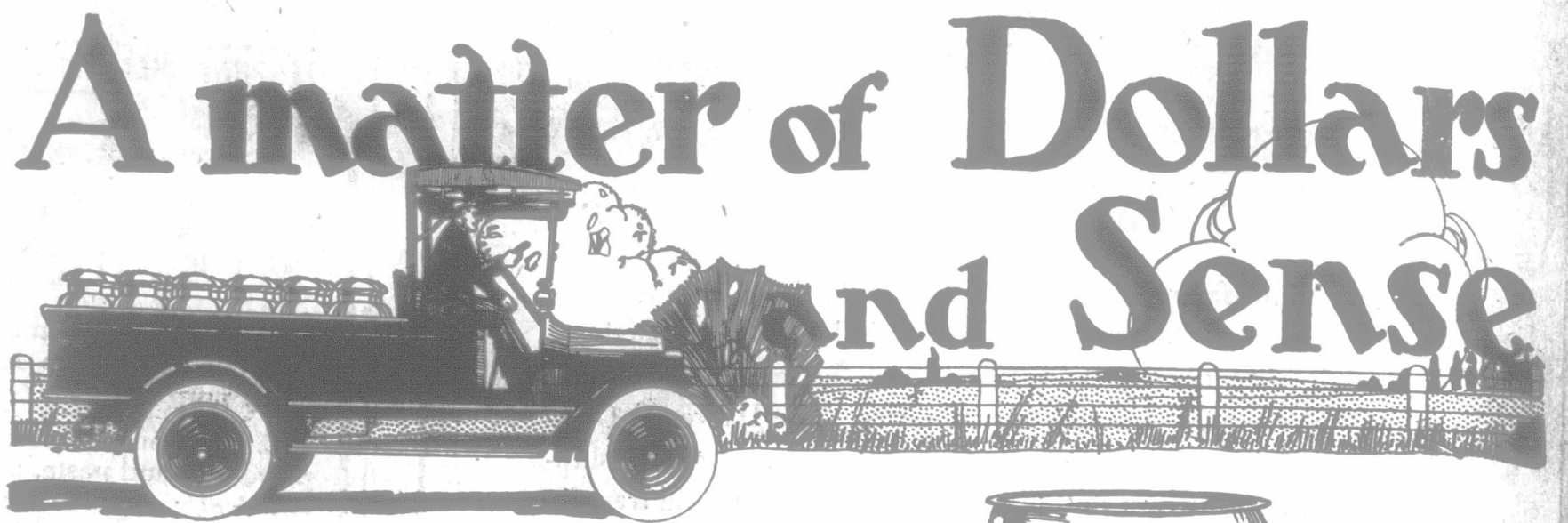
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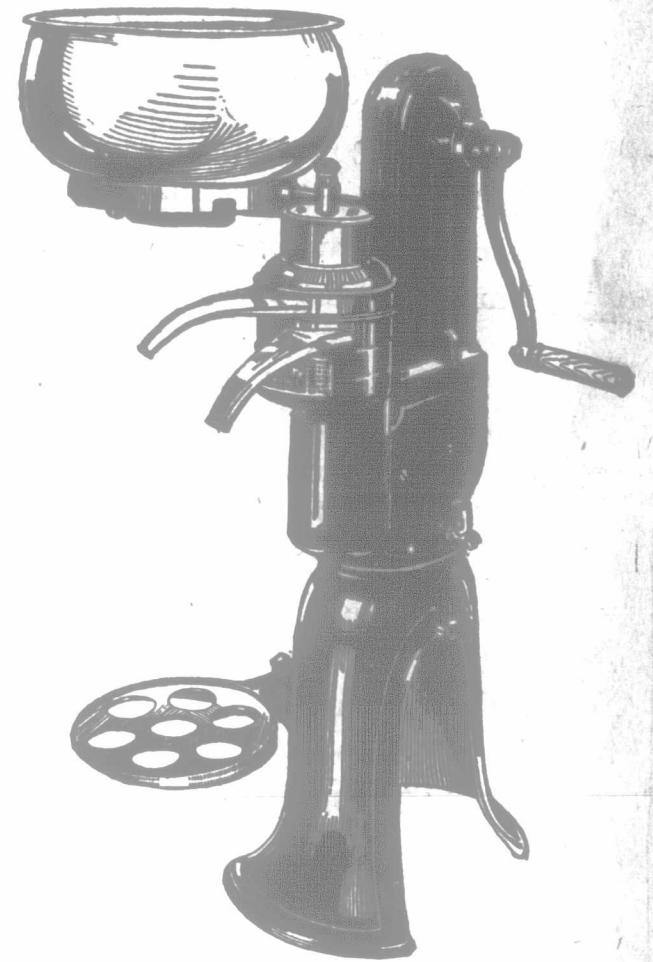
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