

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR:

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
WILL
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1878

Library of Parliament
dec 31 19

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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

No. 1407

Master of Every Fuel McClary's

The 100,000 stoves which McClary's will build in 1919—the greatest output of cooking and heating apparatus under the British flag—will comprise every style, and use every practical form of fuel.

ELECTRICITY. A booklet which illustrates McClary's electric range will prove a revelation to those who have never seen this, the most wonderful of all cooking devices. Send for a free copy.

GAS. If you have still to learn how McClary's have developed the possibilities of cooking with gas, by all means send for the booklet—"Satisfaction." Another booklet, "The Story of a Range," illustrating one of the newest McClary's products, the Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range, will also be sent if requested.

OIL. The McClary Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove has no wicks. The intense blue flame, always steady, always under control, comes directly under the cooking utensil. Let us send the book, "Household Helper"—Canning Edition.

COAL AND WOOD. The McClary's line of stoves and ranges using these fuels is so wide that it requires a number of booklets to cover it fully. Consult us on the type of range or heater that you require.

Any of this list of Booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper:

- "Service from the Kitchen"—about the Kootenay Steel Range.
- "Magic of the Pandora"—about the Pandora Cast-iron Range.
- "Comfort in the Home"—on heating with the Sunshine Furnace.
- "Satisfaction"—dealing with McClary's Gas Ranges.
- "McClary's Electrical Appliances"—on cooking with electricity.
- "Household Helper—Canning Edition"—describing McClary's Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.
- "The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

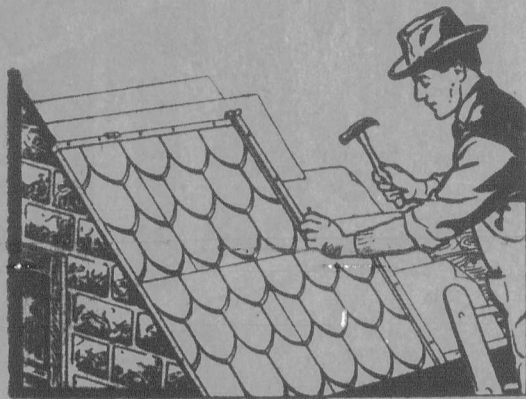


McClary's
 London Montréal Toronto
 Vancouver St. John, N.B.
 Hamilton Calgary
 Saskatoon Edmonton

See your local paper for name of McClary's dealer.



"Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles



The "GALT" Shingle locks together in such a way that there is no weak point in its entire construction, and it is ornamental as well. It is, therefore, the Ideal Shingle for dwellings, Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Barns, etc.

We also manufacture

Corrugated Sheets Barn Ventilators
Silo Roofs Barn Roof Lights

THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Galt, Ontario

FREE HOUSE PLANS

LOW PRICED MATERIALS

Make a Double Saving on the Construction Cost of your new home

BUILD FROM FREE PLANS

Save \$75.00 to \$150.00 architects' fees. Get complete Plans, Blue Prints, Detailed Drawings, Working Specifications and Bill of Material, absolutely free of charge—our Catalogue tells how.

Buy Building Materials at Factory Distributors' Prices

Get your Building Materials direct from the source of supply. We are Factory Distributors of dependable Builders' Supplies, Tools, Hardware, etc. If you are planning any new buildings or if you have old buildings that need repairs or alterations, be sure to get our Catalogue before going on with the work.

CATALOGUE FREE

Ask for "Catalogue of House Plans and Building Materials." It's free to any interested person. Address:

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY LIMITED
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
HAMILTON CANADA

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES

My Dad wears 'em

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

Butter-and your Separator Oil

THE delicate balance of the separator mechanism determines its accuracy of operation—its precision, completeness and speed in separating out all the butter fat. And this mechanical accuracy depends on correct lubrication.

IMPERIAL Separator Oil

is manufactured to exactly meet the peculiar requirements of cream separators. It penetrates the close fitting bearings and assures ample lubrication. Does not congeal or gum. Insures easy, frictionless operation and satisfactory results with all types of separators.

Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.
In cans—sizes 1 pint to 4 gallons.



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

"Goes Like Sixty"

Gilson

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.

THE WONDERFUL GILSON

SIMPLY CAN'T BE CLOGGED. The simple, scientific, carefully worked-out construction of the light running Gilson Silo Filler makes it absolutely impossible to clog the throat of the blower. The Gilson is the lightest running blower cutter made. It has broken all records for high elevation and rapid work with light power. A 4 h.p. operates the small size splendidly. Made in three sizes to suit any power. The Gilson is rightly called the

KING OF SILO FILLERS

because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment; solid steel-bound cutting wheel; patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power than ANY other ensilage cutter IN THE WORLD. Write to-day for catalogue and proof. Manufactured and guaranteed by—

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 509 York St., GUELPH, Ont.

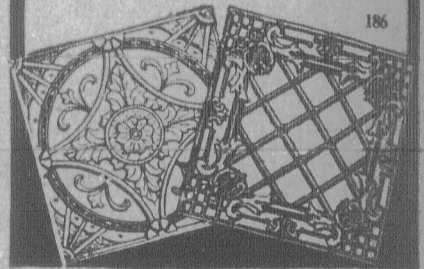


"Metallic" Ceilings permanent, beautiful!

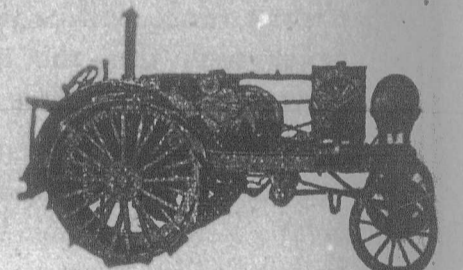
No more wall paper worries, no troubles with falling plaster. Just put up Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates and you have a permanent, sanitary, fire-proof covering, very beautiful and washable with soap and water. Can be erected in a day over old plaster and will never crack or fall off. Many handsome designs to suit any room or building. Send for Booklet "C" today.

Garages, Steel Shingles, Corrugated Iron, Tanks, circulars on request.

The METALLIC ROOFING Co. Limited
Manufacturers
King and Dufferin Sts. - TORONTO



Tractors and Threshers



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, Ontario. Also Steam Tractors, and large size Threshers

London Concrete Block Machine



Makes Concrete Blocks in all sizes and designs. Concrete Blocks are suitable and economical for building dwellings, stores, barns, factories and foundations. The machine will save the price of itself in one dwelling. Send for Catalogue No. 3.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.
Dept. B. London, Ontario
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

Please mention Advocate

The Empire WATER SUPPLY System

Makes Farm Life Comfortable

Brings you the desirable labor-saving convenience you have envied the city folk.

Hot and cold water anywhere you want it in the house and outbuildings. And water—gallons of it—anywhere about the barn, stable, stockpens, lawn or garden.

The invention of the simple and efficient Empire Water Supply System makes all this possible at a cost well within reach of the average farmer or small-town dweller.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

We want to tell you about the many advantages of the Empire System. Our Free Booklet gives descriptions and illustrations. We will also send you an Information Blank which, when filled out, will enable us to send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs.

Get posted—write us to-day.

The EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory:
London, Ontario

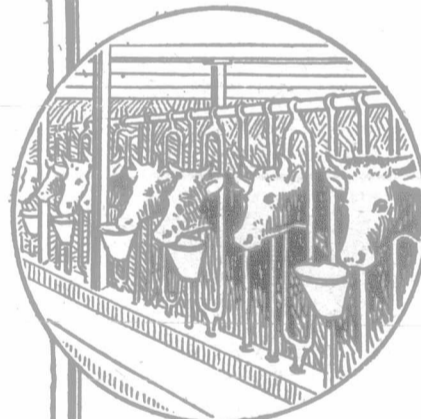
Branch Office and Warehouse:
119 Adelaide Street, W.
Toronto, Ontario



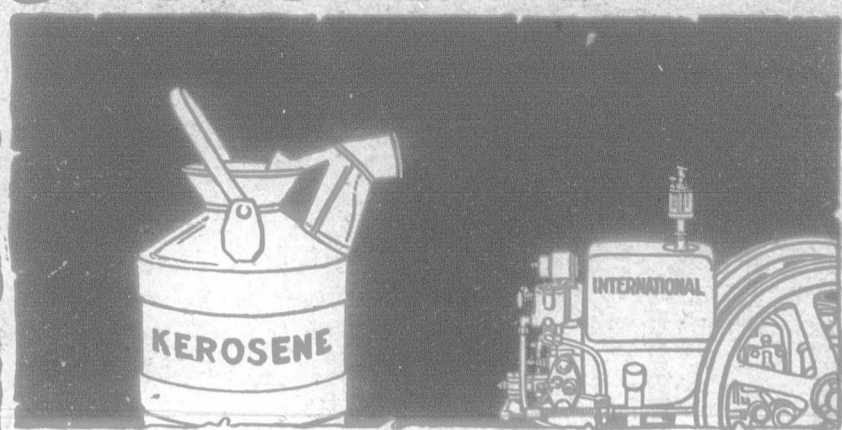
KITCHEN



BATH ROOM



BARN



You Wouldn't Haul Crops

to town on your back and yet you unnecessarily break your back doing a lot of odd chores around the farm such as sawing wood, turning the grindstone, pumping water for the livestock, etc., and let your wife and girls wear themselves out over the wash-tub, churn, and separator.

There is no need to let these little jobs take the joy out of life, because an **International Kerosene Engine** will perform all of these tasks—and a lot more, besides—doing the work much faster and more cheaply, to say nothing of doing it better than it could be done by hand. These engines deliver steady, uniform power—they never lag—so any machine that they operate works to the best possible advantage. **There are three International sizes—1½, 3, and 6-h. p. engines.**

The 1½ and 3-h. p. engines are the all-around "chore boys" while the 6-h. p. engine is the dependable "man about the farm". It does work that a dozen hired men couldn't do, such as shelling corn at the rate of from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels a day, baling 15 to 20 tons of hay in a day, grinding feed at the rate of from 5 to 25 bushels an hour, and threshing 20 to 40 bushels of wheat an hour.

Shall we mail you a catalogue and tell you where you can see an **International Engine**? Write to the nearest address given below.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA, LTD.

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.

EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

Stifel's Indigo Cloth
Standard for over 75 years

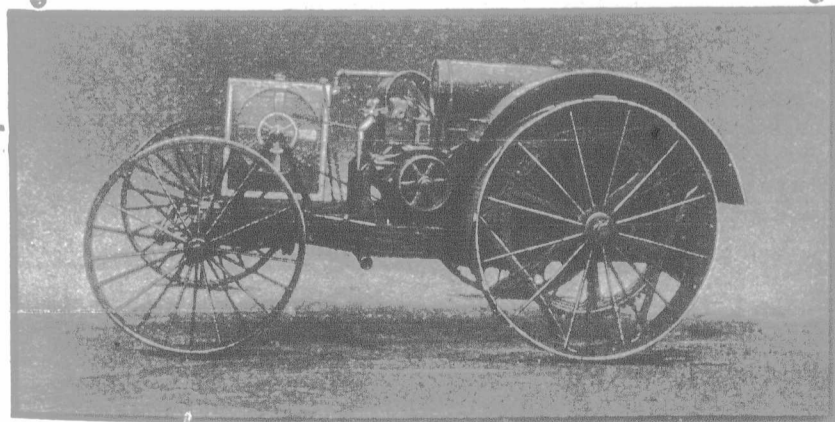
OVERALLS—when you buy them get your money's worth!
Men, ask for Overalls made of Stifel's Indigo Cloth.
Women, ask for Overalls made of Miss Stifel Indigo Cloth.

These two sturdy, fast-color fabrics are the most serviceable and economical made. You know, it's the **CLOTH** in your overalls that gives the wear.

Look for the **BOOT** trademark on the back of the cloth—
it's your guarantee of the genuine.

Your dealer can supply you. **REGISTERED** We are makers of cloth only.

J. L. STIFEL & SONS
Indigo Dyers and Printers
WHEELING, W. VA. 280 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK

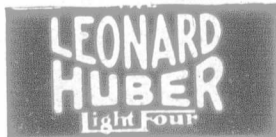


What about a Leonard-Huber Kerosene Tractor for your Fall Plowing?

Have you thought of buying a Tractor for silo-filling this year?

Do you know that the Leonard-Huber is the best all-round farm machine on the market?

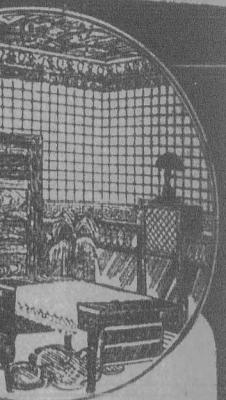
Write for free booklet "Doing the Impossible"



E. LEONARD & SONS London Canada
LIMITED

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

FOUNDED 1866



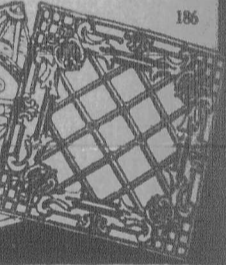
"Ceilings
nt, beautiful!

all paper worries,
with falling plaster.
Metallic Ceiling and
and you have a per-
sonitary, fire-proof
ery beautiful and
h soap and water.
ed in a day over old
will never crack or
y handsome designs
room or building.
ket "C" today.

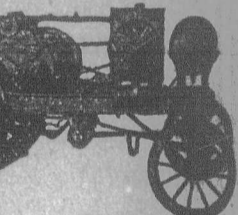
Shingles, Corrugated
Circulars on request.

ALIC ROOFING Co.
Manufacturers Limited
Toronto

186



and Threshers



WATERLOO BOY

at Accessible, most Powerful
e market.
ing 3 plows, Threshing, Silo
Farm Work.



Threshers, suitable size to
tractors and Gasoline Engines.
hing. Keep your farm clean

ogue, prices and any infor-

ENGINE & THRESHER
TED, Seaford, Ontario.
and large size Threshers

ete Block Machine

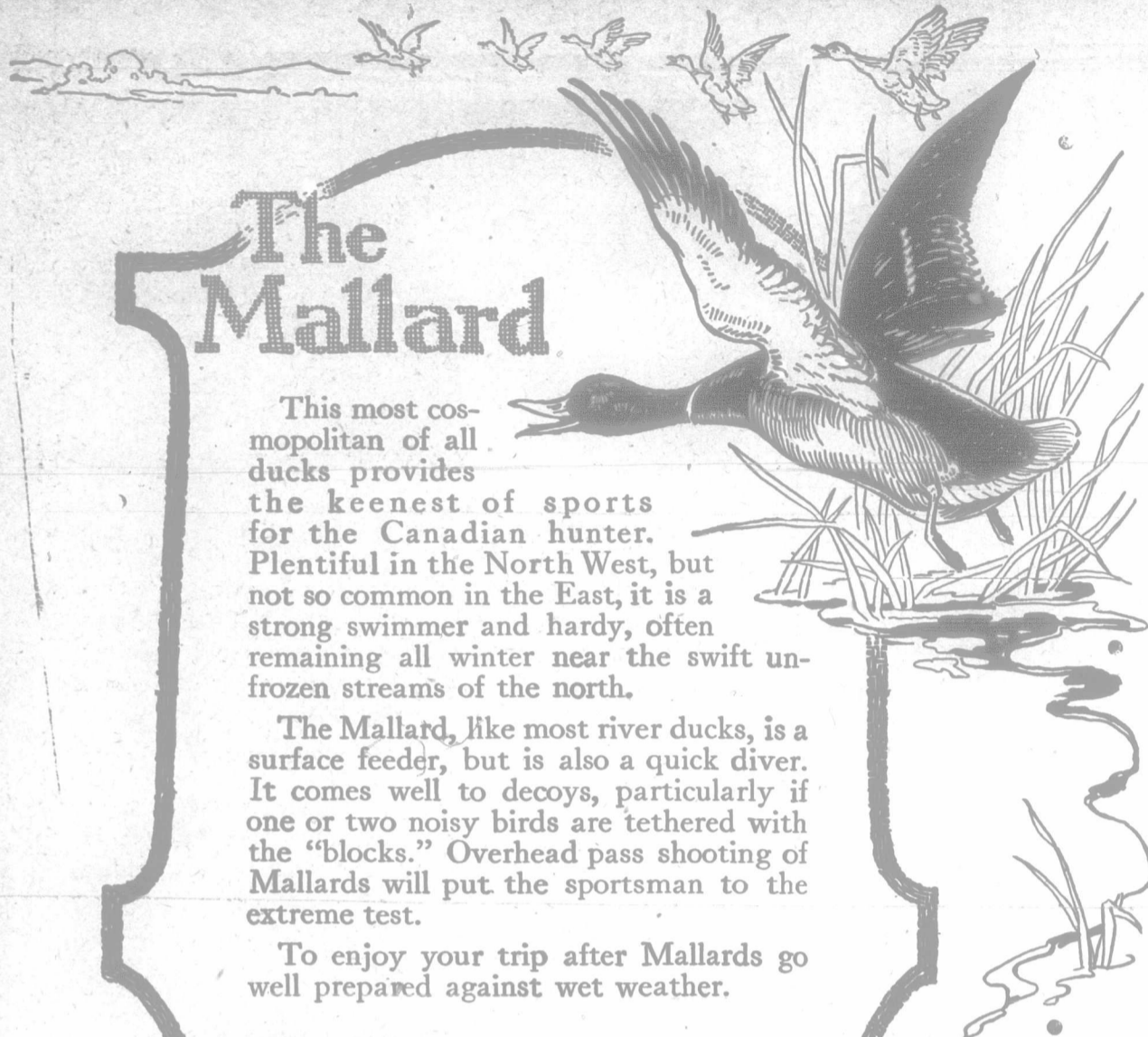
Makes Concrete Blocks in
all sizes and designs.

Concrete Blocks are
suitable and economical
for building dwellings,
stores, barns, factories
and foundations.

The machine will save
the price of itself in one
dwelling. Send for
Catalogue No. 3.

all unoccupied territory.
TE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.
London, Ontario
Manufacturers of Concrete Machiner

tion Advocate



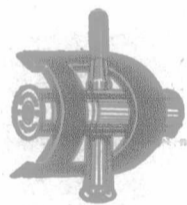
The Mallard

This most cosmopolitan of all ducks provides the keenest of sports for the Canadian hunter. Plentiful in the North West, but not so common in the East, it is a strong swimmer and hardy, often remaining all winter near the swift unfrozen streams of the north.

The Mallard, like most river ducks, is a surface feeder, but is also a quick diver. It comes well to decoys, particularly if one or two noisy birds are tethered with the "blocks." Overhead pass shooting of Mallards will put the sportsman to the extreme test.

To enjoy your trip after Mallards go well prepared against wet weather.

DOMINION Shot Shells



are waterproofed and dependable ammunition for Mallards. Ask for

Canucks

with No. 5 or 6 shot and special heavy loads of 3 1/2 drams bulk powder or 28 grains dense for late fall shooting.

Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited
Montreal, Canada

250,000 Satisfied Ford-owners answer "YES!"

GUARANTEE

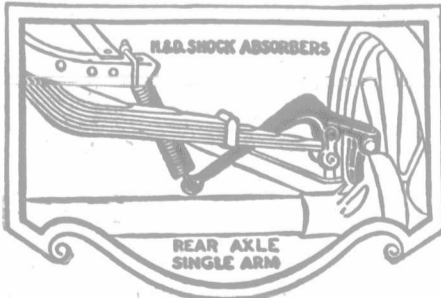
If, after 30 days' use, you are not entirely satisfied with H & D Shock Absorbers, take them off and get your money back.



PRICES

- Single-Arm Style—
Set of 4.....\$10.00
- Twin-Arm Style—
Set of 4.....\$12.00
- For Ford 1-ton Truck—
Set of 4.....\$22.50

H & D's are made specially and only for Ford cars—the original and only cantilever-type, protected by Canadian patents.



H & D SHOCK ABSORBERS

Easily attached—no holes to bore. Earn their cost the first season; and last as long as the car itself.

If your garage man or dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Do not underestimate H & D's on account of their low cost. No other device at any price gives such splendid satisfaction.

RICHARDS-WILCOX CANADIAN COMPANY, LTD., London, Ontario

Peter Hamilton Ensilage Cutter and Blower

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

MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED

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



PETER HAMILTON CO. Limited
Peterborough, Ont.

SEEDS

F.O.B. TORONTO

TIMOTHY SEED—Cotton bags 60c. each. No. 2 Government Standard, Extra No. 1 for purity, \$7.75 per bush. f.o.b.

FALL WHEAT—Bags free. (If 10 bushels or more are ordered we offer at 13c. per bush. less than prices herewith quoted). Dawson's Golden Chaff, registered seed, \$3.00 per bush. Dawson's Golden Chaff, good sample, \$2.75 per bush.

FALL RYE—Bags free. Rosen Rye at \$2.60 per bush. Fall Rye, good sample, \$2.00 per bush.

We are in the market for Alsylke, Red and Sweet Clover.

Send samples, and we will quote our best price, f.o.b. your station.

GEO. KEITH & SONS

Seed Merchants since 1666
124 King St. East Toronto

In Position

SUPER SPARK

For motor cars, tractors, stationary and marine engines. more engine missing more new plugs more cleaning plugs more carbonized plugs

NO Approved by university engineers and motorists. \$2.25 each; \$9 for set of 4. Anyone can put them on. Super Spark Co. of Canada 30 Simcoe St., Oshawa, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER
This ad and \$1.50, mailed or presented, entitles you to one Super Spark.

Eastern Distributor: VLIT MFG. CO., 223 McGill St., Montreal

Western Distributor: SHELL SUPPLY CO., 509 McGreevy Building Winnipeg

Exclusive representatives wanted for counties and townships

Steel Rails

for Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.

Cut any length.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE

58 Front Street West Toronto

How to Run a Tractor

A complete, practical course by mail on construction, operation, care, and repair of all kinds of gas and gasoline tractors. Also simple automobile course. Write for free literature.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd., Dept. E, Toronto

When writing please mention Advocate.

Hamilton Cutter and Blower

your ensilage spoil silo filler, and put the right time, and

EVERY NEED

to your needs, and power—blower or silo-fillers and feeders of different sizes. The machines are designed to cut the maximum of feed in the shortest time, and with the least wear. Our blower machines with fast-steel knife wheels will not blow up in any condition. Learn about these machines by writing to-day for our booklet.

HAMILTON CO. Limited
Burlington, Ont.



SPARKS

Toronto

ton bags 60c. each. Standard, Extra No. 1 for 75c.

free. (If 10 bushels per acre at 13c. per bush. quoted.) Dawson's seed, \$3.00 per bush. good sample, \$2.75

ee. Rosen Rye at 12c. good sample, \$2.00

for Alsylke, Red and other varieties. We will quote our best prices.

I & SONS
since 1666
Toronto

In Position

SPARK

tractors, stationary engines, and marine engines. If engine missing or new plugs are needed, we have cleaning plugs and carbonized plugs. We have also university and motorist. \$19 for set of 4. We can put them on. The Co. of Canada, St. Catharines, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER
and \$1.50, mailed presented, entitled to one Super Spark.

Contributor: McGill St., Montreal

Contributor: McGreevy Building, Reg.

wanted for counties ships

Rails

ing Bridges
Driveways.

length.

RTSHORE

Toronto

a Tractor

by mail on construction of all kinds of gas and simple automobile nature.

ge, Ltd., Dept. E, Toronto

ention Advocate.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919.

1407

EDITORIAL.

Ontario's Dairy Industry.

Silage will be none too plentiful during the coming winter, and it is all the more important to see that it is harvested in good condition and put away so that it will keep well.

The acreage of fall wheat is promising. Good yields are more likely if nothing but good plump seed of standard varieties is used. Sow six pecks to the acre if the seed is good.

In two months' time the newly organized record of performance work with poultry will have been begun. It is to be hoped that it will have a speedy effect upon the average productiveness of the farm hen.

Soon the potato harvest will be on. Districts from which large quantities of spuds are marketed should have a potato marketing association unless there is already in existence an organization that can take care of the crop.

It is to be hoped that better prices will be realized for export apples on the British markets than some we have recently seen quoted. Nova Scotia growers have a good crop, but with high freight rates the price needs to be good too.

Good live stock is fundamental to success in farming. This is true to-day as never before. The high cost of feed and labor makes imperative the use of animals that will give the most economical returns. The scrub never wins out here.

The Prince of Wales has certainly endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact so far during his visit to Canada. It is only natural that a democratic country should soon learn to appreciate a democratic young prince.

Let us all hope that the coming autumn weather will be favorable for farm work. Farmers of Eastern Ontario in particular will retain lasting memories of the unfavorable seasons that have followed one another during the past twelve months.

Not long ago a good farmer accustomed to rearing good horses said he was going to stop it, as he hardly thought it paid him well enough. We should have more farmers raising good heavy horses instead of fewer. There is good money in raising the heavy type that the market demands.

There are plenty of people who are willing to live on the products of the farm, but too few who want to live on the farm itself. Is it too much to hope that the high cost of living will drive them to the land peaceably? Eventually they must come, and why not do it without undue disturbance?

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner is now back from England, and should have with him a comprehensive knowledge of European live stock conditions and requirements. The more knowledge of this kind we have the better will Canadian live-stock men be able to meet the requirements of the export market.

The House of Commons is again in session at Ottawa, and an editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" will follow the proceedings as during the last session. The present session promises to be a short one if members will get down to business and endeavor to earn their second sessional indemnity. Some members would earn it were it twice as large; others could not earn it were it cut in two.

The old idea that a farm with its family of hard workers and its crops and live stock is a unit by itself, without dependence upon the outside world for success, is fast losing ground. Originally, independence was the watchword of the farmer, but this was forced aside and interdependence among neighbors took its place. Now, dependence upon the outside world is an established fact, as regards a great many features of farm life, and in none more so than in the marketing of farm products.

The dairy industry is a splendid example of the way in which farmers must depend upon the outside world. Every great industry must respond to the same forces that move other industries, and the individual who engages in it must learn to feel that his work is but a small fraction of the effort necessary to assure the success of the industry as a whole; and, also, that unless the industry is on a successful footing he himself cannot succeed so well. This is the lesson that dairy farmers must learn. No longer can they feel independent of the actions of other dairymen, and the sooner each feels that he and his family, working industriously, are nevertheless only small parts of a great branch of national endeavor, so soon will dairying assume its proper importance and reward its workers with adequate returns.

Ontario's dairy industry viewed as a whole is of tremendous size. It is a big business enterprise, involving the production of products valued at about \$75,000,000 yearly and, what is more to the point, every dairy farmer should consider himself a shareholder in this business. There are, according to figures supplied by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, 970 cheese factories in Ontario, using 1,369,897,671 pounds of milk annually to make 121,173,086 pounds of cheese valued at \$30,293,271. There are 160 factories making 28,714,352 pounds of creamery butter annually from 736,336,800 pounds of milk, and valued at \$14,357,189; besides 9 condenseries using 157,803,513 pounds of milk and 5 powder factories using 56,233,145 pounds. In addition, there is the market milk, ice cream, and dairy butter supply to be accounted for, which, together with farm consumption is valued at \$25,000,000. Truly this is a sizable industry in which no individual should dare to exercise thoughtlessly his own sweet will in the pursuit of it.

No ordinary commercial enterprise of this magnitude could, under any circumstances, be conducted along lines of individual action and success. Neither can the great dairy industry make much further progress without some governing body acting with the full support and co-operation of the mass of milk producers. Organization is necessary, and it must not be forgotten that this costs money. If good men with a knowledge of the producer's problems are to work in his behalf, they must be paid and paid well. Not much should be necessary from each, but that little must be forthcoming or the organization is doomed to failure. We have now in Canada a National Dairy Council, organized, but without funds unless either the producers, whom it will benefit, or the Government whom it will have to fight upon occasion, come to its support. For very obvious reasons the financing should certainly be done by producers and the manufacturers of dairy products. The industry it is fighting for should provide the National Dairy Council with the munitions and the sinews of war.

Provincial organizations are necessary too, for two principal reasons. They are necessary to co-ordinate the work of the national body and to attend to matters of a purely provincial nature. The present situation in Ontario with regard to the price of market milk is one that only a strong provincial organization can cope with. The recent disappointment regarding the price fixed for cheese by the British Ministry of Food should

serve to awaken every dairyman in Canada to the folly of poor organization. Never again should it be possible for any two or three men to practically buy up the whole Canadian export surplus of cheese without once consulting the producers. Prices for our milk are fixed by world demand, and every dairyman should rally freely to the organization that will aid him in securing a larger and better market.

A Farmer Writes a Book.

It is seldom that one has the opportunity of reading a book written by a farmer. It is proverbial, in fact, that farmers seldom find time to read books, much less write them, a circumstance which makes the writing of books by farmers as noteworthy as the examples are rare. Farmers have written books before, quite a few of them no doubt, but we always had the impression that most of the authors were not honest-to-goodness tillers of the soil; merely lovers of fresh air, whose enthusiasm had erupted, or scientifically trained men who sought authorship as a means of raising themselves into the lap of luxury. For these reasons, therefore, we are glad to note the production of a thoughtful and carefully-prepared book entitled "Production and Taxation in Canada," and written by an Ontario farmer. The author, W. C. Good, of Brant County, is a man fairly well known to readers of the farm press, and to those acquainted with the progress of agricultural organization in Ontario. Many may feel inclined to view his ideas of economic reform as being too advanced, and even radical, but we feel safe in saying that few practical farmers, such as Mr. Good is, have given as much serious thought to the present condition of agriculture as himself. Few men, too, who realize the present inadequacy of reward from agricultural endeavor, could or would write so clearly and at the same time in such a moderate tone.

There are no tirades against anyone. Plain facts are made still plainer, the fundamental idea inspiring the writer being, perhaps, best suggested by the following sentence from an early chapter: "The revival of agriculture will consist of, and result in *Better Farming, Better Business and Better Living* but will depend primarily upon *Better Returns* for the effort expended." Four chapters contain such facts as it was possible to gather regarding the actual economic condition of agriculture, and, naturally, we are not surprised to note two chapters dealing largely with the tariff and its manner of increasing the profit of urban industries at the expense of agriculture. One cannot, however, escape some surprise at the result produced by the cold logic of the author in his handling of available statistics. These two chapters alone are worth the most careful study. Mr. Good credits Canadian agriculture with an annual deficit of \$110,000,000 during 1910-14, while Canadian manufacturing during the same period gained a surplus profit each year of \$260,000,000. He also figures the total tax due to the tariff on Canadian manufacturers to be \$497,000,000, of which agriculture bears one-half, or what amounts to about \$350 per rural family, yearly. About one-quarter only of the total tax reaches the federal treasury, he believes, so that \$180,000,000 yearly is diverted from agriculture to the pockets of the protected interests. Assuming all these figures to be approximately correct, one can have all the joy of anticipation by merely subtracting this amount from the \$260,000,000 profit to urban industries and adding it on to the \$110,000,000 deficit of the farmer. The result is a substantial and fairly equal profit for both and, considering that the rural and urban populations are about the same, equal profits must be just if farming is a business and not merely a mode of existence.

Careful reading of this little book does much to explain the rapid spread of co-operation among farmers

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law.
 5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
 6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given."
 9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
 10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
 13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
 14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
- ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

and, to some extent, also their recent entry into the political arena. We look forward in hope for other books from the pens of Canadian farmers. Mr. Good's book is certainly an original production, and we commend it as worthy of wide reading.

Proverbs and Maxims.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I was hitchin' up the team an' gettin' ready to gae into toon the ither day when Jean cam' oot an' says to me, "Ye'll be meetin' some o' the folks the day, so ye'd better dress up a bit. Those old overalls an' that blue jumper are a' richt for workin' about the stable, maybe, but ye will feel better when ye get to the toon if ye have a decent coat to yer back."

"Hoot, wumman," I replied, "dae ye no' mind the auld proverb that says to never judge a man by the clothes he has on?" "Oh yes, I've heard it once or twice," returned Jean, "and I want to tell ye that it's juist anither o' those sayings that we all will be takin' for granted and which, at the same time, is in need o' a wee bit o' revising. If ye don't happen to have any ither way o' sizing up a certain person ye can often mak' a guid stab at it by takin' note o' the way he's dressed. If he has decent clothes on him ye can say that he is a self-respectin' sort o' a chap anyway, and that's somethin' o' a recommendation as to his character. I'll hold the horses for ye while ye go in an' change, Sandy," concluded Jean.

Of course I did as I was tauld and as I was drivin' along the road that mornin' I got to thinkin' about the proverb that Jean took sae little stock in and wonderin' if mony o' the ither sayings that I had been makin' use o' for the past forty or fifty years were as much in need o' repairs as the one about the man an' the kind o' coat he wore. "There's that one," says I to myself, "about the burnt bairn that fears the fire." I dinna ken gin there's muckle truth in it. Not in its application tae grown-up folks, onyway. The maist o' us go on makin' the same mistakes ilka day in the week that we hae made ever since we cam' to the years o' understanding an' independence. What are all oor bad habits but proof that we'll keep on daein' a thing no matter what the consequences may be? The auld toper will hae his glass even though he kens well that he will have to put up wi' an unco' bad headache the next mornin'; and then what about these chaps that get married again when their first wife dies? I've even kenned o' some that were up before the meenister wi' the third worban they

had asked to marry them. Na, na," I says, "the burnt bairn doesn't fear the fire; not always, onyway."

"Then there's that ither one," I went on; "'o' twa ills choose the least'. I could never see for why I should choose either. If the wife willna let me chew tobacco that's na reason why I should tak' to drinkin' buttermilk."

"Then there's the proverb that says that 'a fool and his money are soon parted.' I ken a bigger fool nor that. It's the one that never parts wi' his money till he draws his last breath. Then, like as not, some young colt o' a nephew gets it an' divides it up among the kind o' people that the auld man hated better nor the tax-collector. Fool or no fool, I intend to dae the spendin' o' my ain money. A wee share to one side for funeral expenses an' the like, but the rest goes for the best this auld world has to gie in exchange for it."

"And did ye ever hear o' a crazier saying than 'tak' the bull by the horns'? I dinna think a man wad try it twice on some o' the auld fellows I hae been acquainted wi.' Tak' the bull by the horns, is it? If it mak's na difference to the rest o' the company and the bull doesna' mind, I think I'll juist tak' him by the tail, an' let the man that made that proverb attend tae the ither end."

Right here anither o' these hoary-headed auld maxims cam' tae my mind and for a meenute I thought to myself that here at last I had one wi' mair truth than nonsense to it. It was "Providence helps those that help themselves." Then thinks I; "what about these chaps that never think o' helpin' onybody but themselves? I dinna ken but that this proverb needs revisin' wi' the rest."

And when my mind went back to the days when I was a wee chap at hame on the auld farm, an' the year when we had sic' a great crop o' plums an' apples. We had an' unco' guid orchard for those days. About an acre an' a half o' apple trees an' a hedge o' plum trees all around the outside. We were countin' on havin' enough plums that year to supply ourselves an' all oor particular friends. But that was one o' the times when we got left, as the young folks say noo-a-days.

There was a chap that lived on a farm near the town where we did maist o' our business. I wasna vera weel acquainted wi' him, but he knew my father by sight, it seems, and one day he met us on the road an' he says to my father, "I hear ye hae a great crop o' plums this year, Mr. Fraser. Would ye mind lettin' me hae a few?" says he. Of course my father told him to come an' get them. He was the kind o' man that found it easier to gie a person what they asked for than to refuse them, even gin it were his last dollar.

But he didna ken what he had pit himsel' in for that time. The next day the fellow landed along for the plums. His sister was with him and in the express wagon that they came in was a wash-tub, a clothes basket an' a couple o' milk-pails. I had na idea what was on their minds, but I soon found out. Na sooner had the chap hitched his horse to a fence-picket than they went for those plum-trees an' started shakin' them an' then pickin' up the plums an' cartin' them to the wash-tub an' the clothes-basket, as though the deil was after them.

I was a wee gaffer at that ime, wi' an unco weakness for plums an' the like, and as soon as I had taken in what was goin' on I headed for the back field, where my father was workin', to tell him that gin he didna come tae the hoose pretty quick he'd hae na plum preserves for his breakfast that year. But he wouldna bother to come back wi' me. "Never mind, Sandy," says he. "If the man steals oor plums he's bound tae lose mair in the end by it than we are. He has a hard road ahead o' him, Sandy. Ye should feel sorry for him." That was always my father's idea. "Give a man plenty rope and let him hang himsel'."

However, I went back tae the hoose an' by the time I got there the plum trees were pretty weel stripped and the plums were all in the fellow's wash-tub an' clothes-basket. They filled the milk-pails an' put them in the rig wi' the rest. "Ye might pit some mair in the bottom o' the express, since everything else is filled up," I says to them as they were gettin' ready to start. The man looked at me for a meenute an' then he says; "My boy, when ye are as auld as I am ye'll ken that the Lord helps those that help themselves and ye'll no' miss a chance to get as much as ye can pick up for naething in this world, be it coppers or juist plums."

I wasna vera much impressed wi' his philosophy but as I watched him drive awa' wi' his load I couldn't help wonderin' if he hadn't the best end o' the rope, a' richt, sae far as he'd got. And I heard afterwards that he sold all the plums in toon the next day.

But, lookin' back on it all frae this distance, I've had reason to change my mind, as ye may guess. That sort o' crookedness never does wark, in the lang rin. The fellow kept up his sharp practice until he lost his farm an' every dollar he had in the world. He then took to dehornin' coos for a living and one day in the winter as he was drivin' frae one farm tae anither he had occasion to cross the railway track. There was a big storm on at the time an' it was supposed that he couldna hear the train comin'. Onyway, they met on the crossin' and I've never seen the chap around these parts since.

It was an unco' pity about the poor fellow. His trouble all started when he got hauld of a few unrevised proverbs and especially that one about Providence helpin' those that help themselves. When he carried it sae far that he began helpin' himsel' to ither men's property he couldna mak' it wark, some say. He was an illustration o' that ither proverb that says: "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Mind I'm tellin' ye, though, it's not half sae dangerous as nae at all. Watch out for these proverbs.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

The First Musician of the Morning.

The Robin in probably the best known of all our Canadian birds and occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The typical form of the species is found as far west as the Rockies and the sub-species or race known as the Western Robin occurs from the Rockies to the Coast. This sub-species is supposed to be marked by the absence of the white tips on the outer tail-feathers but this distinguishing mark does not always hold good, for while all the birds of the East have the white tips and most of the Western birds lack them, there are almost as many individuals with the white tips as without them in some sections of British Columbia.

The common name of this species, like the common names of many of our animals, is a European name grafted upon a native species. When the first settlers came to America they found a bird with a reddish breast and in spite of the fact that it was about twice the size and quite different in build from the "Robin Redbreast" of England they named it the Robin. Our Robin is really a thrush and the fact that it belongs to the Thrush family is shown by the shape of the bill and also by the spotted breasts of the young birds. The typical thrushes have spotted breasts and the fact that the young Robins have this characteristic at first, but lose it as they become older, is a good example of the general principle known to biologists as the Law of Recapitulation—i.e., that an animal, or a plant, in the course of its development, tends to reproduce to a greater or less extent the stages through which the race has passed in the course of its development. This law not only accounts for many seeming peculiarities in the life-histories of many forms of life, but gives us a key to relationships which would otherwise be hard to decipher.

In the fall, usually during the first week in November, the great majority of the Robins leave Canada, though a few remain over winter in sheltered places in Ontario. When the "first Robin" is reported very early in the spring such as during February, it is usually one of these over-wintered individuals which has been observed. The time of the arrival of this species in Ontario varies from February 15th, which is an unusually early date, to March 23rd, the average date being about March 11th. The Robin in its northward migration follows very closely the isotherm of 35 degrees F., which is known as "the isotherm of spring," and as this isotherm advances with increasing speed towards the north so does the Robin increase its speed from 13 miles per day in southern Iowa to 70 miles per day in the Mackenzie Valley.

The nest of the Robin is composed of twigs and grass cemented together with mud, and is usually placed on a limb at no great height from the ground or on the top of a post. The eggs are so well known that a color has been named "Robin's-egg blue" from their characteristic hue. Two or three broods are raised during the season.

This species is the first musician of the morning beginning its song about half an hour before dawn, that is, at about 3 a.m. in June.

The food of the Robin consists of 42.40 per cent. animal matter and 57.60 per cent. vegetable matter. The animal food of this species consists almost entirely of insects. Beetles making up 16.72 per cent. of the total food, of which 5 per cent. consists of the useful predaceous ground-beetles of the family Carabidae which are taken mainly in the early spring before other forms of insect life become abundant. Caterpillars constitute 9 per cent. of the total food, flies 3 per cent., Hymenoptera (ants, wasps, bees, etc.) 2.6 per cent., Hemiptera (bugs) 2.2 per cent., Orthoptera (Locusts, grasshoppers, crickets, etc.) make up 4.76 per cent. of the total food for the year and in August, when the insects of this order are most abundant, constitute 17 per cent. of the food. Earthworms, snails, Myriapods, ("Thousand-legs") and sow-bugs furnish 2.74 per cent. of the total food—a rather surprisingly low percentage considering how often the Robin is seen gently coaxing an earthworm from its burrow. Thus considering the animal food the Robin is entirely beneficial except for its consumption of predaceous beetles in early spring.

The outstanding feature of the vegetable diet of the Robin is its fondness for fruit. It prefers wild fruits such as those of the red cedar, juniper, smilax, shad-bush, raspberry, blackberry, wild black cherry, chokecherry, bird cherry, woodbine, flowering dogwood, blueberry, viburnum, snowberry, black elderberry and red elderberry, but in localities where most of these shrubs and trees have been cleared away it turns its attention to cultivated varieties. In such localities it often commits serious depredations, particularly on cherries and strawberries, the birds gathering in the orchards in such numbers as to either take or spoil practically the whole crop. In these cases the driving away of the Robins is an expensive operation, and shooting them is not only expensive, but results in the destruction of many of these otherwise beneficial birds. The most efficient means of protecting fruit against attack by Robins is the planting round the orchard of such trees and shrubs as the shad-bush, mulberry and elderberry, thus providing them with a supply of these fruits which they prefer to the cultivated varieties.

Exhibition time every year brings out several exhibitors of live stock who apparently do not know how to handle their animals in the show ring. Some of them regard their animals as something to lean on for support while the judge looks over the class. Usually such animals wind up near the bottom of the class.

Rea

Inves have sh farms m result th in some seem to l ing four, often ke few. As average the right G. B. R man, Ot feeding keep few further t farm ho following

Caref horse at the feed oats and the hors three mo duced to maintain is reduce take into noted th and stab whether tenace Here labor:

1. The light heavy stallions

2. work on and un type an

3. down th horse la

4. 100 to 1 it is poe the nun opportu mares, raising.

5. This wa if of the

The in profi sort of scarce, even du of this Some e sold as such an and Ca trade in

The quality Careful For foa mares o there ar lbs. hay 12-mon

THE HORSE.

Rearing Horses For Farm Work.

Investigations in the methods of farm management have shown that the horses used on the neighboring farms may do widely varying amounts of work, with the result that the efficiency of horse labor is much higher in some cases than in others. A great many people seem to be unable to appreciate the real cost of maintaining four, five or six horses the year around, and will very often keep too many horses, while others may keep too few. As a general thing it may be safely said that the average farm in Eastern Canada has too few horses of the right kind. Speaking with reference to this matter, G. B. Rothwell, Assistant Dominion Animal Husbandman, Ottawa, said recently that the present cost of feeding horses probably influences many farmers to keep fewer horses than they really should. He goes on further to give some information with regard to the farm horse problem, the rearing of foals, etc. The following paragraphs are quoted:

Careful records show that for the 1,600-lb. draft horse at constant heavy work 275 to 300 days a year, the feed cost alone amounts to \$225 per horse, if hay, oats and bran are figured at present market prices. If the horse were idle, or on very light work for two or three months in the winter, the feed cost would be reduced to \$190. If idle for the five winter months and maintained chiefly on cheap roughage, the feed cost is reduced to \$165 per annum. These figures do not take into account items other than feed, and it is to be noted that such items as interest on investment in horse and stable, and labor for care of horse remain constant whether animals are wintered on a working or a maintenance ration.

Here are a few facts regarding cheapening horse labor:



Profitable Type of Horse for Heavy Farm Work.

1. The heavy horse produces cheaper power than the light horse for heavy farm work. Select only heavy mares and breed only to good weight draft stallions.

2. Horses of proper type and quality produce more work on given feed and are least subject to sickness and unsoundness. Breed mares only to the stallion of type and quality.

3. Farm work well managed goes far in cutting down the great rushes and preventing idle periods in horse labor. Spread the horse work over the season.

4. Keep ample horses for the work, but if only 100 to 125 days per annum work per horse are required it is poor policy to keep during the balance of the year the number required for rush seasons. This is the opportunity to work the farm largely with brood mares, keeping them busy during idle periods with foal raising.

5. Even though an extra animal were required in this way than when farming with geldings, the foal, if of the right sort, would more than pay extra costs.

The farmer who is not breeding and has lost faith in profits from horse rearing is not handling the right sort of horse. Choice draft mares and geldings are scarce, high priced and leave a good profit in rearing, even during the slump in horse values. Sound animals of this type are worth from \$300 up per head in Canada. Some extra choice matched grade geldings have recently sold as high as \$1,500 and \$2,000 per pair. In Europe such animals are in demand at \$500 to \$1,000 per head, and Canada has a great opportunity for an export trade in this choice quality draft horse.

The cost of rearing draft horses varies greatly, but quality and cost of feed are the most important items. Carefully collected figures show the following costs.—For foals born in June, allowing four months idleness for mares on good pasture and charging this feed to the foal, there are required 1,100 lbs. oats, 800 lbs. bran, 2,500 lbs. hay, and ¼ ton roots to raise an average of 1,000-lb. 12-month foal. This foal raised to three years would

require a total of 2,500 lbs. oats, 1,400 lbs. bran, 7,500 lbs. hay, 2,500 lbs. roots, 16 months pasture.

At normal pre-war cost and market prices of feeds, this would be a total charge of \$85 to \$88 for a well raised 1,600-lb. three-year-old. Even at present unusual and inflated feed prices the cost would not exceed \$201, and these high feed prices will be of comparatively short duration. However, even so, the sale of farm crops at the farm and at these prices, with an additional profit in the sale value, is a good investment, leaving profits comparable to those from cattle, sheep and swine.

The value of the labor of the mare before weaning the foal is fully offset by the labor of the colt as a two-year-old.

An excellent practice for farmers working the farm largely with brood mares, is to breed half the mares for spring and half for fall foals, thus balancing the horse labor. The cost of feeding the nursing mare in early winter is greater than it would be on good pasture, but to offset this the mare is thus not idle in winter and is in shape for full labor in spring and summer when most needed. After weaning, the fall foal is reared at the same cost as the spring foal.

In horse rearing, especially at present, the following facts must be remembered:

1. Rearing good draft horses leaves an excellent profit.
2. The undersized, the light horse and the scrub will be reared at a loss.
3. Breed only to choice stallions.
4. Feeding will determine profits or loss—good feeding is the only road to profits.
5. Keep the horses busy the year around—use brood mares.
6. Foal rearing will pay the board of the mare when not needed for farm work.
7. The fall foal does not interfere with field work and will cheapen the cost of horse labor,—hence also the production of all farm products.

animal from the block for a few years. If difficulty is experienced in getting a cow in calf have her examined by a veterinarian.

When the Swine Herd Returns Home From the Fair.

It very often requires as much care to handle the show herd after the fair as it did in preparing it for competition. Animals that are highly fitted frequently turn out to be shy breeders unless care is exercised in reducing the flesh. H. W. Doyle, in his book "Hogs in Kansas," writes as follows regarding the treatment of the show herd: "Many successful exhibitors, when they have finished the show circuit, won their laurels and arrived home safely with their herds, seem to think that the animals now need no further attention, except feed. This is a great mistake, and if these show animals are desirable and regular breeders—they must be handled very carefully.

"The first thing I would advise on return from the shows would be to quarantine the show herd on a portion of the farm, or some other place where they would not come in contact with the home herd. They should be placed on good, green succulent pasture if possible, and if not possible, should have some kind of green feed to take the place of pasture. They should be fed quite a little less than while on the show circuit, and no fat-making feed, and be made to take all the exercise possible, so that they may be reduced in flesh somewhat—not by starving, but by lighter feeding and abundant exercise—and if they have not been too strongly fitted they will soon be in prime condition to breed. The show herd should be kept in quarantine about three weeks, and if no symptoms of disease appear by that time it would be safe to put them with the home herd.

"A large per cent. of bran and oats mixed with a small amount of middlings and cornmeal is an excellent feed to use during the reducing period. They must have exercise and if necessary see that they get it by driving daily. This is very important and must not be overlooked. A part of the ration may consist of whole oats scattered freely in a clean place, as the oats themselves are an excellent feed, and they will get considerable exercise while eating them. I might say right here that with many exhibitors it is a custom to breed the show sows a month before starting out on the fair circuit, and if successful in settling them, so much the better, even though the litter comes at an unfavorable time of the year. It simply keeps the animals breeding, and it is that much better for them."

Diseases of Sheep.—Con.

Internal Parasites.—Gid, Sturdy or Turnsick.

An ailment in sheep known as Gid, Sturdy or Turnsick is due to the larva phase of a species of tape worm. The eggs of this tapeworm are distributed on the pastures, around the pens or corrals by carnivorous animals, chiefly dogs, but other animals as the fox, wolf or coyote may be the host.

After the eggs have been swallowed by the sheep, they are supposed to hatch, and the embryos gain entrance to the circulatory system by piercing the walls of the stomach, but our knowledge of the exact life-history of the parasite is incomplete. Those that reach the brain or spinal cord develop into large cysts, and cause this fatal malady among sheep.

Symptoms.—The manifestations of gid are general in character, and on the first symptoms shown one may suspect rabies, or some form of poison, but coma soon follows, and a post mortem will reveal the true cause. The animal becomes dull, with well-marked loss of appetite. Later it begins to stagger around in a more or less well-marked circle, hence the term "turn-sick." Finally it falls down and dies in a convulsion. The fact that there is no sneezing or nasal discharge differentiates it from grub in the head.

Treatment.—Curative treatment is ineffective, prevention being the only logical method to pursue. All dogs belonging to the sheep owner should be treated for worms, by being starved for 12 to 16 hours and then given a dose of powdered arca nut, about 2 grains for each pound of the animal's weight, and in 8 to 10 hours afterwards given 3 to 6 tablespoonsful of castor oil. The dogs should be confined for 24 hours after treatment, and all excreta containing segments of tapeworm burned. Where possible means should be taken to prevent stray dogs frequenting the premises where sheep are kept. Where sheep are known to be infected, the heads of all animals that die or are slaughtered should be burned.

Grub in the Head, Gleet or Nasal Catarrh.

Grub in the head is caused by the sheep bot-fly, which deposits its larvae in or around the nostrils of the sheep. These are drawn in or crawl into the nasal cavities, some pass through the openings into the nasal sinuses and some from there into the frontal sinuses (these sinuses are cavities in the skull, which under normal conditions contain only air) when they develop into "grubs" and cause severe nasal catarrh, and in some cases death. Loss of weight and unthriftiness always occur. In some localities the ailment is quite common and a serious menace.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are usually well marked. The infected animal becomes restless, moves around snuffing as though there were some foreign substance in its nose. In many cases the rest of the flock keep their noses close to the ground and show signs of fear. Later, the infected animal lies down, sneezes, rolls its

LIVE STOCK.

Air-slaked lime is an excellent disinfectant to scatter over the hog pens and yards.

While some breed the ewe lambs it is not a practice to be recommended as it stunts the growth and development.

Endeavor to get those young bulls halter broken. You can show them to better advantage to prospective purchasers.

When purchasing steers this fall, look well to the head of the animal. That broad, short head with contented appearance denotes an easy feeder.

When the herd or flock returns from the show circuit it requires almost as much attention as in fitting it for the fray. Reduction in flesh should be done gradually.

Bran is an excellent feed for all pregnant animals. It is both bulky and laxative. It is unfortunate for the stockmen that this by-product is so high priced considering the quality which is available.

If straw must be stacked at threshing time, it is a good plan to run it through a cutting box and blow it back into the barn after the machine has left. All the straw will be needed this year and the better the quality the more valuable the feed.

In many herds are valuable females which are apparently sterile. This condition may be due to a disease or some complications of the ovaries, uterus or womb. Treatment by a veterinarian who has made a study of these organs may rectify the trouble and so save the

head in every possible shape, and exhibits great excitement. The eyes become watery, the lining membranes of the nostrils become inflamed, and there is usually more or less of a nasal discharge.

The violent sneezing in some cases dislodges one or more of the grubs, which pass out of the opening into the nostril and escape. This gives the animal well-marked relief, which, if no more grubs are present, will be permanent.

To differentiate between this complaint and gid is comparatively easy. There is no violent staggering around in a circle, and no disturbance of the functions of the nervous system, the nasal catarrh being the most prominent symptom, which is absent in gid.

Treatment.—Curative treatment is often unsuccessful. Forcing the infected to inhale the fumes of burning sulphur is recommended by some. This is done by shutting them in a close compartment, and burning sulphur on a pan containing live coals and placed in a tub containing a few inches of water, until the operator can no longer withstand the fumes. Then opening a door or window to admit air. This may be repeated in 10 days.

Another treatment highly recommended by some is to mix 1 part oil of turpentine and 15 parts new milk, shake thoroughly. Take a 1-oz. syringe and attach to the nozzle 2 inches of rubber tubing. Get an assistant to hold the patient on its rump and elevate the nostrils. Fill the syringe with the mixture and inject into one nostril. The assistant must be instructed to let the animal on its feet as soon as the injection has been made, else there would be danger of suffocation. As soon as the animal ceases to cough and appears at ease, the other nostril to be treated in the same way.

Preventive Treatment is the more logical. This consists in preventing the attacks of the flies. Smearing the upper lip and nostrils well with pine tar once or twice weekly during fly time, or mixing pine tar with the salt to which the sheep have access gives fair results. Keeping the sheep housed during the day time during the fly season is probably the best preventive measure, but in many cases impracticable.

WHIP.

Report of Ontario Sheep Breeders' Competition in Flocks.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Sheep Breeder's Association last February the question of holding flock competitions was discussed and the executive given power to work out a plan and carry it through if thought advisable. Early in the spring the rules and regulations were sent to members of the Association with the result that there was a fairly heavy entry list in the different counties. These competitions if continued should tend towards an improvement in flock management as well as in the quality of sheep kept. The following is a list of the winners together with the score:

District No. 1, Carleton and Lanark Counties: 1, A. Wallace, Osgoode, 86; 2, A. Cochran, Almonte, 80; 3, G. W. Acres, Osgoode, 78; 4, Jas. Blair & Son, Galetta, 77; 5, Jas. McEwen, Carleton Place, 74. District No. 3, Durham, Northumberland and Peterboro Counties: 1, Thompson Bros., Indian River, 84; 2, C. H. Scott, Solina, 82; 3, L. Coates, Port Perry, 75; 4, W. J. Langmaid, Oshawa, 74½; 5, W. H. Marlow, Burketon, 74½. District No. 4, Ontario and Victoria Counties: 1, J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, 83½; 2, G. H. Marks, Mariposa, 83; 3, E. E. Metherall, Mariposa, 79; 4, W. C. Wilson, Greenburn, 75½; 5, John Phillips, Locust Hill, 74. District No. 6, Dufferin and Simcoe Counties: 1, J. E. Hughes, Schomberg, 80; 2, John Curtes, Belwood, 77; 3, D. H. Thompson, Waldemar, 72; 4, Herbert Culham, Stayner, 69; 5, George Hughes, Tottenham, 68. District No. 7, Bruce and Grey Counties: 1, Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, 83; 2, W. A. Livingstone, Allan Park, 82; 3, Walter N. Willis, Allan Park, 80; 4, Ed. Tolton, Walkerton, 80; 5, Jas. Sandiland, Dundalk, 79. District No. 8, Huron and Middlesex Counties: 1, W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, 82; 2, W. H. Beattie, London, 81; 3, C. J. Shore, Glanworth, 80; 4, J. W. Merriam, Hyde Park, 79; 5, Miss C. Smith, Ailsa Craig, 78½. District No. 9, Essex and Kent Counties: 1, E. A. Patton, Amherstburg, 82; 2, F. G. Bruch, Amherstburg, 81; 3, A. L. Fulmer, Kingsville, 79; 4, H. Rawsom, Tilbury, 74½; 5, Gordon W. Sellers, Amherstburg, 74; C. A. Brien, Ridgetown, 74.



A Bunch of Bullocks on a Middlesex Co. Farm.

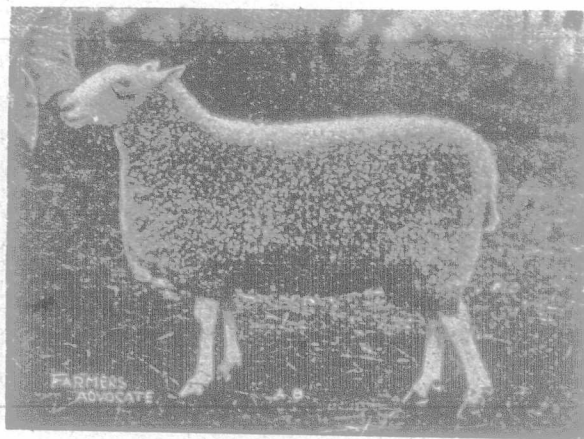
THE FARM.

Raise the Standard of Farming.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

May I be allowed a small space in your valuable paper to speak a word to brother farmers on the question of the young folks leaving the farm? Although I am not, to say, a farmer on a large scale, but a rural mail carrier driving through the farmers' community daily, still I suppose I should take some side like the professor in the following incident: "What were the doings over at the town hall last evening?" asked a farmer of his neighbor. "Oh, Professor Theopas Felex was lecturing on the potato bug." "By gum! I missed it, but say was he for the bug or against it?"

I want to tell the farmers about a man who wrote a letter to the "Globe," and if he was right he has struck at the root of the great question of the young folks leaving the farm. He was an old man seventy-three years old—a lumberman! he passed down the wayside some time ago with a heavy war club in his hand well loaded up for the farmers. He said the farmers themselves were to blame for the help leaving the farm, because they taught, by example and other ways, that the farm was a life of drudgery; that a farmer was easily imposed on, and if the young people wanted to amount to anything they must get off the farm, which they did, and the farmer was left alone without help. Now if what this fellow says is so—and there is much truth about it when we consider the great majority of the city folks came off the farm—would not the remedy be to raise up the standard of the farmer and make the



A Typey Leicester.

farmer's calling worthy of the name it deserves. When we consider the Scriptural phrase "the king himself is served by the field," how great is the calling of the farmer; sitting down himself at the first table, and kings and princes knocking at his door for food. Of course, he doesn't make people line up and back up and gee-haw in order to get it, but, as they say of other laws, it is down on the statute books and he may enforce it sometime.

Why should a farmer be known by the clothes that he wears, or for any other reason? Of course, in times past there were more reasons to pick him out than now.

In closing I want to tell about a rather amusing thing that happened one farmers' day at the Toronto Exhibition, over a quarter of a century ago. It was rather against the farmer then, but will go to show how he has seen and heard and come up in a quarter of a century. Well, to resume, twenty-six years ago come next farmers' day, as a fellow away out in—Township would say, I went for the first time to the Toronto Exhibition. It was farmers' day and many farmers were there from all parts—from away back, and a long way back, there would be some reason to suppose. They were taking in the sights, seeing the stock, the midway, the snake charmer, the fat man, the gay Paree dance and many funny sights, when suddenly something happened that wasn't down on the program for farmers' day. It was a dreadfully warm day and a lady fainted on the grounds. The ambulance was called out and came swiftly, drawn by galloping horses, and the farmers by the hundred actually ran after it like a lot of small boys would run after a peanut wagon. The sight was something they never appeared to have seen before. One big fellow who stood his ground, and who looked like a Yankee, with his ears well stayed up with a high, white, linen collar, made a remark something to this effect:

"Well, it is easy for a fellow to know that this is farmers' day at the Exhibition." But this was twenty-six years ago, and a farmer now—with his automobile and tractor plow at home—would require something more than an aeroplane flying over his head to attract his attention, so great have been the changes in those years.

As this has been my first attempt to write to a farm journal, I have many reasons to suppose that this will meet the same fate as did an article that a fellow once sent to a paper. He had no doubt but that his article would appear on the first column of the paper. He called on the editor next day and said: "I wrote an article for your paper, did you carry out my ideas?" and the editor said, "Sir, did you notice a boy carrying out a bundle of papers as you came in?" "Oh, yes, I just met him." "Well then," said the editor, resuming his work, "that boy was carrying out your ideas."

Peterboro Co.

A. WARD.

Mr. Ward thinks the farmer's calling should be made worthy of the name it deserves. So do we and so do thousands of farmers throughout Canada. They are, in fact, fast realizing the protective and potent influence of organization toward that end, even as the darkey in the following incident often told, appreciated organization. Sambo was driving a man along the road and suddenly said, "Boss, does yuh see dat 'ere fly on Jim's neck?" "Sure, I see him Sambo, what about it?" "Well, I'se goin' to pick him off wif dis yere whip." And he did, to the astonishment of his passenger. After watching him repeat the performance several times the man pointed to a wasp that had just alighted on the shoulder of the horse and said, "Let's see you take that feller off Sambo." "No, sah!" said Sambo, "I never plays wif dem fellers, dem's awganized." Farmers are realizing that organization is necessary to force some fundamental readjustments which will make life on the farm easier, more pleasant and more profitable.—EDITOR.]

Roads Needed For Fire Protection.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Owing to an unusually dry summer, forest fires have been very bad in Northern Ontario, bringing many criticisms on the Government about the way the Forestry Department is managed, but mostly about the fire-rangers employed. And they have good reason to be dissatisfied. A good many of the fire-rangers are college students and young, inexperienced men or boys, who know very little about bush-rangin' or forest fires. The reason is easy to see—the wages paid for fire-rangin' are so small that very few real bushmen will take the job. And it takes a bushman to make a good fire-ranger.

Forest fires in this vicinity (Connaught Station) have nearly all been very easy to control, but for all that, for some unknown reason they received very little attention from the fire-rangers, else spontaneous combustion, from the end of a match, would have been discovered in more cases than were found. Most of the fires were burning over old burns, so they did not travel far in a day, even with a high wind. Hundreds of acres of good land were ruined, for the next few years at least, as practically everything was burned to the clay, and it well baked—and most farmers have learned what that means.

Now, I said a while back that the Government was mostly to blame for our big forest fires, and I'll prove it. Through a good part of Northern Ontario lumbering is being extensively carried on and then left for some carefully dropped match or cigarette, and this goes on year after year until the whole country is nothing but a fire trap, only waiting for a dry season (like the past) to spring into flames by spontaneous combustion, i. e., the end of a carefully dropped match or cigarette.

I hear the cry everywhere "the bush has got to burn if you clear your land," which is quite true. The Government tells the settler to clear his land, then ties him hand and foot. If a settler cuts some of his timber during the winter, the Government tells that settler to burn that slash early in the spring when there is no danger of the fire doing any damage by getting into the standing timber. The lumber companies cut over thousands of acres every winter and are not told by the Government to burn their slash. Oh, no!

Now, what is the remedy? It also is simple. First, make the lumber companies burn their slash early in the spring the same as the settler is supposed to do, thereby safeguarding large tracts of growing young timber and reducing the loss of life from forest fires. Next, the Government spends between three and four thousand dollars every day, for about five months, in wages for fire-rangers to safeguard the country from fire. If a part of this money were spent in building roads for the settlers, the Government would soon be able to dispense with a good many of the fire-rangers. A road sixty-six feet wide (which, I believe, is the usual width) and twenty-four feet in the centre, graded and ditched, will stop or check a pretty large fire. Also, they would make good beats for the fire-rangers, giving them a good chance to stretch their legs after having spent hours sitting in a canoe. Then the said roads might be of some benefit to the settlers. The prosperity and development of any country depends on roads. I'm a practical farmer, a bona-fide settler, a sticker, and a fighter, but I've got to have a road.

Timiskaming, Ont.

H. J. WHEELER.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Care of the Tractor.

Expensive machinery, such as the farm tractor, needs to be kept in first-class condition all the time if it is to be expected to do the necessary work of the farm whenever called upon. To give best satisfaction, a tractor should be handled much like a good horse; that is to say, it should be one man's job to look after it and drive it. Every farmer knows how a horse can be spoiled if everybody drives him, and it is equally true that if everyone tinkers around the tractor and uses it in the field it soon deteriorates in usefulness. The careful operator will study the principles of tractor construction, and will strive to know everything that he can know about his machine. Such a study of the tractor is no more than common sense and good judgment, because the more one knows about each part of the machine the easier it will be to do the most efficient work.

It is always a good idea when purchasing any new machinery to study the instruction book, because the information contained therein is the best that the manufacturer has to give his customers. He realizes as a business man that the greater the service and the more accurate the information he can give the better satisfied purchasers will be. The mechanics in his shop, too, know that particular machine better than anyone else could be expected to know it, and their advice, consequently, is all the more worthy of being followed. The instruction book, too, usually contains cuts and descriptions of the parts of the tractor with directions as to how to secure repairs. Very often delays are caused by a mistake on the part of the owner in ordering repairs.

Friction and wear are the greatest foes of the tractor, particularly because of the heavy explosions in tractor engines and the heat generated in the cylinder. The heat within the cylinder destroys the lubricating properties of oil, and for this reason the lubricating system should have special attention. Moreover, a tractor is a heavy duty machine, and consumes oil faster than one doing light work. It is, therefore, necessary to pay particular attention to the oil supply. If kerosene is used in the engine some difficulty may be found with the lubricating system. Many engines will burn kerosene economically, but when the motor is not hot, and if liquid kerosene gets into the cylinder it may cut or thin the lubricating oil so that it is inferior to fresh oil. Some manufacturers of kerosene-burning engines recommend that old oil should be removed from the crank case and replaced with fresh, after a period of from twenty-five to sixty hours of work.

It is a good plan to go over the tractor once a day with rags and wipe off the excess of dirt and grease. This is not so necessary from the standpoint of appearance, although every operator should take pride in a well-kept machine. It is, however, an excellent way of detecting loose nuts and bolts, worn or overheated parts, or parts that are not correctly adjusted. The tractor represents an investment approximating that of two teams of horses, and, therefore, is entitled to a corresponding amount of attention if necessary. A number of general rules which apply to all makes and types of tractors are summarized as follows by H. H. Musselman, Farm Mechanic Section of the Michigan Agricultural College, and are given herewith:

- A. Things you should know.
 1. That your tanks contain fuel, oil and water.
 2. That every part is properly lubricated.
 3. That all bolts and nuts are tight.
 4. When you have proper fuel, oil and spark adjustment.
 5. When engine is overloaded or over speeded.
 6. When engine is in good condition, i. e., no carbon deposits, loose rings, or bearings.
 7. When valves and ignition are properly set.
 8. When the clutch, brake and governor are correctly set.
 9. What kind of lubricant to use in each place.
 10. When engine gives signs of distress, knocking, overheating, loss power, etc.
- B. Things you should do.
 1. Every day.
 - (a) Follow out oiling schedule as required for each day.
 - (b) Make inspection for worn, heated, or loose parts, nuts and bolts.
 - (c) Clean tractor with rags.
 - (d) Drain radiator in cold weather.
 2. Every week.
 - (a) When using kerosene drain crank case, wash with kerosene and replace fresh oil.
 - (b) Make inspection of other parts of motor. Do not make adjustment unless it is clearly necessary and then with the greatest care.
 - (c) See that transmission has enough oil.
 3. Every month.
 - (a) Examine valve and valve adjustments and clean carbon from cylinders.
 4. Every year.
 - (a) Thoroughly overhaul tractor.
 - (b) Make renewals.
 - (c) Order additional parts and supplies likely to be needed for the year.

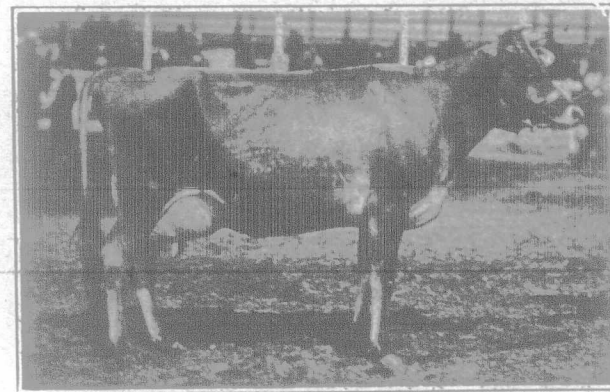
THE DAIRY.

Cheese and Butter at the National.

The cheese and butter exhibits were of exceptionally high standard this year. The judges said there were very few entries of poor quality, and a good high average standard was maintained throughout. All classes totalled 191 entries of cheese, and 119 of butter. A pleasing feature, revealed by the list of butter awards, is the way first prizes were distributed. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta all came in for high honors, which forestalls criticism of any provincial make and tends to cultivate a better feeling, which in turn aids in the standardization of Canadian dairy products. We do not wish to imply, however, that the judges were prompted by any such motives when rendering decisions. It was merely a happy coincidence in connection with one of the best butter contests ever staged at Toronto. The butter judges were I. W. Stienhof, Toronto; J. B. Muir, Ingersoll, and C. M. Thacker.

The greater part of the cheese entries came from Western Ontario, and the judges reported very few of poor quality. Decisions in regard to cheese were made by W. W. Gray, Stratford; Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas, and W. H. Morton, Belleville.

Cheese Awards.—June, colored: 1, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 97.40; 2, H. E. Donnelly, Staffordville, 97.32; 3, C. Donnelly, Lambeth, 97.27; 4, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 97.15; 5, J. F. Kock, Palmerston, 96.75; 6, H. W. Seehaver, Trowbridge, 96.57; 7, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 96.55; 8, W. Hargreaves, Atwood, 96.48; 9, J. A. Macdonald, Summertown, 96.24. July, colored: 1, H. J. Neeb, Tavistock, 97.68; 2, D. F. Howes, Monkton, 97.66; 3, W. T. Oliver, Atwood, 97.23; 4, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, 97.22; 5, Jos. Skelton, Kintore, 96.88; 6, H. A. Seehaver, Trowbridge, 96.74; 7, L. H. Snider, Gadshill, 96.57; 8, H. E. Donnelly, Staffordville, 96.41;



Brampton Second Golden Maid.

Senior and grand champion Jersey female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1919. Owned and exhibited by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

9, Garnet Boin, Lakeside, 95.99. June, white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.59; 2, W. T. Oliver, 97.57; 3, Geo. Empey, 97.05; 4, E. E. Diamond, Shannonville, 96.88; 5, H. E. Donnelly, 96.66; 6, Jos. Skelton, 96.57; 7, R. F. Howes, 96.04; 8, J. D. Henderson, Smithfield, 95.75; 9, Robt. Gale, Hillbank, 95.74. July, white: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 98.04; 2, H. E. Diamond, 97.81; 3, O. W. Justin, Listowel, 97.60; 4, H. J. Neeb, 97.56; 5, W. T. Oliver, 97.41; 6, Jos. Skelton, 97.36; 7, H. W. Seehaver, 97.28; 8, Geo. Empey, 97.17; 9, L. H. Snider, 97.08. August, colored: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.24; 2, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, 97.07 (flavor); 3, H. E. Donnelly, 97.07; 4, Robt. Gale, 96.82; 5, E. E. Diamond, 96.81; 6, H. W. Seehaver, 96.73; 7, J. F. Kock, 96.40; 8, M. Calder, Stratford, 96.30; 9, Geo. Empey, 96.24. August, white: 1, H. E. Donnelly, 98.48; 2, H. J. Neeb, 97.56; 3, A. D. Riddell, Innerkipp, 97.49; 4, E. J. Donnelly, 97.41; 5, E. E. Diamond, 96.48; 6, Geo. Empey, 96.41; 7, E. T. Oliver, 96.32; 8, H. A. Seehaver, 96.26; 9, Jos. Skelton, 96.23. Stilton or cheddar loaf: 1, C. J. Donnelly, 97.07; 2, Jos. Skelton, 96.98; 3, A. E. Riddell, 96.25; 4, Garnet Boin, 95.73; 5, Geo. Empey, 95.64; 6, Connelly Bros., 95.33. Flats: 1, H. J. Neeb, 96.99; 2, Geo. Empey, 96.99; 3, H. E. Donnelly, 96.52; 4, W. T. Oliver, 96.57; 5, A. A. Riddell, 96.24; 6, B. F. Howes, 96.15; 7, G. Roucier, Wales, Ont., 95.82; 8, N. Calder, 95.73; 9, C. J. Donnelly, 95.65. Special Silver (highest score in factory cheese): H. E. Donnelly, Staffordville. Highest score in sections 1 to 6: C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth; H. E. Donnelly, Staffordville; H. J. Neeb, Tavistock.

Butter Awards.—Creamery, salted, 56-lb. box: 1, S. J. Newman, Lorneville, 97.46; 2, R. N. Farmer, Edmonton City Dairy, 97.16; 3, Central Creameries, Calgary, Alta., 96.73; 4, W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 96.66; 5, Crescent Creamery Co., Winnipeg, 96.55; 6, W. Hanson, Lacombe, Alta., 96.50; 7, Edmonton City Dairy, 96.16; 8, J. A. Allaire, St. Rich L'Acchigan Que., 96.06; 9, Picton Dairy Co., Stellarton, N.S., 95.89. Saltless, 56-lb. box: 1, Brookfield Creamery Co., Brookfield, N.S., 97.49; 2, Edmonton City Dairy, 97.06; 3, Danseau, J., St. Hyacinthe, Que., 96.96; 4, Antigonish Dairy Co., Antigonish, N.S., 96.89; 5, Shoal Lake Creamery, Shoal Lake, Man., 96.86; 6, Central Creameries, 96.63; 7, J. R. Almont, Silverdale, Ont., 96.62; 8, Louis Castonguay, Bois-Claire, Que., 96.56; 9, E. E. Patterson, Brooklin, Ont., 96.32. Creamery prints: 1, Shoal Lake Creamery, 97.50; 2, J. R. Almont, 97.40; 3, W. H. Jackson, 96.73; 4, Central Creameries, 96.12; 5, J. A. Allaire, 95.75; 6, H. T. Newman, Game-

bridge, 95.65; 7, Joseph Denseau, St. Hyacinthe, 95.36; 8, E. E. Patterson, 95.12; 9, Crescent Creamery, Brandon, Man., 95.09. June: 1, W. H. Jackson, 96.76; 2, Edmonton City Dairy, 96.58; 3, Central Creameries, 96.56; Shoal Creamery, 96.56; 5, T. J. Newman, 95.89; 6, Brookfield Creamery, 95.76; 7, J. A. Allaire, 95.36; 8, C. A. Davies, Guelph, Ont., 95.26; 9, Bisette Bros., Goderich, 95.05. Farm dairy: 1, Miss Ruth Patton, Richmond Hill, 91.82; 2, Miss J. E. Craig, Brampton, 91.35; 3, Mrs. E. Dures, Goderich, 91.35; 4, Miss Ethel King, Cannington, 90.26; 5, Mrs. A. Wallace, North Gower, 89.91. Twenty-pound crock: 1, Mrs. J. N. Wilson, Rockwood, 91.75; 2, Mrs. A. Wallace, 91.45; 3, Miss J. E. Craig, 91.25; 4, Mrs. Fred. Peasby, Uxbridge, 90.15; 5, Miss R. Patterson, 89.99; 6, Miss R. Dures, 89.66. Dairy prints: 1, Mrs. A. Wallace, 91.85; 2, Mrs. J. E. Craig, 91.09; 3, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, 90.75; 4, Mrs. R. Dures, 90.45; 5, A. R. Wood, Fergus, 90.17; 6, Mrs. Wm. Clarkson, Weston, 89.38. Special prizes: W. H. Jackson, Markerville, Alta., 96.69; J. R. Almont, Silverdale, Ont., 96.65; Central Creamery, Calgary, 96.49. Trophy: Shoal Lake Creamery, 97.50.

Vegetable Field Crop Awards.—Cabbage: 1, Jas. Cox, Ottawa; 2, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3, Geo. Aymer, Humber Bay; 4, T. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 5, I. A. Farquharson, Aylmer, Que.; 6, C. A. Wilson, Sarnia; 7, Jas. Sandridge, Humber Bay. Celery: 1, Art. Carlton, Lambton Mills; 2, G. W. Bycroft, London; 3, Geo. Harris, Belleville; 4, P. A. Bell, Humber Bay; 5, Jno. Baker, Cataraqui; 6, C. E. Post, Brighton; 7, Cooke Bros., Cataraqui. Melons: 1, V. Robinet, Tecumseh; 2, Wm. Trick, Ottawa; 3, Jas. Cox; 4, F. G. & C. W. Fuller, London; 5, P. T. Jean, London; 6, Jno. McMullen, Cumming's Bridge; 7, N. Sanderson, London. Onions: 1, T. K. Aymer; 2, Geo. Aymer; 3, Geo. Stone, Tecumseh; 4, W. E. Crandall, Ingersoll; 5, Wm. Trick; 6, Con. McConnell, Aylmer, Que.; 7, Geo. Riley, Aylmer, Que. Potatoes: 1, T. K. Aymer; 2, F. F. Reeves; 3, Jas. Sandridge, Humber Bay; 4, Frank Wise, Peterboro; 5, W. S. Eborall, Beamsville; 6, Cooke Bros.; 7, Leo. Martin, Vineland Station. Tomatoes: 1, S. Eaton, Humber Bay; 2, Geo. Aymer; 3, T. K. Aymer; 4, Jno. McMullen; 5, F. F. Reeves; 6, Wm. Trick; 7, Art. Carlton.

The Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is a very well and favorably-known roughage in Ontario, particularly in those districts where it can be successfully grown. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to grow it successfully all over the Province, but in those sections where it is grown it is very highly prized, especially among dairymen. Green alfalfa contains from seventy to eighty per cent. of water, and in addition from 2.9 to 4.7 per cent. of protein, 7.98 to 11.3 per cent. of starchy matter, from 4.2 to 12.8 per cent. of fibre, about 1 per cent. of fatty matter, and from 2 to 2.5 per cent. of ash. Alfalfa hay of good quality will average about 14 per cent. of water, and on this basis further analysis will show a content of from 7 to 9 per cent. of ash, 13 to 14.5 per cent. of protein, or more if cut before the bloom, 27 to 33 per cent. of fibre, 33 to 36 per cent. of starchy matter, and 1.5 to 2 per cent. of fat. The earlier it is cut the less fibre there will be, and the more ash and protein. In chemical composition alfalfa resembles red clover, although it is usually somewhat lower in protein and starchy matter. Both, however, contain considerably more protein and less fibre and starch than do the cereals and grasses. Alfalfa, red clover and timothy hay each contain about the same amount of digestible organic nutrients in a ton; that is to say, from 950 to 970 pounds. Gluten feed, by way of contrast, contains 1,556 pounds, or sixty-four per cent. more. Red clover has thirteen per cent. more energy value than alfalfa, according to investigations made by the Massachusetts Experiment Station, while timothy hay and rowen have twenty per cent. more, and gluten feed one hundred and sixty per cent. more. This lessened energy value of the alfalfa has been shown to be due to its causing an increased metabolism in the animal organism.

Authorities at the Ontario Agricultural College inform us that good alfalfa hay is the best roughage for milk production, because of its richness in available protein and its high palatability. Its composition is something similar to that of bran, which contains 89.9 pounds of dry matter in 100 pounds, 12.5 pounds of digestible protein, and 48.4 pounds of digestible carbohydrates and fats. A similarity is shown by the fact that whereas bran has a nutritive ratio of one to four, alfalfa hay shows a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4.05. At the Ohio Experiment Station it was found that 12 pounds of alfalfa when fed with corn silage and 6 pounds of cornmeal per day produced as much milk as 6 pounds of corn stover and 9½ pounds of a rich mixture of cottonseed meal, bran and cornmeal. Where cows are only moderate producers the use of alfalfa hay has been found to cheapen production very considerably, since it will to some extent replace grain and concentrates. It has, however, a high percentage of fibre. Where the milk production per cow is very large, greater economy is secured by feeding some concentrates along with alfalfa, and the latter also assist in balancing the ration and maintaining better health. Alfalfa hay is a particularly valuable food for young growing stock and for dry cows. The following paragraphs sum up the results of seven feeding experiments with milk cows made at the Massachusetts Experiment Station in order to throw light upon the value of alfalfa as an efficient source of milk protein:

In the case of an average of three experiments with cows, the dry matter in a ration composed of alfalfa, beef pulp and cornmeal produced substantially as large a yield of milk and milk ingredients as did a like amount

Fire Protection.

TE":

summer, forest fires in Ontario, bringing many out the way the Forestry mostly about the fire- have good reason to be of the fire-rangers are experienced men or boys, bush-rangers or forest ce—the wages paid for few real bushmen willushman to make a good

(Connaught Station) control, but for all that, received very little else spontaneous com. match, would have been re found. Most of the s, so they did not travel and. Hundreds of acres next few years at least, rned to the clay,—and ers have learned what

at the Government was t fires, and I'll prove it. ern Ontario lumbering and then left for some garette, and this goes ole country is nothing a dry season (like the pontaneous combustion, d match or cigarette. e bush has got to burn h is quite true. The o clear his land, then etler cuts some of his Government tells that e spring when there damage by getting into er companies cut over and are not told by the Oh, no!

also is simple. First, n their slash early in ler is supposed to do, cts of growing young life from forest fires, etween three and four about five months, in l the country from fire. pment in building roads would soon be able to e fire-rangers. A road ve, is the usual width) e, graded and ditched, fire. Also, they would ers, giving them a good er having spent hours aid roads might be of prosperity and develop- roads. I'm a practical ticker, and a fighter,

H. J. WHEELER.

of dry matter in one composed of first-cut mixed hay, beet pulp and corn gluten products. The alfalfa seemed to act as a slight stimulus to production. In these experiments alfalfa and hay each furnished about 71 per cent. of the total dry food of the rations.

The animals showed a total gain in live weight of 13 pounds on the alfalfa ration, and 481 pounds on the hay ration, indicating that the less energy value of the alfalfa might have been responsible for this difference.

The protein contained in the alfalfa, beet pulp and cornmeal ration, of which 78.2 per cent. was from alfalfa, seemed to be fully as effective in the formation of normal milk as did the protein contained in the hay, beet pulp and corn gluten ration.

In case of the average of two experiments, alfalfa proved slightly superior to rowen in the volume of milk produced. The difference, however, (4.2 per cent. on basis of equal amounts of dry matter in the two rations), was not sufficient to warrant any marked claim of superiority. This slight stimulating effect may be due to the superiority of the protein contained in the alfalfa. The fat percentage in the milk produced on the alfalfa ration did not keep pace with the increased milk yield, for a like amount of dry matter in the alfalfa and rowen rations produced a like amount of milk fat. The herd made a total gain in live weight of 16 pounds on the alfalfa ration, and lost a total of 24 pounds on the rowen ration, differences not sufficient to warrant any particular conclusion. A good quality of rowen appears to be nearly as satisfactory a source of roughage for milk production as a like amount of a similar quality of alfalfa.

One experiment showed that a ration composed of one-half first-cut hay and one-half alfalfa, together with a little wheat bran and corn-and-cob meal, gave as satisfactory results as one consisting of first-cut hay, wheat bran, corn-and-cob meal and gluten feed. The former ration contained substantially home-grown products, and would render it unnecessary to purchase grain, the alfalfa furnishing the necessary extra protein required, and the corn-and-cob meal the necessary extra digestible matter.

One experiment indicated that reasonably good results can be secured from a roughage ration composed of two-thirds alfalfa and one-third corn stover, together with a grain ration of corn-and-cob meal. If the stover is well cured and kept under cover it will give more satisfactory results than if left in the open during the winter. The yield of milk, however, on such a ration would not be quite equal to the yield on one composed of first-cut hay and a grain mixture of equal parts of wheat bran, corn-and-cob meal and gluten feed.

Too high an estimate should not be put upon the alfalfa, for while studies at this station and elsewhere have shown it to contain more protein than most other sources of roughage, and to equal wheat bran in feeding value, it is quite inferior as a source of energy or fat production to most of the concentrates.

In the light of our present knowledge it is preferable, particularly in the eastern states, not to use alfalfa as the entire source of roughage for milk production, but to feed one-half alfalfa and one-half hay, or two-thirds alfalfa and one-third corn stover, or 10 to 15 pounds of alfalfa and 1 bushel of silage daily. Such combinations, together with a grain ration of 70 to 80 per cent. corn-and-cob meal, and 20 to 30 per cent. wheat bran or oats or barley, ought to give quite satisfactory results.

Parturient Trouble in Cows.—Con.

Occlusion of the Milk Duct.

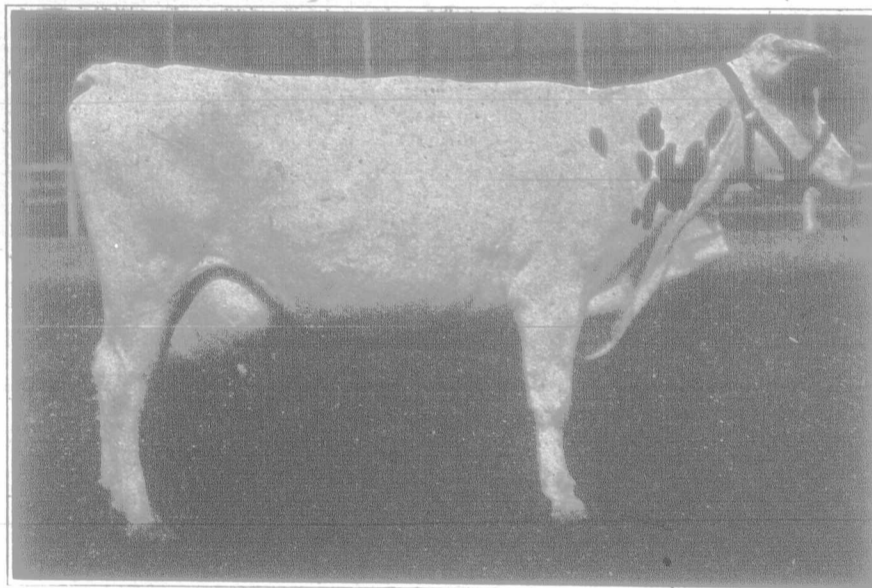
Closure of the milk duct may result from fissures, disease, quarters of different kinds, or it may be congenital. It may be complete or partial.

Symptoms.—When due to fissures or disease, the symptoms are gradually developed, but when the closure is attendant upon calving the symptoms appear suddenly either immediately before or after parturition, when the gland becomes active. Then the udder is distended, but no milk issues from the teat; the distension increases, and, if relief is not afforded, inflammation and frequently pus formation result. Upon examination of the point of the teat, no opening can be seen. Pressure upon the teat, as if in milking, causes a prominence where the opening of the milk duct should be, the fluctuation of the milk can be felt by manipulating this prominence. When the closure is higher up, the cause is usually the presence of a little tumor which partially or completely closes the duct. This growth may appear in any part of the teat. Occlusion brought about by inflammation, enlargement of the mucous membrane of the duct, or the development of any growth does not occur suddenly. When the growth appears during a period of lactation it will be observed that the stream of milk gradually becomes smaller until it escapes in drops or not at all, but in cases where the growth appears when the animal is dry its presence is not suspected until attempts to milk be made. A careful manipulation of the teat between the thumb and finger, from the point to the udder, will reveal the seat of the tumor.

Treatment.—When the occlusion is due to the skin, which is not uncommon (in a heifer producing her first-calf) the teat, instruments and hands of the operators should be disinfected with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. The teat is taken in the left hand and pressed as in milking, then, with the knife in the right hand, the operator makes a cross-shaped incision of the skin covering the bulb that is shown where the opening should be. Then the four triangular sections of skin made by the incision should be clipped off. A small bougie, or a pledget of tow, thoroughly disinfected, is introduced into the duct to prevent the wound from closing until it is healed.

This should be removed only at milking time and thoroughly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few minutes each time before re-introduction. Cases have been known where the opening remained pervious during the whole lactation period, but closed again when it ceased, necessitating a second operation after next calving.

When the obstacle is in the milk duct, the probability of successful treatment depends considerably upon its situation. If near the udder, treatment is much more difficult than when lower down. One method of treatment is to cut down through the teat and dissect the tumor out. This should be attempted only by a veterinarian. It entails the use of a self-retaining teat syphon and careful attention to the wound until it is healed. There are instruments of different designs, especially for the purpose of operating without cutting the teat. Some of these remove a portion of the growth, while others simply establish a passage for the milk. Where the operation can be performed without cutting or sacrificing the mucous membrane of the duct, little after-attention is required, but when the membrane is wounded (which is evidenced by the escape of blood) there is a great tendency for the duct to again become closed during the healing process, and it is necessary to either use a self-retaining syphon, or to open the passage with an ordinary syphon each time before milk can be drawn. The passing of knitting needles, quills, etc., to make a passage gives poor results and usually causes serious complications. There is doubtless a congenital predisposition to the trouble in many cases. It will be noticed that the female progeny of a cow that is affected is very liable to develop the same trouble, and also that a cow that suffered in one teat, whether or not it has been operated upon, is very liable to suffer from the same trouble in another teat in later years. On this account the owner should carefully consider whether it would be wise to allow the quarter of the affected teat to become inactive, and not breed the animal again, as there is a danger of a recurrence of the trouble in the teat that has been operated on, and also of others at any time, and on account of the danger of hereditary predisposition she cannot be considered valuable for breeding purposes.



Francy Maid 2nd.

Senior and grand champion Holstein female at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1919. Owned and exhibited by James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

Fistula of the Teat.

Fistula of the teat is an opening through the tissues reaching the milk duct. It is caused by a wound which penetrates the teat and allows the escape of milk. The wound heals, all but a small opening from which a sinus or tube extends to the duct. The symptoms presented are an almost constant escape of milk through the opening, and, of course, little milk given by the quarter at milking time.

Treatment is difficult during the lactation period. It consists in sacrificing the circumference of the external opening until they become raw, then stitching with carbolyzed silk or cat-gut suture and dressing, three times daily until healed, with an antiseptic of a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar antiseptics. In order to prevent the continued escape of milk through the fistula, it is necessary to keep a self-retaining teat syphon in the duct until the fistula is healed, and as this entails considerable trouble and sometimes unsatisfactory results it is generally considered wise to defer treatment until the cow becomes dry, then operate as above and the teat will be normal at calving time. Of course careful antiseptic measures must be observed when operating. The seat of operation, all instruments, and the hands of the operator should be thoroughly disinfected with one of the antiseptics mentioned.

POULTRY.

Poultry Keeping a Sound Business.

There is probably no one man in Canada, or for that matter in the United States either, who has so much general and detailed knowledge of the poultry business, practically and economically, as Professor W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College,

Guelph. On this account it is interesting to know what such a man really thinks of poultrykeeping as a business, and the following pointed paragraphs are taken from a talk he gave at a recent poultry conference held at the college. Professor Graham does not exaggerate and the following remarks should lead farmers to a higher estimate of the farm flock, and strive for improvement.

"A large percentage of the chickens raised in this country are raised out on the farms. There is no getting by that. There are, according to the figures given out by the Bureau of Industry, in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 hens in the Province of Ontario. According to the farm surveys, in which many dairy farmers were surveyed on a labor income proposition, there are about 72 chickens on each farm, and as far as we could tell from the figures, 1917, they marketed \$13 worth of chickens apiece, and they marketed about \$120 worth of eggs apiece. You can go backwards with those figures, and let each member of the household eat an egg a day every day in the year, and let them eat twice as many chickens as were sold, and then let him set five eggs for each chicken that he raised, and take the dollars' worth of eggs he got and divide it by the cents per dozen, and I cannot get that table up to seven dozen eggs per hen per year, and I think I have been fairly liberal in my calculations.

"So far as your activities are concerned as local poultry associations, either your business is not big enough to attract the farmer, or else there is something wrong with it. If a poultry plant undertook to operate on an egg production of 84 eggs per year per hen, I do not believe they would get enough money for the feed, let alone interest on the capital invested, taxes, labor, etc. There are big possibilities and opportunities with your local poultry associations in influencing or helping the farmers to have better chickens. The more good chickens he has, the more trade there is for you. We can see that demonstrated from day to day. The more good stock the people have the more they want.

"We have got a business to begin with, and it is economically sound. My original intention in coming to this institution to take charge of the Poultry Department at the request of the late Hon. John Dryden

was to prove to myself that the chicken business was a business as a commercial undertaking. I mean as a meat and egg proposition, and up to the present time I am perfectly satisfied that it is, and for practically all the troubles that have occurred along the line—for most of them—we have found an antidote.

"The results of investigation up on the present time, or the data that we have, would indicate that a pullet hatched in March of the same strain will in the next year lay at least \$1 worth of eggs more than her sister hatched in the middle of May. Of course, you will say that it takes twice the number of eggs to hatch chickens in March as in April or May, but if you will get \$1 or \$1.50 worth of eggs more from the chicken hatched in March, it is worth it.

What are you going to do with the late-hatched chickens? You cannot always hatch them early. We take chickens hatched about the 24th of May and feed them well, and in early October put the electric lights on them and feed them a little, and they will lay pretty well. Likewise if you put the lights on an old hen that has been a pretty good layer as a pullet, it is not a bad proposition.

"If this business is a business, and it is economically sound, and we have an export trade, and we have to compete with other countries and with other branches of farming, I wonder if it is not possible for us to get this thing down on a common basis. The majority of cattle breeders, horse breeders and swine breeders take the majority of poultry activities as more or less of a joke and as a fad. Possibly you do not run into that as much as I do; they look upon this business as more or less of a millinery display. There is no doubt they are all wrong, but what we would like to say, and what we would like to have your co-operation in, is the production of a hen that is a looker and a performer at the same time. That may not be possible with all breeds. I have seen some good exhibition Rhode Island Reds that I was perfectly satisfied were splendid layers, and the same with Wyandottes, and there is no doubt that they exist in other breeds. I think it is possible to get a chicken that is a pretty fair looker and a pretty fair meat producer and a pretty fair layer, and if you have this combination I think you have just as good a proposition as the Yorkshire pig men have or the Short-horn cattle men have. Or if you take Leghorns and make them lay and look, you have just as good a proposition as the Jerseys, Ayrshire, or Holsteins."

It will soon be time to fix the price of milk during the winter months. We hope the price will be one that will enable the producer to realize a fair profit.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Small Seeds Situation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Red clover seed will be very scarce and high in price. Farmers everywhere should be interested in the situation of small seeds. The price of alsike, alfalfa, sweet clover and timothy seed will be relatively high with red. See what the Toledo market, one of the main world markets quotes on August 25 for December deliveries: for red clover, \$30; for alsike, \$20.05; for timothy \$5.70 per

bushel. It seems too bad this year to see cattle eating off fair to good red clover seed prospects in Central and Eastern Ontario. Be sure there is little or no seed in the second growth clover before turning stock into it. Eliminate as far as possible the weed seed danger by cutting, pulling or picking them out of the seed crop when practical. Don't cut the killed out or thin spots, where foxtail, ragweed, mustard and other weeds common and noxious are most prevalent.

Thresh a lot of the hay which matured timothy seed and in many cases alsike and red clover seed as well, throughout Eastern and Northern Ontario where alsike grew like a weed this year. The fodder will not be injured for feeding and good money may be made from

the sale of the seed as well. Where ox-eye daisy is a prevalent weed do not thresh out seed. Most other weed seeds may be separated.

Some provision will be made for getting the threshing done by properly fitted machines that will do the work satisfactorily where there is enough seed worth while, and three weeks or one month threshing would be worth while.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture will, I understand, send free of charge, on application, experts to fit the ordinary threshing machines for threshing the small seeds and will locate where second hand hullers are available.

Seed Branch, Ottawa.

T. G. RAYNOR.

The Final Week at the Canadian National

Enthusiasm regarding Canada's greatest exhibition was this year maintained to the very end, and visitors continued to frequent the grounds and buildings in large numbers until the turnstiles had registered the admittance of 1,201,500 people. With the exception of a shower on Labor Day and a rather drizzly forenoon on Tuesday, the second week was favored with exceptional weather. The public felt like seeing the fair this year, and a good exhibition was prepared for them. Everyone was satisfied, and the 41st Canadian National experienced the best all-round success in its history. Never have we seen more interest taken in the judging of live stock than was displayed on the first three days of last week. On the other hand, the heavy horses and beef cattle made a remarkable showing, and no visitor from near or far had occasion to be disappointed. On Farmer's Day (Wednesday) the new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, visited the Fair and spent the day in the various agricultural departments of the Exhibition. His presence was much appreciated by the exhibitors, with the majority of whom he is already personally acquainted. His genial off-hand manner makes him a popular Minister, and his first public utterances in the East, since assuming office, were well received at the luncheon on that day, when farmers were the guests of the Exhibition Board. Sir Henry Drayton, the new Finance Minister, was present on that day as well, and made an appeal to agriculture to support the forthcoming and last victory loan. A feature of the Exhibition which is worthy of commendation is the effort being made by the President, T. A. Russell, and the Board to engender a greater spirit of co-operation between those representing the agricultural interests and other branches of industrial life. No one is better qualified to knit the various industries into a sound fabric than the President himself, for he is acquainted with agriculture as well as manufacture, and moves about with the same freedom and ease of manner in both.

Much high-class live stock came before the judges during the second week of the fair and in the succeeding columns readers will find a report of the awards.

Horses.

The horse department of the Canadian National showed a gradual swinging back to pre-war numbers, as the Percherons and Clydesdales were stronger than in the immediate past. The former made a splendid showing, while Canadian-bred Clydesdales were strong in both numbers and quality. The open Clydesdale classes have been better in former years, but there can be no question concerning the future of the breed, and as soon as the difficulties attending importations are removed, the Toronto Fair will probably see an exhibit that will eclipse anything seen in the past. Shires were of good quality this year, though not numerous.

Clydesdales.—Never was there greater interest taken in the Clydesdale exhibit at the Canadian National than this year, when one of the best displays of the breed, though not the largest, came before the public. Importations, for well-known reasons, have been at a low ebb, and the open classes, as one would naturally expect, have in the past been better in numbers and in excellence. However, this was more than counter-balanced by one of the best shows of Canadian-breds that the Toronto Fair has ever had. In this department the classes were well filled with very commendable animals, and Clydesdale admirers had every reason to be proud of Canada's efforts in producing, within her own confines, Clydesdale horses of such superior merit.

The judges, Professor M. Cumming, Truro, N.S., and Albert Ness, Howick, Que., labored under the same difficulties that handicap any Clydesdale judge who officiates at the Canadian National. The impression has been abroad in horse circles for years that Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ontario, cannot be beaten in the Clydesdale ring at Toronto, and that no matter how meritorious other horses may be the high honors must go to the Claremont stables. We shall not here discuss the grounds or lack of grounds for this unfortunate impression, but it exists and has existed for years. It is doing the breed irreparable harm, and more than counter-balances the good that such an exhibition should do the Clydesdale breed in this country. Differences of opinion, disappointments and little grievances peculiar to any show-ring are bruited about at Toronto until, like a snowball rolled along in soft snow, they grow to considerable proportions, only, in many cases, to melt away when subjected to the sunlight of open-minded inspection. We know there are grumblers, poor losers and prejudiced exhibitors, which peculiarities are inherent in human nature, but overlooking this fact the Clydesdale Association have got some housecleaning

to do around the Toronto show-ring, and the sooner they do it the better for the breed.

The aged-stallion class did not compare any too favorably with what has been often seen at Toronto when importations were being more freely made. Five horses were out, and of these Baron's Best was chosen for first place. It was an open question, and remained so, whether this horse should have won the class or not. He is a big, splendidly-topped horse with abundance of style and masculinity. He has always been a good mover and has fair quality for his size, although right at the ground there is nothing outstanding about his underpinning. Bonnie Flisk, another large, brown horse with good style and movement, was placed second, while The Count of Hillcrest, known from one end of Canada to the other as a horse with outstanding quality and a good mover, went third. If The Count of Hillcrest possessed three hundred pounds more weight, with proportionate scale, he could not be surpassed in Canada. However, he is a trifle too small to win in high-class company, and it was no surprise to see him go down to third. Like all colts by The Bruce, he is very flashy, has outstanding quality, and excellent conformation, but not sufficient size to turn the trick. Two other horses from the same stable were fourth and fifth.

In the class of aged stallions, from which importers were excluded, Dunure Lucky Star rose to the top over Reminder and Dunure Gulf Stream. The winner here is perhaps a trifle up, but is very clean in his underpinning and good at the ground. Above all, he is a flashy horse with a great deal of character and masculinity. Reminder, in second place, was a trifle more drafty in type and a good mover, but not so flashy. Dunure Gulf Stream, which went third, is a good topped horse with drafty proportions, but did not possess the class and spirit exhibited by the other two. Prince of Greenhall, the fourth-prize winner, has good style and was a fair mover, but compared with the others in his class he lacked a little in length of rib, while King's Heather, in fifth, had not sufficient quality to warrant higher honors.

Royal Marathon won the three-year stallion class in an easy manner. He has outstanding bone, with nicely-sloping pastern and shoulder, and a correct way of moving. Soldier Baron, in comparison, lacked in class and was a trifle shorter in the rib. Orla Laddie, in third place, was a good mover but was a little straighter in the pastern than the other two. Coronation, which won in a class of four two-year-olds, was a nicely-turned colt and was able to show good action. Lambton Pride was also a good one, but did not move so well in front. Clark Ronald in third place had not quite the class or depth of rib of the other two. Only three yearling stallions were forward and it was a very close class. Baron Glen was placed first but some question arose as to the respective merits of the other two, and not until a referee was called on was Count Crawford placed above Prince of Belvoir.

A good class of three-year fillies, with five out, was headed by Rose Baron, a large bay mare with good quality and action. Rye Queen, in second place, was a drafty individual and a good type of Clydesdale, while Lady Lochfergus 2nd had not the scale and substance of the other two.

Five more good fillies lined up in the two-year class, where Flora Lansdowne came first. She is a well-grown, clean-limbed thing with good underpinning, particularly at the ground. Her action, too, commended her to first place. Lady Marathon was not quite so flashy a mare and was a little more up, but she had good quality. Ruby Glen, in third place, was a large filly but Betty Matchless, perhaps, had more scale yet lacked the class necessary to go higher.

A splendid showing of brood mares was made, with Ethel Lowrie by Everlasting, at the top. She is a big, clean-limbed, breedy-looking female with Clydesdale type and quality. Glen Burn's May Queen could not show the same flashy style on account of the absence of white stockings, but she is a good, big, brood mare with much to commend her. Fanny Clark, in third, was a nice, breedy-looking mare, but did not possess the scale shown by others in the class.

A good many were surprised to see Craigie Nellie placed above Blink of Faicholds in a class of four yearling mares. Craigie Nellie was a good mover and had splendid quality, but the same could be said of Blink of Faicholds, which added to these qualifications better Clydesdale type and truer female proportions. She was a deeper, more drafty individual, and had she been made the winner of this class and ultimately champion female there would have been less room for argument. Mendel Princess, a trappy thing, was very clean in limb and action, but was hardly large enough to command a higher placing than third.

Exhibitors.—T. H. Hassard, Markham; Graham Bros., Claremont; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; D. Ryan, Dunbarton; Paterson Bros., Agincourt; L. Davies & H. M. Robinson, Todmorden; Albert Hewson, Malton; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; W. Boynton, Dollar; John Brown & Son, Galt; Fred. J. Wilson, Rothsay; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; C. W. Kopas, Moorefield; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Jos. Watson, Todmorden; Hugh Doherty, Wexford; Crawford Bros., Agincourt; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge.

Awards.—Aged stallions (5): 1 and 2, Graham Bros., on Baron's Best by Baron's Pride, and Bonnie Flisk by Bonnie Buchlyvie; 3, 4 and 5, Hassard, on The Count of Hillcrest by The Bruce, Macaroon's Prince by Macaroon, and Cairson by Cairdale. Stallion, aged, (importers excluded) (5): 1, Gormley, on Dunure Lucky Star by Baron of Buchlyvie; 2, Davies, on Reminder by Dunure Diamond; 3, Paterson Bros., on Dunure Gulf Stream by Hiawatha; 4, Hewson, on Prince of Greenhall by Casabianca; 5, Ryan, on King's Heather by King's Champion. Stallion, 3 years (3): 1, Hassard, on Royal Marathon by Marathon; 2, Graham Bros., on Soldier Baron by Baron's Best; 3, Rogerson, on Orla Laddie by Prince Orla. Stallion, 2 years (4): 1, Graham Bros., on Coronation by Lord Gleniffer; 2, Boynton, on Lambton Pride by Lambton; 3, Wilson, on Clark Ronald by Montrave Ronald; 4, Brown & Son, on Prince of Fashion by Chester Prince. Stallion, 1-year (3): 1, Jewell, on Baron Glen by Baron's Best; 2, Hassard, on Count Crawford by The Count of Hillcrest; 3, Kopas, on Prince of Belvoir by Prince of Avon.

Best stallion, any age: Graham Bros., on Baron's Best. Filly, 3 years (5): 1, Batty, on Rose Baron by Baron's Best; 2, Duff & Son, on Rye Queen by Rycroft Model; 3, Davies, on Lady Lochfergus 2nd by Meteor; 4, Watson, on Lady Evelyn by Dunure Hallmark; 5, Kopas, on Queen of Belvoir by Prince of Avon. Filly, 2 years (5): 1, Duff & Son, on Flora Lansdowne by Lansdowne; 2, Hassard, on Lady Marathon by Marathon; 3, Doherty, on Ruby Glen by Sir James of Alton; 4, Brown & Son, on Betty Matchless by Chester Prince; 5, Boynton, on Gertie Lambton by Lambton. Filly, 1 year (3): 1, Hassard, on Myrtle Grove by The Count of Hillcrest; 2, Batty, on Quality Lady by Baron's Stamp; 3, Wilson, on Roletta Queen by Montrave Ronald. Brood mare with foal at her side (8): 1, Gormley, on Ethel Lowrie by Everlasting; 2, Doherty, on Glen Burn's May Queen by Baron Lionel; 3, Wilson, on Fanny Clark by Baron Maceachran; 4, Hewson, on Lady Burns of Wester Lovat by Dunure Burns; 5, Davies, on Belle of Black Hill by Girvan's Chief. Yeld mare (4): 1, Graham Bros., on Craigie Nellie by Craigie Ronald; 2, Gormley, on Blink of Faicholds by Girvan's Chief; 3, Duff & Son, on Mendel Princess by Mendel; 4, Jewell, on Tangy Maid by Toredoal. Foal of 1919: 1, Batty; 2, Doherty; 3, Davies; 4, Bagshaw; 5, Gormley. Best mare, any age: Graham Bros., on Craigie Nellie. Two, progeny of mare: 1, Jewell; 2, Wilson; 3, Davies. Three get of sire: 1, Batty, on get of Baron's Stamp; 2, Wilson, on get of Montrave Ronald; 3, Hewson, on get of Prince of Greenhall. Best string of five: Graham Bros.

Grand champion stallion, imported or Canadian-bred: Graham Bros., on Baron's Best. Grand champion female, imported or Canadian-bred: Graham Bros., on Craigie Nellie.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales.—The Canadian-bred Clydesdales made a very strong showing this year, and if the exhibit is an index to what is being reared throughout the country, patrons of the breed have every reason to be proud. Not only did these classes surpass in numbers those which have been previously mentioned, but the quality was right up on a par with that found in the open classes.

There were six stallions, three years and over, to choose from, but when Pride of Dunedin fell out of the line for closer inspection it was evident that he must be accorded a high place. He is a high-strung, big fellow with Scottish pasterns and underpinning throughout, but substance has not been sacrificed for that indescribable thing known as quality. Baron Mac was not quite so showy, but he acted satisfactorily and made a good second. Lambton's Heir, in third place, would profit by a little more depth of body, while Lord Marathon has flash and style, but not quite so straight a way of going as those previously mentioned.

Perhaps the most outstanding stallion shown in this department was Bonnie Bydand, last year's winner of the Watson Challenge Shield, and a runner-up for the grand championship of the breed in the final contest at Toronto this year. He is typically Clydesdale throughout, with good size and a way of going that leaves little to be desired. He first won the class for

interesting to know what keeping as a business, eggs are taken from conference held at the not exaggerate and farmers to a higher level for improvement. chickens raised in this arms. There is no rd to the figures in the neighborhood of Ontario. Accord many dairy farmers proposition, there are d as far as we could marketed \$13 worth ed about \$120 worth kwards with those the household eat r, and let them eat d, and then let him he raised, and take nd divide it by the at table up to seven I think I have been

concerned as local business is not big e there is something undertook to operate per year per hen, 1 ough money for the ital invested, taxes, es and opportunities ns in influencing or ter chickens. The re trade there is for ed from day to day, the more they want. gin with, and it is intention in coming the Poultry Depart-Hon. John Dryden to prove to myself the chicken business business as a comal undertaking. I as a meat and egg sition, and up to resent time I am tly satisfied that it d for practically all troubles that have ed along the line— most of them—we found an antidote.

the results of investi- up on the present or that we would indicate that et hatched in March e same strain will e next year lay at \$1 worth of eggs than her sister ed in the middle of Of course, you will that it takes twice number of eggs to a chickens in March April or May, but u will get \$1 or \$1.50 n of eggs more from chicken hatched in h, it is worth it. late-hatched chick- em early. We take f May and feed them lectric lights on them will lay pretty well. an old hen that has et, it is not a bad

nd it is economically de, and we have to with other branches possible for us to get asis. The majority and swine breeders ities as more or less you do not run into pon this business as There is no doubt ould like to say, and o-operation in, is the er and a performer be possible with all bition Rhode Island were splendid layers, d there is no doubt think it is possible ooker and a pretty ir layer, and if you have just as good a n have or the Short- take Leghorns and just as good a pro-Holsteins."

price of milk during rice will be one that fair profit.

two-year-old stallions and later the Canadian-bred champion, but finally suffered defeat when brought against Baron's Best for premier honors. There were seven other two-year-olds forward, and the blue ribbon went to Morven Awake. He is a big fellow, well coupled and a fair mover. Orla Montrave and Dunure Stamp, which won third and fourth, were well-developed horses that might easily win in company which did not present the excellence with which they had to contend on this occasion.

Four good fillies, three years old, were led by Haldimand Bessie, a splendid individual with substance, quality and the flash that marks a Clydesdale for a winner. Batty's Ascot Lady made a good second, and Duff's Lady Ryecroft was not much surpassed in general qualities, but she was a trifle smaller than the other two. Baroness Lucilia won Batty another red ribbon in the two-year-old class. This is a superb young female with strong coupling, a good top and clean, flinty underpinning. Her hoofs, however, might be a little fuller and deeper. Millie Mac stood up properly on a good set of feet and legs which she could use correctly and with them moved into second place, being followed by Belle Marathon, a compactly-built filly by that good sire, Marathon. The champion female was found in the mare class, four years and over. Here Favorite Blend a well-known individual from the Duff stables, earned first place with all-round excellence. She possesses quality to a degree, and acts in a pleasing manner. To her went the championship honors in the Canadian-bred line-ups. Another matronly, well-proportioned mare, May Pacific, came in second.

Exhibitors.—In addition to those listed as showing in the open Clydesdale classes, the following exhibitors were forward in the classes for Canadian-breds only: Jas. Leonard, Schomberg; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaford; Jas. Patterson, Summerville; John Fisher, Ringwood; Sam Kiscock, Oro Station; John Johnston, Woodbridge; Wm. Robinson, Newton Brook; Oscar Cox, Todmorden; C. B. Boynton, Dollar; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph; Geo. C. Cheyne, Malton; John McQueen, Arthur; Herbert Peacock, Jarvis; W. J. Roach, Cherrywood; Bater Bros., Oakville; J. W. Bush, Nanticoke; Wm. P. Loft-house, Jarvis; M. Carter, Brampton; J. Y. Shuter, Jarvis.

Awards.—Stallion, 3 years and over (6): 1, Hassard, on Bride of Dunedin by Dunedin; 2, Kiscock, on Baron Mac by Baron Gartley; 3, Lambton's Heir by Lambton; 4, Patterson, on Lord Marathon by Marathon; 5, McMichael, on Royal Dunholmhill by Dunure Friendship. Stallion, 2 years (8): 1, Sir H. M. Pellatt, on Bonnie Bydand by Bydand; 2, Robinson, on Morven Awake by Lord Morven; 3, Wilson, on Orla Montrave by Montrave Ronald; 4, Cox, on Dunure's Stamp by Dunure Hallwork. Stallion, 1 year (3): 1, Fisher, on Lambton's Model by Lambton; 2, Duff & Son, on Mendel Fairview by Mendel Prince; 3, McQueen, on Baron Ronald by Baron Senwick. Best stallion, any age: Sir H. M. Pellatt, on Bonnie Bydand.

Filly, 3 years (4): 1, Peacock, on Haldimand Bessie by Kimpurine; 2, Batty, on Ascot Lady by Baron Ascot; 3, Duff & Son, on Lady Ryecroft by Ryecroft Model; 4, Gormley, on Burdennette Baroness by King's Purser. Filly, 2 years (5): 1, Batty, on Baron's Cecilia by Baron Columbus; 2 and 4, McMichael & Son, on Millie Mac by International, and Rena Ray by International; 3, Hassard, on Belle Marathon by Marathon. Filly, 1 year (7): 1, Batty, on Heather Princess by Prince Palatine; 2, Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming by Baron Gartley; 3, Roach, on Queen of Hillcrest by The Count of Hillcrest; 4, Cheyne, on Victoria Chieftain by Baron Chieftain. Mare, 4 years old and over (exhibitors must be solely engaged in farming, importers and dealers excluded) (6): 1, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend by Burgee Favorite; 2, Carter, on May Pacific by Pacific; 3, Gormley, on Burdennette Baroness by Sir Sylvester; 4, Lofthouse, on Belle of Claymore by Gay Spark. Brood mare with foal at side (4): 1, Wilson, on Bertha Orla by Prince Orla; 2, Duff & Son, on Fairview Darling by Gallant Carruchan; 3, Shuter, on Lady Belmont by Baron's Charm; 4, Cheyne, on Royal Maud by Sir Mac. Foal of 1919: 1 and 4, Duff & Son; 2, Bater Bros; 3, Cheyne. Mare with two of her progeny: 1, Duff & Son; 2, Wilson; 3, Shuter. Best mare, any age: Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend.

Percherons.—Considering the unfavorable circumstances which of late years have surrounded the trade and importations of Percheron horses, an excellent showing was made at the Exhibition just past. Percherons seem to be gathering strength, and evidence of this was manifest this year, not only in the number of aged stallions forward, which is usually a good class at Toronto, but all the way down the line in the females and young things which have been bred in Canada. The ribbons in this breed were placed by W. J. Bell, Kemptville, Ontario.

There were nine aged stallions forward in the class for same, and perhaps a better showing in this regard has never been made at Toronto. Hassard's big, light grey Monogram showed a remarkable combination of substance, style and spirit. He was right in the underpinning and gave a good exhibition of Percheron qualities. Second to him came Lively, a massive iron grey from the Beaverton stables. This horse had good, clean underpinning and was a splendid mover, but was not quite so flash as Monogram or as neatly turned. The first two prize winners in this class combined good quality with a very liberal amount of weight and style. Nigby Boy came third with perhaps more quality than any, but with not enough substance to carry him higher. He is a good horse, nevertheless. Chieftain, in fourth place, was likewise a smaller horse than the two uppermost ones but, like Nigby Boy, a little finer built. Intellect, in fifth place, was again somewhat larger and a good

mover but hardly classy enough to go higher in the line. Three-year-olds did not present such a strong line-up nor did any from this class afford serious competition for the championship contest. Jasman, which won the two-year-old class, was an outstanding horse for size and action, and has a great deal to commend him, in the way of quality and substance but compared with the winner of the aged class in the championship bout he was inferior in his ankles and feet, especially behind. Gibraltar, coming second in this class, was a clean-boned fellow and a good mover, and beat Major Guedo largely in action. Cormier's Lash by Cormier came forward in a bunch of six yearlings and attracted considerable attention. He is a flinty-boned fellow of good proportions and promises to develop in the something well worth while.

Three nice moving fillies appeared in the class for three-year-olds but Britannica was the best topped mare of the bunch and won first. In two-year-olds there were seven out and here Soldan won again with Japonette, a filly that is good from the ground up, clean of limb and correctly proportioned. Hill's filly did not care to show what she could do but her quality and conformation combined with what display of action she was willing to make won her a higher placing than that secured by Dobson's Priscilla. Kocarde, well-known to Percheron breeders, came forward with seven other brood mares and won the class. She was a trifle thin from sucking her foal, but her quality and action were still sufficiently apparent to command the red ribbon. Kalmouck, while a good mover, did not act with the same care and precision, but she made a close second. Nitriere could not be faulted much in regard to action but at the ground she was out-classed by the two already mentioned. Yeld mares came forward five in numbers and here the champion mare was discovered in Jourdine, a beautifully-turned individual of superior merit in regard to conformation, style and quality.

Exhibitors.—Robert Livingston, Woodbridge; Jas. Hume, Hornby; T. J. McMichael & J. P. Fisher, Seaford; T. H. Hassard, Markham; W. A. Henry & Son, Keswick; H. C. Soldan, Hensall; Wm. Pears, Toronto; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Biverton; Bater Bros., Oakville; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; John Roberts, Peterboro; Arthur W. Dobson, Weston; W. G. Hill & Son, Queensville; Chas. O. Peart, Hagersville; W. E. Morden, Oakville.

Awards.—Stallion, aged, (9): 1 and 3, Hassard, on Monogram, and Nigby Boy; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Lively; 4, Henry & Son, on Chieftain; 5, Pears, on Intellect. Stallion, 3 years: 1 and 3, Henry & Son, on Lord Keswick and Lord Greffer; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Black Beauty. Stallion, two years: 1, Sir H. M. Pellatt, on Jasman; 2, Bater Bros., on Gibraltar; 3, Pears, on Major Guedo. Stallion, one year, (6): 1, Pears, on Cormier's Lash; 2, Livingston, on Oakville Boy; 3, Soldan, on Magnum; 4, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Carpenter. Best stallion, any age: Hassard, on Monogram.

Filly, 3 years: 1, Soldan, on Britannica; 2, Roberts, on Daisy Nitriere; 3, Dobson, on Queen Victoria. Filly, 2 years, (7): 1, Soldan, on Japonette; 2, Hill & Son; 3, Dobson, on Priscilla; 4, Morden, on Lady Juvenile. Filly, 1 year: 1, Soldan, on Willow Hall Japalac; 2, Peart, on Sylvia Nouvelle; 3, Bater Bros., on The Marne. Mare with foal at side, (8): 1, Pears, on Kocarde; 2, Dobson, on Kalmouck; 3, Roberts, on Nitriere; 4, Hill & Son, on Apple. Yeld Mare, (5): 1, Soldan, on Jourdine; 2, Henry & Son, on Queen Marion; 3, Morden, on Juvenile; 4, Peart, on Idealization. Foal of 1919: 1, Roberts; 2, Morden; 3, Pears; 4, Bater Bros. Best mare any age: Soldan, on Jourdine. Mare with two of her progeny: 1, Pears; 2, Morden; 3, Dobson; 4, Roberts. Best string of five: 1, Wm. Pears.

Shires.—A very good showing of Shires was made by three exhibitors, Solon Johnston, Croton, having the largest number of entries, with G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, coming second in this respect. Percy Cowan, Bowmanville, had one entry in the class for aged stallions. King Junior, which won the aged stallion class and the grand championship, is a large, well-built horse with good quality and a fair mover. While there were four aged stallions shown, the other stallion classes only brought out one entry, and the call for two-year-olds was not heeded at all. Dewstow Fuchsia again won the brood-mare class, and her stablemate, Gray Fuchsia, was second. The winner here was declared the champion female. These two big, light-gray mares are now well known on the show circuit, the winner particularly being an outstanding brood mare of draft calibre.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Johnston, on King Junior; 2, Cowan, on Paramount Regent; 3 and 4, Morden & Son, on Oulton Lowe Model, and Tuttlebrook Ringmaster. Stallion, 3 years: 1, Johnston, on Bluster Crown. Stallion, 1 year: 1, Johnston, on Bob Fitzsimmons. Filly, 3 years: Johnston, on May Queen. Brood mare with foal at side: 1 and 2, Johnston, on Dewstow Fuchsia, and Gray Fuchsia. Yeld mare: 1, Morden, on Tuttlebrook Sunflower. Foal of 1919: 1, Johnston; 2 and 3, Morden. Mare with two of her progeny: 1 and 2, Johnston; 3, Morden. Best stallion any age: Johnston, on King Junior. Best mare, any age: Johnston, on Dewstow Fuchsia. Best string of five: 1, Johnston.

Thoroughbreds.—Only four classes are called for in the Canadian National prize-list for Thoroughbreds, but the stallion class this year was one of the best seen in a Toronto ring. Brood mares, too, came out fairly strong, and, while the classes for Thoroughbreds were not numerous, some choice animals were forward in them.

Exhibitors.—Jno. J. Meagher, Toronto; Jas. Bovaird & Sons, Brampton; J. C. Fletcher, Newton Brook; a

Wm. L. McKay, Todmorden; Jas. H. Doane, Toronto; Crow & Murray, Toronto; Jas. Kilgour, Toronto; Jas. Pearson, Toronto; Harry Stevens, Toronto; T. J. Macabe, Toronto.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Fletcher, on Knights Differ; 2, Meagher, on Rockville; 3, Doane, on Plaudmore; 4, Bovaird & Sons, on Astrologer; 5, McKay, on Commodore. Brood mare with foal at side: 1, 2 and 3, Fletcher, on Pampinea, Wish, and Frou Frou; 4, Bovaird & Sons, on Diffident; 5, Crow & Murray, on Alice K. Yearling, colt or filly: 1, Doane; 2, Crow & Murray; 3, Macabe; 4, Stevens; 5, Pearson. Foal of 1919: 1, 3 and 5, Fletcher; 2, Bovaird & Sons; 4, Crow & Murray.

ANMER SPECIALS.—Awards.—Two-year-old gelding or mare: 1, M. Carter, Brampton; 2, Crow & Murray; 3, Chas. J. Shore, Glanworth; 4, Bater Bros. Three-year-old gelding or mare: 1 and 2, F. W. Colina, Toronto; 3, Crow & Murray. Yearling colt or filly: 1, Doane; 2, Macabe; 3, Crow and Murray.

Heavy Draft.—The heavy drafts, shown both single and double, made a very creditable exhibit, and brought out a number of horses well known in the Toronto show ring. The Dominion Transport Company, Toronto with their old-time winners, Rover and Rock, took first and second in the single, and the pair was again placed first when shown in the heavy-draft pair. In the singles, the Transport Company were also in third with Jack, a horse of good quality and got by the Clydesdale, Sir Bydand. The fourth place went to Wm. Marquis & Son, of Sunderland, on Minnie Carruchan by Gallant Carruchan. The entries in singles for the Clydesdale Association Special were only a repetition of the heavy-draft sections, as no new entries came forward and the awards remained the same. The Canadian Percheron Association Special brought out three entries in the singles, first and second of which were won by John Roberts, of Beavermead Farms, Peterboro, and the third by A. W. Dolson, of Weston. The Roberts' team was the only entry in the team classes.

General-Purpose.—Considering the prizes offered, the entry list in this section was disappointing. The three and two-year-old fillies were the only two classes which brought out more than one entry, and not one of the entire lot could be said to be of extraordinary quality. The silver medal for the best mare any age went to M. Ledlow, of Brampton, on his winning entry in the three-year-old class.

Ponies.—The pony exhibit at the Canadian National seems to be getting smaller each year. Classes which before the war ran as high as six and eight entries were this year made up of one, two and three entries. In the class for stallion twelve hands and under, R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, had the winning entry in Shaggy, a Shetland, which was afterwards made champion pony stallion of the show. Hastings Bros., of Guelph, won second with Rattler, and Frank Hamilton, of Toronto, third, with Sir Hall of Mount Victoria. Hastings Bros. had the only entry for stallion twelve to thirteen hands, and Fleming the only one in stallion over thirteen hands. Chas. Gilbert, of Toronto, won first for filly three years and over, under twelve hands, with Forest Pretty Lee (imp.). This mare was afterwards made champion. Hastings Bros. had the second-prize winner in Forest Wee Rennie (imp.). Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, Toronto, was first for mares over thirteen hands, and secured the same placing in year-old fillies. Hastings Bros. had the only entry in foals, and were also alone for mare and two of her progeny.

Beef Cattle.

The exhibit of beef cattle at the National reached high-water mark this year. It appeared as if one breed was vying with the others in excellence of showing. The stables were filled to overflowing with representatives of the three beef breeds. The entries in the older classes have, at times, presented a bolder front, but the classes of young stuff were unsurpassed. The old breeders were back in the arena in order to make Victory Year at the Canadian National a memorable one from a live-stock standpoint. New breeders who were making their debut into show circles helped swell the number of entries, and their selections, in many cases, won a place at the top of a strong line-up. No one breeder has a monopoly on all the good stock, as was demonstrated this year when new breeders were able to win a share of the big stakes. Large crowds closely followed the consistent work of the judges. The well-filled classes were a boost for the breed, and anyone interested in live stock could scarcely help wishing to be in a position to enter the competition. It was a great sight to see class after class of the best stock of the land led in and out of the ring. It seems that each year the quality and number of entries are greater than the previous one.

Shorthorns. The Shorthorn fraternity were out in full force on Monday, September 1, to see representatives of their favorite breed compete for honors in the various classes. It was a gala day as the red, white and roans marched proudly by or stood at attention while the judge viewed them critically and then went frolicking out of the ring after the decision had been made. It seemed that the cattle entered into the spirit of the game. The quality and uniformity of the entries were uncommonly good, consequently every prize had to be contested. There was no walk away with the honors in any one class. The tail enders in most classes were equal to the best out in past shows. J. G. Barron, of Manitoba, brought a fine herd out of the West, but it was scarcely so successful as it had been on the Western

H. Doane, Toronto; ...

shown both single ...

the prizes offered ...

Canadian National ...

the National reached ...

paternity were out ...

circuit. Ontario breeders presented strong company. However, most of the Western entries got in the money and a championship ribbon returns with it.

The aged-bull class was not large, but it represented great breeding. Lancaster Lord, last year's grand champion, was again a competitor.

In the two-year-old class were eight competitors. It was not a particularly strong class from the standpoint of uniformity of size and quality.

The junior champion of the show was picked from a quartette of senior yearlings. It was a hot fight between Douglas Browndale Banner and Barron's Star of Hope.

Seven junior yearlings made a very good class. At the top stood Ivanhoe, a growthy calf that handled well. He was extra good at the heart, and the body was well covered.

High-water mark in the bull classes was reached when eighteen senior calves contested for eight places. There wasn't a poor one in the bunch, and it was with difficulty that the winners were picked.

A baker's dozen made an exceptionally strong junior calf class. There was a uniformity of conformation and excellent quality throughout in the entire line-up.

In the aged-cow class were eight competitors. The

contest for first honors was between Fairview Baroness Queen, from Barron's herd, and Duchess of Gloster 79th, from the Watt herd. The former is a tidy, well-proportioned cow, with excellent quality and with a fairly good udder.

In the two-year-old class was found the senior champion female in Gainford Belle, from the Watt herd. She is a particularly thick, sappy cow in high fit.

There were only four entries in the senior yearling class, with an outstanding individual in Lavender 47th, from the Barron herd, as winner. This heifer has great substance for her age, and was in high fit.

The most sensational class on Shorthorn day was the junior yearling. Fourteen heifers appeared before the judge, and those that did not get in the money would have made a strong class at most exhibitions.

The senior calf class brought out twenty-four contestants. Rosa Hope 20th, from the Western herd, a sweet, tidy calf, smooth as an apple and well meated down to the hocks, was placed first, with Miss Browndale, from the Gerrie herd, in second place.

The showing of herds and groups attracted a good deal of attention. The breeders who had been most successful throughout the single classes came well to the fore with their groups.

The dual-purpose class was not of particular merit. There were a number of very good entries, but on the whole the class did not show particularly strong dual-purpose qualities.

Exhibitors.—D. Brown & Sons, Shedden; W. Marquis & Son, Sunderland; G. Gier, Waldermar; G. J. Riddell, Bolton; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; J. Watt & Son, Elora; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington; A. G. Farrow, Oakville; J. Lerch, Preston; T. A. Russell, Downsview; H. McGee, Toronto; J. A. Watt, Elora; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; J. Douglas, Caledonia; W. Pinkney, Cooksville; P. De Kay, Elmira; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; Hastings Bros., Guelph; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; J. Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; Gerrie Bros., Elora; J. Walker, Nanticoke; G. L. Smith, Meadowvale.

Awards.—Bull, aged (6): 1, Gier, on Escana Champion; 2, Barron, on Lancaster Lord; 3, Marquis, on Lancaster Lad; 4, Brown, on Gainford Eclipse; 5, Bagshaw, on Advocate's Prince; 6, Riddell, on Victorlyn Bull, 2 years (8): 1, McGee, on Gainford Supreme; 2, Farrow, on Royal Hero; 3, Russell, on Lavender Light; 4, Watt, on Gainford Sultan; 5, Watt & Son, on Marquis Supreme; 6, Brown, on Trout Creek Wonder 2nd; 7, Lerch, on Lancaster Marquis; 8, Whitelaw, on Belmont Marquis. Bull, senior yearling (4): 1, Douglas, on Browndale Banner; 2, Barron, on Star of Hope; 3, Pinkney, on Jilt Commander; 4, Bagshaw, on Lavender Agent. Bull, junior yearling (7): 1, Kyle Bros., on Ivanhoe; 2, Gerrie Bros., on Gainford Mark; 3, Watt, on Gainford Monarch; 4, De Kay, on Perfect Peace; 5, Bagshaw, on Advocate Fashion; 6, Russell, on Baron Butterfly; 7, Marquis, on Crimson King. Bull, senior calf (18): 1, Amos, on Agusta Supreme; 2 and 4, Gardhouse, on Rosebud, and Sultan's Perfection; 3, Gier, on Roan Lad; 4 and 5, Brown, on Walnut Aviator; 6, De Kay, on Burnoch Nonpareil; 7, Farrow, on Sunrise; 8, Douglas, on Browndale Star. Bull, junior calf (13): 1, Kyle, on New Year's Gift; 2, Amos, on Secret Champion; 3 and 6, Barron, on Selection and Red Knight; 4 and 5, Gardhouse, on Royal Masterpiece, and Sultan's Renown; 7, Gerrie, on Matchless Duke; 8, Brown, on Walnut Golden Winner. Cow, aged (8): 1, Barron, on Fairview Baroness Queen; 2 and 3, Watt, on Duchess of Gloster 79th, and Countess Selena 4th; 4 and 8, Bagshaw, on Star Rose 4th, and Star Rose 6th; 5, Walker, on Garnet Queen; 6, Marquis, on Sunflower; 7, Lerch, on Flora 22nd. Heifer, 2 years (6): 1, Watt, on Gainford Belle; 2 and 3, Barron, on Oakland Baroness, and Cicely's Gem; 4, Watt & Son, on Lady Gainford; 5, De Kay, on Cherry Fatima 18th; 6, Marquis, on Mysie Queen 8th. Heifer, senior yearling (4): 1, Barron, on Lavender 47th; 2, Brown, on Walnut Strathallan; 3, Douglas, on Diamond Queen; 4, Marquis, on Duchess of Gloster 32nd. Heifer, junior yearling (14): 1, Watt, on Diamond Beauty; 2 and 6, Kyle, on Strawberry Blossom 2nd, and Jealousy 9th; 3, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt; 4 and 8, Barron, on Jubilee Queen 5th, and Fairview Princess; 5, Farrow, on Victoria of Oakville; 7, Mitchell, on Sortus Lady. Heifer, senior calf (24): 1, Barron, on Rosa Hope 20th; 2, Gerrie, on Miss Browndale; 3, Douglas, on Pride 5th; 4, Russell, on Mayflower Homestead; 5, Watt, on Fame's Bloom 2nd; 6, Gier, on Molly 2nd; 7, Amos, on Merry Lass 10th; 8, Farrow, on Roan Lady of Oakville. Heifer, junior calf (14): 1, Farrow, on Rosewood 40th; 2, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt 2nd; 3 and 4, Watt & Son, on Lady Duches, and Diamond 32nd; 5, Gardhouse & Son, on Maid 'o' the Mist; 6, Brown & Son, on Walnut Martha Maude; 7, Gier, on Rosemary; 8, Watt, on Gainford Selena. Graded herd: 1, Barron; 2, Watt; 3, Marquis & Son. Three animals, get of one sire (10): 1 and 8, Watt; 2, Barron; 3, Douglas; 4, Kyle Bros.; 5, Gier; 6, Gardhouse & Son; 7, Watt & Son. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1 and 4, Douglas; 2 and 3, Barron; 5, Kyle Bros.; 6, Watt & Son; 7, De Kay; 8, Watt. Four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor: 1 and 4, Gardhouse & Son; 2, Douglas; 3, Barron; 5, Amos & Son; 6, Gier; 7, Kyle Bros.; 8, Watt & Son. Junior herd: 1, Barron; 2, Douglas; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Watt; 5, Amos & Son; 6, Brown & Son. Cow or heifer (dual-purpose), 2 years or over, in milk: 1, Fallis, on Aletta; 2, Gier, on Lady Ythan 7th; 3, Watt, on Fame's Bloom; 4, Marquis & Son, on Sunflower; 5, Lerch, on Flora 22nd. Breeder's herd: 1, Barron; 2, Douglas; 3, Kyle Bros.; 4, Amos & Son; 5, Brown & Son. Steer, sired by Shorthorn bull, senior yearling: 1, Amos & Son; 2, Russell; 3 and 4, Brown & Son. Steer, sired by registered Shorthorn bull, junior yearling: 1, Russell; 2, Amos & Son; 3, Lerch; 4, Marquis & Son. Steer, sired by registered Shorthorn bull, under 1 year: 1, Amos & Son; 2, D. J. Lerch; 3, O. Lerch. Senior and grand champion bull: Gier, on Escana Champion. Junior champion bull: Douglas, on Browndale Banner. Senior and Grand champion female: Barron, on Lavender 47th. Junior champion female: Watt, on Gainford Belle.

Herefords.—With Clifford's herd returning direct from the Western circuit and joining forces with a half dozen fresh Ontario herds, the Whitesides this year staged their premier exhibit at Toronto. With two exceptions only, all classes numbered four or better, and one, that of junior heifer calves, totaled thirteen entries. Aged bulls with two showing and one lone entry in the class for senior bull calves were the only sections that could be said to be below normal, and even these produced one animal in each class that was well worthy of keen competition.

calves, and two of these in particular were exceptionally choice made youngsters. All three calves were bred by them and sired by Victor Fairfax. Readhead's Victor of Brookdale was a thick, well-grown youngster, slightly better proportioned, and would, perhaps, have looked quite as well in third. Hooper & Son, with two more of the get of Victor Fairfax, won first and third in a class of eight junior calves.

As usual, a strong showing in males strengthened rather than weakened when it came to the female sections. The aged-cow class, with the noted Western champion, Perfection Lass 5th, at the fore, brought out eight matrons and there was not one in the lot that was not a choice breeding cow, as well as having considerable claims to show-ring qualities. The two-year heifers were five in number, three of the number being quite on a par with the best things in the exhibit, and the remaining two useful if not looking their best in a Toronto show-ring. The final placing of the class left Genevieve Perfect, the Clifford entry, at the top over Page's Miss Brae 94th, although she had very little to spare over her competitor, and won out principally on character. Both heifers are deep and smooth, and in any ring the placings may have been easily reversed.

Hooper & Sons had a nice, sweet heifer in Hattie, the winner of the senior yearling class, but the competition here left very little between even the first, second and third winners, while the same held true over the first two placings in the senior yearling class. The calf sections, both senior and junior, may be said to have furnished the real sensations of the entire exhibit. Nine youngsters, all like peas in a pod, and all nicely grown and well brought out, was the pleasing picture in seniors, and this number was increased to thirteen in the juniors. The latter class was freely spoken of as the best lot of baby Herefords ever seen at the Canadian National.

Henry Moxley, President of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, made the awards.

Exhibitors.—Jas. Page, Wallacetown; W. Readhead, Milton; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; J. Hooper & Son, St. Mary's; A. L. Currah, Bright; O'Neil Bros., Denfield, and G. E. Reynolds, Elora.

Awards.—Aged bull (2): 1, Page, on Brae Real 6th; 2, Reynolds, on Brae Real 3rd. Bull, 2 years (5): 1 and 3, Clifford, on Cavalier, and Fairfax Perfection; 2, Hooper, on Victor Fairfax; 4, Page, on Bright Lad 1st. Bull, senior yearling (1): 1, Page, on Brae Real 13th. Bull, junior yearling (3): 1 and 2, O'Neil, on Brummel's Chance, and Beau Donald; 3, Reynolds, on Reliance 11th. Bull, senior calf (9): 1, 2 and 3, Hooper, on Andy Fairfax, Andrew Fairfax and Hardy Fairfax; 4, Readhead, on Victor of Brookdale; 5, Page, on Brae Real 6th. Bull, junior calf (8): 1 and 3, Hooper, on Richard Fairfax; 2, Readhead, on Bonnie Ingleside 7th. Senior and grand champion bull: Clifford, on Cavalier. Junior champion bull: Page, on Brae Real 13th.

Cow, 3 years (8): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th; 2, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax; 3, Page, on Miss Brae 50th; 4, Readhead, on Delilah 23rd; 5, Reynolds, on Dearie. Heifer, 2 years (5): 1, Clifford, on Genevieve Perfect; 2, Page, on Miss Brae 94th; 3, Readhead, on Ruby of Brookdale; 4, Reynolds, on Miss Reliance 7th; 5, O'Neil, on Graceful Lady. Heifer, senior yearling (7): 1, Hooper, on Hattie; 2 and 4, Readhead, on Rosalie 2nd, and Victoria of Brookdale 3, Clifford, on Rosetta Fairfax 3rd. Heifer, junior yearling (6): 1, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax; 2, Hooper, on Ruby Fairfax; 3, Reynolds, on Miss Reliance 8th; 4, Page, on Miss Brae Real 21st. Heifer, senior calf (9): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 7th; 2, Readhead, on Miss Brookdale; 3 and 4, Hooper, on Lady Fairfax, and Laura Fairfax. Heifer, junior calf (13): 1, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax 2nd; 2 and 3, Hooper, on Minnie Fairfax, and Vera Fairfax; 4 and 5, Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax, and May Queen Fairfax; 6, Readhead, on Ruby of Brookdale. Senior and grand champion female: Clifford, on Perfection Lass 5th. Junior champion female: Clifford, on Lady Armour Fairfax. Graded herd: 1, Clifford; 2, Page; 3, Reynolds; 4, Readhead. Junior herd: 1, Hooper; 2, Readhead; 3, Clifford; 4, Page. Get of sire: 1, Clifford; 2, Hooper; 3, Page; 4, Readhead. Progeny of cow: 1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Readhead; 4, Reynolds. Four calves owned by exhibitor: 1 and 2, Hooper; 3, Clifford; 4, Readhead. Herd under 2 years, bred by exhibitor: 1, Readhead; 2, Clifford; 3, Page; 4, Reynolds.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The 1919 showing of "Doddies" at the Canadian National surpassed previous shows, both in point of numbers and quality. In every class there was marked uniformity in size, conformation and smoothness. In some of the classes one would think that every entry was the result of one man's breeding and selection. The old breeders were given keen competition by breeders who were comparatively new in the show-ring. The awards were placed by Kenneth McGregor, of Brandon, Man.

A quartette of aged bulls made keen competition. They were a strong class. At the top stood Benedictine Monk, from the Larkin herd. He also secured the senior championship. He is a particularly low-set, deep-bodied, smooth individual of extra quality, and showing a good deal of breed character. He had not the scale of some of the other entries, but he was the youngest bull in the class, and was particularly compact in body. Beauty's Leroy, in second place, had a little more scale than the winner and also had quality, but there is something about the Larkin bull which one cannot get over. Elm Park Pat, from the Channon herd, was the biggest bull in the class. He had depth of body but scarcely the straightness of the other. Queen's Edward, in fourth place, was a low-set, thick, sappy bull, possessing a good deal of quality.

The two-year-olds were also a strong class. Lowe

& Heibein topped the class with Middlebrook Monarch; a good-bodied bull with extra depth, but not quite so low-set as the winner of the previous class. He is a bull with character and a strong, masculine appearance. Darwin of Claverdon 6th secured the blue ribbon for Larkin. He had the best head of the lot, but not quite the scale of the winner. He is a smooth, straight individual, well let down at both flanks. The other entries in the class were not in as high fit, but they are good herd-header material.

Anyone who saw the senior yearling class judged will not soon forget Espair Marshall, from the Fraleigh herd. This is an outstanding bull for a yearling. Seldom are they as thick, low-set, and deep-bodied. He is a shorter-coupled bull than others shown, and his lines are perfect. The form, character and quality so appealed to the judge that he was awarded the junior and grand championship. Broadfoot had a tidy, well-proportioned bull in second place. He has a good, masculine appearance and was well fleshed. E. P. Kismet fitted nicely in third place, but below him some of the entries lacked in scale and were a little upstanding.

Idolmere 5th, from the Channon herd, a toppy, well-built, deep-bodied calf, stood at the top of six entries in the junior yearling class, with Tropride of Alloway, a typey, sappy, nice-quality calf, from the McEwen herd, in second place. Rosebud's Leroy, in third place, had possibly more scale than the other two, but lacked a little in finish and quality.

There were seven and five, respectively, in the junior and senior calf classes, both of which were won by entries from the Larkin herd. The senior calf was a thick, growthy individual, extra good at the girth. The junior calf was the youngest of the lot, but seldom does one see a calf so blocky and low set. Middlebrook Prince 16th, in the senior class, was a beautiful individual with excellent breed type and character. Below him were entries not quite so thick, nor so good at the heart.

There were eight entries in the aged cow class, and a right good lot of breeding females they were. Lowe & Heibein had the winner and also the grand champion in Middlebrook Beauty 6th. This is a smooth, deep-fleshed cow with a strong top and matronly appearance; one could not fault her quality. Fraleigh had an outstanding cow from the standpoint of depth and thickness, and one which had very good quality, but as she was in her ninth year she was not showing in the same bloom as the winner. Primrose of Larkin Farm 2nd, of much the same style and conformation as the winner, but with a little less scale, was third, with Lillian of Sunny Acres in fourth place. The entire eight entries were an excellent lot of breeding females.

The two-year-old class was also eight strong. At the top stood Silver Queen W. 4th, the deepest-ribbed and lowest-set heifer in the class. She also had a good arch of rib and was in excellent bloom. Pride of Larkin Farm 27th, a sweet, breedy heifer, but with scarcely the depth and thickness of the winner, was second. Some of the other entries showed remarkable smoothness and quality, but lacked a little in depth of body as compared with the winner.

Stumpie of Larkin Farm 4th headed the senior yearling class and captured the junior championship. She is a beautifully topped heifer with substance and quality. E. P. Pride 19th, a sappy, breedy individual, but not quite so good on top, worked up to second place, with Pride of Larkin Farm 32nd, from the Broadfoot herd, in third. This latter heifer has a good deal of quality and breed character, but was not in quite the fit of the former two. After the first four heifers had been picked, there was still a class left that would do credit to any show. The junior yearlings also put up a good front, with Barbara of Larkin Farm 3rd, from the Bowman herd, in first place. She is a sappy, high-quality heifer with good lines and smooth flesh. An equally smooth heifer was found in the Larkin entry, and she, too, had straight lines and depth and thickness of body. Middlebrook Pride 23rd, in fourth place, was a thick heifer and particularly good at the heart, but was not as strong topped as those placed above her. Two growthy, well-ribbed heifers did not get in the money.

An even dozen senior calves lined up before the judge. They were a sweet bunch of youngsters. Primrose of Larkin Farm 8th secured the red ribbon, after considerable deliberation on the part of the judge. She is a long, deep, thick-bodied individual, with a breedy appearance. E. P. Pride 21st was a no less attractive heifer, but there was a slight tendency for her to be down in the back. A sweet calf from the Channon herd worked into third place, and a toppy, well-ribbed youngster went into fourth for McEwen.

Exhibitors.—G. C. Channon, Oakwood; J. D. Larkin, Queenston; J. Bowman, Guelph; R. McEwen, London; Lowe & Heibein, Elora; J. D. Maitland & Son, Elora; W. H. Pell, Milton; H. Fraleigh, Forest, and T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus.

Awards.—Bull, aged (4): 1, Larkin, on Benedictine Monk; 2, Bowman, on Beauty's Leroy; 3, Channon, on Elm Park Pat; 4, McEwen, on Queen's Edward. Bull, 2 years (4): 1, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Monarch; 2, Larkin, on Darwin of Claverdon 6th; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Bert; 4, McEwen, on Trojan of Alloway 2nd. Bull, senior yearling (6): 1, Fraleigh, on Espair Marshall; 2, Broadfoot, on Elm Park Radiator; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Kismet; 4, Channon, on Drummin Laddie. Bull, junior yearling (6): 1 and 3, Channon, on Idolmere 5th, and Rosebud's Leroy; 2, McEwen, on Tropride of Alloway; 4, Broadfoot, on Balmiedie Gamrie. Bull, senior calf (7): 1, Larkin, on Romeo of Larkin Farm; 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Prince 16th; 3 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Radiant, and E. P. Barrow. Bull, junior calf (5): 1, Larkin, on Benedict of Larkin Farm; 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middle-

brook Prince 18th; 3, Channon, on Rosebud's Hero; 4, Fraleigh, on Meadowvale King Elector. Cow, aged (8): 1, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Beauty 6th; 2, Fraleigh, on Shady Glen Heatherbloom 2nd; 3, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 2nd; 4, Channon, on Lillian of Sunny Acres. Heifer, two years (8): 1, Fraleigh, on Silver Queen W. 4th; 2, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 27th; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Witch; 4, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 21st. Heifer, senior yearling (11): 1, Larkin, on Stumpie of Larkin Farm 4th; 2 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 19th, and E. P. Rosebud 32nd; 3, Broadfoot, on Pride of Larkin Farm 32nd. Heifer, junior yearling (6): 1, Bowman, on Barbara of Larkin Farm 3rd; 2, Larkin, on Pride of Larkin Farm 38th; 3, Channon, on Witch of Sunny Acres; 4, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 23rd. Heifer, senior calf (12): 1, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 8th; 2, Bowman, on E. P. Pride 21st; 3, Channon, on Pride of Sunny Acres 2nd; 4, McEwen, on Alloway Tro Edward. Heifer, junior calf: 1, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 28th; 2, Larkin, on Primrose of Larkin Farm 9th. Graded herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman; 3, Lowe & Heibein; 4, Channon. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman; 3, McEwen; 4, Lowe & Heibein. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Bowman; 2, Larkin; 3, McEwen; 4, Channon. Four calves, owned and bred by exhibitor: 1, Larkin; 2, Lowe & Heibein; 3, Bowman; 4, Channon. Junior herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman; 3, Fraleigh; 4, Channon. Breeder's herd: 1, Larkin; 2, Bowman; 3, Lowe & Heibein; 4, Channon. Senior champion bull: Larkin, on Benedictine Monk. Junior and grand champion bull: Fraleigh, on Espair Marshall. Senior and grand champion female: Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Beauty 6th. Junior champion female: Larkin, on Stumpie of Larkin Farm 4th.

Fat Cattle.—The classes for fat cattle have been better filled in years past, and larger and more highly-fitted steers have been shown. However, some of the young stuff was well finished. In the senior yearling class, Amos won first on Bandmaster. He was the outstanding steer in his class, having good form and a deep layer of flesh, though a little rough behind. In the junior yearling class, Russell won on Clear the Way 3rd, a white steer that is smooth and compact. In second place Amos had a very good steer, but he finished poorly behind. The champion steer was found in the senior calf class in the entry of J.M. Gardhouse. This calf was a deep, thick, sappy fellow, particularly well finished. The junior calf class was not strong. The awards were placed by J. A. Watt, of Elora.

Exhibitors.—Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; T. A. Russell, Downsview; J. Brown & Son, Galt; W. Marquis & Son, Sunderland; Jacob Lerch, Preston; D. J. Lerch, Preston; and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.

Awards.—Steer, senior yearling: 1, Amos & Son; 2 and 4, Brown & Son; 3, Russell. Steer, junior yearling: 1 and 4, Russell; 2, Amos & Son; 3 and 5, Brown & Son. Steer, senior calf: 1, Gardhouse; 2, Brown & Son; 3, D. J. Lerch; 4, Marquis & Son; 5, Lerch. Herd, 3 steers: 1, Amos & Son; 2, Russell; 3 and 4, Brown & Son. Champion fat steer: Gardhouse. Reserve champion: Russell.

Sheep.

Sheep kept pace with other lines of stock in making the 1919 exhibit of live stock the greatest in the history of the National. Every breed was well represented, making keen competition in all classes. The regular pens were altogether inadequate to accommodate the numerous entries and large tents were requisitioned to shelter several flocks. While some entries were only in field condition the majority of them were well brought out. The weather was favorable during the show for sheep in confined quarters, consequently shepherds had less trouble than usual in keeping their sheep in show-ring form. More people followed the judging than on similar occasions in the past. The art of the shepherd was shown in the degree of fitting, trimming of the fleeces and in holding the sheep. The large breeders did not capture all the honors thus showing that the small breeder has an equal chance if he has the sheep in show-ring form. There is no place in the ring for the off type, poorly fitted individuals and breeders have come to realize this; consequently the quality of entries is gradually nearing perfection. The show-ring is a good place for a breeder to find out just how good his sheep really are and it will aid him in getting breed type and conformation firmly fixed in his mind, thus giving him a standard to work toward. More flocks might advisedly be exhibited because the larger the showing the greater the advertisement for the breed. Upwards of 500 entries were out with Oxfords in the lead, closely followed by Shropshires and Southdowns. Leicesters and Lincolns were also stronger than usual.

In the following awards the lamb pens were made up of one ram lamb and three ewe lambs, bred by exhibitor. The open pens included one ram, two ewes one-year-old and under three, and two ewe lambs. The Canadian-bred pen consisted of the same age and numbers as in the open pen.

Cotswolds.—The Cotswold competition was scarcely as keen as last year, there being only two exhibitors. However, they filled the classes with typey, well-fitted individuals. Both championships were annexed by C. J. Shore of Glanworth. The winning aged ram and champion was an outstanding winner. Not only is he a big, thick fellow with plenty of scale, but he was particularly well covered and stood well on his feet. Shore's other entry was not so good on his feet. N. Park of Tavistock, was the only other exhibitor. His entry

in the scale ram lamb breeder competitor champion Awa Ram, s lamb, 1 Shore o Park. lamb, 1 on age Open p bred), Shore. Shore.

Leic were o While t the ent scarcely good on ram, a Dougl three o shearlin fit. Ju Exh & Son, Awa 2, Dou 3, Whi ram. E Ewe, o lamb: 1 ion ew Kelly; 2, Kelly 2, Whi Kelly.

Lin breed o showing year H Robson classes. type, o fairly o of cond a larg in ram to ewes Lee. 7 develop strong t

Awa 2 and Robson & Rob 3 and 4 Lee; 2 on shea & Rob 2, Lee 4, Patri

Shr classes only w of type necessity D. Lar rams. low-set covered rams J The wi aged h had a lamb c broad, had the was a p and th wool w shire 1 strong i a typey from honor a L. Skin he had or fitte Gibson

Awa Kelsey; 2, Lark Skinner ewe. 1 Ewe, sh lamb: 1 ewe, L 4, Kels 3 and Kelsey Spe tion fo Ram, a 5, Stob 4, Kno 4, Lark

bebud's Hero;
Cow, aged
Beauty 6th;
Larkin;
on Lillian
1, Fraleigh,
side of Larkin
; 4, Lowe &
Heifer, senior
Larkin Farm
th, and E. P.
Larkin Farm
Bowman, on
on Pride of
Sunny
k Pride 23rd.
rose of Larkin
; 3, Channon,
on Alloway
ve & Heibin,
Primrose of
; 2, Bowman;
animals, get
wen; 4, Lowe
one cow; 4,
annon. Four
Larkin; 2,
anon. Junior
4, Channon.
; 3, Lowe &
bull; Larkin,
and champion
or and grand
Middlebrook
Larkin, on

in the aged class stood well, but lacked somewhat in scale compared with the winner. In the shearing and ram lamb classes the honors were evenly divided. Both breeders brought out an extra good selection making competition close. Shore's winning aged ewe and champion has great scale and an ideal fleece.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Shore; 2, Park. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Shore; 2 and 4, Park. Ram lamb, 1 and 4, Park, 2 and 3, Shore. Champion ram, Shore on aged ram. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, Shore; 2 and 3, Park. Ewe, shearing, 1, 2 and 4, Shore; 3, Park. Ewe lamb, 1, Park; 2, 3 and 4, Shore. Champion ewe, Shore on aged ewe. Lamb, pen, 1 and 3, Shore; 2, Park. Open pen: 1 and 3, Shore; 2, Park. Pen, (Canadian bred), 1 and 3, Shore; 2, Park. Wether, 1 and 2, Shore. Four lambs get of one ram; 1, Park; 2 and 3, Shore.

Leicesters.—Three well known Leicester breeders were out in full force, thus making interesting classes. While the old stuff was equal in type and quality to the entries of last year the lambs on the whole were scarcely on a par, although there were several extra good ones. Whitlaw won the aged class with a beautiful ram, and Kelly secured the red ribbon on the shearing. Douglas was out strong in ewes winning first in all three classes and securing the championship on his shearing, a very typey ewe, well-covered and in splendid fit. Judge, J. M. Gardhouse of Weston.

Exhibitors.—W. A. Douglas, Caledonia. J. Kelly & Son, Shakespear. A. & W. Whitlaw, Guelph.

Awards.—Rams, two-shears: 1 and 3, Whitlaw; 2, Douglas. Ram, one-shear: 1, Kelly; 2 and 4 Douglas; 3, Whitlaw. Champion Ram: Whitlaw on two-shear ram. Ewe two shears: 1, 3 and 4, Douglas; 2, Whitlaw. Ewe, one-shear: 1, 3 and 4, Douglas; 2, Kelly. Ewe lamb: 1, Douglas; 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Whitlaw. Champion ewe, Douglas on shearing ewe. Lamb pen, 1 Kelly; 2, Douglas; 3, Whitlaw. Open pen, 1, Whitlaw; 2, Kelly; 3, Douglas. Pen (Canadian-bred), 1, Douglas; 2, Whitlaw; 3, Kelly. Wether under two-years, 1, Kelly.

Lincolns.—The Lincoln is a popular long-wooled breed of sheep which has not been making a strong showing at the National for several years past. This year H. M. Lee of Highgate, and J. H. Patrick and E. Robson of Ilderton, had seven or eight entries in all the classes. As both flocks were well up to standard in type, conformation and covering, the honors were fairly evenly divided. The entries were in the pink of condition and the judging was closely followed by a large crowd. Patrick and Robson had the best of it in rams, winning first in all classes, but when it came to ewes the tables were turned and the honors went to Lee. The champion ewe was Lee's yearling, a well developed ewe with excellent wool. Not only is she strong topped, but she stood well on her feet.

Awards.—Ram, aged, 1 and 4, Patrick & Robson; 2 and 3, Lee. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Patrick & Robson; 2 and 4, Lee. Ram lamb: 1 and 4, Patrick & Robson; 2 and 3, Lee. Champion Ram, Patrick & Robson on two-shear. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Lee; 3 and 4, Patrick & Robson. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Lee; 2 and 3, Patrick & Robson. Ewe, lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Lee; 4, Patrick & Robson. Champion ewe, Lee on shearing. Pen lambs: 1 and 3, Lee; 2 and 4, Patrick & Robson. Open pen: 1, 3 and 4, Patrick & Robson; 2, Lee. Pen, (Canadian-bred): 1 and 3, Lee; 2 and 4, Patrick & Robson. Wether: Lee.

Shropshires.—The keenest competition in the sheep classes was experienced in the Shropshire breed. Not only were the classes large but there was a uniformity of type and entries from the different flocks which necessitated decisions being made on fine points. J. D. Larkin, Queenston, was out strong in both ewes and rams. His winning aged ram was blocky, thick and low-set with a strong, evenly fleshed back and well covered head and legs. In a class of nine shearing rams J. R. Kelsey of Woodville, had first and third. The winner was much after the pattern of the winning aged ram and he stood well on his feet. Kelsey also had a particularly good fronted lamb at the top of the lamb class. He is a well-proportioned youngster with broad, strong back filling out well behind. Larkin had the winning aged and shearing ewe. The latter was a particularly well-covered ewe, with a good front and the shoulder blended well into the body. Her wool was of high quality conforming to the Shropshire breeders ideal. A. Knox of Caledonia, was strong in ewe lambs and carried away the red ribbon on a typey well made lamb. There were a baker's dozen from which to choose the winners, thus making the honor all the greater on account of the competition. L. Skinner of Tyrone, was also an exhibitor and while he had good sheep they were scarcely as well selected or fitted as those of the other breeders. Judge, Noel Gibson, Dundee, Illinois.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Larkin; 2, Knox; 3, Kelsey; 4, Skinner. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2, Larkin; 4, Knox. Ram lamb: 1, Kelsey; 2, Knox; 3, Skinner; 4, Larkin. Champion ram, Larkin, on aged ewe. Ewe, aged: 1, Larkin; 2, Knox; 3 and 4, Kelsey. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Larkin; 3 and 4, Knox. Ewe lamb: 1, Knox; 3, Kelsey; 2 and 4, Larkin. Champion ewe, Larkin, on shearing. Pen lambs: 1, Knox; 2 and 4, Kelsey; 3, Larkin. Open pen: 1, Larkin; 2, Knox; 3 and 4, Kelsey. Pen, Canadian bred, 1, Larkin; 2, Kelsey; 3, Knox; 4, Skinner.

Specials by American Shropshire Registry Association for sheep registered in American Association: Ram, aged: 1, Larkin; 2, Kelsey; 3, Skinner; 4, Knox; 5, Stobbs. Ram, shearing: 1 and 3, Kelsey; 2, Larkin; 4, Knox. Ram lamb: 1, Kelsey; 2, Knox; 3, Skinner; 4, Larkin. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 2, Larkin; 3, 4 and 5,

Knox. Ewe lamb: 1, Knox; 2 and 4, Larkin; 3, Kelsey; 5, Skinner. Pen lambs: 1, Knox; 2 and 4, Kelsey; 3, Larkin; 5, Skinner. Pen, three yearling rams: 1, Larkin; 2, Kelsey; 3, Knox; 4, Skinner. Pen three yearling ewes: 1, Larkin; 2, Knox; 3 and 5, Kelsey; 4, Skinner. Best showing by new exhibitor: 1, Knox; 2, Skinner.

Oxfords.—Last year, but one flock of Oxfords was out at the National, but this year over seventy head drawn from four flocks were out in the single classes. P. Arkell & Sons secured the lions share of the awards. Their entries were in the pink of condition and evidently great care had been taken in the selection of entries for the various classes. P. Arkell & Co. were runners-up in most classes. E. Barbour & Sons had more massive sheep, but there was a tendency to coarseness and the heads were not of recognized type. The entries from this flock carried an immense fleece. The awards were made by D. Johnston of Appin.

Exhibitors.—P. Arkell & Co., Teeswater; P. Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg, and K. Broadfoot, Allenford.

Awards.—Ram, two-shears: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Arkell & Co.; 4, Barbour. Ram, one-shear: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Arkell & Co.; 4, Barbour. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Broadfoot; 4, Barbour. Champion ram: Arkell & Son, on two-shear ram. Ewe, two shears: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Arkell & Co.; 4, Barbour. Ewe, one-shear: 1 and 3, Arkell & Son; 2, Arkell & Co.; 4, Barbour. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Son; 4, Broadfoot. Champion ewe: Arkell & Son, on two-shear ewe. Lamb pen: 1, Arkell & Son; 2, Broadfoot; 3, Barbour; 4, Arkell & Co. Open Pen: 1, Arkell & Son; 2, Barbour; 3, Arkell & Co. Pen (Canadian bred): 1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Arkell & Co.; 3, Barbour.

Southdowns.—The various Southdown classes were keenly contested by the pick of four flocks. Competition was, if anything, stronger than last year. C. Stobbs of Leamington had the winner and champion in the aged-ram class. He is a thick, blocky sheep with very desirable covering. Robt. McEwen, London, had two right good sires in this class. They are a pair of strongly topped, well-fleshed individuals. A. Knox of Caledonia, won first and second in the shearing class. They are splendid topped rams, but might be faulted for being a little high off the ground. J. D. Larkin, Queenston, had blockier, lower-set entries, but they were scarce as good on their feet. In the lamb class were several entries which were a little off type, and were not in fit. Knox had a good one at the top, but like his winner in the previous class, was not as low set as some breeders like. Honors in both aged and shearing ewe classes were keenly contested and McEwen had an extra good lamb which he won on and was in line for the championship. Noel Gibson was judge.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2 and 4, McEwen. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Knox; 3, Larkin; 4, McEwen. Ram lamb: 1, Knox; 2, 3 and 4, Larkin. Champion ram: Stobbs, on aged ram. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Larkin; 3, Knox; 4, McEwen. Ewe, shearing: 1, Knox; 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Larkin. Ewe lamb: 1, McEwen; 2, 3 and 4, Larkin. Champion ewe: Knox on shearing. Pen lambs: 1 Larkin; 2, McEwen; 3, Knox. Open pen: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin; 3, Knox. Pen Canadian bred: 1, McEwen; 2, Larkin; 3, Knox. Wether: 1 and 2, Knox.

Dorset Horned.—The Dorset Horned sheep were not behind the other breeds at the National. They made a good showing, in every class. C. Stobbs of Leamington, secured the bulk of honors with W. E. Wright and Son, Glanworth, J. F. Robertson, Acton, and M. Shantz, Ayr, nosing into the money in the various classes. Robertson had the winning aged ram, but was forced to give way in the championship contest to Stobbs' shearing. The former also had the prize lamb in a growthy, well-fitted youngster. The red and blue ribbons went to the Stobbs' flock in all the ewe classes. His lamb was made champion female. Most of the entries were in show form and showed the recognized breed type and fleece. W. H. Beattie of Wilton Grove was the judge.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 4, Robertson; 2, Wright, 3, Stobbs. Ram, shearing: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Robertson. Ram lamb: 1, Robertson; 2 and 3 Stobbs; 4, Shantz. Champion ram: Stobbs on shearing. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Robertson; 4, Wright. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, Robertson. Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, Robertson. Champion ewe, Stobbs, on lamb. Pen lambs: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Robertson; 4, Wright; Open pen: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Robertson; 4, Shantz. Pen (Canadian-bred): 1, Robertson; 2 Stobbs; 3 and 4, Wright; Wether: 1, Wright; 2 Robertson.

Hampshire Downs.—J. Kelly & Sons of Shakespear were out strong with Hampshires and succeeded in winning all the first individual classes and all but one in pens. Telfer Bros. of Paris, had excellent individuals in all the classes, and E. Barbour & Sons of Hillsburg had several entries. There was marked uniformity of type and conformation and the different flocks were well brought out.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1, Kelly; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Barbour. Ram lamb: 1 and 3, Kelly; 2, Telfer Bros.; 4, Barbour. Champion ram: Kelly. Ewe, aged: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3 and 4, Telfer Bros. Ewe, shearing: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Kelly. Ewe lamb: 1, Kelly; 2, 3 and 4, Telfer Bros. Champion ewe, Kelly. Pen lambs: 1 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 2 and 4, Kelly. Open pen, 1 and 3, Kelly; 2 and 4, Telfer Bros. Pen (Canadian-bred): 1 and 4, Kelly; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros. Wether: 1 and 2, Kelly; 3, Barbour.

Suffolk Downs.—Only two flocks of Suffolk com-

peted and in some classes the entries were not of particularly high order. However both Hastings Bros., of Guelph and J. Bowman of Guelph had typey, well-fitted entries in most classes. The honors were fairly well divided. Bowman secured the championship on his aged ram and Hastings had a similar winning with his aged ewe. R. H. Harding, Thorndale, was judge.

Awards.—Ram, aged: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2 and 4, Hastings. Ram, shearing: 1 and 2, Bowman; 3 and 4, Hastings. Ram lamb: 1 and 2, Hastings; 3, Bowman. Ewe, aged: 1 and 4, Hastings; 2 and 3, Bowman. Ewe, shearing: 1 and 4, Bowman; 2 and 3, Hastings. Ewe lamb: 1 and 3, Bowman; 2 and 4, Hastings. Pen lambs: 1, Bowman; 2, Hastings. Open pen: 1, Bowman; 2 and 3, Hastings. Pen, (Canadian-bred), Bowman. Wether: Hastings.

Cheviot.—This breed was represented by but one flock that of C. Stobbs, Leamington. He had worthy representatives of the breed in all the classes.

Romney.—The Romney is a comparatively new breed in Canada, but it has already demonstrated its right to consideration by sheep breeders. It looks like the Lincoln in some respects and is a big, strong, hardy breed, shearing a heavy fleece of high class wool. J. H. Patrick and E. Robson of Ilderton have several entries at the National.

Fruit and Vegetables.

The fruit and vegetable exhibits at the National were pronounced by all to be far ahead of last year, both in quantity and quality. Not only was the display good, but there was keen competition in all classes. The fruit evidently was much more carefully selected than on previous occasions, and the judges had no light task in awarding the prizes. Every class was well filled; in some of the single classes there were as high as twenty entries, and six and seven entries were quite common in the variety group classes. There was practically no cull stuff. This applied to vegetables as well as to fruit. The weather during the show was more favorable than usual; the comparatively cool temperature tended to make the fruit stand up better than when the temperature is hot and humid. E. F. Palmer, of Jordan Station, made the awards on peaches, plums, pears and grapes; W. F. Kydd and W. L. Hamilton judged the apples (collections, plates and groups); and P. J. Carey made the awards on baskets.

Poultry at the Canadian National.

The entries of poultry at the Canadian National went over the top this year. It was thought that when the five-thousand mark was passed last year that the show would not extend much farther, but this year 6,120 entries were made, and now poultry enthusiasts are looking to the entries reaching the 10,000 mark in the near future. Large suction fans installed in the building helped to keep it sweet and cool. There was an absence of odor or dust, which are so pronounced in a building filled with poultry. Judging by the quality of the birds, this has been a good year for poultrymen. There was a finish to the vast majority of the birds, both in flesh and plumage. A few, however, were undersized and off color. No poultryman should miss the exhibit at the C. N. E. There is a splendid opportunity to study type in the birds, and also to get a line on breeding stock for the coming season. There were 3,745 single entries in poultry; 105 pens; 1,366 pigeons; 195 canaries; 605 rabbits; 87 covies; and 17 miscellaneous. Barred Plymouth Rocks were out in large numbers, there being 40 cocks; 17 hens; 38 cockerels; and 23 pullets. Buff Orpingtons were next in line with a total entry of 110. Single-comb Reds had an entry of 98, and White Wyandottes an entry of 78. Single-comb White Leghorns led in the number of entries with 159. Water fowl and turkeys also made a good showing.

The pigeons, canaries and rabbits attracted a good deal of attention from the old as well as the young folk. Pigeons of every known variety and type were on exhibition, and were viewed with longing eyes by many a small boy. The showing of rabbits was particularly large. Everything in the building was kept in good order by H. H. Dowton, the Superintendent, and the sanitary condition of the building had a lot to do with the health of the birds during confinement.

Grain and Sheaves.

Field Crop Competitions.—The entries under this classification were not numerous; however, the grain was well graded, thus making a choice sample. Considerable trouble had been taken in putting up most of the sheaves. These entries were from winners in the crop competition. The awards in the different sections were as follows:

Grain and Sheaves.—OATS, division 1: 1, R. P. Riley, Millford Bay; 2, H. L. Goltz, Bardville. Division 2: 1, Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon; 2, H. R. Seymour; 3, R. A. Scott, Norwood; 4, J. L. Moor, Bellamys. Division 3: 1, McCowan Bros., Scarboro; 2, Andrew Schmidt, Milday; 3, S. W. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg; 4, John McDermid, Lucknow. SHEAVES, division 1: 1, Fletcher Walker, Royston; 2, H. L. Goltz; 3, J. Short, Cravenhurst; 4, R. P. Riley. Division 2: 1, John Lean, Cameronhurst; 4, R. P. Riley. Division 2: 1, John Lean, Cameron; 2, Thos. Cosh; 3, Thompson Bros., Indian River; 4, M. M. Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon. Division 3: 1, McCowan Bros.; 2, S. W. Bingham & Son; 3, Geo. E. Wood, Cainsville; 4, A. Schmidt.

FALL WHEAT.—Division 2: 1, D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon. Division 3: 1, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt. SHEAVES.—Division 2: 1, D. Hetherington; 2, Thos. Kingsboro, Dunsford; 3, Jas. N. Taylor, Dunsford.

Division 3: 1, Geo. S. Poole, Harley. SPRING WHEAT.—Division 2: 1, Samuel McMillan, Cobden. Division 3: Robert Watson, Woodbridge. SHEAVES.—Division 2: 1, A. Hartford, Stirling. Division 3: 1, W. P. Johnston, Stouffville; 2, Robt. Watson.

Junior Farmers' Judging Competition.

An interesting feature at the Canadian National Exhibition was the Young Farmers' Judging Competition in heavy horses, beef cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and roots, and fruit and vegetables. These competitions were held on Wednesday and Thursday, September 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the management of the Canadian National. The exhibition management offered prizes amounting to \$1,500, in addition to giving the contestants a luncheon and reserved seats on the grand stand for the evening performance. Each contestant had the privilege of entering one class of live stock, including poultry, and either roots and grain or fruit and vegetables. There were 177 contestants, all farmers' sons. Practically every county in the Province was represented. Those in charge of the competition selected stock that gave the boys an opportunity to show their ability as judges. The classes were not easy by any means, but they were fair. The placing counted for fifty points, and the reasons fifty points. While the majority of the boys made good placings, some gave very poor reasons, showing that their placings were more or less of a guess. The best judge is the one who can give logical reasons for his placings, even though his judgment differs from that of those in charge. These competitions are a good thing; they are a training-school for judges, and it is reasonable to expect that with the work done with these competitions, both at the large exhibitions and at the winter classes conducted by the District Representatives, there will be plenty of capable judges in the near future.

In the competition held at Toronto there were sixteen contestants in fruit and vegetables. The possible score was 900. In grain and roots, the possible score was 300, and there were thirty-five contestants. There were only nine in the poultry competition, and the possible score was 300. With the five classes of live stock, 200 was the possible score. In swine there were sixteen contestants, sheep fifteen, dairy cattle forty, heavy horses twenty-two, and beef cattle forty-four. The following is a list of the winners, together with the county they represented, and the score made:

Fruits and Vegetables: 1, Stanley Merrill, Lambeth, Middlesex, 731½; 2, F. A. Lockwood, Mt. Brydges, Middlesex, 724; 3, Ernest Beamer, R. R. 1, Ridgeville, Welland, 703½; 4, William Hansler, Ridgeville, Welland, 703; 5, Harry B. Daboll, Ridgeville, Welland, 600; 6, L. A. Squire, R.R.4, Bowmanville, Durham, 675; 7, W. L. Pack, R.R.1, Byron, Middlesex, 672; 8, T. B. Barrett, Port Dover, Norfolk, 658; 9, Howard A. Jamieson, Camborne, Northumberland, 655; 10, Leigh Corbett, R.R. 3, Port Dover, Norfolk, 648; 11, W. Lloyd Snowden, R. R. 3, Bowmanville, Durham, 634; 12, A. E. Whitfield, R. R. 3, Dundas, Wentworth, 624; 13, Gordon Ryan, Courtland, Norfolk, 623½; 14, Norman Lewenstein, R. R. 3, Delhi, Norfolk, 615; 15, H. M. Gray, Puslinch, Wentworth, 559; 16, Robert McRuer, Ayr, Waterloo, 545.

Grain and Roots: 1, A. D. Ferguson, R. R. 3, Galt; Waterloo, 255; 2, John Hurd, Jr., Grimsby, Lincoln, 249; 3, B. A. Wilson, R. R. 5, Woodville, Victoria, 242; 4, Fred. M. Snyder, R. R. 1, Waterloo, Waterloo, 237; 5, Walter Dawson, South Monaghan, Durham, 226; 6, J. A. Clemens, R. R. 1, Hespeler, Waterloo, 223; 7, Murray Smith, R. R. 1, Woodville, Victoria, 220; 8, Chas. B. Boynton, Dollar, York, 219; 9, Arthur Crowhurst, Port Hope, Durham, 213½; 10, Herbert Kane, R. R. 2, Gormley, York, 213; 11, L. Stanley Chapman, Orono, Durham, 210; 12, Fred. M. Crowe, Lakefield, Peterboro, 203; 13, Milton W. Staples, Orono, Durham, 201½; 14, Michael Unverzagt, R. R. 3, Delhi, Norfolk, 201; 15, Arnold Kicksion, Janetville, Durham, 200; 16, Lorne B. Webber, R. R. 1, Waterloo, Waterloo, 199.

Poultry: 1, Ernest Beamer, R. R. 1, Beamsville, Lincoln, 222; 2, Reg. Hicks, Beamsville, Lincoln, 190; 3, Arthur Wilson, R. R. 1, Perrytown, Durham, 183; 4, Arthur Crowhurst, Port Hope, Durham, 170; 5, William Hansler, Ridgeville, Welland, 164; 6, Michael Unverzagt, R. R. 3, Delhi, Norfolk, 163; 7, Harry B. Daboll, Ridgeville, Welland, 137; 8, Gordon Ryan, Courtland, Norfolk, 96; 9, Ernest Kohl, Delhi, R. R. 3, Norfolk, 85.

Swine: 1, Russell Templar, Butford, Brant, 185½; 2, Chas. B. Boynton, Dollar, York, 185; 3, Oscar Lerch, R. R. 2, Preston, Waterloo, 176; 4, Leonard E. Burton, R. R. 2, Preston, Waterloo, 164½; 5, James Beaton, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Wentworth, 164; 6, R. B. Ness, Howick, Que., 158; 7, Stanley Merrill, Lambeth, Middlesex, 155; 8, Fred. Ireson, Locust Hill, Ontario, 142; 9, Albert Whitefield, R. R. 3, Dundas, Wentworth, 135; 10, Ira Glasgow, Lambeth, Middlesex, 133; 11, Gordon MacKay, Locust Hill, Ontario, 127; 12, Elmer L. H. Waite, Streetsville, Peel, 117; 13, Garnet Woolsey, Freelon, Wentworth, 80; 14, Howard Stryker, R. R. 1, Hespeler, Waterloo, 77; 15, John Hurd, Jr., Grimsby, Lincoln, 68.

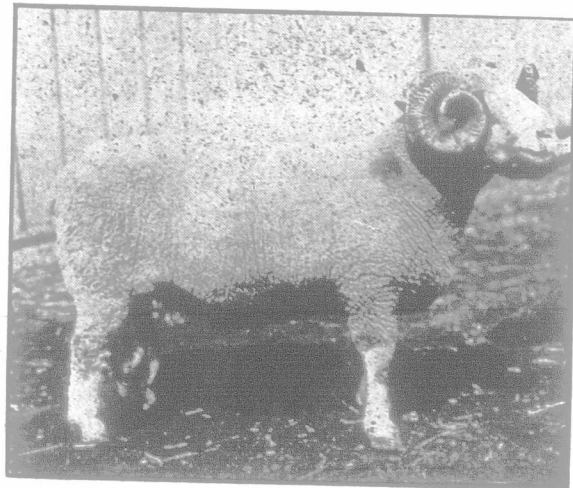
Sheep: 1, Murray Smith, R. R. 1, Woodville, Victoria, 164; 2, Clifford Clarkson, Weston, York, 162; 3, B. A. Wilson, Woodville, R. R. 5, Victoria, 150; 4, Walter Dawson, South Monaghan, Durham, 155; 5, Geo. A. Gilroy, Keswick, York, 151; 6, Elmo Riddle, Wilsonville, Norfolk, 139; 7, Leslie Clarkson, Weston, York, 138; 8, Edgar A. Currie, R. R. 1, Woodville,

Victoria, 137; 9, R. I. Fallis, Millbrook, Durham, 135; 10, Kenneth Parker, Glanford Station, Wentworth, 112; 11, J. Henry Packham, R. R. 1, Caistor Centre, Lincoln; 109; 12, Wm. Pugh, R. R. 1, Locust Hill, Ontario, 96; 13, J. Harold Cameron, Alton, Peel, 95; 14, Frank Barrett, R. R. 1, Port Dover, Norfolk, 88; 15, R. H. Packham, R. R. 1, Caistor Centre, Lincoln, 77.

Dairy Cattle: 1, T. A. Trick, R. R. 3, Clinton, Huron, 182; 2, R. Neill Bisconnette, Stirling, Hastings, 181; 3, H. F. Collard, R. R. 1, Unionville, York, 180; 4, W. M. A. Hume, R. R. 3, Campbellford, Northumberland, 173; 5, Douglas H. Hart, R. R. 3, Woodstock, Oxford, 172; 6, Harley Wilson, R. R. 4, Hamilton, Wentworth, 171; 7, Roy Thompson, R. R. 3, Glanford, Wentworth, 170; 8, Wilfred Holden, R. R. 2, Markham, York, 169; 9, W. L. Pack, R. R. 1, Byron, Middlesex, 168; 10, Vernon H. Peacock, Campbellcroft, Durham, 167; 11, E. Wardlaw, R. R. 3, Weston, York, 165; 12, T. Richard Maxwell, R. R. 1, Streetsville, Peel, 163; 13, Hugh G. Michell, R. R. 3, Claremont, Ontario, 160; 14, Percy Usher, Edgeley, York, 158; 15, Harold Stonehouse, Weston, York, 157; 16, Leigh Corbett, R. R. 3, Port Dover, Norfolk, 153.

Heavy Horses: 1, Oscar Cox, Todmorden, York, 194; 2, Hubert McCaugherty, Streetsville, Peel, 185; 3, Howard Jaffray, Bolton, Peel, 168; 4, Morley F. Moynes, R. R. 1, Cameron, Victoria, 158; 5, John Torrance, R. R. 1, Markham, York, 155; 6, L. A. Squire, R. R. 4, Bowmanville, Durham, 151; 7, F. G. McPhail, R. R. 4, Galt, Waterloo, 146½; 8, E. Jerome, R. R. 4, Glanford St'n., Wentworth, 146; 9, Victor J. Bonham, Streetsville, Peel, 141; 10, Herbert Peacock, Jarvis, Haldimand, 315; 11, Douglas S. Redpath, R. R. 1, Camborne, Northumberland, 133; 12, Leslie W. Turnbull, R. R. 3, Galt, Waterloo, 130; 13, Milton W. Staples, Orono, Durham, 127; 14, Chas. O. Peart, Hagersville, Haldimand, 126; 15, Ralph B. Henry Keswick, York, 124; 16, J. Smuck, Glanford, Wentworth, 114.

Beef Cattle: 1, Fred. M. Snyder, R. R. 1, Waterloo, 188; 2, Allan Bolsdon, R. R. 2, Markham, York, 169; 3, J. J. R. McCague, Gormley, York, 162; 4, Stewart A. Brown, Shedden, Elgin, 158; 5, Lorne B. Weber, R. R. 1, Waterloo, Waterloo, 157; 6, D. J. Lerch, Preston, Waterloo, 156; 7, Charles E. Langdon, R. R. 3, Port Hope, Durham, 155; 8, Chas. Purnell, Puslinch, R. R. 3, Wentworth, 151; 9, Duncan A. Brown, Shedden, Elgin, 148; 10, Earl Wyse, R. R. S. Puslinch, Wentworth, 147½; 11, A. D. Ferguson, R. R. S., Galt, Waterloo, 147; 12, W. E. Snowden, R. R. 3, Bowmanville, Durham, 146; 13, W. Watson, R. R. 1, Galt, Wentworth, 145; 14, R. C. Armstrong, R. R. 1, Teeswater, Bruce, 144½; 15, Wm. S. O'Neil, R. R. 2, Denfield, Middlesex, 144; 16, Howard A. Kamieson, Camborne, Northumberland, 143.



Champion Dorset Horned Ram.
Shown at Toronto by C. Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.

The House Opens an Indemnity Session.

Whether the third session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada will go down in history as one of very great importance is extremely doubtful, notwithstanding that the Peace Treaty will doubtless be approved. The ratification of the Peace Treaty is, in fact, the only visible evidence of the necessity for a session at all since this constitutes the only work of the session that could not be postponed until another session, or for that matter indefinitely. Several matters left over from last session are not mentioned at all in the Speech from the Throne. Reference is, indeed, made to "other matters" besides the ratification of the treaty, but more, we fancy, to cover possible contingencies than because of actual legislation held in mind by the Government. So far the sittings of the House have been confined to the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the actual discussion of the treaty being postponed by mutual consent of both Government and Opposition until Monday, September 8, on condition that it be continued no longer than Thursday of the same week. In the meantime short sittings are filled with entirely useless speeches.

What the House will do after the treaty is ratified is most difficult to surmise, except for one sure guess. That is that a session of thirty-one days will be eked out in some way or other. Thirty-one days is the statutory requirement in order that members may qualify for a sessional indemnity of twenty-five hundred dollars. Should the session only last thirty days each

member could only draw twenty dollars per day in addition to travelling expenses, a proposition as foreign to possibility as that more than sixty per cent. of the members are worth this much. This session may very aptly be termed an indemnity session, because with another regular session coming on in February or thereabouts it is idle to argue that the fate of nations would be altered were Canada to refuse to allow Great Britain to ratify the peace articles until then. If Bouninot, the recognized authority on parliamentary procedure is correct, the leader of the Opposition may be particularly favored of fortune in the year of our Lord 1919, for we read that he is entitled to a sessional allowance, in addition to his indemnity, of seven thousand dollars. Thus he is the possible recipient of the very handsome sum of nineteen thousand dollars for his year's work, provided the House can develop the hardihood to hang out for the full thirty-one days. However, we hardly fancy that Mr. McKenzie's honest Presbyterianism would countenance such rapid worldly progress, notwithstanding his Scotch ancestry. Sir Robert Borden with a possible seventeen thousand might well feel peeved and threaten to resign. We do not object to adequate indemnities for members and believe twenty-five hundred to be little enough to command the right men, but camouflaging the issue with extra sessions is not straight-forward business.

A matter bearing directly upon the former movement in Ontario was brought up on Tuesday by Sir Sam Hughes, and again on Thursday by J. A. Armstrong, South York. It had reference to a statement reported to have been made by McMillan, a well-known organizer for the U. F. O., and a political nominee for the local legislature. This statement was to the effect that "30,000 names (of men who never enlisted) had been added to the pay lists overseas at a cost of some \$30,000,000 to the Canadian people," and, if reported correctly, may yet cause its author considerable unpleasantness, if not actual difficulty, especially since, "if he is not prepared to substantiate his statements, the matter will have to be dealt with in the proper way," according to the Minister of Militia, who says he has no personal knowledge of the matter. We hope this statement will be proven incorrectly reported, for useless as Mr. McMillan is to the U. F. O., the statement, if actually made and proven false, as it must be, will do great harm to the movement. No possible good can accrue to anyone from the use of wild statements made merely to agitate the people.

Another matter promising interesting developments will appear on the order paper on Monday, Sept. 8, in the form of questions as to whether soldiers of the Siberian Expeditionary Force were forced on board ships at Victoria, B. C., at the point of the bayonet; and as to whether other soldiers who had not voluntarily enlisted for service in Siberia were court-martialed and sentenced to hard labor.

Aside from these matters there is nothing worthy of space to report. Neither the new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C., nor the new Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Henry Drayton, are occupying seats in the House. Dr. Tolmie should be almost certain to be re-elected, possibly by acclamation, from his former constituency, Victoria City, B.C., and is fast getting into harness with his new duties at Ottawa. Two ministers not present last session are in the House now, namely, Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice.

Crop Estimates in Manitoba.

On August 30 the Manitoba Department of Agriculture made a report on crop conditions in that Province and state that farm work is a full month earlier than usual. A great many correspondents believe that the heat did more harm to the crops than was wrought by the rust; this is more true of the western than of the eastern side of the Province.

"The average of all the estimates as to yields as reported below is as follows: Wheat a little over 15 bus.; oats about 38 bus.; barley 23 bus. Wheat grades generally will not be high. Perhaps the most disappointing crop all round is late barley. Reports as to potatoes vary a great deal, but are not generally above the average. In the eastern side of the Province some correspondents report plenty of hay and straw to spare, while there will not be quite enough for the stock on hand in the southwestern corner of the Province."

Western Fair Gets a Good Start.

A large number of carpenters have been working overtime in an effort to provide accommodation for the enormous entry of live stock at the Western Fair. As we go to press everything looks favorable for a record Exhibition at London this year. General Sir Arthur Currie was present on Monday and officially declared the Fair open. Crowds came early and nothing short of a deluge, such as occurred last year, can prevent the Western Fair recording an unprecedented success. All the agricultural departments, particularly live stock, show considerable expansion and new records in both attendance and exhibits should be made this year.

The Prince at the Plowing Match.

Arrangements are being made made for the Prince of Wales to attend the Plowing Match to be held at Chatham on October 21, 22 and 23. It is expected that he will be present on the 22nd, the big day.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 4. Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,475	7,736	7,565	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$14.50	1,320	948	1,595	\$20.00	\$17.50	\$22.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,936	1,510	2,030	13.50	13.65	13.75	1,279	653	888	16.00	15.60	16.00
Montreal (East End)	2,240	1,415	1,862	13.50	13.65	13.75	624	573	546	16.00	15.00	16.00
Winnipeg	12,233	7,346	10,563	11.85	14.50	13.50	1,088	413	599	12.00	13.00	13.00
Calgary	4,785	2,906	7,728	11.00	13.00	11.75	884	113		12.50		10.25
Edmonton	1,707	1,651	1,544	10.00	13.50	11.00	326	150	169	9.50	8.50	10.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	1918	Aug. 28
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,113	3,621	6,082	\$21.25	\$20.00	\$21.75	6,874	3,485	8,736	\$15.00	\$17.75	\$16.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,215	1,916	1,147	21.75	20.00	21.75	4,755	1,272	3,689	14.00	17.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	1,039	985	1,162	21.75	20.00	21.75	2,646	1,478	1,738	14.00	17.00	15.50
Winnipeg	1,396	2,375	1,106	19.50	19.00	20.00	1,006	1,334	1,228	14.50	16.50	14.50
Calgary	665	1,489	974	18.00	19.00	19.75	231	1,806	1,034	12.50	14.00	13.00
Edmonton	113	343	285	18.25	18.20	19.25	112	180	191	12.25	12.50	12.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Heavy offerings on the Monday market were responsible for a slow trade and a decline in prices ranging from 25 to 50 cents per hundred on all grades of cattle. Over six thousand head were on sale, and of that number Eastern Ontario supplied the majority. The few loads of good butcher cattle offered, were shipped in from points in Western Ontario. The market on Monday was very slow and fully twenty hundred cattle remained unsold at the close of the day. On Tuesday, trading was inactive but was revived on Wednesday when prices on many grades looked fully 25 cents per hundred higher. Trading was inclined to be slow again on Thursday but quotations remained steady. There continues an unreasonably heavy run of light eastern cattle, and were it not for the American distributing centres which have been absorbing it, approximately twenty hundred weekly, the local trade would have been continually congested with the class of stock referred to. Owing to the shortage and high prices of feeding stuffs, Ontario farmers are buying feeder cattle very sparingly, shipments up to date being only 30 per cent. of the volume of those of the previous few years. Only a few heavy cattle were on sale with nothing of really choice quality offered and \$14.25 per hundred purchased the best grades, while most of the weighty stock moved from \$13.50 to \$13.75 per hundred. For steers of good quality ranging in weight from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds as high as \$13.75 per hundred was paid, while the majority of the sales were made from \$12.50 to \$13.25 per hundred; medium grades changed hands from \$11.50 to \$12.25. Handy-weight butcher steers and heifers sold as high as \$13 for a few small lots, while baby beef commanded \$15, and several straight loads \$12.50 per hundred. Medium quality handy-weights sold from \$10 to \$11 and most of the week's receipts which were of common stock, from \$7 to \$9.50 per hundred. Good to choice cows met a fairly active inquiry and a few choice cows were sold at \$11 per hundred, good cows from \$9.50 to \$10.25, and common to medium from \$7 to \$8.50. Bulls sold up to \$10.50 for good quality, with bologna bulls at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stockers and feeders met with a fair inquiry, a good class of stockers being purchased at prices ranging from \$10 to \$11.50. The calf market dropped to the extent of \$2 to \$3 per hundred. Buffalo quotations charted the course of the local calf trade during the past few months, and with a break in prices there, a sympathetic decline has followed at Toronto. Speculators for the Buffalo trade operated to a limited extent only, during the past week. On Monday, \$20 was paid for two or three calves, but for the balance of the week, \$18.50 was the top quotation, while unsorted lots sold from \$15 to \$17, and common calves from \$9 to \$12. The lamb market was \$1.50 per hundred lower, \$15 taking top quality. The market reached the \$15 level on Monday and remained fairly stationary throughout the remainder of the week. Straight loads sold generally from \$14 to \$14.50 per hundred. Sheep quotations remain unchanged.

TORONTO					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	104	\$13.50	\$13.00-13.75	\$14.50					
STEERS good	433	13.00	12.50-13.50	14.00	80	\$12.90	\$12.25-13.50	\$13.50	
1,000-1,200 common	97	11.25	10.75-11.75	12.50					
STEERS good	896	12.17	11.50-12.50	13.00	86	11.00	10.00-12.00	12.00	
700-1,000 common	1,031	9.45	8.25-10.25	10.50	229	8.00	6.75-9.00	10.00	
HEIFERS good	793	12.13	11.50-12.75	13.25	7	10.00	9.00-10.50	10.50	
fair	367	9.92	9.25-10.50	12.00	26	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	
common	507	7.70	7.00-8.50	9.00	236	6.75	6.00-7.50	7.75	
COWS good	443	9.75	9.25-10.50	11.00	25	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.50	
common	1,298	7.66	7.00-8.50	8.50	155	6.75	6.00-7.50	8.50	
BULLS good	181	9.80	9.25-10.50	1.075					
common	234	7.90	7.00-8.50	9.50	907	6.00	5.50-6.50	6.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	517	5.48	5.00-6.00	6.00	144	5.25	5.00-5.50	5.50	
OXEN					11				
CALVES veal	1,332	16.25	15.00-18.00	20.00	183	13.50	12.00-15.00	16.00	
grass					1,096	8.25	8.00-8.50	8.25	
STOCKERS good	682	9.47	9.00-10.50	10.50					
450-800 fair	677	8.05	7.50-9.00	9.25					
FEEDERS good	233	10.85	10.25-11.50	11.50					
800-1,100 fair									
HOGS selects	6,720	20.50	20.25-21.25	21.25	1,115	21.50	21.25-21.75	21.75	
heavy					3				
(fed and watered) lights	543	18.50	18.25-19.25	19.25	74	19.50	19.25-19.75	21.25	
sows	203	17.80	17.50-19.25	19.25	46	16.50	16.25-17.25	17.25	
stags	3	15.90	15.25-16.25	16.25	7				
LAMBS good	5,678	14.35	14.00-15.00	15.00	1,434	12.50	12.00-13.00	14.00	
common	789	12.90	12.00-13.50	13.50	2,928	10.50	10.00-11.00	12.00	
SHEEP heavy	76	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00					
light	303	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00	176	7.75	7.50-8.00	8.00	
common	152	6.93	6.00-8.00	8.00	217	7.00	7.00-	7.00	

Hogs were again lower in price, \$20.75 being paid for fed-and-watered hogs on Monday and for the balance of the week \$20.25 was the quotation. Local prices are now below those of Buffalo, and the trend of the market there will dictate prices to be paid at Toronto as hogs are now being shipped from the Toronto market to Buffalo on speculation. Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 28, Canadian packing houses purchased 408 calves, 4,922 butcher cattle; 6,688 hogs and 6,373 lambs. Local butchers purchased 534 calves; 401 butcher cattle, 115 hogs and 1,911 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 8 calves, 395 stockers, 162 feeders, 195 hogs, 114 sheep and 326 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 566 calves, 1,605 butcher cattle, 270 stockers, and 589 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 28, inclusive, were: 208,056 cattle, 47,869 calves, 241,220 hogs and 72,522 sheep; compared with 166,879 cattle, 43,108 calves, 231,417 hogs and 38,673 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

The offering of live stock on the two Yards during the week amounted to forty-two hundred cattle, nineteen hundred calves, seventy-four hundred sheep and

twenty-two hundred and eighty-five hogs. Of the cattle receipts nearly one-half consisted of bulls, and among these were many straight car lots of small stuff frequently containing from thirty to thirty-six bulls to the car. The best load of steers averaged eleven hundred and ten pounds per head and was sold at \$13.50 per hundred. One small lot of good steers changed hands at \$13 per hundred, and twenty-four head containing two or three good heifers and averaging nine hundred and seventy-five pounds per head, sold at \$11.75; most of the good cattle were sold within the prices mentioned. Some light steers weighing from six hundred to seven hundred pounds each, were sold from \$6.75 to \$7.50 per hundred. Quotations on common cattle were off 50 cents to \$1.25 per hundred, the cut in price being particularly noticeable in sales of common bulls. Cows sold from \$6 to \$7.50 for the common grade, but good quality stock sold well, one young cow being weighed up at \$10.50. Bulls sold from \$5.25 to \$7.50, most of the sales being made from \$6 to \$6.50. The calf market remained steady with the previous week's prices, \$16 being the top price. Most of the good calves were sold from \$14 to \$15, and grass calves from \$8 to \$8.50.

Sheep and lambs were lower to the extent of \$2.00 to \$4.00 per hundred. The best lambs changed hands generally

at from \$12.50 to \$13, and at a top of \$14. Common lambs were sold at \$10 per hundred. Sheep were weighed up from \$7 to \$8, most of the sales being made at \$7 to \$7.50.

Owing to the severe decline in prices during the last few weeks, the offering of hogs was small. A number of sales were made at \$22 per hundred for selects, off cars. Lots containing a percentage of light hogs sold from \$20 to \$21.50 as to quality, while sows were from \$4 to \$5 lower in price than selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 28, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 609 calves, 86 cannors and cutters, 717 bulls, 1,177 butcher cattle, 975 sheep, and 3,438 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 276 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 28, inclusive, were: 26,823 cattle, 57,286 calves, 56,715 hogs and 27,119 sheep; compared with 27,618 cattle, 52,547 calves, 44,418 hogs and 21,275 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending August 28, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 481 calves, 1,729 butcher cattle, 878 hogs and 1,738 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 65 calves, and 284 hogs. Shipments to

Manitoba.

Department of Agriculture in that Province month earlier than what the Province believes that the man was wrought by western than of the

ates as to yields as eat a little over 15 bus. Wheat grades the most disappointing reports as to potatoes rally above the average Province some corn and straw to spare, high for the stock on of the Province."

Good Start.

have been working commodation for the the Western Fair. looks favorable for a his year. General Monday and officially is came early and s occurred last year, ing an unprecedented departments, parti- ble expansion and d exhibits should be

Swing Match.

made for the Prince Match to be held at It is expected that big day.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Established 1855

Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000
Over 100 Branches

Open a Savings Account With The Molsons Bank.

And pay your accounts by cheque. You avoid the risk of carrying sums of money, and the cheque is an absolute receipt. Interest allowed on deposits.

United States' points consisted of 102 butcher cattle.

The total receipts from January 1 to August 28, inclusive, were: 29,573 cattle, 41,072 calves, 38,305 hogs and 21,880 sheep; compared with 25,359 cattle, 38,980 calves, 28,104 hogs and 15,163 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg.

There was a heavy run of medium and common cattle, the total receipts being approximately ten hundred more than during the previous week, and as a consequence, the market was unsettled with prices slightly shaded. Local packers were indifferent purchasers, and southern buyers figured in the majority of the sales made. 6,300 head, consisting mostly of heavy feeders, were shipped off the yards to the St. Paul and Chicago markets; 320 good feeders were railed for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 95 stockers of medium grading were shipped to Devil's Lake, Illinois, and 73 feeders to Neponset, Illinois. Stockers and feeders sold on an active market despite the fact that prices were reduced by about \$1 per hundred. Choice feeders sold from \$9.50 to \$11, and stockers from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 8, numbered 260 cars, 4,799 cattle, 566 calves, 2,180 hogs, 3,700 sheep and lambs. Trade in cattle active at last week's closing quotations. Top, \$14.50 per cwt. for twenty steers, average weight 1,275 lbs. each. Cows steady, tops \$10.50 to \$11.10. Bulls steady. Calves strong, tops \$19 to \$21. Sheep steady, choice \$9; lambs \$14 to \$15 per cwt. Hogs, \$19.75 to \$20, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.93 to \$1.99; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$1.99 to \$2.05. No. 3, spring, per car lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$2.30; No. 2 northern, \$2.27; No. 3 northern, \$2.23. Manitoba Barley.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3, \$1.33½; No. 4 C. W., \$1.29; rejected, \$1.22½; feed, \$1.22½. Oats.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3 C. W., 87¾c.; extra No. 1 feed, 87c.; No. 1 feed, 86¾c.; No. 2 feed, 85¾c. Barley, (according to freights outside), malting, \$1.31 to \$1.35. Peas.—(According to freights outside) No. 2, nominal. Buckwheat (according to freights outside), No. 2, nominal. Rye (according to freights outside), No. 2, nominal. Flour.—Manitoba, Government standard, \$11, Toronto, Ontario; (in jute bags, prompt shipment). Government standard, \$10.20; Montreal, Toronto. Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included.—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, bag, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Hay.—(Track, Toronto), No. 1 per ton, \$23 to \$25; mixed, per ton, \$10 to \$19. Straw.—(Track, Toronto), car lots per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green,

flats, 35c.; calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$11 to \$13; sheep, \$3 to \$4; lamb skins, and shearings, \$2 to \$3.

Country Market.—Beef hides, flat, cure, 35c.; green, 30c. to 32c.; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmers' stock, 35c. to 40c.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.; cakes, No. 1, 12c. to 13c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 59c. to 60c. Medium coarse, 50c.; coarse, 42c. Wool, washed, fine, 75c.; medium, 70c.; coarse, 65c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—The market for butter was firm at slightly higher quotations, choice creamery pound prints selling at 55c. to 58c., and best dairy at 47c. to 49c. per pound. Dealers state that they are paying 52½c. to 53c. at country points for fresh-made creamery pound prints, 38c. to 40c. for best dairy butter.

Eggs.—Trade in eggs was active, and prices ranged somewhat higher; new-laid selling at 55c. to 56c., and selects in cartons at 59c. to 60c. per dozen.

Pure lard was a steady trade at 37c. per lb. in tierces; a couple of dealers quoted 37½c. In pound prints it sold for 38½c. to 39c.

Smoked Meats.—The anticipated decline in the price of smoked meats did not materialize, but as the price of live hogs commenced to decline about three weeks ago, prices should drop during the next few days.

Poultry.—There was a good steady trade for fat hens, and choice, well-finished spring chickens, but thin hens are hard to sell; spring chickens, 2 to 3 lbs. each, were not wanted at any price. Ducks were a slow trade at unchanged quotations. The following quotations are for live weight, delivered, Toronto: Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28c. to 29c.; old hens, over 6 lbs., 30c.; old hens, over 5 lbs., 26c.; old hens, 3½ to 5 lbs., 25c. per lb.; old roosters, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; spring ducks, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c. to 22c. per lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The market for fruits and vegetables has been fairly brisk, for the bulk of the offerings as receipts were not quite so heavy as during the week previous.

Peaches were received in smaller quantities, and prices showed a slight advance.

Apples came forward in larger quantities, and prices were somewhat lower.

Pears were decidedly lower, as receipts were heavy, but plums were firm at higher prices.

Tomatoes were received in large quantities, and prices declined to 30c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes are still on the downward trend, and are now selling at \$2.50 to \$2.65 per bag.

Wholesale Quotations.

Apples.—40c. to 90c. per 11-qt. basket; \$6 to \$7.50 per bbl. for No. 1's and No. 2's; \$3.50 per bbl. for No. 3's.

Peaches.—60c. to \$1.15 per 6-qt.; 75c. to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.

Pears.—35c. to 65c. per 6-qt.; 40c. to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Plums.—\$1.25 to \$1.75 per 11-quart basket.

Corn.—15c. to 25c. per dozen.

Celery.—50c. to \$1.25 per doz. bunches.

Cucumbers.—25c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket.

Gerkins.—75c. to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Egg plant.—75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Onions.—Imported, \$4.50 to \$5.25 per 100-lb. sack; domestic, 60c. to 75c. per 11-qt.; pickling onions, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Parsley.—50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Peppers.—Sweet, 75c. to \$1.00 per 11-qt.; red, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, \$2.65 to \$2.75 per bag.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values for Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, September 6: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100½ to 100¼; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100¾ to 100¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 102 to 102½; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 103¾ to 104½; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 105 to 105½.

Protection and Profit



When money is in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank, it is absolutely safe from loss, as far as you are concerned. All the time it is here, it is earning interest—so that the bank actually pays you to let it take care of your money. Don't carry unneeded sums on your person or hide them at home. Protect them against loss, theft and fire by opening a savings account.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 119 Branches in Ontario, 37 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 27 Branches in Manitoba, 41 Branches in Saskatchewan, 69 Branches in Alberta and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

EXPORT TRADE

The extensive foreign connections of this Bank enable us to place at the disposal of our customers the best existing world-wide banking facilities.

Our local Manager is in a position to give you both assistance and advice.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

152 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO. OF CANADA

71 A ST. JAMES, MONTREAL

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

AGAINST LOSS THROUGH DEATH BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASES

SPECIAL RATES for Registered Cattle and Horses. Short term insurance at low rates for Show Animals, Feeding Cattle, Animals shipped by rail or water, In-fal mares, In-calf cows, Stallions, etc.

WRITE US FOR FREE PROSPECTUSES

Address: THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO.

71 A St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN H. HARRIS, Inspector, 31 Scott Street, Toronto. Phone Adelaide 2749

Montreal.

Horses.—There was no demand of consequence for horses during last week and very few were offered for sale. Prices continued steady as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; saddle and carriage horses \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs has been showing a somewhat easier tone of late and prices were lower with abattoir fresh-killed stock quoted at 31c. to 31½c. per lb.

Poultry.—There were no new developments in the market for poultry. From cold storage, sales of turkeys were taking place at 48c. to 50c. per lb., while fowls were selling at 40c. to 42c.; fresh-killed chickens, 35c. to 40c.; fresh-killed ducks, 45c. to 46c.; fresh-killed geese, 28c. to 30c.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes increased considerably on the local market and prices accordingly declined. At time of writing there is an over supply. Car lots of New Brunswicks were quoted at \$2.10 per bag of 90 lbs., while Quebec potatoes were quoted at \$1.90, ex-track, sales took place in a jobbing way at an advance of about 25c. on these prices.

Eggs.—The quality of the stock showed a slight improvement, but prices showed very little change, being still 64c. for strictly new-laid eggs. Selected stock was quoted at 60c. per dozen, No. 1 stock at 53c. and No. 2 stock at 50c.

Butter.—The make of butter has been showing some increase, this being doubt-

less due to better grass and cooler weather. Prices were somewhat lower than they were a while ago, but were fairly steady. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 54½c. to 55c. per lb., while finest was 54¼c. to 54½c., and fine, 53¼c. to 53½c. Finest dairy was 49c. to 50c. per lb.

Cheese.—The Canadian Cheese Export Company quoted 25c. for No. 1; 24½c. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3 cheese.

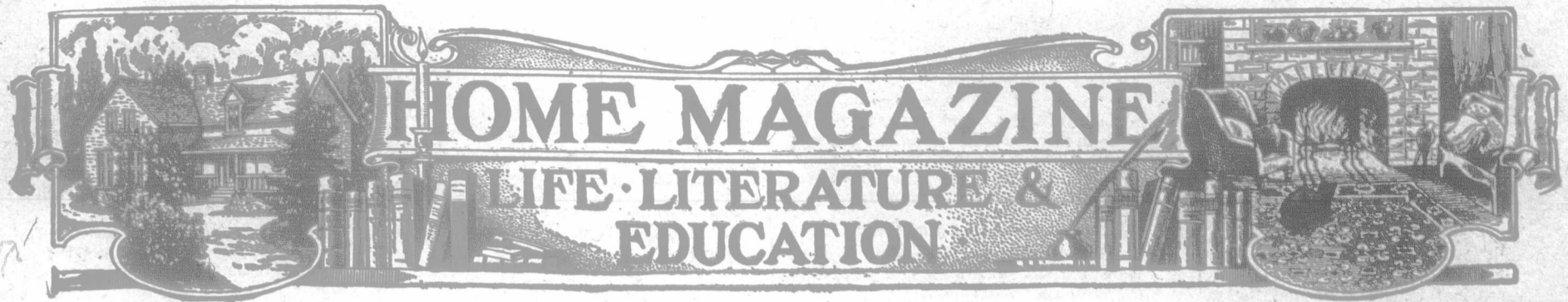
Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at \$1.01; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed at 99c.; No. 1 feed at 98c. and No. 2 feed at 96c. Ontario No. 3 barley was quoted at \$1.52; No. 3 Canadian Western being \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.46, and feed and rejected being \$1.41 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—There has been an advance in Ontario winter-wheat flour and prices were \$10.90 to \$11.05 per barrel, in new cotton bags. Manitoba spring-wheat standard flour was quoted at \$11 per barrel, in jute bags, ex-track; Montreal freights and to city bakers, or at \$11.10 delivered, with 10c. per barrel off for spot cash.

Hay.—Prices were lower with sales of car lots of good timothy taking place at \$20 to \$21 per ton, ex-track.

Cheese Markets.

Watertown, N. Y., 28¾c.; Cornwall, 25c. and 25½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 25c.; Belleville, 25¾c. and 25 7/16c.; New York, flats, specials, 31c. to 31½c.; average run, 30c. to 30½c.; twins, specials, 30½c. to 31¼c.; average run, 29½c. to 30c.



Profit

Account in
solutely safe
e concerned.
ning interest
ys you to let
Don't carry
son or hide
against loss,
ngs account.

BANK

Established 1864.
Brunswick, 2 Branches
69 Branches in Alberta

DE

of this
posal of
rld-wide

to give

ANK

Canada.

OF CANADA

ANCE
T OR DISEASES

term insurance
shipped by rail
a, etc.

. CO.

one Adelaide 2740

ass and cooler weather.
hat lower than they
ut were fairly steady.
ery was quoted at
lb., while finest was
and fine, 53½c. to
was 49c. to 50c. per lb.
Canadian Cheese Export
25c. for No. 1; 24½c.
for No. 3 cheese.

Canadian Western oats
.01; No. 3 and extra
No. 1 feed at 98c. and
Ontario No. 3 barley
.52; No. 3 Canadian
50; No. 4, \$1.46, and
being \$1.41 per bushel.

as been an advance
wheat flour and prices
\$11.05 per barrel, in
s. Manitoba spring-
our was quoted at \$11
ags, ex-track; Montreal
y bakers, or at \$11.10
c. per barrel off for

ere lower with sales
timothy taking place
n, ex-track.

Markets.

Y., 28¾c.; Cornwall,
St. Hyacinthe, Que.,
25¾c. and 25 7-16c.;
pecials, 31c. to 31½c.;
30½c.; twins, specials,
average run, 29½c. to



The Prince in Civics.
Showing his "infectious smile."

Vesper Time.

The barberry reddens in the lanes; the
vine
Hangs a red banner where the wood-
brook rills;
The cricket in the dripping orchard
shrills,
Piping the starry asters into line.
The hoarse crow calls, winging from pine
to pine,
That lift their columns on a hundred
hills,
And sentinel the sea whose emerald stills
The heart's unrest, drinking the sun-
set's wine.
Afar one sail, touched with the flame that
flies,
Glimmers and fades; and in its place a
mist
Puts forth an arm embracing sea and
shore;
And over ocean, where the long light dies,
The harvest-moon orbs in the amethyst
Like some huge pearl round in a shell's
blue core.

MADISON CAWEN.

"Prince Year and Peace Year."

THE Prince left Toronto on the night
of August 28th. All that after-
noon's hours were, for him, busy
hours. When he reached the Grand
Stand (we told last day of seeing him
on his way to it, standing in his car,
waving his gloves to the people and
smiling at them) he found it and every
corner about it packed with 50,000
veterans, their wives and friends. But
the police made a way for him, and,
almost before the waiting host occupying
the seats knew he had arrived, he was
nimble mounting a magnificent horse
on the track beneath.

"There he is! The Prince! See the
Prince!" flew from lip to lip and then
thunderous cheers burst forth ac-

companied by a smaller fire of the clap-
ping of tens of thousands of hands and
the waving of a forest of hats and hand-
kerchiefs.

As the Prince neared the platform
the veterans crowded about until the horse
could move no further, cripples were
lifted on the shoulders of their comrades,
hands reached up above bronzed smiling
faces, and, smiling back at them, the
Prince shook hands with all he could
reach, while shouts of "Good boy, Eddie!"
from the soldiers, and "Hello, Prince!"
from small boys hanging on to every
timber in sight, filled the air with happy
babel.

"Give me one, Prince!" pleaded a
veteran from the fence.

"What's that?" asked the Prince.

"Give me one too!"

"Sure!" replied the Royal boy, using
the true Canadian slang that would
have leaped to the lips of any of the other
soldier boys about if asked a favor.

So dense was the crowding that finally
the Prince had to be helped over to the
platform, ex-Pte. C. L. Kellett of Ponty-
pool helping him to scramble across.
There the names of those who were to
be decorated were called, and as each
man stepped forward the veterans cheered.
Upon each the Prince pinned his medal
and to each he gave a handclasp, a very
long and extra warm one to the blind
and maimed.

The programme for the afternoon
included a visit to the stock-judging
ring, but such was the delay caused
by the enthusiastic soldier lads, and
the great number of decorations to be
bestowed, that no time was left for
that. Also the Prince cancelled his
appearance upon the Grand Stand at
night to see the performance; he wanted
to go about the city, he said, and see
"the folk who had done the dirty work
in the war." So he went all about, shaking
hands, and distributing his "infectious
smile" everywhere. Even yet people are
talking of the things he said and did,
and probably the proudest little boy in
Toronto is the one who ran panting for
half a mile beside the car, was spotted
by the Prince, and received not only a
handshake but a gift of the royal visitor's
own silver cigarette case, found after
a hurried search through pockets in
search of some souvenir or coin.

Upon that day, by the way, the Prince
wore a khaki Welsh Captain's uniform;—
sometimes he elects to go in gray tweeds
and a soft hat. But wherever or how-
ever he went in Toronto, usually in Sir
John Eaton's car, "The Yellow Bird,"
he was known, and his progress was
announced by an advancing volume of
cheers from the thousands upon thousands
of people lining the streets.

How can the amazing popularity
of Prince Edward be accounted for?

Perhaps, a little, because he stands for
the British Empire. Perhaps a little
more, because he is the embodiment of
youth and romance,—the "faery Prince"
indeed, a noble, kindly, young Prince of
dream as he hurries about, waving his hat,
or his hand to the dense masses of people
who surge forward to catch a glimpse
of him. But most of all, one thinks,
because he is a true Prince of the people,
Edward the democrat, a dear lad who,
in spite of his Royal blood, assumes
no airs, loves his subjects, calls himself
"Canadian" as well as British, and
(not the least way to the Canadian
heart) is so shy that, when he has to speak
he almost twists his gloves into rags.
—He speaks, though,—and very well,
too. No wonder, at the end of every
affair, the crowd bursts spontaneously
into "He's a jolly good fellow!"

"He's no better than our own boys,"
grumbles someone here or there who has
not seen him,—when people see him they
forget to question anything about him.

True, he may not be any "better,"—

nor does he think he is. He is big enough
for just that, and that is one of the great
reasons why Edward, Prince of Wales,
is so popular.

—And now to the Fair:

WHAT is your impression of The
Exhibition?" we asked an
English girl who had not
been in Toronto before. "Does it strike
you as a play-time?—Or as an opportunity
for education?"

It was a bright, sunny day, and
we sat on the steps of the Horticultural
Building.

She looked all about,—at the tens of
thousands of well-dressed, happy-faced
people swarming over the grounds among
the splendid buildings, at the high
fountain with the sunshine striking it
into rainbows, at the big band-stand
whereon the red-coated, gold-braided
Grenadier Guards band (of the Prince's
own regiment) were playing, at the motor-
boats cutting through the waters of the
blue bay in a sweepstakes race, at
the airplanes swooping round and round
like birds above and dipping sometimes
almost to the heads of the people—

"I think that, most of all, it is Canada's
big playground," she said. Then—"Of
course it's educative too."

"And people need play sometimes,
—even grown people," someone re-
marked. "They work better afterwards
for it."

"And it keeps them out of ruts," she
added.

Yes, the Toronto Exhibition is Canada's
big play-day,—and it is educative, too.
But most of the people who go have
not time to do more than go about, enjoy
it all, get impressions, and go home very
tired but with something new to talk
about and think about, very much the
better for the trip.

This year we went down determined to
take time to nail down some of the things
that other folk on a day's visit, must
fly by, perforce, remembering afterwards
comparatively little of detail though
much of general impression; and one of
the most important places at which we
stopped was in the wing of the Govern-
ment Building devoted to the exhibit of
the Provincial Board of Health.

Health and Child Welfare.

Of course every department this year
was putting in its "best dig," because of
the Prince's visit, but it seemed to us
that the Health exhibit had improved
most of all, especially in regard to Child
Welfare,—and rightly so, since the
children of to-day are the very most
important building materials in Canada
for the to-morrow which is so soon to
come. In the centre of the depart-
ment, every afternoon, was held a baby
clinic (behind curtains when necessary),
with a demonstration of bathing, clothing,
and preparation of food. Near by were
several booths devoted to the care of
children and emphasized by the two
mechanical devices: "The Parade of
Babyville," showing a procession of
moving baby dolls carrying placards
advertising the needs of babies; and the
other to illustrate the death-rate, in
which one baby doll in every ten drops
out, the moral being that in Ontario
one baby in every ten dies before it is
a year old. A placard beneath states that
"Somewhere in the civilized world a
baby dies every 10 seconds,—3,053,600
every year.—Proper care by babies'
parents would reduce this loss of babies'
lives enormously."

While standing about in this vicinity
we noticed that, of the multitudes who
surged by, probably 99 per cent. noticed
only these and other mechanical devices;
the placards on the wall were disregarded,



The Prince in Khaki.
A Faery Prince of dream.

and yet these contained some of the most
helpful hints in the Department.—We
decided to copy a number of them down so
that our readers might read them at
leisure, and here they are:

In a booth devoted to "Bathing the
Baby," the injunction was posted up:
*"Give the Baby a warm bath every day.
It is a helpful tonic. Unless the skin is
clean the pores become clogged and do
not carry off the poisonous wastes of the
body."*

Near by were the following "Things to
Avoid." *Never consult a neighbor when
baby is sick. Ask your doctor. . . Never
dope the baby with soothing syrups. They
contain harmful drugs. . . Never use
'comforts.' They are germ carriers. . .
Never rock, trot or toss the baby. Never
wake him to show him off. Never let
anyone kiss him on the mouth. Never
let a strong light shine on his eyes."*

—Simple things, these, yet how many
mothers disregard them! On the way home
we saw two babies in the car sucking
"comforts."

To continue the placards:
*"Let the baby sleep alone in a quiet
darkened spot, where there is plenty of fresh
air, and protection from mosquitoes and
other insects. Let him sleep in loose clothes
and never on feathers."*

*"Let the baby play by itself and be out
of doors as much as possible. The baby
needs fresh air as much as food."*

A very emphatic placard stated:
*"If you want to act the fool keep baby's
head warm and his feet cool." In
this booth were model clothes for children,
with the injunction that they should
be loose and comfortable, with the weight
hanging from the shoulders.*

A booth on "Feeding the Baby," stated
that mother's milk is the best food for the
little baby, but that if cow's milk must
be used the doctor should be consulted
regarding how to modify it to make it
suit the little stomach. Further warnings
stated:

*"Don't give the baby a 'taste' of what
you are eating. . . Don't overload its*

stomach (this accompanied by three pictures of a baby's stomach up to one year of age, to show how small it is). Give plenty of cool boiled water between meals.

For older children some hints were: "Children over 1 year old should learn to use all good adult foods,—with the emphasis on the "good." "Children should learn to chew food thoroughly. The stomach has no teeth. While yet another placard gave warning against eating pastry and too many sweets.

What not to eat (perhaps for many grown-ups as well as children) was listed as: "fried foods, pickles, pastry, unripe fruit, coffee, beer and tea," and this was followed by a placard:

Children need more proteins than adults do. Why?—To grow on, of course.

And last, anyone should be hazy in regard to proteins, the statement was supplemented by a card telling that protein is found in "eggs, meat, fish, flour, beans, peas, etc.," sugar and starches in "vegetables and fruits," fats in "eggs, meat, fish, vegetable oils," water, salts and flavors in all foods, and vitamins in "fresh fruits and fresh vegetables."

—At the very top of the booth appeared the question: "Why is Food Important?" and the answer, "Because we are food on legs." This was immediately followed by a placard:

What is Food For?
Protein (some):—Repair of body waste. Fuel for body work.
Fat:—Fuel for body work.
Sugar and starch: Fuel for body work
Water:—Solvent, carrier, cooler.

Salts, Vitamins and Flavors:—Helps to other foods.

Other booths advised play and toys that develop the inventive powers, and the training of sight, touch, hearing to be keen and discriminating. This is important since "Sense training is the first step in mind training." Toys should be washable and without sharp edges.

School Age and Over.

Upon the opposite side of the wing were various warnings and suggestions for those past babyhood.

Sanitary drinking fountains, adequate lighting, pure air, and graduated seats and desks (suited to the size of the children) should be provided in every school. Much attention is being paid to these in the cities, and the result was shown in a placard—unpleasant to country readers, but true—that proclaimed: "Country children are less healthy than city children." Of course the remedy for this is that country folk get busy and remove the conditions that cause ill-health.

Further injunctions demanded: that to prevent spread of colds and disease, children be taught to cover the mouth and nose with a handkerchief when sneezing or coughing; and that the work of the doctor, in case of epidemics, be supplemented by the co-operation of parents, health officer and teachers. Warm luncheons and comfortable shoes were advised for the children, and, very emphatically, the services of the school nurse and school dentist. It was pointed out that eye tests should be taken, since good lighting and the use of spectacles improves the scholarship

as well as the health of children with deficient eyes. Adenoids should be removed for the same reason. No child should be exposed to a contagious disease, since children don't "have to" have them, and may take grievous troubles afterwards if they do. Also children should always breathe good air, since bad air and a high temperature mean lowered vitality. The use of "folk games" was stated to be better and more pleasing to children than regular calisthenic exercises.

Coming to rural districts in general, the necessity for good sewage disposal was emphasized by placards and pictures, showing wells poisoned by drainage from barnyards and cesspools. Filter beds were recommended for sewage disposal,—the use of the "septic tank" instead of the old cesspool; and artesian wells for pure water.

Elsewhere were dreadful pictures of warning against venereal diseases,—an awful child with a rotted nose because her father had syphilis, a little boy blind because his mother had gonorrhoea, transmitted to her from her husband.

The fineness of social hygiene was emphasized by a placard to young men, "Take no liberty with any girl that you would not have another take with your sister;" and by pictures of Scott (the British South Pole explorer), Lincoln and Roosevelt as examples of men who gloried in the out-of-door life.

Other placards enjoined people to cultivate an erect position in sitting and standing; to bathe often; to avoid constipation by eating laxative food and

drinking plenty of water on arising and at other times throughout the day; to consult a doctor in case of sore eyes in babies or others, and not resort to a poultice of "tea-leaves;" to sleep in fresh air, etc. . . . Another section was devoted to the fight against tuberculosis, but this is not dwelt upon here since, when necessary, literature upon the subject may be obtained from the Health Department in one's Province.

Finally a part of the exhibit was devoted to necessity for good housing. This reminds us of an exhibit elsewhere in the building, devoted entirely to this subject, and most interesting.

The Government Housing Scheme.

Almost directly opposite the Health Department's exhibit, was a section devoted to the Government's Housing Scheme,—by which, under the Housing Act, anyone can borrow money from the Government for the purpose of building a healthful house, the loan being for 20 years, with interest at 5 per cent.; of course, certain conditions must be complied with in regard to the house, for which plans must be submitted and approved. To help give this assistance in the easiest way, several plans of healthful, convenient houses have been devised at Ottawa. Models of these were shown at the Fair,—very attractive they were, too,—and the information was given that anyone who wishes to build in this way should apply to the Housing Commission in his own township, from whom all necessary information, literature etc., may be obtained. . . . It may be interesting to note that by the end of the building season this year \$6,000,000 from this fund will have been spent in Ontario alone; \$20,000,000 is the appropriation for the year.

The Agricultural College and Other Exhibits.

The Ontario Agricultural College exhibit in the Government Building was as educative as usual, showing weeds, effect of fertilizers on grain, bees at work, egg-production methods, etc., with students in charge to answer questions. No further notice is given here, since literature on any subject connected with the College can be obtained by writing directly to it, or upon any subject connected with agriculture, by writing to the Department of Agriculture in one's own Province (Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for Ontario) with the request that literature upon the desired subject be sent. Bulletins upon almost every conceivable subject are published, and will be sent free, and, most certainly, every farm home should contain a set of these very valuable pamphlets.

Huron County may well be proud of its splendid flax exhibit, showing a growing flax field, and the flax in every stage on its way to its glorified state as fine linen. Very interesting in this exhibit was a case of Egyptian linen (evidently taken from mummy cases) over 4,000 years old. On some of the pieces fine red and blue embroidery was still clear in color; other pieces were discolored—one scarcely dared to think how.

Likewise may the institutions in Ontario for the feeble-minded, insane and epileptics (there are ten altogether) be well proud of their work. No better or more beautiful work on the grounds was shown than in these cases in which were exhibited every kind of fancywork, sewing, knitting, basketry, bead-work, etc. . . . Much attention was attracted by the water-bath arrangement, which is now used to calm excited patients who formerly might have been given over to the straight-jacket or solitary confinement.

A department, very interesting to women, was the splendid Women's Institutes display of canned fruit, vegetables and meats, pickles, preserves, etc. This was in charge of Mrs. Woeland and Mrs. Greig, who were ever pleasantly ready to answer questions. One of the most interesting jars was one of vegetable marrow jam—a very suggestive hint in this year of scarcity of fruit.

Some splendid brick specimens were very attractively displayed by the Government's Clay Plant at Mimico; while elsewhere were the fine mining, fisheries, marble, and agricultural exhibits which show how rich is the land in which we



The Prince at the Exhibition.

SEPTEMBER
dwelling
ing is
a week
not th
from th
shells, b
which sh
of the n
objects
tanager
those of
some go
South A
making
orbicula
used in
windows
the rare
where i
Indies c
business
and Pan
Indians
with th
woven b

We d
in this
so very
the sew
anger, a
upon wh
work ex
Some o
but the
stencil
Most in
hibit of
soldiers,
mered c
One wis
would b
basket o
along.
of very
contribu

O
A w
Building
displays
callas an
of gladi
and fruit
Building
of all ki
another
and Art
the pict
stock bu
passing
and bui
tractors
any man
where m
electric
the cow
churned
stood w
remindi
hunting
little ho
or plas
board, a
that lo
sand, an
motors
that ch
Whew
to recal
jostling
in quee
After
rows of
"Heinie
we visit
pretty m
Their "c
cars?—
had se
"toilets
show
us that
to men
ribbons
motor-c
ing gon
backed
much a
—then
scurrie
and 18
the lar
Exhibi
end of
got in
as the
where
lady o
golden
lookin
fident
dams

of water on arising and throughout the day; to in case of sore eyes in, and not resort to a leaves;" to sleep in fresh other section was devoted against tuberculosis, but it upon here since, when ture upon the subject d from the Health De's Province.

of the exhibit was de- sity for good housing. of an exhibit elsewhere devoted entirely to this st interesting.

ent Housing Scheme. ly opposite the Health exhibit, was a section Government's Housing ich, under the Housing n borrow money from t for the purpose of lthful house, the loan ars, with interest at 5 ouse, certain conditions d with in regard to the plans must be submitted To help give this as- e easiest way, several ul, convenient houses ed at Ottawa. Models own at the Fair,—very ere, too,—and the given that anyone who n this way should apply Commission in his own whom all necessary erature etc., may be ay be interesting to e end of the building ar \$6,000,000 from this ea spent in Ontario alone; ne appropriation for the

ral College and Other Exhibits.

Agricultural College ex- vement Building was usual, showing weeds, zers on grain, bees at ion methods, etc., with e to answer questions. No ven here, since litera- ect connected with the tained by writing directl y subject connected with writing to the Depart- ure in one's own Prot- Buildings, Toronto, a the request that litera- esired subject be sent. lmost every conceivable ished, and will be sent certainly, every farm tain a set of these very lets.

y may well be proud flax exhibit, showing ld, and the flax in every to its glorified state as interesting in this exhibit gyptian linen (evidently my cases) over 4,000 some of the pieces fine broidery was still clea pieces were discolored— d to think how.

y the institutions in e feeble-minded, insane ere are ten altogether) be eir work. No better or rk on the grounds was these cases in which very kind of fancywork, , basketry, bead-work, attention was attracted th arrangement, which calm excited patients ight have been given ght-jacket or solitary

very interesting to wo- id Women's Institutes d fruit, vegetables and reserves, etc. This was Mrs. Woeland and Mrs. ver pleasantly ready to One of the most inter- e of vegetable marrow estive hint in this year t.

brick specimens were displayed by the Govern- ant at Mimico; while e fine mining, fisheries, icultural exhibits which s the land in which we

dwel. Truly the Government Building is a place in which one might spend a week with profit as well as pleasure, not the least of the latter being derived from the cases of moths, butterflies, shells, birds, minerals and other exhibits which show the endless beauty and wonder of the natural world. Among the minor objects noted were: the nest of a scarlet tanager with little eggs blue almost as those of a robin, but with bronze specks; some gorgeous iridescent butterflies from South America; a shell used for cameo making and another known as "Placenta orbicularis," perfectly round, which is used in the Philippines as a substitute for windowglass; also a few Tasmania Kelpies, the rarest shells in all the sea. Elsewhere in the Building were the West Indies exhibit, which drove a thriving business in shell and coral necklaces and Panama hats; and a group of Haida Indians (in "effigy") of British Columbia, with their queer hats and wonderful woven baskets that will carry water.

The Women's Building.

We did not take very many notes in this building, because the work was so very similar to what it always is—the sewing, crochet, embroidery, Hard-anger, and all the other manifold things upon which women who love to do fancy-work expend so many days and hours. Some of the work was very beautiful but the "newest" thing noticed was a stenciled oilcloth set for a dining-table. Most interesting, perhaps, was the exhibit of work by maimed and blind soldiers, in basketry, inlaid wood, hammered copper and brass, and other things. One wished that everybody in Canada would buy a tray, or a workbox, or a basket or something to help these boys along. Adjoining was a department of very creditable children's work, chiefly contributed by the children of Toronto.

Our Last Day at the Fair.

A walk through the Horticultural Building, with its wonderful greenhouse displays of palms, ferns, crotons, orchids, callas and dracenas, its two huge mounds of gladioli, its wings filled with cut flowers and fruits; a peep into the Transportation Building, where the splendid motor-cars of all kinds made us positively covetous; another dash through the Applied Arts and Art Buildings (an artist is to write up the pictures later).—then we made for the stock buildings and the stock judging ring, passing on the way, the various machinery and building displays, where wonderful tractors went round and round "without any man in them" just like living things; where machines were shown for generating electricity that ran machines that milked the cows, and washed the clothes and churned the butter; where huge threshers stood with their blow-pipes high in air, reminding one of anti-aircraft guns hunting for airplanes; where lovely little houses were built of stucco board, or plaster board and lined with wall board, and shingled with pretty shingles that looked as if sprinkled with green sand, and lighted with Delco lights; where motors of motorcars drove machinery that chopped grain and sawed wood,—Whew! one becomes dizzy just trying to recall all the things we saw, things jostling one another, elbow to elbow in queer mixture.

After that, passing on between two rows of camouflaged guns wrested from "Heinie" by our brave Canadian battalions, we visited the horses, and rubbed their pretty noses, and called them pet names.—Their "nose put out of joint" by motor-cars?—never! Earlier in the week we had seen some of them having their "toilets" made before going into the show ring, and no one could tell us that ever such care and affection,—not to mention the rosettes, and bows, and ribbons—could be bestowed upon a mere motor-car. A moment we stood watching some bawling but handsome, straight-backed, sleek-coated animals dragged, much against their will, into the show-ring—then it began to rain. Everyone scurried under cover. It was Labor Day, and 189,500 people were on the grounds, the largest crowd in the history of the Exhibition. We hurried to the east end of the Manufacturer's Building, and got in through the awful crush, as far as the end of the Eaton fashion parade, where we could see the demure, be-curl'd lady of 50 years ago, gorgeous in her golden dress and hooped skirt, shyly looking down beneath the more confident gaze of the auburn-tressed modern damsel in bright green, with skirt so

narrow it had to be split to let her step (but very skilfully), beneath the long train, the split veiled in chiffon or something else equally gauzy. The crowd crushed and jostled; hot waves came from their bodies; a million breaths steamed into one's face.

"I can't stand this. I'm afraid I'll faint," said the fair one of us. "Let's get out!" replied the dark one.

So we "got out," and made way back towards the gate, and—with much "nerve" climbed into a motor-car, but not before receiving the moral support of a fat, smiling man who, as we hesitated, said, "Get in! They'll not mind." We fervently hoped "They" wouldn't.

There we sat, while the rain poured—the first really rainy hour since our visit to the Fair—two tired but self-congratulating females. We didn't see the man who owned the car, but if he reads this we offer him our most grateful thanks.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

On Guard.

What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch.—S. Mark XIII, 37.

Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation. The spirit truly is ready, but the flesh is weak.—S. Mark XIV, 38.

But the command to watch was said "unto all," to watch for the return of the Lord, and to watch and pray lest sudden temptation take us unawares.

Think how soldiers, sent out to a "listening post," were on the alert. Are we watching as earnestly, so that our besetting sins may not take us unawares? Are we praying that needed help may be sent to us? Or are we comfortably confident that we are all right, as good as our neighbors, and in no danger of straying from the narrow way?

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," was St. Paul's solemn warning. Are we more likely to stand against temptation than David, the sweet Psalmist of Israel, "the man after God's own heart?" We may not sin as he did; and yet we may suddenly discover that the righteousness which seemed uncorruptible was very frail and poor. Unless we look to Christ for help continually our souls will grow weak, as our bodies grow weak without daily food. He is the Bread of Life, and we must look to Him for life, every day and every hour.

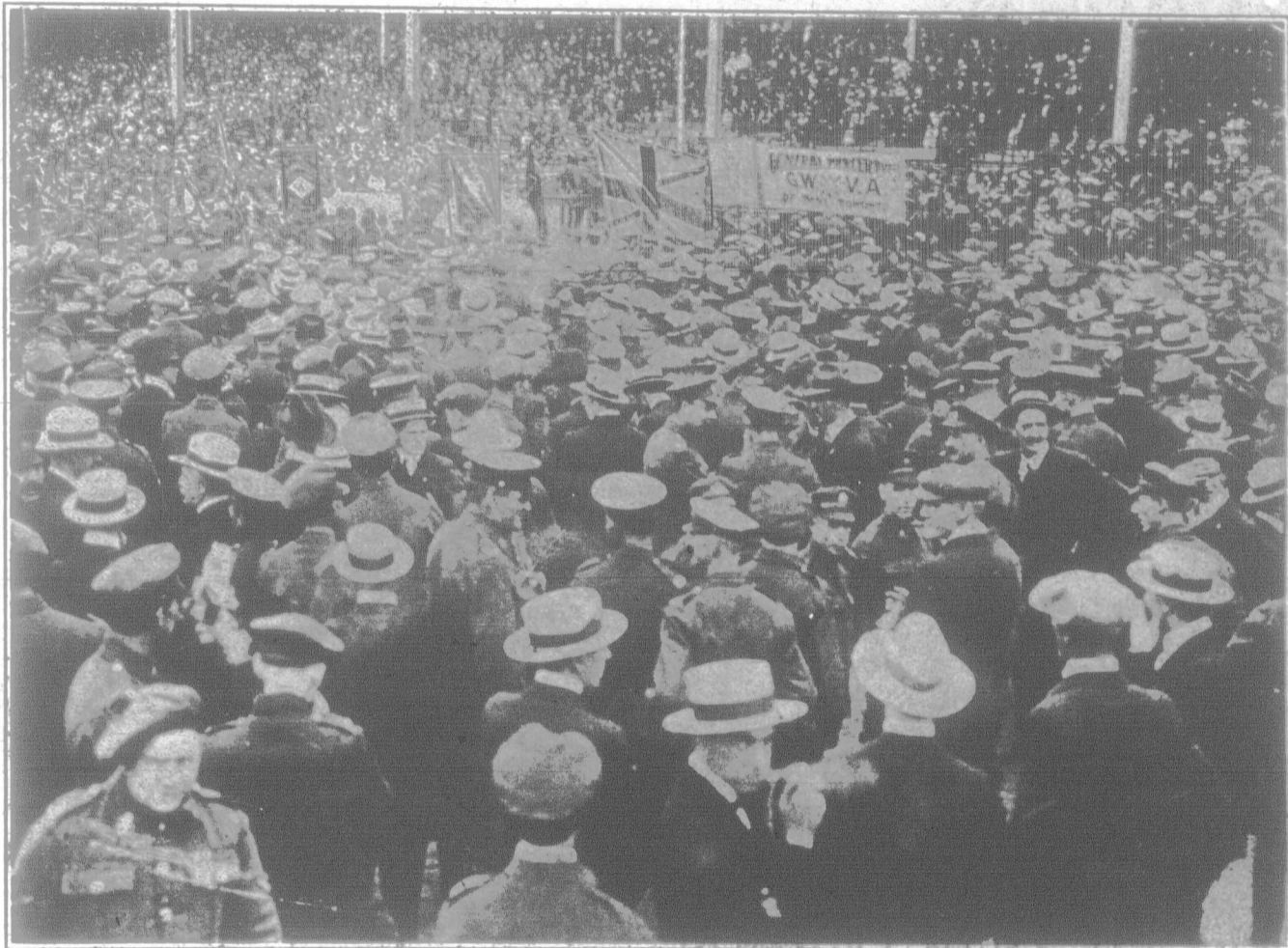
Will you look carefully at the sad story of Balaam, as it is told in Num. XXII-XXIV? There you see a man with great gifts, who plunged headlong into sin. The story is a tragedy of the spirit.

The king of Moab sent messengers to Balaam, offering him a splendid bribe if he would curse Israel. The prophet saw clearly that God refused to let him curse the chosen people, so he rejected the offered bribe in words which sounded very

by going to another spot and offering sacrifices there.

Later, in his eager desire to win the promised earthly reward, he tried to bring down God's wrath upon Israel by wicked and subtle means. God could not be changed but Israel could. No curses could harm the righteous; but it might be possible to tempt men to their ruin. And so the God-given genius of Balaam was used against God. He gave counsel to the king of Moab which was wickedly followed; and the men who were safe in war, because God was with them, fell through the crafty subtlety of those who professed to be at peace with them.—Num. XXV. The plot succeeded only too well, and it was the undoing of the man who laid the trap. Balaam, the man whose eyes were open to the Vision of God, chose to do Satan's bidding (Num. XXXI, 16). He perished in battle, fighting against the people he had declared to be blessed by God; and his great gifts only added to his guilt. St. Peter declares that he was "mad" and "loved the wages of unrighteousness." St. Jude holds him up as an example of the woe of those who set their hearts on earthly rewards. Our Lord compares his guilt, in leading the people of Israel astray, with the guilt of the Nicolaitanes, and says with terrible sternness: "which thing I hate."—Rev. II 14, 15.

Balaam's desire to die the death of the righteous was not granted—how could it be? He wished to die the death of the righteous, but he sought first the favor of men and the riches of earth. If he could



A Crowd of Our Boys.

Every one a veteran. Before the Grand Stand, when the Prince presented over 200 decorations.

"Watch; 'tis your Lord's command, And while we speak, He's near; Mark the first signal of His hand, And ready all appear."

The message is a word of command to each disciple of Christ. It is our Master's own command, and addressed to each soldier in His army. We are sentinels on guard, and must be on the alert: lest, coming suddenly He finds us forgetful of our duty and unconscious of His Presence. It is nearly two thousand years since that word of command was given, yet loyal soldiers must not say doubtfully: "Where is the promise of His coming?" St. Peter must have anticipated a long time of watching, for he said in the last days scoffers should confidently walk in sin, saying: "Where is the promise of His coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as they were."

Plenty of "scoffers" are talking like that now—is that one sign, among many, that these are "the last days?"

magnificent and quite final; saying: "If Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold, I cannot go beyond the word of the Lord my God, to do less or more."

Yet the offered wealth and honors were dear to the covetous soul of Balaam. He tried his very hardest to change the Will of God. Though he did not dare to disobey, he attempted to coax or bribe Him Who is infinitely just and righteous to ally Himself with an unrighteous cause. He seemed to think that prayers and sacrifices could persuade the Judge of all the earth to do wrong. His words were grand and expressed a truth which he tried with all his might to put aside. He said: "God is not a man, that He should lie; neither the son of man, that He should repent; hath He said, and shall He not do it? or hath He spoken, and shall He not make it good? Behold, I have received commandment to bless; and He hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it." And then he presumptuously tried to make God reverse His decision,

not have both righteousness and earthly rewards, he was determined to get the gold and silver which he so loftily professed to despise.

Perhaps he thought that his grand words really expressed his character. It is very easy to deceive one's self, and we all need to ask God to cleanse us from our secret faults. Every sentinel on guard has his Price at his side. It is not enough to "watch;" we need to "pray" also. The Parisee was not justified because he believed in his own righteousness. Balaam believed in his own righteousness. Balaam's easy prayer that he might "die the death of the righteous" was only a surface desire, and was contradicted by the cry of his heart for earthly rewards. He prayed to God (as we too often do) that his will—not God's Will—might be done. He did not want God's Will to be done, because that Will interfered with his covetous desires.

And so we are warned that it is not enough to see a vision of the Almighty and to preach and pray eloquently,

Sixty-one Years' Unexcelled Reputation.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

Factory at LONDON, Canada.

Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

Those who preach to others must watch and pray lest they themselves become careless in heart and life. Keble says of Balaam that "he cannot choose but fear, who feels his God so near, that when he fain would curse, his powerless tongue in blessing only moves." And yet his sin was all the greater because he sinned against light and knowledge:—

"Alas! the world he loves
Too close around his heart her tangling
veil hath flung."

It is not enough to know nothing against ourselves,—we are not thereby justified. Not only some but "many" will venture to dispute the verdict of the infallible Judge in the Last Day. They will remind Him that they have spoken eloquently on His behalf and have even worked miracles in His Name. But these are only outside things, after all, and no proof of a holy character.—S. Matt. VII 21-23. It is possible to speak very eloquently about God, and yet—like Balaam—to be seeking first the riches and glory of earth.

The heart is the citadel of the life, and must be guarded with all diligence and humble watchfulness; for it is possible for one who knows God's Will and talks much about religion to make Self or the World his real god.

"If any man have the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His," said St. Paul. The Spirit of Christ is unselfish love. Balaam would not curse Israel in words, because God had forbidden it; yet he deliberately tried to poison the souls of God's children for the sake of selfish gain—the worst kind of murder.

This war has shown us the awful misery which selfish ambition can bring on the world. Let us pray to be freed from selfishness; lest, like Balaam, we bring a curse upon the people of God and ally ourselves with the enemies of righteousness. We must be on guard always, for self-satisfaction is not only foolish but dangerous.

"My life—is it unfolding
According to God's plan,
Or is it vainly holding
To lesser scheme of man?"

Awards alone await
Him whom the Lord calls great."
DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Two gifts of \$5.00 each arrived this week (for the sick and needy)—from Mrs. A. W., and from "A Friend," in Chatsworth. "A Well-Wishing Friend," in Kippen, sent \$1.00. Many packages of papers for the "shut-in" also arrived. The pressure of your kindness is a steady driving force. You see to it that I keep in touch with the sick and needy, in order to act as your almoner.

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.]

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends: There is room for just a little talk to-day, so I think I shall gossip some more about The Exhibition, which, no doubt, so many of you visited.

Did you ever take two or three days to The Fair, and so find time to sit about a good deal and watch the people, and the life and color of it all, and listen to the music? To me that is one of the most interesting experiences in connection with it. It seems good, sometimes, to see so much humanity all about. One feels, somehow, a part of things, not just a little isolated unit working in a corner away by oneself. And one gets so many sidelights on human nature too. One sees so many things to admire, with a few ludicrous ones tucked in for spice. But can you tell me this?—Why will some people take children out for a good time and then spoil everything by harping at them?

We noticed one such case in particular. The "parent" was a young, well-dressed man, and he had two well-dressed children with him. Near by a happy youngster

was piling gravel off the walk into the bottom of his go-cart. The other two thought that a fine game and began to help him. But the "parent" spied them. He cranked at them, and shook them, and brushed off their hands, and scowled, and, for two little souls, turned the sunshine of the day into cloudy sky. The gray of it got into their little eyes, lips trembled and tears welled up.

"He's a regular old maid!" said a friend beside me, in great indignation. "Yes,—spoiling their day! He doesn't deserve to have children!" said the English girl.

The children, reduced to order, were by this time taken at each side of the immaculate daddy and held by the hand, down there among the crowd where they couldn't see anything, while the daddy—high above—listened to the Grenadier Guards band in their scarlet and gold lace, and saw all that was to be seen too. Then, in a few moments, mamma and grandma appeared on the scene.

"Now he'll have to 'see a man,'" one of us remarked, and sure enough off he went. We hoped the children had a better time the rest of the day.

I used to have an idea that Princes had a very easy time—too easy for their soul's growth. But certainly Prince Eddie is having no easy time in Canada. Indeed I doubt if any young man of his age in the Dominion would willingly change places with him and do the things he has to do every day during his trip. Think of the "addresses," alone—the dead monotony of receiving address after address, day after day, night after night, and seeing the same staid officials about (surely they must all look alike to him, since he has to meet thousands of them), and hearing the same platitudes, and trying to say something nice every time! And then the corner-stones! A brand new corner-stone lying all ready to be "laid" in every place, big or little, where he chances to set foot for an hour! As "P. O. D.," in *Saturday Night*, remarks: "Life for him is just one darn corner-stone after another until they lay one on him," concluding facetiously, and almost as though he knew his words would land into this paper, "Is thy servant a Plymouth Rock that he should do nothing but lay?" . . . Joking aside,—It may be easy enough to shake hands with hundreds of thousands of people, and it may be possible to keep on the go from early morning until late at night and not be over-tired, but assuredly it is no easy matter for a youth of scarcely twenty-five to have to get up at every turn before learned judges, and lawyers and orators of all kinds, and make a speech. If one, or two or even three speeches would do it wouldn't be so bad, but, since every single word is greedily copied into the papers, it would never, never do to have two alike. So no wonder the shy young Prince, whom every woman who sees him just wants to "mother", fiddles with anything within reach and tugs his gloves into ropes behind his back before he gets up before the gaping multitudes. "One of the things a barrister expects to have," he said at the banquet at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, where he was presented with the honor of Barrister of the Middle Temple, "is practice in public speaking. I can assure you Canada is certainly trying to give me that. The next time I may be of some use at it."

Assuredly Prince Eddie is popular with the soldiers, and many stories are told of his democracy and daring at the front. Here is one, not very important, perhaps, but one which is not likely to get into print anywhere else! Major Weld—one of "The Farmer's Advocate" Weld connection, while in Northern France was going through a bit of woods with another officer. Shells were falling here and there, ripping trees, or anything else that came in their way, to pieces in their usual nice gentle little fashion of doing such things. The two young officers met a third who looked so very young that Major Weld accosted him thus: "Hello, kid! It's a bit breezy about here." The "kid" replied. There was some further informal talk, then the walk was resumed. Major Weld's companion throughout had not uttered a word. When a polite distance past he found his voice. "Didn't you know who that was?" "That kid?—no." "Why he was the Prince of Wales." . . . Dead stop. "Whew! You don't say so!" exclaimed Major Weld; and the two of them grinned and recorded the incident in

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Entries Close
SEPTEMBER 16

for Farmers' Carload Cattle Class

at the
Tenth Annual
Toronto Fat Stock Show

to be held at

Union Stock Yards, Toronto
DECEMBER 11 and 12

Write Secretary, Union Stock Yards,
for Premium List.

Entries for other classes close Nov. 24, '19

Tires of Proven Merit That Save You Money

It stands to reason that if we are able to please thousands of customers throughout the Dominion the Tires we sell must be giving satisfaction.

Backed by a policy of letting our customers see what they are receiving before paying any money, we conclusively prove to you that our Tires are the greatest value for the money ever offered.

These prices are for brand new Tires—direct from the factory. We do not sell second-hand or re-built tires.

We pay express charges to any address in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. You have the option of returning the Tires at our expense if not perfectly satisfied.

Size.	Plain.	Non-skid.	Tubes.
30 x 3½	\$12.75	\$15.00	\$2.25
32 x 3½	13.00	15.50	3.90
31 x 4	16.00	24.00	4.80
32 x 4	12.50	22.00	5.00
33 x 4	28.60	26.00	5.15
34 x 4	23.40	28.00	5.40

All Other Sizes at Cut Rates—You Can't Tire Us Asking for Quotations.

Premier Guaranteed 3,500 Miles
30 x 3½\$16.55

Clover Leaf Non-skid Tires, Fully Guaranteed
4,000 miles.

33 x 4	26.00	31 x 4	\$24.00
34 x 4	28.00		

Security Tire Sales Co.

516½ Yonge St.

TORONTO

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

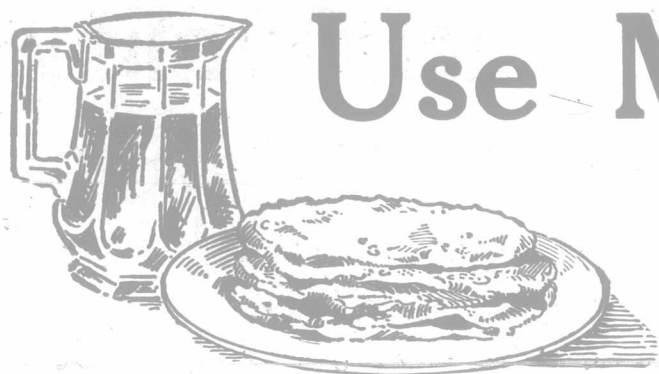
their ment
things the
home.
to tell abo
notice that
escapades,
pretty nu
Prince of V

My spa
want to t
me about
for their v
glad that
"dig out"
It's the so
being ab
can't make

Wor
"I have
soldier th
vocabulary
for telling
Canada c

"The o
popular
for the ot

Pickles
For "Re
Sweet
enough st
cucumbers
to taste,
cucumbers
in brine
added, th
a cover an
ready in a
Cooked



Use More Corn Syrup For Preserving

Real home-made preserves, and the woman who puts them up—how they're both appreciated.

Preserving is not difficult to-day. The LILY WHITE way has removed the uncertainty.

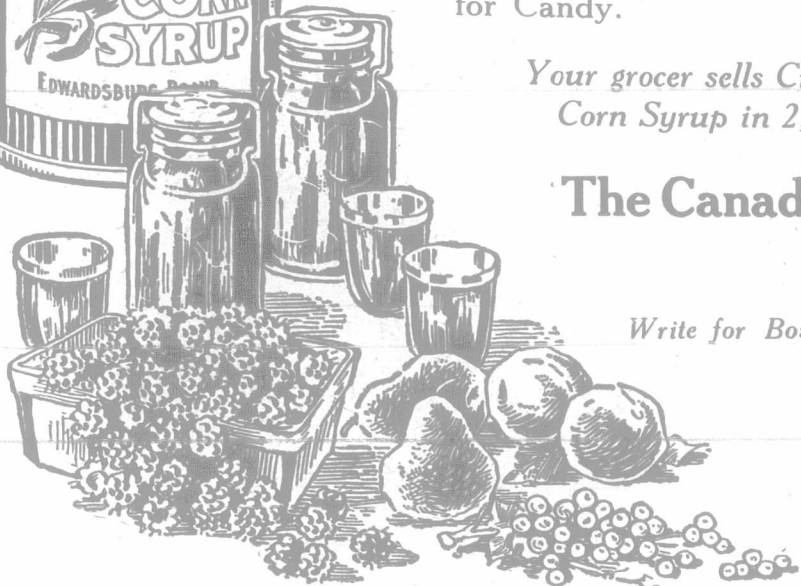
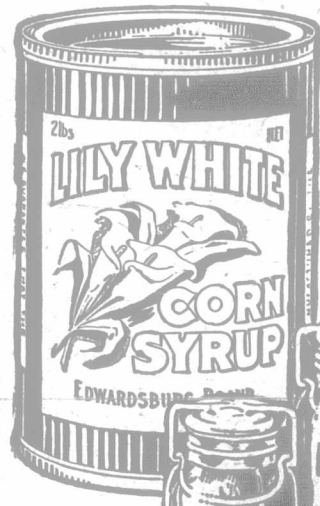
Most of your preserving troubles have come from using sugar alone. Even the beginner can count on success if she will use half LILY WHITE and half sugar. LILY WHITE blends the sugar with the fruit and makes preserves that will never crystalize.

LILY WHITE and CROWN BRAND are both Dandy for Candy.

Your grocer sells Crown Brand and Lily White Corn Syrup in 2, 5, 10 and 20-pound tins.

The Canada Starch Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Write for Booklet of Recipes



LILY WHITE

CROWN BRAND

their mental note-books as one of the things they would tell when they got home. For "The Boys" don't like to tell about unpleasant things. Do you notice that? They just like to tell about escapades, and bully-beef jokes, and pretty nurses, and running into the Prince of Wales, and such things.

My space is out, but before I stop I want to thank the two girls who wrote me about enjoying our bits of poetry for their very kind little note. Yes, I am glad that I can at least appreciate and "dig out" as you say, "wonderful poems." It's the sort of thankfulness one has for being able to see a joke even when one can't make one.

Worth Thinking Over.

"I have never heard an American soldier that does not exhaust his vocabulary in trying to find words for telling the way this bunch from Canada can fight."—Billy Sunday.

"The one thing needful to become popular is to have consideration for the other fellow."—Walt Mason.

Pickles, Canning, Catsup.

For "Reader," Dufferin Co., Ont.
Sweet Cucumber Pickles—Measure enough strong vinegar to cover the cucumbers and boil it with sugar and spices to taste. At once pour over very small cucumbers which may have been soaked in brine to which a little alum has been added, then drained very dry. Place a cover and weight over. They will be ready in a short time.
Cooked Sweet Pickles—Cut 6 large

cucumbers in slices half an inch thick, and soak in cold water for an hour. Boil together to a thick syrup 1 large cup granulated sugar, 1 cup vinegar, and 1 teaspoon each of cloves and broken cinnamon tied in a bit of muslin. Drain the cucumbers and add them to the syrup. Set the kettle on the back of the range and simmer gently for 3 hours.

Mustard Pickles.—One quart each of onions, chopped cabbage, green tomatoes, green cucumbers, ripe cucumbers, and 1 large green pepper. Chop all fine and put in brine for 24 hours. Next bring all to a boil and at once drain dry. Pour over them a sauce made as follows: Take 1 quart vinegar, butter size of an egg, 1/2 cup flour, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 6 tablespoons dry mustard, 1 tablespoon turmeric powder. Mix all well, let boil then mix with the chopped vegetables. A good rule for making brine is 1 pint coarse salt to 6 quarts water.

Canning Pumpkin and Beans.—Cut the pumpkin in bits and boil until tender in a very little water. Pack into very clean jars upon which the rubbers, first dipped in boiling water, have been placed. Put covers on very loosely (to prevent breakage) and place jars in the rack. Place the rack in the boiler and pour in enough water (warm, to prevent breaking the jars with the hot pumpkin) to come almost to top of jars. Place cover on boiler. Let water come rapidly to a boil and boil 1 hour. Take rack out, tighten tops of jars and invert. Next day return them to the boiler and repeat the process. Repeat it again on the third, loosening the top each time you put the jars in the boiler. The three boilings will kill all the spores that otherwise might increase and make the pumpkin spoil. If the pumpkin sags at all in the jars fill them all up from one of the jars. While over-flowing and boiling hot

screw down tight, let cool, then store in a cold, dry, dark place. The jars with spring snaps, by the way, are better than the ones with screws. Leave the bail down while jars are in the boiler. Green beans are done exactly the same way, only that they need not be first boiled. Simply string them, blanch by dipping for 5 or 6 minutes in boiling water then into cold water, pack neatly in jars, fill up with salty water, and proceed as for pumpkin.

Catsup.—Catsup may be made of almost any kind of fruit, with tomatoes, mushrooms, etc. We presume you wish a recipe for tomato catsup. Peel and boil the tomatoes. Strain the juice off add to it vinegar, sugar, salt, cayenne pepper, cloves cinnamon and nutmeg to taste, boil down and put in sterilized bottles. Seal tight. For 1 quart of juice will be required about 1/2 cup sugar, 1 cup vinegar, 1/2 teaspoon each of salt and cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. If preferred put the spices in a muslin bag.

The Scrap Bag.

Preventing Typhoid Epidemic.
Typhoid is a very serious disease, and, besides carrying out the doctor's directions with the most exact care, every precaution should be taken to prevent the disease from passing on to others. Flies carry it, therefore the greatest pains should be taken to destroy them and keep them from contact with anything that has touched the patient. All food supplies should be closely covered, and during an epidemic all water and milk should be boiled before drinking them. The bed linen, etc., in the sickroom should be dropped into a 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and soaked there, then boiled. All dis-

charges from the patient should be rendered harmless by leaving them for an hour in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or in a chloride of lime solution (1/2 oz. to a gallon of water) before they are thrown away. If thrown in a privy vault or on the ground the germs are likely to work their way through and pollute wells and streams, so spreading the disease.

Relief for Burn.

Baking-soda gives instant relief to a burn or scald. Applied either wet or dry to the burned part immediately the sense of relief is magical.

Dustless Dusters.

Saturate soft cloths in a well-blended mixture of 1/8 ounce of oxalic acid, 1/2 pound of whiting and one quart of gasoline, and hang in the open air to dry. Such dusters will not soil the hands, and will retain the dust until worn to tatters.

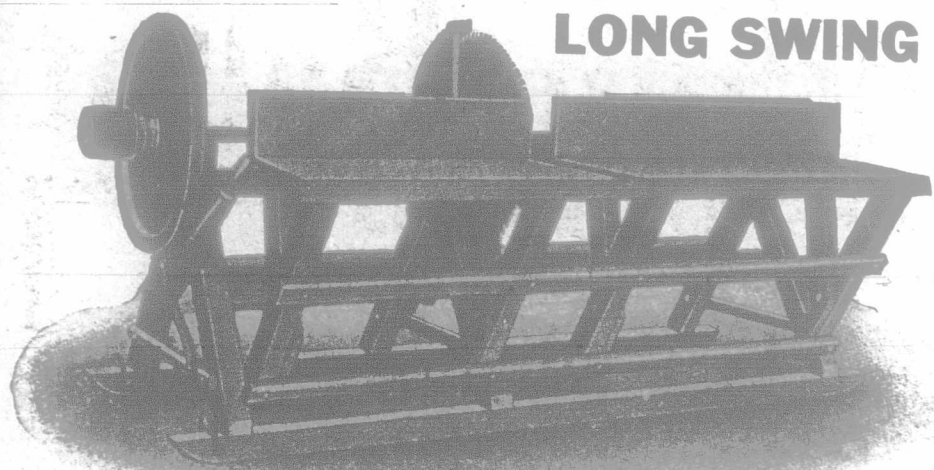
To Egg and Crumb Croquettes.

Break an egg into a plate, beat slightly with a fork, adding a tablespoon of water. Place a fork and tablespoon or large egg beater in the mixture. Fill another plate with crumbs to dry it. Place it upon the fork and dip the egg over it with the spoon, being careful to cover it all. Drain and slip from the fork into the crumbs, and give the final shaping.

Ripening Green Tomatoes.

Large green tomatoes taken from the vines just before frost comes may be nicely ripened if wrapped separately in paper and put in a dark closet. Look at them every 5 or 6 days, using the ripe ones.

Handy Saw Machines of Best Quality



LONG SWING SAW

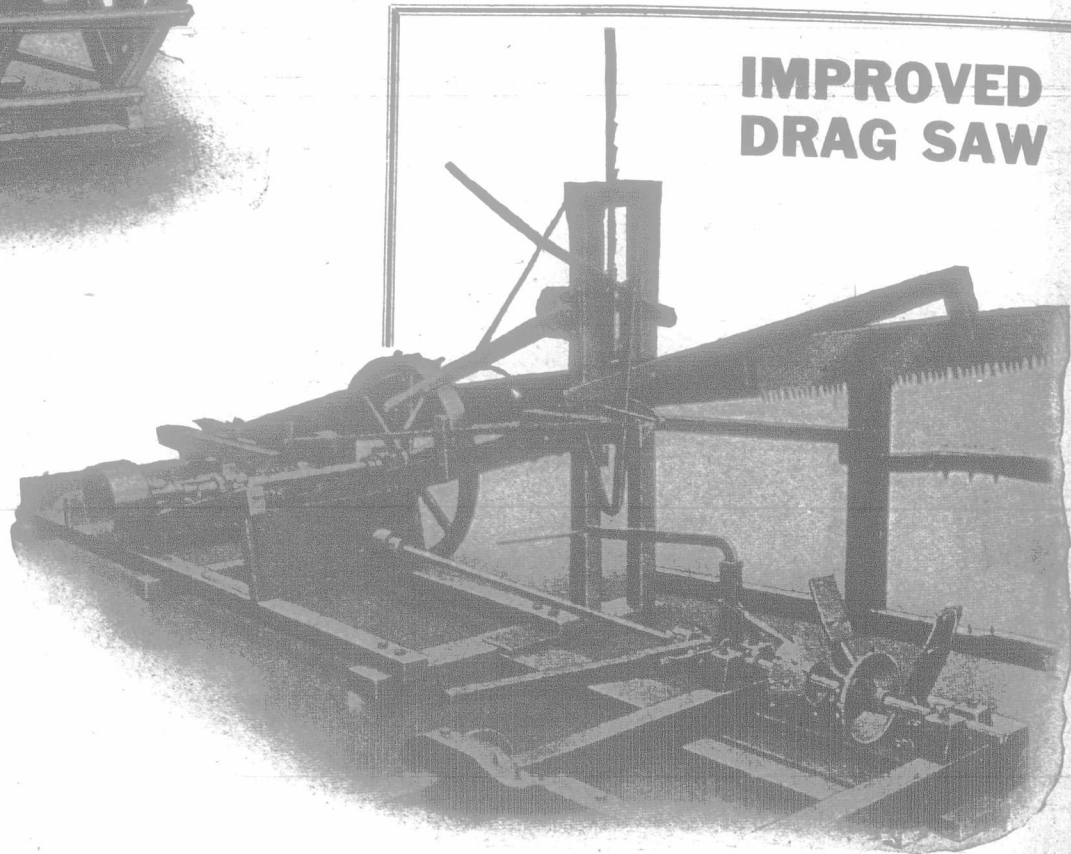
THE strongest fire wood cutter sold today. No twisting or bending of frame. Absolutely the best on the market. When the lumber is not too heavy we recommend these outfits in every way. Approximate weight 540 lbs.

IN regard to our Drag Saw Machine, we consider it the most useful saw outfit on the market. Can be operated by one man. It saves labor and is what you require to get out the cord wood to replace coal. You can saw up the heaviest lumber without effort. Weight of machine 1,300 lbs.

In ordering give diameter and speed of Engine Pulley, which will enable us to equip right sized pulley on Saw Machines.

For full particulars write for our catalogue.

The Matthew Moody & Sons Co.
Terrebonne Quebec



IMPROVED DRAG SAW

WANTS & FOR SALE

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN WISHES situation as manager; also son for team; also boy, fourteen, with some experience. Box 42, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE — FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, hardy, healthy; reasonable prices; young and mature stock. Pamphlet on management, uses, testimonials, ten cents. Deduct from first purchase. I. G. McRae, Orono, Ont.

WANTED MANAGER FOR MILK COLLECTING Station, which combines butter making, cheese making and milk condensing. Must be experienced butter maker and good mechanic and produce references as to honesty and sobriety. The Pure Milk Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MARRIED man for general farm work, yearly engagement; house supplied. J. A. Pettit, Freeman, Ontario.

WANTED, WORKING FOREMAN FOR Dairy Farm near Toronto. Must have experience in Pure-bred Stock raising. Wife for house. Good permanent position for capable man. Apply stating experience, wages, etc. Box A. The Farmer's Advocate, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED FARM HAND, single man. Must be qualified to look after stock. Permanent position for good man. Apply stating experience, age, etc. to Box B. The Farmer's Advocate, Toronto, Ont.

100 ACRES IN EXCELLENT STATE OF cultivation, 11 miles from Ottawa. For particulars, apply Roy McLatchie 73 Eccles St., Ottawa.

WANTED

LIVE HENS
Write for Price List
Waller's 702 Spadina Ave.
Toronto, Ont.

SHORTHORNS WANTED

Will buy small herd of Shorthorns. Must be Scotch bred. State what you have and price in first letter. Address:

Box 44, "Farmer's Advocate"
London, Ont.

Current Events

Parliament opened at Ottawa on Sept. 1st.

Hon. A. L. Sifton succeeds Hon. F. B. Carvell as Minister of Public Works.

The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada and the United States have linked up together. The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto had an "American Day."

The attendance at the Exhibition on Labor Day was 189,500—the largest in its history. Farmer's Day attendance was 63,000.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Ottawa on Aug. 28th, and during his visit there laid the corner-stone of the new tower of the Parliament Buildings. The corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings had been laid by his grandfather exactly 59 years before. The Prince's subsequent programme was a visit to Montreal, then to the West, stopping for a 3-days' fishing trip up the Nipigon. Everywhere he continues to win the people, and is enthusiastically welcomed.

The Secretary of the Board of Commerce for Canada stated on Aug. 29 at Ottawa that co-operation has been established between the Boards in Canada and the United States for a campaign against exorbitant prices.

Among U. F. O. candidates nominated during the week are: J. B. Clark for East Kent, John G. Lethbridge for West Middlesex (Prov.), Milton Fox for South Essex, Geo. Leeson for South Grey.

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie arrived at his home in Strathroy, Ont., on Aug. 31.

Lieut. B. W. Maynard of the U. S. army, won in the round trip air-flight between Toronto and New York.

On Aug. 28, Lt.-Col. Bovey, O.C.,

Canadian section, France, formally presented to the city of Mons, on behalf of Canada, the two guns of the Canadian artillery which fired the last shots in the Great War.

Rev. "Billy" Sunday is in Canada speaking for prohibition.

The first week of regular passenger and express air service between London, (Eng.), and Paris has been a striking success.

Gen. Botha, Premier of South Africa, died of influenza at Pretoria on Aug. 28.

Cardinal Mercier, the famous Belgian priest, is en route for America.

The British Government is sturdily campaigning for administrative economy.

The Allies have lifted the blockade on Hungary, retaining restrictions only on dyes and a few other commodities. The importation of a 6-months' supply of dyes from Germany for American manufacture will be allowed under a ruling announced by the War Trade Board at Washington.

The United States campaign against the High Cost of Living has already made great reductions in many necessities.

Pres. Wilson, on his trans-continental tour to plead for the League of Nations and ratification of the Peace Treaty, states: "When this treaty is accepted, the men in khaki will never have to cross the seas again." The reparation demanded of Germany, he says, is no greater than Germany can pay.

The Windrow.

Hon. Dr. Cody has expressed himself as out-and-out for consolidated schools to solve the problem of better education in the rural districts.

A new venture at The Exhibition

My Book

How to Break and Train Horses

FREE

BIG MONEY IN 'ORNERY' HORSES

MY free book will amaze you. See the big money that is being made by those I taught my famous system of horse breaking and training! Wild colts and vicious, unmanageable horses can be picked up for a song. By my methods you can quickly transform them into gentle, willing workers and re-sell them at a big profit. You can also earn fat fees breaking colts and training horses for others.

Write! My book is free postage prepaid. No obligation. A postcard brings it. Write today.

Prof. JESSE DEERY 409 a Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

was an amateur singing contest, which took place every afternoon in the Horticultural Building, for a scholarship of \$150, given by the United Phonograph Companies, and to be taken out in musical instruction.

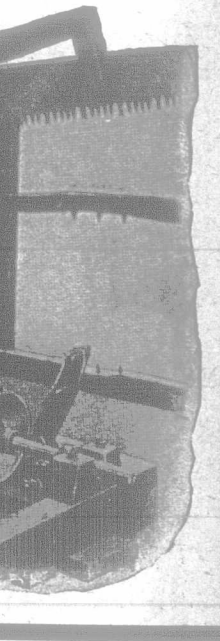
More people visited the War Memorial pictures during the first week of the Fair, than during a two-months exhibit in Old London and a one-month exhibit in New York.

The Japanese censor out of 4,291,000 feet of film passed by American censors, found only 785,000 feet fit to be exhibited in movie theatres in Japan. The fact that both killing and kissing are debarred from pictures exhibited in Japan probably accounts for the large amount of film thrown out.

Quality

cutter sold to-
or bending of
e best on the
not too heavy
in every way.

ROVED
G SAW



How to
Break
and Train
Horses

FREE

MONEY
RY HORSES

amaze you. See the big
being made by those
system of horse breaking
colts and vicious, unman-
be picked up for a song,
quickly transform them into
and re-sell them at a big profit.
es breaking colts and training

singing contest, which
afternoon in the Horti-
for a scholarship of
the United Phonograph
be taken out in musical

ited the War Memorial
first week of the Fair,
two-months exhibit in
a one-month exhibit in

ensor out of 4,291,000
by American censors,
feet fit to be exhibited
in Japan. The fact
and kissing are debarred
ited in Japan probably
large amount of film

The Referendum Ballot

WHAT EACH QUESTION MEANS AND WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE "YES" ON ALL FOUR QUESTIONS

Vote "Yes" 1. Are you in favor of the repeal of The Ontario Temperance Act ?

The repeal of The Ontario Temperance Act does not mean a return to the general sale of spirituous liquors, as the Premier, in his speech of April 7th, said: "Now, practically no one suggests a return to old conditions. The distillers in a recent manifesto say that they themselves are opposed to it. Many hotel-keepers say they are opposed to it. The brewers say they are opposed to it. Honourable gentlemen in the House and people out of the House, who are opposed to the present Act, say they are equally opposed to the old order. The labor men who ask for stronger beer, say they don't want the sale of hard liquor."

The Premier and the Government, realizing this, would not be parties to a continuance of the general sale of spirits as under the old license system, but would amend the License Act in accord with public sentiment. This would be in keeping with the policy of the Provincial Governments of the past fourteen years, which have from time to time amended the License Act to conform to the wishes of the people. To vote "Yes" to question number one would enable the Government to provide for the sale of beer and light wine in the hotels, and beer and spirits in Government stores for home consumption.

The Citizens' Liberty League does not want a return to the conditions under the old License Act and the sale of liquor over the bar. It does ask, however, for the general sale of beer 2.51% alcohol by weight (non-intoxicating) and light wines, and that the Government should only allow the sale of heavier beers and liquors through agencies established and maintained under Government supervision and control. It is, therefore, necessary that question one should be answered "Yes," repealing The Ontario Temperance Act and making it possible for the Government to enact a new temperance measure in accord with the expressed will of the people.

By voting "Yes" on question number one you will be in agreement with Premier Hearst when he said: "Many good and conscientious citizens, as good and conscientious as there are in the Province, do not approve of the Act as it stands today." Vote "Yes" on question number one and repeal the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act.

Vote "Yes" 2. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51/100% alcohol weight measure through Government agencies, and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

Vote "Yes" on question number two. This provides for the sale of light beer in Government stores for home consumption and removes the necessity of procuring a doctor's certificate.

Vote "Yes" 3. Are you in favor of the sale of light beer containing not more than 2.51/100% alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by majority vote favor such sale, and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

Vote "Yes" on question number three. There can be little doubt that the majority of people will vote "Yes" on this question. There is a demand for a beer of good flavor and body that is non-intoxicating, and the public want to obtain it by the glass as well as by the bottle.

A beer of 2.51% alcohol by weight, no matter in what quantities consumed, is absolutely non-intoxicating. In European countries beer of this strength is sold generally without license and without excise duty.

In voting "Yes" on questions two and three you can be assured that no one can become intoxicated by beer of this strength.

Vote "Yes" 4. Are you in favor of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies, and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?

Vote "Yes" on question number four, which provides for the sale of all liquors for home consumption from Government stores under such regulations as the Government may deem it wise to adopt. The public will be able to purchase from these stores without procuring a doctor's certificate.

Study the Referendum Ballot; if there is any point not clear, call or write the Secretary of the League at Committee Headquarters. It is to your interest that you vote wisely and intelligently. And if you are a lover of liberty and an advocate of true temperance, you will vote "YES" on all questions on the Referendum Ballot.

The Citizens' Liberty League is not in favor of the sale of spirits over the bar as under the old License Law. It is, however, in favor of the general sale of non-intoxicating beer of 2.51% alcohol by weight and light wines, and the sale of liquor for home consumption through Government stores under such restrictions as the Government may deem wise to adopt.

Remember—every voter must vote on every question, or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

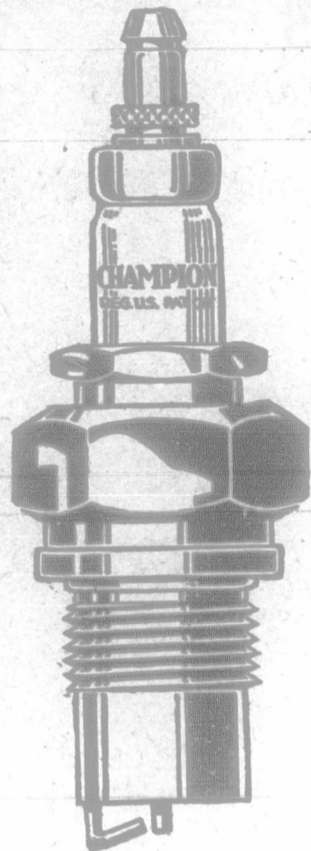
22 College Street, Toronto

HON. PRESIDENT:
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER
VICE-PRESIDENT:
I. F. HELLMUTH, K.C.

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary

PRESIDENT:
LIEUT.-COL. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.
HON. TREASURER:
F. GORDON OSLER

Why 4 out of 5 Motors are Champion Equipped



Champion "Buick"
for McLaughlin Cars
A53, Long 7-8-18.
Price \$1.00

Your best assurance that, in selecting Champion Spark Plugs, you are combining the greatest degree of dependability, service and economy, is contained in the fact that Fords, Overlands, Studebakers, Maxwells, and over two hundred other makes of gasoline motors and engines made in North America, leave their factories equipped with



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

The reasons for such widespread preference are obvious—we make only spark plugs, and have concentrated our efforts on studying the peculiarities of every type of motor, and in producing a spark plug that enables it to maintain its highest efficiency.

Be sure that every spark plug you buy has "Champion" on the insulator—it's the mark of satisfaction and "plus service."

Sold wherever Motor Supplies are sold

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

78a

The Range that has Made Good for 20 years

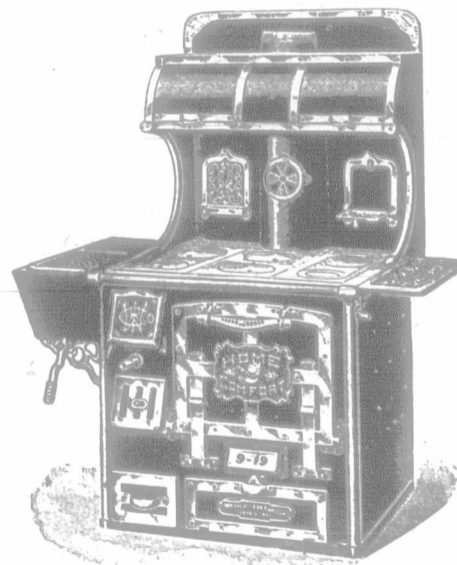
The "Home Comfort" Malleable Steel Range

For the past 20 years we have sold an average of 2,500 "Home Comfort" ranges—a total of 50,000. In some communities the "Home Comfort" is found in scores and scores of homes—due in no small measure to the fact that one woman user of it has recommended it to her neighbor.

It is truly "Home Comfort"—a perfect baker, economical on coal, easy to run and durable beyond any other range we know of in its finish and in regard to numerous features, it is women's own ideal—they have told us what they want.

Can now be purchased direct from Factory

Wrought Iron Range Co. of Canada, Limited



Office: 149 King St. West
Toronto, Ont.
Factory: Orillia St., Toronto

Markets

Continued from page 1538.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle were again in liberal supply at Buffalo last week, and the Canadian offerings included about half of the receipts. In the West, prices showed a substantial decline, trade being lower two weeks ago and was bad throughout last week. In addition, prices on hides showed a decline of eight to ten cents a pound and, added to this adverse condition, is the continued agitation at Washington on legislation against the packers, which is regarded as most injurious and coupled with this is the hue

Sale of Shorthorn Cattle

During the week of Sept. 15th there will be offered for sale, at the residence of the late Adam Young, York Road, Murray Township, two miles west of Trenton, the following valuable Shorthorn cattle, red and roan:

Nine cows ranging from 2 to 6 years, tracing to Maydew (imported) 48689, and Fisher Roan (imported) 186.

Four spring calves—three males.

One bull, Jerry Nonpareil 126275, tracing to Duchess of Gloster 12th (imported) 138; born 20th Dec., 1917.

Also one young Clydesdale mare in foal.

Information may be had by addressing

FRANK YOUNG, R.R. No. 4, Trenton, Ontario

and cry in different quarters for lower meat prices. The result was that values showed a drop of from a quarter to a dollar, the heaviest decline being on shipping steers, with prices on butchering stuff ranging from a quarter on the choice kinds on up to a half dollar lower for the medium and less desirable grades. Bulls showed a full half dollar to in some cases as much as a dollar under the previous week. Trade on stockers and feeders was bad, these showing a half dollar decline, and was slow at the take-off. On milk cows and springers, the best lots sold at about steady prices, with the medium and common kinds slow and lower, going mostly for slaughter. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Very choice, heavy, \$17 to \$17.50; best heavy, over 1,300, \$16 to \$16.75; fair, over 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; best, 1,200 to 1,300, \$16 to \$16.50; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; Good, 1,100 to 1,200, \$14.75 to \$15.50; plain, \$13 to \$14.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$13.75 to \$14.25; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$13 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14 to \$16; choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; best handy, \$13.75 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.50; light and common, \$9.50 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12.50 to \$13; good butcher heifers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; fair butcher heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light, common, \$7 to \$7.50; very fancy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$6.50 to \$7; canners, \$5 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$10.50; good butchering, \$9.75 to \$10; sausage, \$7.75 to \$8.25; light bulls, \$7 to \$7.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10 to \$10.50; common to fair, \$8.50 to \$9.50; best stockers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.


Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$150; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; common, \$50 to \$55; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Market at Buffalo was somewhat higher the first half of last week, but as a result of the bad trade in the West prices showed a heavy decline Thursday. On the opening day heavies sold from \$20 to \$20.35, with a few that were pretty weighty up to \$20.50, and the latter figure took the bulk of the Yorkers and mixed grades. Tuesday several decks made \$21.25, with bulk selling at \$21, and Wednesday heavies landed at \$20.50, and the light hogs reached up to \$21.50. Thursday values were 90 cents to a dollar lower. Mediums and heavies ranged from \$19.50 to \$20, and the bulk of the handier weight grades sold at \$20.50. Friday's market was steady to a quarter lower, Yorkers and mixed grades selling at \$20.25 and \$20.50, and heavies were hard to place above \$19.50. Monday pigs sold at \$18.75 and \$19; Tuesday the majority went at \$19.25; Wednesday the bulk moved at \$19.50, and the next two days the majority landed at \$18.50. Roughs ranged from \$16 to \$16.50, and stags \$13 down. The past week's receipts were 18,400 head, being against 17,947 head for the week before, and 15,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were on the jump last week, while sheep were easier. Monday the best lambs sold at \$15.50, few \$15.75, with culls \$11 down; Tuesday the bulk of the tops brought \$15.75; Wednesday the majority moved at \$16; Thursday the bulk brought \$16.25, and Friday the range on tops was from \$16.25 to \$16.50. Cull grades the latter part of the week sold up to \$12. Wether sheep, although none were here last week, were quoted from \$9.50 to \$10, and good ewes ranged from \$8.50 to \$9. For the past week receipts were 7,700 head, as compared with 12,945 head for the week previous, and 8,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Handy calves got good action all of the past week, while market on weighty kinds was very slow, and a goodly number on this order had to be carried over unsold from day to day. The first four days showed best native veals selling at \$22.50, and Friday the bulk made \$23.50. Top Canadian calves sold Friday from \$21 to \$22.50. Culls reached up to \$18, but they had to be very desirable to bring above \$17, weighty fat calves brought around \$12 and \$14, with a rough kind selling from \$9 to \$11, and grassy calves sold from \$7 to \$8.50.

How En-ar-co Solves the Motor Lubrication Problem



En-ar-co National Motor Oil
Made by "Graduate Workmen"

Our Scientific Refining processes eliminate even the possibility of carrying residue or coke-like substances in this oil. In the making it first comes off in the form of a distillate or vapor. This is condensed into a liquid and then further refined and filtered. Thus we produce an oil that is ALL OIL—oil that assures a motor's greatest strength and power. Order it by the barrel or half-barrel—the economical way.



En-ar-co National Light Oil
Buy Your Winter Supply Now

A bright, clear light—without charred wick or sooty chimney—is assured when you use this oil in lamps or lanterns or oil stoves. Buy it by the barrel.

This "better oil" insures uniform heat with no smoke, no smell. It does not leave a carbon deposit to clog wick and burner.

Also best for incubators and brooders and the most economical tractor fuel.



En-ar-co Motor Grease
For Every Grease Point

It is no longer necessary to have a special grease for compression cups, another kind for differentials, and still another grease for transmissions.

En-ar-co Motor Grease will give perfect lubrication for all purposes, all around the motor car or tractor.

Our refining experience of half a century has made this grease possible. Buy a supply now.



En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline
The Powerful Motor Fuel

You can't afford to use ordinary gasoline. You want "White Rose." It has made a sensational record for dependability, power and extra energy. It gives your motor "dash" and "pep" and results in a greater satisfaction.



En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease

Takes the "squeak" out of the old wagon—making it run easier and last longer.

All the rich lubricating qualities of crude oil are retained in its manufacture, insuring a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog and gum. Packed in useful galvanized pails.

Scientifically Refined by Graduate Workmen

Regardless of the motor you use, whether automobile, tractor, motor boat or engine, En-ar-co National Motor Oil produces the best results.

This Scientifically Refined oil protects the moving parts with a soft, velvety film that guards against friction, and permits the motor to develop its greatest power and speed. En-ar-co quality never varies.

Here is the reason why:

Each Man An Expert

In En-ar-co National Motor Oil, and all other En-ar-co products, you get not only the results of the finest laboratory formulas and the most advanced mechanical methods, but also the work of the most highly skilled refiners.

Each En-ar-co Refiner is carefully trained. Each must pass through a rigid primary course of refining instruction. Then through grade after grade of En-ar-co training. Each grade must be successfully completed before the workman graduates. And not until then is he entrusted with responsible tasks.

Thus have we developed Scientific Refining, and thus have we eliminated all quality fluctuations and produced the perfect lubricant.

Put En-ar-co to the Test

We want you to prove our claims. Try En-ar-co and note the difference in your motor.

If your local dealer cannot supply you with En-ar-co, mail your order direct to us.

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

1351 Excelsior Life Bldg.

Toronto, Ontario



Sent FREE

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, 1351 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

I own (Give name above) automobile or tractor and enclose two 2-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this Province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about

(Give date above)

I use.....gals. gasoline per year I use.....auto grease per year
I use.....gals. motor oil per year I use.....gals. kerosene per year
I use.....lbs. axle grease per year I use.....gals. tractor oil per year

My Name is.....
Address.....
Postoffice..... Province.....

Tear or Cut Out—Mail To-day

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



**COWAN'S
MAPLE
BUDS**

I Just love them!

Maple Buds are widely known
By a flavor all their own.

The Control of Milk Prices

The following discussion upon the control of milk prices is part of a general treatment of the effect of the war upon the agriculture of the United States, by Professor Benjamin H. Hibbard, Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin.

It must be admitted, to begin with, that the title "Milk Control" is not altogether appropriate. The same degree of public authority entering into the control of meat and sugar has not thus far been applied to milk. Nevertheless, the prices for some months have been artificially made more nearly than they would have been in the outcome of ordinary competition.

For about a year previous to our entering the war there had been trouble with respect to the prices paid by city distributors to milk producers. Not that there had never been trouble before. There had, but never so acute, and never with so wide a difference of opinion regarding a fair price. It should be understood that the farmers had for some time been able to act more or less in concert through their Milk Producers' Associations. The Chicago district had been organized for some years, as had likewise the milk producing districts around nearly all the large cities. By this means the farmers were able to carry on something approaching collective bargaining. In the spring of 1916, on April 1, the milk producers in the Chicago district demanded a very modest increase in price. The distributors refused to meet the demand and a "strike" ensued. After a week, during which very little milk from the regular milk zone made its way into Chicago, the distributors gave the producers what they asked, raising the price from \$1.33 to \$1.55 per hundred pounds for milk containing 3.5 per cent. of fat. As a result the price to consumers was raised from eight to nine cents a quart, though not for several months after the increase was granted the farmer.

Six months later, that is in September, 1916, the producers made another demand for increased pay, asking for \$2.00 a hundred pounds for milk. This demand was accepted by the distributors. Just before April 1, 1917, the producers made a demand for \$2.12 a hundred pounds as the average for the next six-month period (it had been the custom to set the prices for six months) and again the distributors acceded.

There was no further disturbance in the milk market until the end of the summer period, 1917, i. e. October 1, at which time the producers set a price of \$3.42 a hundred. Under great protest the distributors accepted the situation and raised the retail price to 13 cents a quart. The price of \$3.42 a hundred was for the one month, October. The Food Administration had made an earnest appeal to the farmers to fix the price for one month only, promising that an effort would be made to regulate the price of dairy feeds. To this proposal the farmers gave ready assent.

In the meantime, there was great dissatisfaction on the part of the consumers. The press denounced the farmers, and the future looked ominous. The Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin at once began legal proceedings and soon had the leaders of the Producers' Association under indictment. The contention of the Attorney General was that the farmers in meeting to discuss and fix milk prices had violated the anti-trust law of the State. The inference is that each farmer in order to keep within the law should bargain individually for the sale of his own milk, even a group discussion of the price being taken as *prima facie* evidence that the law had been violated. The milk producers insist that they can not sell milk at a fair price without concerted action, and that so long as they fix a fair price only they should have a legal right to act as a body. Perhaps they should have such a right, but the disposition of the State and District Attorneys is to prove that a present they are law breakers.

In an effort to bring order out of chaos several State governors appointed milk commissioners to study the case. Prominent among these were the Wisconsin commission, and the Governors' Tri-State Commission for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Later in the year,

several federal commissions were appointed by the Food Administration. In fact milk commissions became quite the order of the day. There were federal commissions in Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and virtually the same sort in many other centers. The situation in the vicinity of Chicago and Milwaukee became acute soon after the announcement of the \$3.42 price in October. The Governor of Wisconsin appointed a commission during that month to inquire into the cost of producing milk and to suggest a price. The commission gathered together all available information and, in conference with representatives of the milk producers and the distributors of both Milwaukee and Chicago, fixed a tentative price of \$3.22 for the months of November and December. Under this agreement the distributors were to come down from 13 cents to 12 cents a quart as the selling price. At the same time the United States Food Administration was prevailed upon to appoint a commission which should go more fundamentally into the matter and determine a price based on the cost of producing plus a reasonable profit. The commission was to determine the price for the six months period following January 1, 1918, and to make it such that any losses which might have resulted from the November and December price should be made good. The commission appointed consisted of eight men and one woman: John S. Miller, John W. O'Keary, John J. Fitzpatrick, Lucius Teter, and P. C. Holden, all of Chicago, John H. Harris of Wisconsin, W. J. Kittle of Crystal Lake, Ill., Dean Eugene Davenport of the University of Illinois, and Mrs. E. P. Welles of Hinsdale, Illinois.

During the sittings of the commission testimony was taken from a large number of dairymen and county agricultural agents, agricultural college experts, milk distributors, the city health officer, and a few social betterment workers representing the consumers. It was expected that the commission would complete its hearings and be ready to announce a price by January first. As a matter of fact, the hearings were prolonged until the last days of January and the price announced February first.

The testimony of the dairymen conflicted, or perhaps a better word would be, varied. According to the figures given the cost of producing milk ranged from a little over \$3.00 a hundred to more than \$5.00 a hundred, based on actual accounts. The college experts undertook to base costs on a formula which could be used from time to time, allowing for changes in the price of labor and feed. The formula which received the most attention was one constructed at the Illinois Agricultural College. It had been substantially accepted by the Wisconsin commission and was again given great prominence in the discussion by the Chicago commission. This formula was known as the "Pearson Formula," it having been devised by Mr. Pearson of the Illinois Agricultural College. It was based on a series of farm accounts involving 873 cows. The formula undertakes to show what is required in the form of feed and labor to produce a hundred pounds of milk, and is as follows:

- 188 pounds of silage
- 44 pounds of grain
- 50 pounds of hay
- 39 pounds of roughage
- 2.42 hours of labor.

It was assumed that other debits and credits would balance. The cost was based on the maintenance of an entire herd such as would be needed to keep a given number of cows milking. By the use of this formula it was found that the price of milk in order to cover cost would have to be very materially raised. In fact, all testimony presented by anyone interested in agriculture pointed to the same thing. The testimony of the farmers, it is true, varied. The Illinois formula was a definite statement, but it in turn had been made on the basis of average amounts of feed and labor required in producing milk from nearly nine hundred cows during a certain year. Either method, that is, the direct testimony or the formula, involved the question of an average. The commission was awake to the fact that an average cost price failed to solve the difficulties; that ordinary market prices do not bear any known definite relation to the average of the separate costs. Not being satis-



**SHARP-POINT
STEEL POSTS**

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

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

SHARP-POINT POSTS save money, time and work. They give you an all-steel fence stronger, better and cheaper than any combination of wood and steel. They are 1 1/2 ins. x 1 1/4 ins. x 3/4 in. thick x 7 ft. 4 ins. long, and weigh 9 lbs. each.

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

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

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

National Educational Conference

Twelve outstanding addresses by the best known public men and women of Canada, the United States and England.

REPRESENTATION is being asked from every public organization in Canada. If any organization is being overlooked, let us know. In addition, ample provision is being made for individuals who will attend the conference in their own capacity.

Address any inquiries to

The Convening Committee
505 Electric Railway Chambers

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 20-21-22

THE AIM

To direct public attention to the fundamental problems of educational systems in Canada.

To consider education in its relation to Canadian citizenship. To undertake the establishment of a permanent bureau to guide and assist the educational thought of the country.

Live Poultry Wanted

We have a heavy demand for good poultry all the year round. We prefer to receive poultry alive during the hot weather and will pay top prices. It will pay you to sell to

C. A. MANN & CO. 78 KING ST. LONDON, ONTARIO.
Phone 1577.

PATENT SOLICITORS

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

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



Dairy Farmers Make More Money

CALDWELL'S Dairy Feeds are recommended by many Canadian authorities for their milk producing qualities. They are high in their protein content. Other necessary ingredients have been added in exact proportions according to the nutriment they contain to form a perfectly balanced ration. These feeds bring your cows up to their maximum flow of milk.

You can therefore make more money by feeding your cows with

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

If your dealer does not handle Caldwell's Feeds, write us direct—Ask for our booklet.

ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED

Valleytown Feed Mills, Dundas, Ontario

Successors to The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co. Limited

MILLERS OF OVER 30 KINDS OF STOCK FEEDS

TRY Caldwell's Horse Feed, Chop Feeds, Dairy Meal, Hog Feed. Also Caldwell's Scratch Feed and Laying Meal and Chick Feed for Poultry—you will be surprised at the results.

52 A

ANTICIPATION

will be greater than

REALIZATION

if you are not using a

Good Shorthorn Bull

I have a few imported ones ready for service, as well as several of my own breeding. The price is not high.

WILL A. DRYDEN
Maple Shade Farm Brooklin, Ont.

English Dairy Shorthorns

Would it not be good practice to introduce new blood and increase flow of milk in your herd? We have for sale the right kind of young bulls to do this—the offspring of highly-bred, imported English animals. We have also for sale young stock of that excellent breed of pigs, English Large Blacks.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
F. W. COCKSHUTT, Brantford

DUAL-PURPOSE

Shorthorns

Present offering 6 young bulls, Red & Roans, also a number of females. They have size quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Chas. Graham, Fort Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns For Sale

Two young Bulls fit for service, 1 roan, 1 red sired by King Dora (imp.) also some heifers in calf to King Dora (imp.) Their dams are good milkers.

SOCKETT BROS.
R.R. No. 5 - Rockwood, Ont.
Phone No. 22, R. 3

BRAEBURN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

150 Head

100 Breeding Females

Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (imp.)

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

CHAS. McINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario

Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L. E. N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDES

Have a few choice bull calves left. See these before buying elsewhere. Also six Clyde Mares and fillies rising on to 6 years of age. Each by imported sire and dam. WM. D. DYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa. 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848
The great show and breeding bull, Browndale = 80112 =, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

R. O. P. Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Brant Hero 113223, with good milk backing on both sides. Foundation cow, Maud 108683, with record of 11,862 lbs. milk, 513 lbs. fat in one year. Offering two grandsons of this cow, eight and nine months old, whose dams will have good creditable records.

GROVER C. ANDERSON, R.R. No. 1, Waterford, Ont.

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

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

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns & Tamworths for Sale—5 choice bull calves 5 to 6 months old, several heifer calves all sired by Primrose Duke, 107542, heifers and young cows bred to him, good dual-purpose cows. A choice lot of Tamworths of both sex and various ages, young sow or two bred to farrow in Sept. or Oct., all from noted prize winners.
Long Distance Phone A. A. Colwill R. R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS

Cows in calf and calf by side. Also heifers in calf and others ready to breed. Bulls of serviceable age.
JNO. MILLER (Myrtle Stations, C.P.R., G.T.R.) ASHBURN, ONTARIO.

Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns—We have several choice young bulls service. Two are by Rapheal (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (imp.). Prices right.
R. M. MITCHELL R. R. NO. 1, Freeman, Ontario

TOP-NOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Three imported bulls and a number of choice females. See these before buying elsewhere.
GEO. ISAAC, MARKHAM, ONT.

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

the commission announced that the price for March would be \$3.10 in place of \$2.83, and that the prices for the ensuing months to July 1 would be announced about two weeks in advance of the first of each month, it being the plan to base them on the changes in feed prices.

Meanwhile what of the consumption of milk? It is a hard matter to sell a given quantity of any commodity irrespective of the price asked for it. No sooner had the price of milk been increased in October, 1917, than stories began to be circulated to the effect that the consumers would not buy the ordinary amounts of milk at the advanced prices. It has been estimated that even after some recovery under the 12-cent price from the falling off in purchases on the announcement of the 13-cent price, the consumption is still much below normal. At the time of the hearing, it was estimated that the decrease was 20 to 30 per cent.

While the milk price battle was going on, the condenseries were using a great deal of milk. The apparently limitless demand for condensed milk for export, the high price which it has been bringing, and the enterprise shown by the condensery companies in expanding their business has been a leading factor in creating a demand for milk and holding the price high.

The Boston and New York commissions reported earlier than the Chicago commission. For New York, the price to the producer was fixed at \$3.35 per hundred for three per cent. milk. At the same time the price to the consumer was set at 15 cents per quart for grade B milk, the kind most in use. This was for milk with three per cent. of fat. For each tenth of one per cent. more fat, an additional four cents is paid. Thus milk testing 3.5 per cent. brought \$3.72 a hundred, or fifty cents above the price paid in Chicago.

Milk investigations have been numerous. The commission appointed by the governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware made an elaborate report on the cost of producing and distributing milk. The Boston Chamber of Commerce issued a bulletin, December 31, 1917. Studies have been made also in other districts, for instance, in Cleveland, and Pittsburgh. In all of the inquiries made it has been found that the costs of producing milk have risen faster than the selling price.

The increase in the price of milk during the year 1916 undoubtedly had a stimulating effect on the production. This condition continued until well into the year 1917 when the prices of grain so outran the prices of milk as to make milk appear very cheap. It is not easy to change the quantity of milk produced abruptly without serious loss. Hence, the threatened decrease in the supply of milk following October 1, 1917, failed, for the most part, to materialize. Whatever may have happened in the way of a decrease was no greater than enough to balance the lessening of the demand due to the increased prices charged the consumer. At the same time the stocks of condensed milk had a tendency to accumulate on account of the congested condition of the railroads and the shortage of shipping for the foreign trade. Were it not for the danger of a congested condition of the traffic condenseries could take milk at almost any price, so long as the foreign trade would absorb it, in view of the arrangement with the Food Administration whereby the condenseries are allowed to buy milk as best they can, manufacture it, and take a ten per cent. profit. As a result of these forces the price of butter weakened earlier in the season than usual. Cheese declined in price, and milk for a time became relatively abundant. By July 1, 1918, there was no longer a surplus.

The war has stimulated the dairy industry and has undoubtedly given the dairyman more for his product during some months than he would otherwise have received. Nevertheless, it has failed to furnish a steady market, and has signally failed to yield as great reward as is obtainable by the more direct market for grain. It has raised the price of meat to an unprecedented figure and so made the meat price of the dairy cow and the veal calf greater than ever before. The discouraging features of dairying have prevented any pronounced rise in the price of cows as dairy cows and the result is that the meat price and the dairy price are closer to each other than

FOUNDED 1866

FREE



The Hallam FUR FASHION BOOK

1920 EDITION

Contains 48 pages and cover illustrating over 300 beautiful Fur Garments, all genuine photographs of the articles just as they are and real people wearing them. It shows you a much greater variety than you can see in most stores and will save you many dollars. Send for your copy to-day—it is absolutely free.

John Hallam Limited
606 Hallam Building, TORONTO.
THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA.

Jaeger

Once Worn Always Worn

No other woollen Underwear will ever satisfy the man or woman who has once worn Jaeger goods. Jaeger wool is fine and silky, soft, warm, durable, beautiful and wonderfully comfortable. It gives perfect bodily protection at all seasons to men, women and children.

A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.

For Sale at Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout Canada.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolen CO. LIMITED
System
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
British "founded 1883"

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Write for Price List [B]. Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

normally. This tempts many dairymen to sell their cows for beef, a temptation which most of them have resisted.

The information concerning the sacrifice of dairy herds is meagre. In the census taken by the State of New York in April, 1917, it was found that there were more cows, by 3 per cent., than the year before. There were plenty of heifers a year old or over to keep up the numbers for a time. Of heifer calves, however, there was a decrease of 26 per cent. reported. In the vicinity of Chicago there has been a great deal of talk about disposing of dairy herds. A letter from Swift and Company at Chicago dated March 13, 1918, states that the number of cows slaughtered by them in five months preceding March 1, 1918, was in relation to the whole number of cattle slaughtered 53 per cent., in contrast to 58 per cent. the year before. For the corresponding months the slaughter of calves was a little less during the latter period than the year before.

The total number of calves received at five leading markets during the calendar years 1913 to 1917 were:

1913	741,000
1914	664,000
1915	726,000
1916	919,000
1917	1,180,000

Thus there has been an increase in the receipt of calves by 77.7 per cent. from the low figure of 1914 to that of 1917. From 1916 to 1917 there was an increase of 28.4 per cent. in the receipt of calves at the five markets. Not all of these calves were slaughtered, though most of them were. From October, 1917, to February, 1918, Swift and Company report that 89 per cent of calves received were slaughtered. This can mean nothing other than a more general turning of calves into veal. The Bureau of Crop Estimates, however, in a statement issued February 1, 1918, reports for the country an increase of 22.7 per cent during 1917 of heifers kept for milk. This would show a strong tendency toward an increase in milk production.

Within many of the distinctively dairy States slight decreases in the number of cows are reported for January 1918, as compared with January, 1917. In a group of eight eastern States, from Maryland to Massachusetts, decreases ranging from one to five per cent. are shown. All other States show increases with the exception of Ohio and Texas.

In individual instances many cows have been sold at lower prices on account of the difficulties over milk prices and the resulting dissatisfaction on the part of the farmers. However, the Department of Agriculture reports important increases in prices for substantially every State in the Union. The average increase in value per head reported for the year 1917 to 1918 is \$10.96 or 18.4 per cent. This is in contrast with an increase of but \$4.96 in the value of all "other cattle", and \$7.06 for "other cattle" two years and over. The reaction on the price of cows due to milk price and dissatisfaction had apparently not materialized up to January 1, 1918. However, it must be remembered that the discontent does not apply to the whole dairy district, but only to the portions contributing to the city milk trade. As a consequence the figures for the whole country, or even for a single State, fail to reflect accurately the situation in these important sections.

It must be recognized that farmers are going to move slowly in disposing of their dairy equipment. The cost of rebuilding a herd, the loss in fertility following the policy of selling grain, the inertia of farmer conservatism, all act as deterrents.

Uncle Ben was a bachelor, but was full of enthusiasm for his married friends, and when his brother-in-law invited him to come and spend a few days and see his son and heir, he gladly accepted. It was an education to watch the old gentleman's efforts to amuse the six-months-old child. Just for fun he would snatch its bottle away at feeding time and wonder why the youngster yelled. Then he would tickle it almost into convulsions. Finally he gave it his watch to play with. Then peace reigned. And thus the mother found baby and bachelor. "Good gracious!" she exclaimed, excitedly. "Look! Baby's got the watch in his mouth. He'll swallow it. Take it out or he'll choke!" "Don't be alarmed," replied Uncle Ben, smiling placidly. "I've got hold of the chain. It can't go far."

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

ROSS MARTINDALE CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT.
Long Distance Phone.

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd numbers 63, headed by "Prince Lavander" 104449 whose dam gave 16,596 lbs. milk as four year old. We now have 30 cows in milk, could spare a dozen females. Seven splendid young bulls coming on.

HUGH A. SCOTT CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.
Phone 5-18

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

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

J. A. WATT Elora, Ontario

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

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 Pletertje) 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. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

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

Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable Apply to Superintendent.

29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk

This is the seven day butter record and the one day milk record of the dam of my last bull of serviceable age—an exceptional bred youngster and a choice individual. Also have a month old bull whose dam and sire's average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and 111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.

D. B. TRACY HAMILTON HOUSE
HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY Cobourg, Ontario.

Montrose Holstein - Friesian Farms

THE HOME OF 20,000-LB. COWS

Write us about our herd of 20,000-lb. R.O.P. producers. Every one is a choice individual—the breeding is choice, and they are rearing their offspring under choice, but normal, conditions. We have young bulls for sale. VISITORS WELCOME.

R. J. GRAHAM, Montrose House Farms - BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

I Have Holstein Bulls and Females at right prices. The bulls are from good record daughters of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Payne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices.
T. W. McQueen, Oxford County, Bell 'phone Tillsonburg Ont.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

from 2 to 7 months old. 2 grandsons of the 26,000 lb. cow. 2 great grandsons one from a 23 lb. jr. 4 years old. All sired by Hillcrest Rauwerd Vale whose two nearest dams average almost 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days and almost 26,000 lbs. milk in 12 months. Cheap, considering quality.
W. FRED FALLIS, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

6 BULLS BY KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE

Brother to the \$50,000 bull. Three of these are ready for service and all are show calves. Write us also for females. We are pricing a number of heifers, bred to our own herd sire, Sylvius Walker Raymondale, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. We now have bull calves a few months old by this sire. Let us know your wants. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G. T. R. Port Perry, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.
WALBURN RIVERS & SONS R. R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

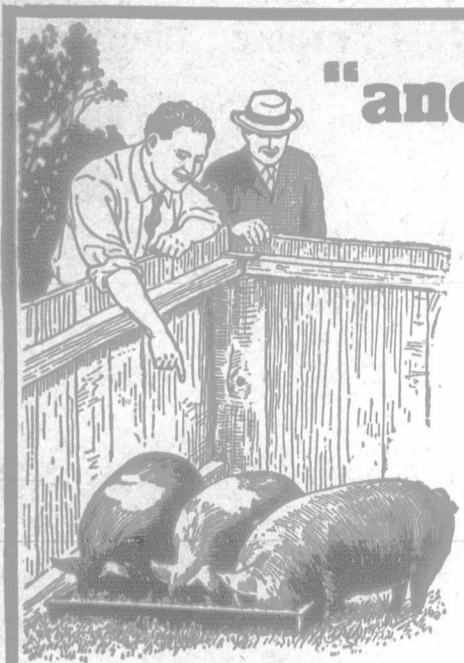
Holstein Bulls—A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.
R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrage, the \$15,000 sire—He is a son of the 38.06-lb. cow, Lakeview Lestrage, and is our chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him, and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario.

Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls—We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons Hengerveld, 5 nearest dams average 31.31, and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices, or better come and see them.
JACOB MOGG & SON, R. R. 1, Tavistock Ont.

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our Motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.
A. E. HULET (Oxford Co., G.T.R.) NORWICH, ONTARIO



"and they cost me less per pound gain"

CAN you imagine a manufacturer in the city feeding costly raw material into a machine without precise figuring of costs and the most careful selection? Can it possibly pay the "manufacturer" of bacon to feed hogs on the old-fashioned plan, without knowing the cost per pound gain? Decidedly not, in these expensive times.

Our experts have done the figuring for you. They have found out that certain feeds, combined according to known feeding values, will get a hog off to market in far less time, with more marketable, good, firm bacon on him, and at less cost per pound gain.

Monarch Hog Feed

is the cheapest feed you can buy—if you reckon by market results, and that is where your profits come from! Why try to figure out rations? Why worry about providing various feeds? Why waste precious time mixing up feeds? That was all very well when there was no such thing as Monarch Hog Feed available. Nowadays everything must be done expertly if it's maximum profits you want.

It's quality bacon that captures the best prices; Monarch gets the quality—good, firm, hard bacon—at less cost.

Monarch Hog Feed is a true balanced ration; it supplies every nutrient the growing hog demands—no more, no less. It's just right for maximum production, without waste of feed.

It has all the nutrient qualities of shorts, corn products and digestive tankage (rich in flesh-forming materials). Combined as a properly balanced ration they are easily digested; Monarch is palatable; hogs thrive on feeds they relish. Monarch can always be relied upon for best results.

Give Monarch Hog Feed a good, fair trial. Order a ton from your dealer; you can always depend upon getting it; should your dealer not be handling Monarch Feeds, send us his name and address, and we will see that you are supplied.

Monarch Dairy Feed

is a properly mixed balanced ration of oil cake meal and cotton seed meal combined with corn meal and bran; guaranteed analysis is 20% protein and 4% fat.

Sampson Feed

A general purpose feed with same ingredients as Monarch Hog Feed, excepting that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; effective for both cattle and hogs; guaranteed analysis—10% protein and 4% fat.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Toronto, Peterboro, Pickering

Canada Food Board License, 6, 7 & 8.

FEEDS

We Sell—Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein) Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Feeding Molasses, (in barrels), Dairy Feeds, Hog Feeds, Cracked Corn, etc. Car lots or less.

Our Poultry Feeds are the best on the market, and the prices are just right. Ask for quotations.

We Buy—Hay, Straw, Oats, Buckwheat, Mixed Grains, etc.

CRAMPSEY & KELLEY
Dovercourt Road - Toronto.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
REGISTERED
COATICOOK, QUE.

Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered
Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire lines. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM Lowell, Mass.

City View Ayrshires

Write or come and see. We have them milkers, heifers, and young bulls; all tracing to the best Canadian records. James Bagg & Son, ST. Thomas, Ont.

Choice Offerings in Ayrshires

AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario.

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

Torono of Prospect Farm—12094—, one of our herd sires, is sired by Lou's Torono 106614, whose dam and two g-dams have R.O.M. records of 14,261 lbs. 4 oss. milk, 966 lbs. 13 oss. 85% butter. Lou's Torono has a half-sister, Figgis Beulah 309530, with a Record of Merit record of 1,047.47 lbs. of 85% butter from 14,223.3 lbs. milk. Lou's Torono's first four daughters to come into milk averaged 802.71 lbs. 83% butter, 9,450.9 lbs. milk at an average age of 1 year 11 months old. The dam of Torono of Prospect Farm is Keetsa—333656—, a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 35th, who has 17 daughters with first calves, as 2 years old averaged 600.01 lbs. 85% butter, 8,746.2 lbs. milk. Keetsa, as a 2-year-old, has a R.O.M. record of 10,027.1 lbs. milk, 617.47 lbs. 85% butter. Torono of Prospect Farm 12094 is a big, splendid type of a Jersey bull.

We have for sale choice young cows and heifers, fresh, or to freshen soon. Pure-breds and high-grades. Ideal family cows. Cut the H. C. O. L. in two by buying a Jersey cow.

R. & A. H. BAIRD, New Hamburg, Ont.

WE WILL NOT EXHIBIT at London or Ottawa this year. If you wish something to complete a show herd for either of these exhibitions we have it for sale.

Our new importation sailed from Bristol on June 25th. To make room for it we are offering special bargains in cows and young bulls.

B. H. BULL & SON. BRAMPTON, ONT.

The CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Woodview Farm
JERSEYS
London, Ontario
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

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

WESTSIDE AYRSHIRE HERD

I have two extra choice March bull calves from heavy-milking, high-testing dams, one dark and one white in color. Also a few good females, one just due to freshen. Write, or come and see.
Middlesex Co.
DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ontario

Edgeley Bright Boy—Bred and raised by us; won the championship at Ormstown Fair, Quebec, for Messrs. G. and F. Holden & Sons. His sire is Edgeley Bright Prince, son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, champion cow of Canada. We have a few young bulls under one year, sired by him out of R. O. P. cows. Anyone interested, write us, or come and see our herd.
James Bagg & Sons (Woodbridge C.P.R.) Edgeley, Ont.

Homestead Farm R.O.P. Ayrshires—At the head of our herd at present we have a used on the daughters of our former sire, Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). He is being fall and winter.
MACVICAR BROS., 'phone 2253 Harrietsville, Belmont, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

When writing advertisers please mention Advocate.

How Carnegie Did It.

FROM "THE INDEPENDENT."

Andrew Carnegie, who was born in a Scotch cottage, inherited nothing but poverty, health, and a Scotch spirit of thrift; at twelve years, a child labor victim earning \$1.20 a week; a stoker at thirteen; telegraph messenger at fourteen; a private secretary at twenty-one; a railway superintendent at twenty-six; and who died worth \$500,000,000, after giving away nearly \$400,000,000, is referred to as having a typically American career.

The characterization is apt, for except in magnitude of result, his record is not exceptional. He did on a large scale what thousands of other poor boys, to whom the republic gave a chance to rise, have done and are doing on a smaller scale. Others, like him, whose personal qualities are seemingly not remarkable, have struck the rock of opportunity, and streams for their enrichment have gushed forth.

Recently many Americans have lost conceit of mere wealth, have seen that the public was a silent partner that did not always get its fair share of dividends, and a nation that is supposed to worship the Almighty Dollar has been sharply critical of the Dollar's possessor. Andrew Carnegie shared this feeling vociferously, and hence his famous saying that the man who died rich would die disgraced.

The amasser of this huge fortune had practically no education except that acquired outside of schools. He invented nothing and discovered no new ideas. Besides telegraphy he had no intimate knowledge of any business. He was not an ironmaster except by ownership, for his relations to the great industry were chiefly those of investor and promoter. Only in his early years was he industrious at particular tasks, afterward devoting a large part of his time to travel, to entertainment, to miscellaneous activities. He came to the iron business when the field was apparently fully occupied, and his original ventures in it were not profitable.

How then did he do it? His first great quality was his unconquerable optimism. He believed in the future of America and of the undertakings in which he participated. He had imagination and faith and an unceasing restlessness and vivacity of mind. Next and almost equally important was his willingness to trust other men. He had the gift of wisely picking his associates and then letting them alone and generously dividing. He did not seek to do everything himself—thus early disclosing that mysterious something that is called executive ability. He laughed at the "young geniuses," as he called those with whom he had surrounded himself, but they pitchforked him, often against his grumblings and protests to amazing heights. It has been said that practically every major decision which brought in millions was personally opposed by the "old man," but he let "the boys" do as they wanted.

Next, Scotch caution and caniness entering here, he insisted on keeping 51 per cent. of the stock. His generosity, his trust, his willingness to take advice never induced him to go so far as to surrender the power to have his own way if he cared to exercise it.

Finally, having a fancy for ideas and picking them up with quickness and shrewdness as he wandered about talking and theorizing, he fed into his plants a never-ending stream of suggestion. His first large venture came from talking with an inventor, on a train—Woodruff, Pullman's sleeping car rival—and his adaptability and the plasticity of his mind he kept until his closing days.

In business he was a strong believer in single and unified ownership and management. Thus he had no confidence in the trust principle when it began to be applied. He loudly predicted the failure of the combinations. They could not succeed, he contended. There is reason to think that the bottom reason why he conveyed his properties to the Steel Corporation was that he would not enter an organization of whose soundness he was skeptical, and yet had no desire for the death grapple which was being forced on him, even if he felt he would win it. It is highly significant that he would accept no stock—insisted on bonds which were a first lien on the property he surrendered as well as on the properties joined to it.

It certain quarters it has been customary to smile incredulously at Carnegie's professions of liberalism. His derision of the protective tariff while enjoying its shelter, his support of income

It's the SALT



W...
THE CANA...

Cre...

Ship yo
pay all
supply
daily.
est mar

Ontar

LONDON

S H R

Also a few ewes
E.E. Luton S
Be

Shropsh
sired by impor
few yearling rat
ALEX

Shropshire ewe
Clydesdale
W. H. PUGH

Shropshire
ewe lambs good
prices.
JOHN MIL

HAME
We are offering
rams, in good
ram—a show pr
Jno. E. Jackson

Bowhill Leic
shearlings and
Shorthorn bulls
GEO. B. AR

Shropshire
and ram lambs
ation. Also ag
flocks C. H. S
waa, all railroa

Elm View Ox
flock headers.
ewes; all first-cl
Bruce A. McK

O
have some cho
sale. Al
DAVID D. BE

For Sale—S
dollars each, in
rams from tw
Young ewes at
seys and Ayrshi
Sunnylea Farr

LEIC
Of
C. E. WOOD

YOR
We are
Fall pig
large l

WELDWOOD
Boars ready for
also young sows
JOHN W. TO

Did It.

...nd nothing but a chill laborer; a stoker at age fourteen; twenty-one; a rail- twenty-six; and 1900, after giving D, is referred to American career.

...apt, for except his record is not a large scale or poor boys, to a chance to rise, ing on a smaller whose personal not remarkable, opportunity, and ent have gushed

...icans have lost have seen that the mer that did not of dividends, and d to worship the n sharply critical or.

...Andrew ing vociferously, saying that the die disgraced.

...uge fortune had on except that s. He invented no new ideas. ad no intimate ss. He was not y ownership, for t industry were and promoter. as he industrious ward devoting a travel, to enter- s activities. He s when the field occupied, and his re not profitable.

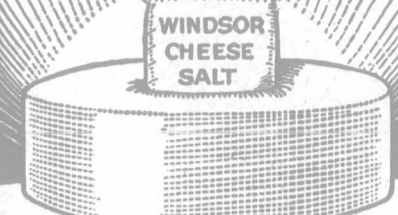
...His first great erable optimism. e of America and which he par- nation and faith ness and vivacity most equally im- ss to trust other of wisely picking tting them alone g. He did not self—thus early s something that ty. He laughed, as he called had surrounded rked him, often and protests to s been said that decision which personally opposed e let "the boys"

...and canniness d on keeping 51 His generosity, s to take advice so far as to ave his own way

...cy for ideas and quickness and ed about talking into his plants a suggestion. His rom talking with train—Woodruff, rival—and his plasticity of his closing days.

...strong believer in ship and manage- confidence in the gan to be applied. e failure of the uld not succeed, eason to think why he conveyed eel Corporation nter an organiza- he was skeptical, e for the death g forced on him, d win it. It is he would accept nds which were y he surrendered ties joined to it. it has been ncredulously at liberalism. His ive tariff while support of income

It's the PURITY of the SALT used that assures QUALITY



Windsor Cheese Salt
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED., 279

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries LIMITED

LONDON - ONTARIO

SHROPSHIRE

Shearling and ram lambs by imported ram. Also a few ewes, all stock my own breeding. E.E. Luton St. Thomas, Ont. R.R. No. 1. Bell 'Phone 704 Ring 4

Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; sired by imported ram of Kellock breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable. ALEX. GRAY, Claremont, Ont.

FOR SALE

Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two Clydesdale stallions, four Shorthorn bulls.

W. H. PUGH Myrtle Station, Ontario

Shropshires and Cotswolds—A lot of young ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe lambs good size and quality, at reasonable prices. JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

We are offering nine strong-boned type Shearling rams, in good condition, also our 3-shear stock ram—a show proposition. Jno. E. Jackson, "Hilldale Farm" Ballycroy Ont.

Bowhill Leicesters—A few two-shear rams in show condition, and several shearlings and lambs, both rams and ewes. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers. GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

Shropshire Sheep—A choice lot of shearling ewes and rams, ewe and ram lambs from Campbell and Kellock foundation. Also aged ewes and rams. A few show flocks. C. H. SCOTT, Hampton P. O. (Osh-waa, all railroads.) Long-distance 'phone.

Elm View Oxford Downs—Thirty selected yearling rams for flock headers. Thirty yearling and two-year-old ewes; all first-class. Write for prices. Bruce A. McKinnon, R.R. 1, Hillsburg, Ont.

OXFORDS

have some choice shearling rams and ewes for sale. Also some ram and ewe lambs. DAVID D. BELL, Shakespeare, Ontario

For Sale—Sixty Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs—from twenty to thirty dollars each, including pedigrees. Ten yearling rams from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars. Young ewes at reasonable prices. Also Pure Jerseys and Ayrshire cattle. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

LEICESTERS

Of good size and quality. C. E. WOOD, Freeman P.O., Ontario

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Fall pigs, both sexes. Several large litters to choose from. WELDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate London, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from; also young sows bred for spring farrow. Write: JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

and inheritance taxes, his declaration that a rich man was trustee for the public, his request that no one should make prayers in his behalf because he feared if the Throne of Grace directed attention to him it would discover he had many possessions that did not properly belong to him—all these professions have been dismissed as born of garrulous hypocrisy. But there seems no reason to doubt that with a sincerity and a consistency well up to the average he believed what he preached and sought to practice it. He had the Scotch love of logic and was inclined to push ideas to their conclusions.

But although recognizing that the public was a partner and that the greater share of all things belonged to it, he had no apologies to make for wealth amassing. His acute mind saw that society's real concern was in getting things done, in additions to production, in a plant as a going concern rather than in who held title to it. "Homestead," he said, "did its main work by simply being."

Weeds.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The late, wet spring was exceptionally favorable to the growth of weeds of all kinds. In grain, hay and hoe crops the growth was exceedingly rapid. Some of the weeds come in seed grain, some are carried by birds, machinery, the wind, but still there is one other way and that is the hauling of manure. When a crop is threshed weed seeds are carried with the straw and a large percentage goes into the grain bins. In feeding straw the majority of weed seeds pass through stock undigested and some in the bedding and are thrown out in the litter. I know of one farmer who cleans his grain with the fanning mill and is careful about having it well cleaned whether to be ground, fed whole or kept for seed, but is always puzzled to know what to do with the tailings as they contain large quantities of weed seeds and wild oats. As there is usually a considerable quantity of good grain in the tailings, it looks like wilful waste to dispose of it where it will cause little trouble so the heap is shovelled out into the yard or through the chute and fed to the cattle. The manure is then hauled to the field and the weed seeds start on their mission. I have tried to persuade father to get a large-size feed cooker and boil the weed seeds so that the germs will be killed. They could then be thrown out where the turkeys and hens could pick up the good grain, but father says a cooker costs too much money and there is nobody around here that cooks the tailings from the fanning mill. It is evident that he is afraid of being laughed at, but as a rule he complains about having to hoe so many weeds.

There need not be so many weeds on any farm if farmers kept more sheep, a good grain grader and a feed cooker. Where weeds are numerous, shallow cultivation helps to start the weed seeds growing. Too many farmers plow too deep and bury the weed seeds so that they cannot germinate until the cultivator brings them to the surface in the spring. Victoria Co., Ont. C. M. T.

Mr. Root is fond of telling this story about himself. One day he said to his office boy, "Who has taken my wastepaper basket?"

"Mr. Jonhson, sir, the caretaker," was the reply.

Some time later Mr. Root asked, "James, who opened that window?"

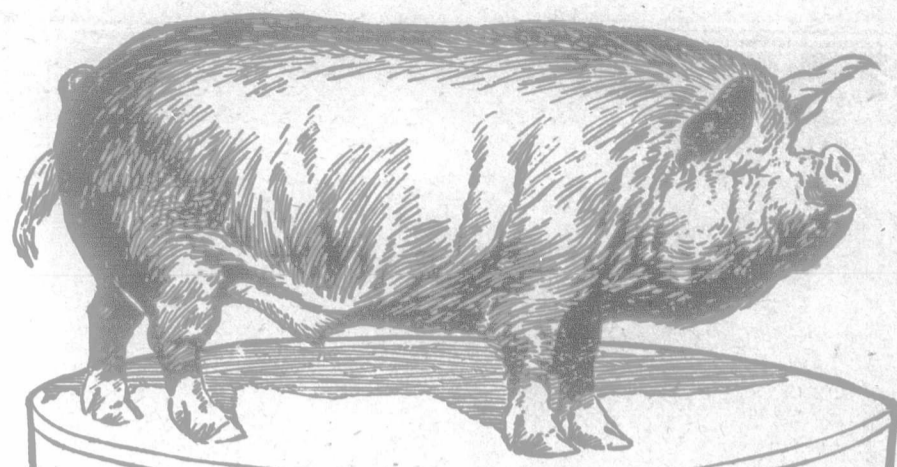
"Mr. Smith, sir, the window cleaner?"

"Now, look here," said Mr. Root, "we call men by their first names here. We don't 'mister' them in this office. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir."

Ten minutes afterwards the door opened and the shrill voice of James was heard saying, "There's a man as wants to see you, Elihu!"

Two golf fends—an Englishman and a Scot—were playing a round together. After the first hole the Englishman asked—"How many did you take?" "Right," replied the Scot. "Oh, I only took seven so it's my hole!" exclaimed the Englishman triumphantly. After the second hole the Englishman put the same question again. But the Scot smiled knowingly. "Na, na, ma man," said he; "it's ma turn tae ask first!"



Get Rid of Worms

Always keep one compartment of your self-feeder supplied with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Make it half Tonic, half salt. Animal instinct will do the rest. Mr. Hog will not only help himself to this great worm destroyer, but—

He'll get a Tonic that will keep his appetite on edge and his digestion good. He'll get a laxative that will keep his bowels moving regularly. He'll get a Diuretic that will help his kidneys throw off the poisonous waste material.

Remember that worms are not a hog's only trouble—making a six-months market hog calls for a stuffing and cramming process with corn, or its equivalent. You are laying on fat faster than nature ever intended. Let your hog's system clog and your hog is in trouble; if there is any disease in the neighborhood, your hog gets it.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Put it in the Self-Feeder

Here's the remedy—Always keep Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before your hogs in the self-feeder; or add it to the swill, or the drinking water—anyway, just so they get it.

Here are your results—You have a herd with good appetite—you have a herd free from worms—you have a healthy herd. Their systems are free from poison, free from fever, because the bowels and kidneys are active. They throw off and carry off the waste material.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good alike for cattle, hogs, and sheep. It makes the ailing animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms. Now, listen to this: You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd—2 pounds for each average hog to start with. Add it to your self-feeder, or the swill, or the drinking water. You'll see the good results, or the dealer will refund your money. Always guaranteed.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

25-lb. Pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00. Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.



Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

Shropshires and Southdowns YEARLING EWES AND RAMS

We are offering Ewes and Rams of both breeds fitted for show purposes or in field condition. All are selected individuals, true to type and sired by our Show and Imported Rams.

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONTARIO.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Present offering is between ninety and a hundred shearling and two shear rams. Flock headers a specialty. Also a number of shearling and ewe lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable. HENRY ARKELL & SON, 79 Beatty Ave., Toronto Can.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires, Shorthorns

—We have one of the strongest selections of young sows and boars we ever had in the herd. Write us also regarding your next herd sire. We have them from great milking dams—all good families. J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ontario

CREDIT GRANGE FARM. The Berkshire Herd is headed by two imported sires. Seven different strains represented in the herd. Young stock of all ages for sale. The Milking Shorthorn Herd numbers about fifty, headed by Golden Duke Imp. and Bowling Duke Imp., both backed by high milk records. Inspection of the herds of Shorthorns and Berkshires solicited. The farm, forty minutes ride from West Toronto by C. P. R. or Guelph Suburban. G. L. SMITH, Proprietor. J. B. PEARSON, Manager Meadowdale, Ontario.

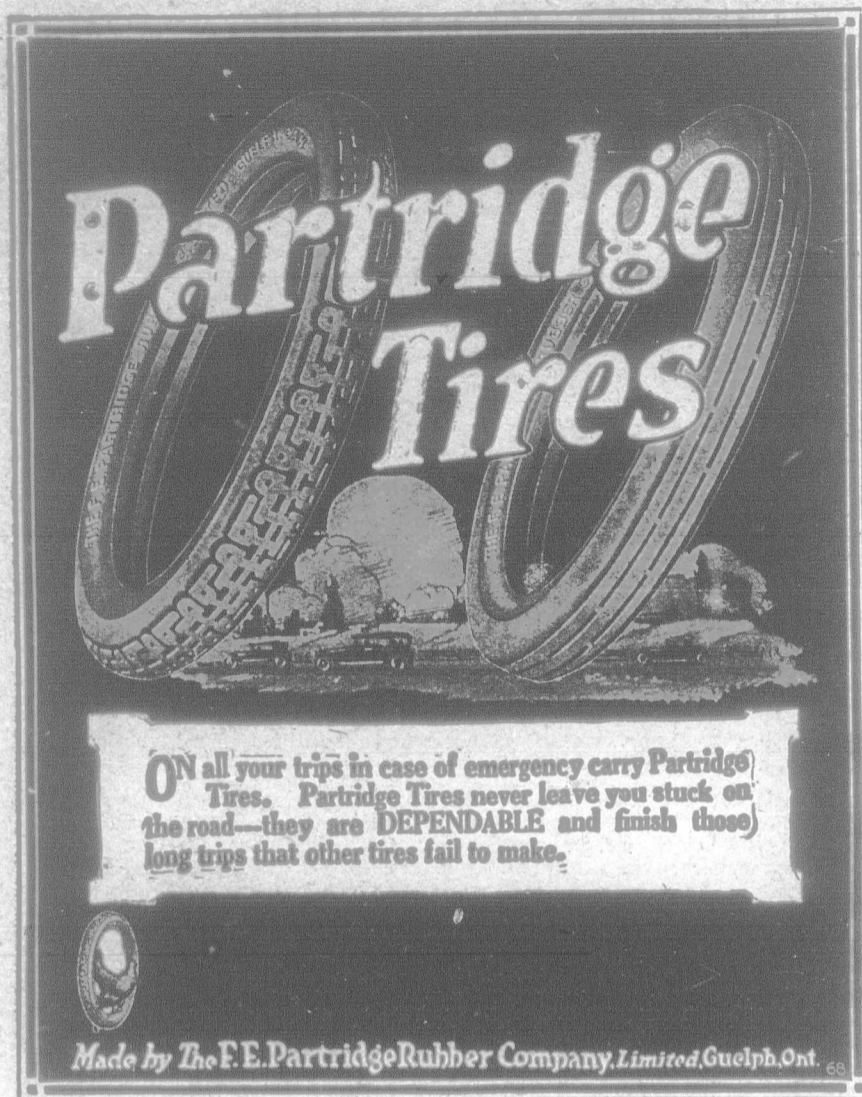
HIGH-CLASS DUROC JERSEYS Herd headed by Brookwater Ontario Principal 9735 (Imp.). Champion male Toronto and London 1918. 25 high-class young boars 4 to 6 months old. Select your herd header here. Culbert Malott, R. R. 3, Wheatley, Ont. Bell Phone.

Big Type Chester Whites—In our fifth importation just arrived we have Wildwood Prince Again, he weighing 1,010 lbs., and two 800-lb. sows, safe in pig to the 1,000-lb. champion boar, Calloway Edd. We are now offering bred sows, April boars and weanling pigs. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1, BRANTFORD ONTARIO Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS Boars ready for service; young sows bred for fall farrow; extra fine lot of little stuff just ready to wean. Leslie Hadden, Pefferlaw, Ont. R. R. No. 2

For Sale—Four Berkshire Hogs Three months old. W. J. MAHON, North Wakefield, Que.



Partridge Tires

ON all your trips in case of emergency carry Partridge Tires. Partridge Tires never leave you stuck on the road—they are **DEPENDABLE** and finish those long trips that other tires fail to make.

Made by The F.E. Partridge Rubber Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont.



Snowflake
THE FULL STRENGTH
Ammonia

CUTS GREASE
SOFTENS WATER
SAVES SOAP

KEEPS TAPS & SINKS BRIGHT

Lawrason's
Snowflake
Ammonia
Saves 90 Per Cent Soap
For Household and
Disinfecting Purposes
S.F. Lawrason & Co.
LONDON, ONT.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE CO. LIMITED
BRANTFORD, ONT.

WE are the sole-surviving all Canadian binder twine industry in Canada. This is absolute proof that our twines are the best.

We submit them to a special preserving treatment to make them insect-proof.

BRANDS

Gilt Edge, 650 ft.
Gold Leaf, 600 ft.
Silver Leaf, 550 ft.
Maple Leaf, 500 ft.

BRANTFORD
BINDER TWINE

12

When writing advertisers kindly mention Advocate.

Our School Department.

Collections for the School.

A flower that has withered and dried in the usual way is useless; it has lost even the likeness of its growing self, and has become brittle, faded and crumpled. But if dried instead between sheets of porous paper under heavy pressure it retains much of its original color and strength in a form that is very convenient for examining as well as for preservation and exhibiting. When thus prepared and mounted on a suitable card with a proper label it forms a useful permanent specimen for study or comparison.

Materials.—To prepare plants properly in this way, the following will be needed: Drying paper (carpet felt or coarse, porous paper), sheets of tea-paper (or smooth newspaper leaves), two pieces of smooth board 12 inches by 20 inches; a few weights (suitable stones of about 10 lbs. each will answer); mounting paper, in sheets 11½ inches by 16½ inches; liquid glue or strips of gummed paper; labels showing botanical and common name, date, place and collector; a collecting box or vasculum, and a note-book.

Drying.—The entire plant, as far as possible, should be in the collection. When this is impossible, as with trees and shrubs, branches with leaves, or leaves and flowers, should be collected and preserved. In drying plants, care should be taken to secure the specimen (free from outside moisture) without breaking any portion of it. It should be spread very carefully between two leaves of tea-paper with sheets of drying paper above and below. Many plants may be placed one above the other, separated by drying paper, and pressed at the same time by weights on the upper board. When a plant is placed thus to be dried, a note should be put with it, stating its name, the date of collection, the locality where it was collected, and the collector; for one must not trust too much to memory in these matters. The collection will very likely grow rapidly and experience will soon show the need for keeping notes of every plant collected. Carpet-felt makes excellent drying paper, and can be obtained at most dry-goods stores for very little cost. Instead of tea-paper, ordinary newspaper, cut up into convenient sizes, may be used. The secret of drying plants well is to change the dryers frequently. The more water the plant contains the more frequently should the dryers be changed, and, in some cases, this might be done daily.

Mounting.—Each plant should have a separate sheet to itself, and all the mounting paper should be of the same size, color and quality. The standard herbarium mount is a sheet of white ledger paper, 11½ by 16½ inches. For a school collection or fall fair exhibition this size should always be used; but for a child's collection a smaller sheet might well be substituted. While it may often prevent the showing of whole plants, it will allow the specimens to be kept more conveniently at home, and, therefore, made of more use. Should a pupil expect to make an extensive collection, the standard sheet should be used.

Before fastening the dried plant to the paper, it should be placed in different positions in order to select the best artistic effect. The neatest fastening is made by putting neat straps of gummed paper over the stems through small holes in the paper, and fastening at the back. The leaves may be fastened by the application of a little mucilage here and there. It is best to have the gummed paper, used for strapping, of the same color as the mount; it may be made by coating some of the mount paper with mucilage and letting dry; the semi-transparent gummed paper used for repairing music answers very well. The straps should be put on neatly and systematically; cut to the same widths and lengths as far as possible, and laid in the same directions.

A close tin box or vasculum about 18 inches long and of a shape suitable for carrying by a shoulder strap, is very useful for collecting fresh plants, and may be easily made by any tinsmith.

Collections of Grains and Grasses.
Specimens of mature grains, grasses and clovers may be easily prepared and for an interesting exhibit. These should show the complete plant, root, stem, leaves and heads (or merely the heads with a few inches of stem), with the name of kind and variety in every case. Such plants may be pressed and mounted on the usual card by carefully bending the stalk when too long, or they may be kept straight and tied in bunches, supported, if necessary, by a light rod or lath.

Collections of Seeds.

It is worth while to learn to know the seeds of noxious weeds that are often mixed with the seed of grain, grass, clover. These should be collected and kept in suitable small bottles with proper labels. The best vials for this purpose are of clear glass with wide necks and closed by a metal screw-cap. The holding 1 drachm are of suitable size being about 2 inches by ½ inch, and can be secured through local druggists at a cost that is not prohibitive. The vials are best shown on wood or cardboard mounts to which they are secured by brass clamps, loops of cord or elastic. Seeds must be quite ripe and dry to prevent moulding, and the pods or heads should be enclosed as well as the clean seed.

They may also be mounted on cardboard by gluing them on with a white or liquid glue; in such case they should be protected by a cardboard square, a ring, a brass ring, or a ring cut from a piece of rubber tubing, being glued on so as to surround them. Mounts in plaster of Paris plaques are also good; the plaque is made by pouring the plaster into a bottom-box or the lid of a shoe box; when it is set dry and hard, holes may be cut out for the seeds to lie in. It is covered with a neat glass top and painted. Instead of the plaster sheet of cardboard with holes cut by gun-wad cutter may be used.

Insect Collections.

Insects may be collected at all seasons of the year, but the best time is undoubtedly the summer months. Many collectors find the moths and butterflies most interesting on account of the extreme beauty of their wings; others find great interest in beetles; still others prefer the study of groups which are not so beautiful to the ordinary observer. Insects of special harm or use, for any reason, are always interesting.

The great majority of the moths may be caught at night for they rest during the daytime. Most of them are readily attracted to lights, and may be secured by devices such as trap lanterns. Many insects are also attracted readily to sweets, such as sugar or molasses, and if a sweet solution is brushed on the bark of the trees, moths frequently gather at such trees after dark and are easily captured.

The following articles are needed for collection: Cyanide bottles or more; insect pins; cigar boxes or tin cases; spreading boards, different sizes; date and locality labels; larva bottles.

The cyanide bottle is needed for killing insects before they can be pinned. The bottle may be made as follows: Place two or three lumps of cyanide of potassium of the size of beans, in a wide-mouth bottle, pour in sufficient water to cover the lumps, and add enough plaster paris to take up the water. If the bottle is left uncorked for a short time the plaster will rapidly set and harden. Care should be taken not to inhale the poisonous fumes which come from the bottle, not to leave the cork out for a length of time, for the cyanide would be lost through the escape of the fumes. It is often desirable to place a circle of thick blotting paper on the surface of the plaster to absorb any moisture which may form.

Insect pins do not readily rust when placed through the bodies of insects. Probably the best are the black Japanese kind. The most desirable pins for ordinary work of the collector of insects are Nos. 1, 3 and 5,—No. 1 being suitable for small insects, No. 3 for insects of medium size, and No. 5 for insects of large bodies. Common pins should be used.

ment.

of Grains and Grasses.

mature grains, grasses or easily prepared and form exhibit. These should complete plant, root, stem, heads (or merely the heads and variety in every case. They be pressed and mounted card by carefully bending too long, or they may be and tied in bunches, suppressary, by a light rod or

ctions of Seeds.

while to learn to know the us weeds that are often e seed of grain, grass, or should be collected and e small bottles with proper est vials for this purpose lass with wide necks and metal screw-cap. Those chm are of suitable size, inches by 1/2 inch, and can rough local druggists at a not prohibitive. These hown on wood or cardboard hich they are secured by loops of cord or elastic. e quite ripe and dry to ing, and the pods or heads osed as well as the clean

also be mounted on card- ing them on with a white in such case they should by a cardboard square or ring, or a ring cut from a r tubing, being glued on so them. Mounts in plaster ques are also good; the de by pouring the plaster -box or the lid of a shoe- is set dry and hard, holes t for the seeds to lie in, it n a neat glass top and passe- Instead of the plaster a ard with holes cut by a r may be used."

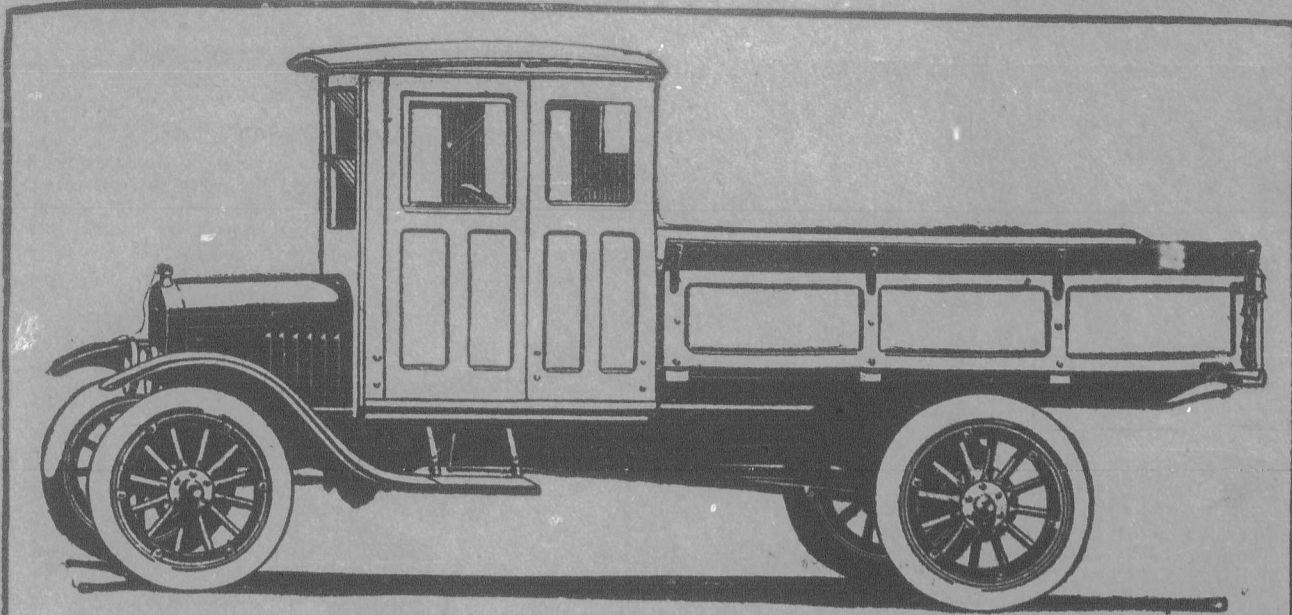
ect Collections.

be collected at all seasons t the best time is undoubt- mer months. Many col- the moths and butterflies ng on account of the extreme r wings; others find greater etles; still others prefer the s which are not so beautiful ary observer. Insects of or use, for any reason, are sting. majority of the moths must night for they rest during Most of them are readily ights, and may be secured ch as trap lanterns. Many also attracted readily by as sugar or molasses, and olution is brushed on the trees, moths frequently h trees after dark and are ed.

wing articles are needful n: Cyanide bottles, one ct pins; cigar boxes or insect ing boards, different sizes; ility labels; larva bottles.

e bottle is needed for killing they can be pinned. This e made as follows: Place mps of cyanide of potassium n sufficient water to cover nd add enough plaster of up the water. If the bottle ked for a short time the rapidly set and harden. e taken not to inhale the es which come from this leave the cork out for any e, for the cyanide would soon h the escape of the fumes. esirable to place a circle of g paper on the surface of absorb any moisture which

do not readily rust when gh the bodies of insects. best are the black Japanned most desirable pins for the k of the collector of insects and 5,—No. 1 being suitable ects, No. 3 for insects with and No. 5 for insects with Common pins should not



Truck-Route Advantages

1. Fruit, vegetables, milk and eggs go direct from the farm to the market or the consumer fresh and desirable and command the highest prices.
2. The number of handlings is reduced from half a dozen or more to only two.
3. Breakage of crates, damage to goods through rough handling in railroad transportation are reduced to almost nothing.
4. Trucks stop at the farmer's gate to pick up freight, saving the farmer a drive to the railroad station.
5. Seeds, farm implements, repair parts for machinery, groceries and anything else required on the farm can be brought from the city the day they are ordered by telephone or through the truck driver.

Why not start a motor-route of your own? Make money for yourself and serve your community.

Every available means is being used to combat the high cost of living. Here is a practicable one! The

One-Ton *Ford* Truck

will fill your requirements.

Ford One-Ton Truck (Chassis only)
\$750.00 f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

Buy only Genuine Ford Parts

700 Canadian dealers and over 2000 Service Garages supply them

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

SO EASY—

It takes the "BARNING"
Out of the "CHURNING"



THE FAMOUS RELIABLE CHURN

Hundreds of Farmers' wives have given up making butter because "churning was so laborious. Too much hard work for the money there was in it. But they did not try the "Reliable" way. Churning isn't "play" with the "Reliable," but it is "easy work," a child of six can operate it. It gets quick results and is easy to keep clean. The "Reliable" Churn operates with the efficient "Dash" motion, but with a high-gear rotary drive. The "Reliable" is easy to keep clean, the double glazed, white stone jar lifts right out for washing.

BOOKLET FREE. WRITE TO-DAY.

Globe Engineering Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Canada.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL,
TORONTO, DETROIT
AND CHICAGO

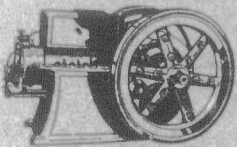
Unexcelled dining car service

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.

A REAL COAL OIL — ENGINE —

YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS
No Carburetor. No Batteries. No Spark Plugs. No Magneto. No Wires. It is the perfect oil engine. Runs on coal oil, fuel oil or crude oil. Uses no gasoline—not even to start with. And the saving in quantity and price of fuel will pay for this engine in a few months. Starts easily and surely on its own fuel in the coldest weather. Its principle is purely mechanical. No electrical devices whatever to loosen and to get out of order. You should investigate.
The Hoop Oil Engine is in a class by itself and is the farmer's real friend. Write us to-day for booklet and information. Mention size you are interested in.
Dominion General Supply Co., Dept. F, Toronto, Ont.



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, 50 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,
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

SILOS

Order your Silo now; deliveries away behind. Write for prices. 4 cars baled shavings for Sale.

John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto

SEEDS WANTED

We are in the market to buy Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer send samples and we will quote you our best price F. O. B. your station.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants,
Stouffville, Ont.



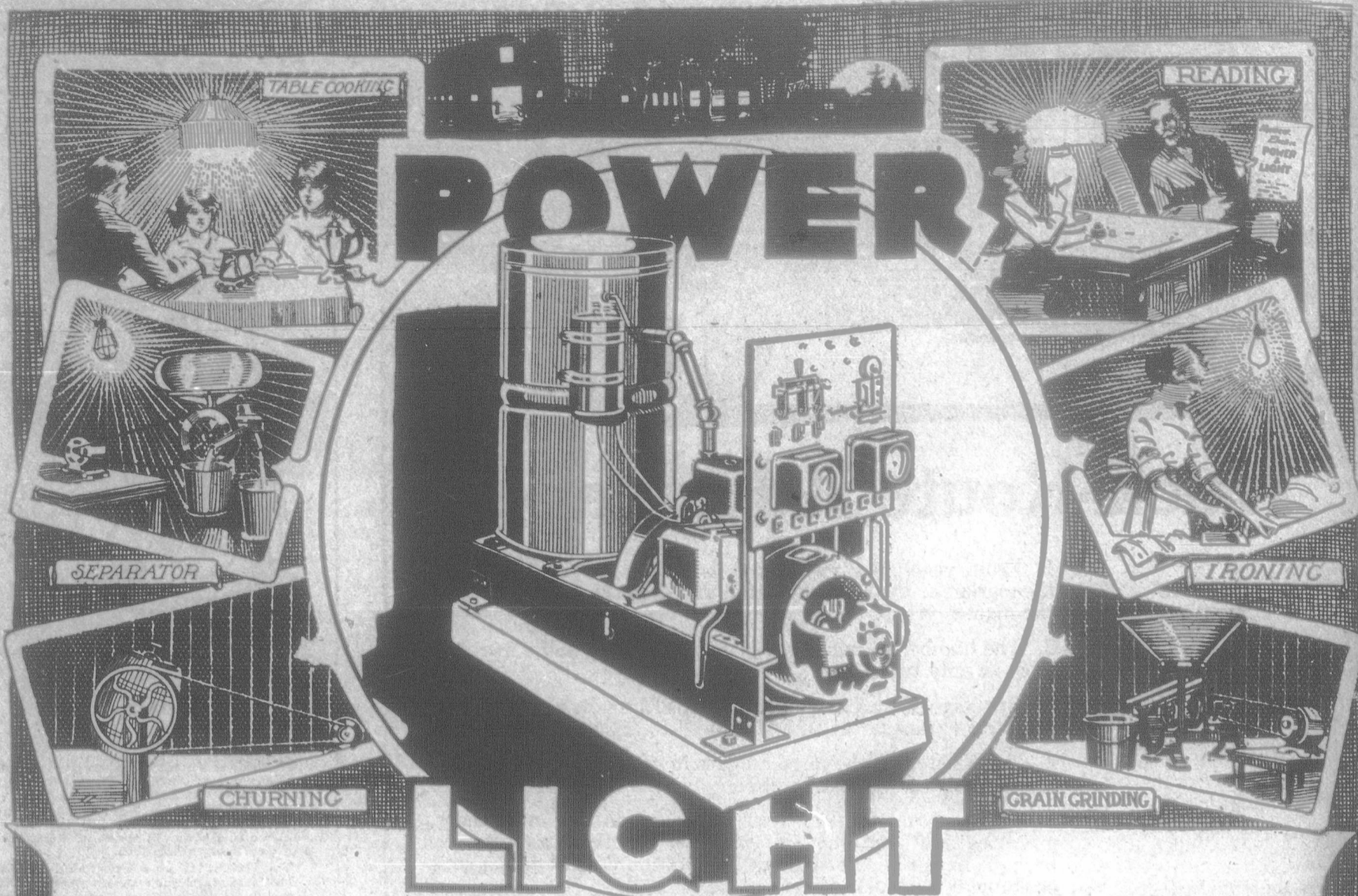
A Welcome Visitor

at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Roach, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with



In Cartons
15c, 25c and 40c

KEATING'S



**As Sure as the Sun Sets in the West
so Sure will you Need Electricity on the Farm**

APART from altering international boundary lines, the war has shown farmers how to concentrate; how to devote their time and energy to big and important things. But what about the little jobs? Somebody has to do them; to turn the cream separator, churn, grindstone, grain grinder, saw wood, pump water, etc. These are the chores that the

**Northern Electric
POWER and LIGHT**

will do for you. Jobs that take muscle and time from the big end of farm work. Then, too, there is the domestic side of farming. Electricity in the home means wholesome freedom from many daily drudgeries. It will run the washing machine, iron, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, operate the toaster and many other electric household utensils. It will flood your house and outbuildings with a safe, bright, clean and economical light. No oil lamps or lanterns to bother with.

Think what a help and convenience Electric Power and Light will be to you on the farm if you make it the Northern Electric way.

The system is entirely automatic; not even a button to press. No complicated parts or unnecessary frills to get out of order. Built for real hard work and long service with economy of upkeep. As simple and easy to look after as the Northern Electric Telephone you know so well.

NORTHERN ELECTRIC POWER and LIGHT is guaranteed absolutely reliable. Plenty of power; plenty of light. Progressive farmers all over Canada are buying the Northern Electric system because of its honest dollar-for-dollar value.

There is a Northern Electric system for every requirement. All types, all sizes, either direct connected or belt driven, operating from 15 to 1000 lights or their equivalent in power for farm work.

May we send you some interesting illustrated leaflets? You are not obligated in any way. Fill in and return coupon to-day.

**Northern Electric Company
LIMITED**

"MAKERS OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONES"

Montreal Halifax Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver

L.F.A.
111
Coupon

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED
(address nearest house)

Dear Sirs,
I want to know more about Northern Electric Power and Light. Please send me further particulars and literature, on the understanding that I in no way obligate myself to purchase.

NAME _____

P.O. ADDRESS _____

COUNTY _____

PROV _____