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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 29, 1920.

No. 1453



McClary's TECUMSEH Range



"Let them all come!"

"Cooking for a threshing gang doesn't worry me any more. My new Tecumseh Range is a wonder."

Write our nearest office and we'll send you our booklet "Comfort in the Home," which describes the famous McClary's Sunshine Furnace.

We also make the Sofco Sunshine Pipeless Furnace, the simplest, most effective soft coal installation for household heating yet devised.



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

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

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

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The Empire Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factory, London, Ontario.

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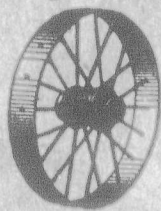
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How much easier to load and haul around the farm with a low wagon that won't sink in the soft soil and spoil the ground or tire out the horses! There's a Tudhope-Anderson Wide Tire Steel Wheel for your truck-wagon.

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We also manufacture Low Down Wide Tire Steel Wheel Trucks.

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Orillia, Ontario

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Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars. GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD. 489 York St., Guelph, Ontario.

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No. 1—With Blind Bridle, Over-draw Check, Shaped Breast Collar with 1 1/8 in. Traces to buckle, Double bellyband with Billets in Shaft Tugs, No. 221 Flexible Padded Saddle, Lines with Russet Handparts, Nickel or imitation Rubber, trimmed.....

\$36.75

We shall be glad to hear from any dealer who wants to carry our lines or from any private buyer who cannot get Imperial Brand Harness at the store.

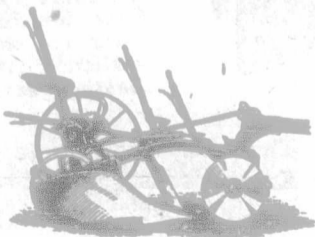


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Manufacturers of Harness Established 1860
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Easy to Operate

equipped with plain or fin cast or steel shares, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide.

In examining the above illustration carefully you will note that it is an ordinary Walking Plow with a Sulky Frame attached. There is a land wheel and a rear wheel to carry the weight of the driver, and a land beam wheel to arrange the DEPTH OF THE FURROW AND A FURROW DISC TO GAUGE THE WIDTH. You will also note the beam used in this plow is the ordinary length for Walking Plows, and the draft attachments are arranged so that the whiffletrees are immediately attached to the end of the beam, thereby assuring lightness of draft. Why not have full particulars by writing for catalogue to-day!



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Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd. 979 York St., Guelph, Ont.



GILSON

"Goes Like Sixty"

This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

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

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HON. MANNING DOHERTY, Minister of Agriculture, TORONTO

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to load and haul
with a low wagon
the soft soil and
tire out the horses!
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fit any axle or
bearing—dis-
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Thresher**



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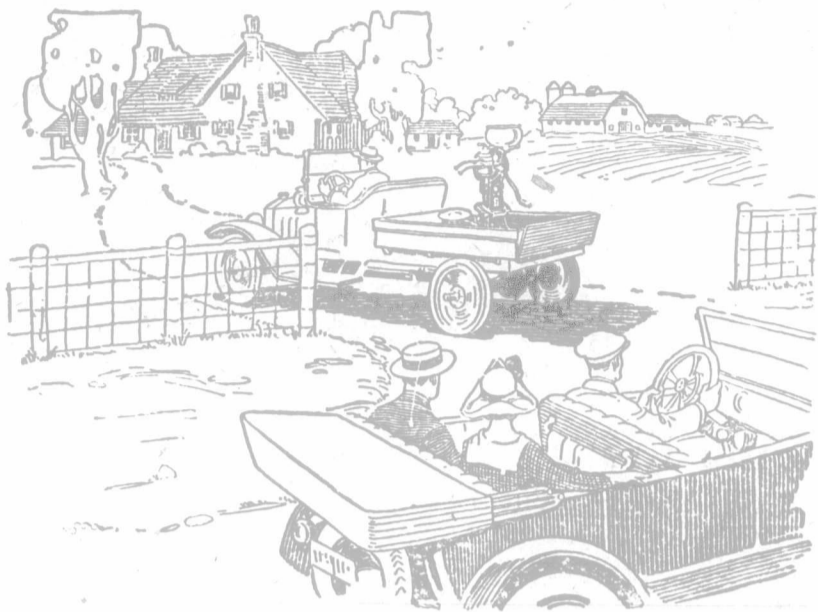
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It's a New De Laval



Many new De Laval will be delivered to farmers this summer, and they will soon pay for themselves.

In fact, De Laval Separators pay for themselves many times over; and as the number of cows increases, it pays to buy new, up-to-date De Laval of larger capacity.

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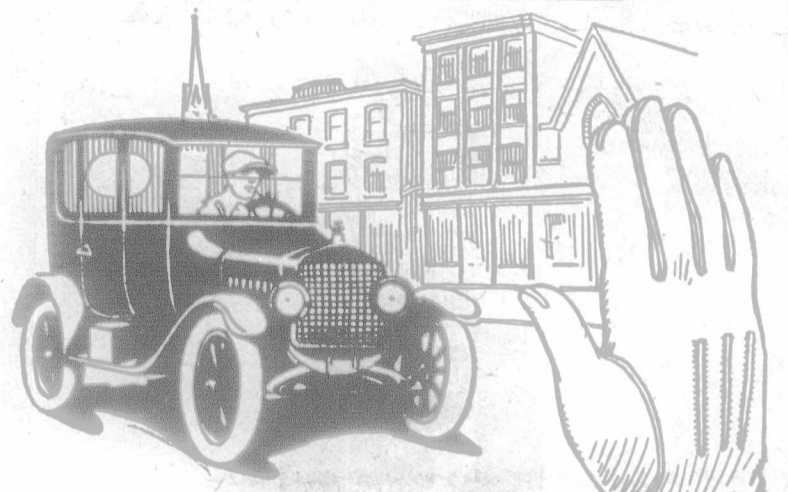
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All information from the Secretary

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without a rattle or a jolt**

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30x3 1/2	\$16.50
32x3 1/2	17.00
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33x4 1/2	30.00
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Other sizes in proportionately low prices. When ordering state size and style—whether "Clincher" or "Straight Wall," plain or non-skid.

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Don't lose this golden opportunity—Buy your season's tires and tubes NOW.

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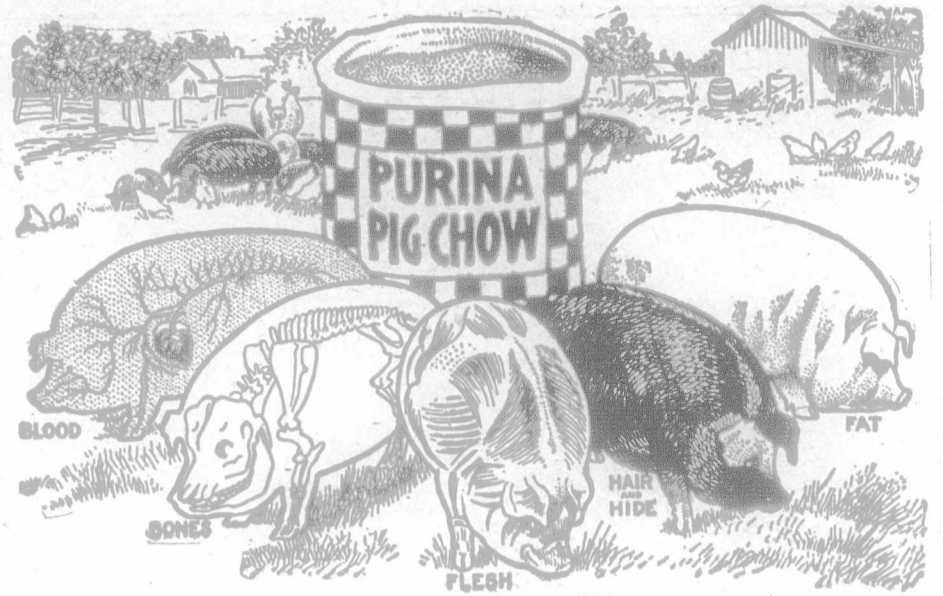
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All-round development is what the hog feeder wants, insuring higher grade pork as well as higher finish.

Purina Pig Chow is a scientific balance of concentrates for making bone, flesh, blood and fat. It develops and fattens pigs simultaneously, and brings hogs up to a maximum weight in record time. One feeder last year cancelled a car of Purina Pig Chow, because this feed finished out his herd a month earlier than he expected.

Purina Pig Chow contains Hominy Meal, Digester Tankage, Blackstrap Molasses, Ground Barley, Corn Gluten Meal, Cracked Corn, Linseed Oil Meal, and Alfalfa Flour, with a trace of charcoal and salt.

Compared with corn, barley, shorts, hominy or similar ingredients by weight, Purina Pig Chow will produce 100 lbs. of live hog with one-third to one-half less feed. Fed individually or in combination with other feeds, Purina Pig Chow will produce 25 to 50% more weight.



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THE CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO
"There's a Purina Feed for Every Need"

Barn at Ridgetown, Ont., owned by Mr. S. Brien.

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For All Kinds of Farms

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PRESTON STEEL TRUSS BARN
OR READY MADE BUILDING

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By the Preston method, Barn erection is a quick and simple matter—and the buildings we put up for you in a week or ten days are there to stay for years—spark-proof, fire-proof and protected against lightning.

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The hog feeder wants, finish.

For making bone, quickly, and brings over last year can't out his herd a



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LV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JULY 29, 1920

1453

EDITORIAL.

Start the plow!

Cull the flocks and force the pullets.

Haying, harvest and fall plowing have all come together.

Four more weeks and then the fairs; will you be ready?

Entertainment at a fall fair is essential but the main purpose is education.

Begin now to prepare for next year's crop. The plow is the advance agent.

The ordinary binder is subject to almost as many ills as an automobile. It should have a thorough overhauling before the harvest begins.

Scotland is more than pleased with the demand for "Scotch" in Canada created by our Temperance Acts. In fact, Scotland has gone almost "dry" herself supplying Canada.

The Wheat Board has been abolished and members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will again have the opportunity to make millions while the farmers of Western Canada sweat blood in the effort to obtain the market price for their product.

Real good draft horses are scarce from one end of Canada to the other. The horse industry is going back because poor horses have not sold well and the impression is abroad that the market is dead. There is a keen demand for drafters of the right type.

The Babcock test has given rise to a great deal of suspicion among producers. It has been used in certain instances to defraud, but there is considerable variation in cream particularly and producers should have a better understanding of how the butter-fat content of milk and cream behaves. Every producer could easily afford a four-bottle tester and the operation of it is not an impossible task.

The Hessian fly has done a great deal of damage in Western Ontario this year. Farmers should act in unison and attempt its control. Late seeding seems to be the most practicable control method, but early seeding on the part of a few discounts to a considerable extent the good results that would accrue from the practices of those who are making an effort to combat the fly. There is an opportunity here for some good community work.

Those who have been anxiously looking for the cost of living to come down will receive a severe jar from the announcement that a wage increase affecting 1,800,000 railroad men and amounting to \$600,000,000 has been made in United States. This, it is said, will affect the railroad payroll in Canada to the extent of \$70,000,000. Railroad operators in the United States are prepared to pass the burden on the people and will probably ask for a freight-rate increase amounting to 18 per cent. There is already a demand on the part of the railroads in Canada for an increase of 30 per cent. in freight rates and with the added burden of \$70,000,000 they may ask for a still further increase of 15 per cent. The ultimate consumer, of course, pays the shot. It is not a good omen.

The Source of Leadership.

Rural Canada to-day stands in greater need of leadership than ever before. New policies are being adopted; a new trail, as it were, is being blazed; history is being made. Where is this leadership to come from? The two great enduring sources of leadership are the school and the church. When these become decadent, character and citizenship are lost virtues. To-day there is a wave of discontent and pleasure-seeking sweeping country and city alike. The church does not have the grip on the people it should have. Education and intellectual endowments are being overshadowed by commercialism. Our ambitions are of a mercenary nature, and our standards of living are not such as to build that kind of character which in years past grew strong and sturdy on the soil. Canada must turn to her churches and schools for that leadership which will pilot the ship of state and keep her off the shoals. Educational institutions are being heavily endowed, but ministers' salaries, especially in rural districts, have not advanced sufficiently to keep the church in the forefront. Church members are more numerous and more prosperous than ever, but, due no doubt to thoughtlessness, the clergyman's salary has been allowed to lag behind the ever increasing cost of living. Living has increased easily one hundred per cent., and, inadequate as ministers' salaries were in 1914, they have increased only thirty per cent. Many churches are still paying the same salaries that prevailed in pre-war days. If the church and school are to do their part in community building and supplying leadership, salaries must be, at least, equal to the cost of living. Bright young men will not go into the ministry if there is not a decent living in it and the rural churches will not be able to employ the right kind of pastors if they do not pay a living wage. No country is worth living in if it does not have good churches and good schools, and these must have the proper kind of pastors and teachers—the buildings themselves are useless.

The Hog Industry.

The hog industry in Canada has been molded during the last fifteen or twenty years by the British bacon demand. Prior to the war the law of supply and demand was in operation, and Canadians catered to an exacting trade in the Mother Country. Canadian bacon is held in high esteem in Britain. The English people are anxious to obtain Canadian bacon, but consumers do not have the full say, or, in other words, the law of supply and demand is not now in operation. Food control, a war measure in Britain, is still in operation in a modified form, and this does not permit of open trading on an open market in hog products in England. The effect of this on the Canadian hog industry is anything but good. The price of hogs has not been high enough to give a reasonable working margin over the cost of feed and labor. This has resulted in a hog shortage quite noticeable in Ontario, but carried to greater lengths in Western Canada. The situation is a peculiar and trying one. Of recent years Denmark has been practically off the British market; Irish killings, in the hog line, are not as heavy as they were; Russia is out of the market. Other factors, however, are intervening, brought about by the food control, and when this situation is cleared up Canada should be prepared to reap what benefit she can from the good reputation she has in the Mother Country. In spite of the fact that there is no huge profits to be derived from hog raising, it would be well to maintain a reasonable number of breeding sows and to rear a litter or two on every farm. There is always a certain amount of waste that hogs will consume, and when everything is taken into consideration the swine branch of the live stock will no doubt prove modestly remunerative. One thing is certain, erratic hog raising is not profitable. When one sells

out on a falling market, and then builds up the herd when prices are high, the returns do not show the proper kind of balance. One brood sow on the average farm is a safe investment, and some farmers peculiarly situated can maintain a larger herd to advantage. However, the hog industry in this country depends on the average farmer who keeps one or more brood sows and rears a couple of litters each year. There is nothing in the present situation to warrant anything but steady progress and development along this line, looking to the removal of food control in Britain and a stable hog industry in Canada catering to a demand across the sea.

One Point in Favor of Consolidated Schools.

A weighty consideration urged in favor of the establishment of consolidated rural schools is that they would have a tendency to decentralize population, one of the country's most serious needs. Having provision for courses of advanced studies corresponding with those provided in the continuation and local high schools of Ontario, young people would have these privileges within convenient daily access, and thus be freed from the disadvantages of leaving home to board in a city or town. The series of letters lately published in "The Farmer's Advocate" show that the progress of this type of rural school in the three Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, though not as a rule rapid, has been a steady and natural growth where called for and the conditions were favorable. Except in very rare cases there appears to be no disposition to revert to the old order, even if it were practicable, because the results are satisfactory. When established with say a five-acre school lot for recreation and gardens, and a teachers' residence adjoining, the institution assumes an ideal aspect of permanence and value to the community which makes living there desirable. While it would not be a school to teach farming, its associations and trend would be favorable to that industry. It is not pretended that school consolidation is a specific for rural depopulation rooted as it is in economic causes, nor will its support relieve Governments of responsibility for other measures; but in a Province with all the agricultural advantages of Old Ontario, where members of the Government state that there are 50,000 fewer persons engaged in farming than there were a few years ago, and nearly half a hundred empty farm houses are reported in one township, all legitimate means tending to a re-occupancy of the land, preferably by Canadian people, should be generously aided.

The Future of Hydro-Radials.

The people of Ontario, rural and urban, are anxious for Hydro-radials—if they will pay. There may be those who would derive the maximum of service and convenience from a radial line and urge for its acquisition or construction before counting the cost to the whole municipality. On the other hand, the great rank and file of citizens throughout this Province are just about fed up with railroad construction, railway bonuses, and railway deficits. This is due to an orgy of steam-road building in the past and has no direct bearing on the present radial controversy, except that a vast number of people throughout Ontario would like to see some of these branch lines, that now give only indifferent service, electrified before more radials are constructed to parallel existing steam roads.

It is easy to understand how the City of Toronto would boost for Hydro-radial development, because it means a great inflowing of business and population to the Queen City, which would eventually become the hub of a great Hydro-radial system in Ontario. No one is taking very serious objection to the radial lines

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.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

now embraced by the present scheme, except that those not intimately acquainted with the situation cannot understand why a line is necessary running east from Toronto and paralleling three steam roads. There is no lack of confidence in Sir Adam Beck or the Commission; there is no wavering in regard to public ownership. Sir Adam Beck and public ownership stand as high in the estimation of the people of Ontario as they ever did. However, the present Government came into power with a viewpoint of its own; they came into power with the opinion that Hydro-radials should not be gone on with before a very thorough consideration had been given to the whole question, and that Hydro-radials should not be built to parallel steam roads when back-lying sections still unserved by any line were clamoring for an outlet. In their brief tenure of office this Government have found it wise to move cautiously; precedent to them has not been the best guide, and the people of Ontario will not criticize the present Government very severely if they take time to canvass the field thoroughly before committing the Province to enormous liabilities. Hydro-electric power will be the salvation of agriculture in this Province, if it is developed and extended. Hydro-radials, too, may bring the country and towns together to the benefit of the denizens of both. Let us be sure and then go ahead.

Man's Importance.

By ALLAN MCDIARMID.

As I was driving into town the other morning, about nine o'clock, I saw two healthy looking young men sitting with their backs to the wall on the shady side of the house and just "taking it easy." There was a half guilty look on their faces, for I suppose they couldn't be unconscious of the fact that every one else in the place seemed to have a good deal of very important business to attend to. When I returned that way, half an hour later, they were gone. They couldn't stand the strain any longer, I suppose, of being the only loafers in the place. Industry is contagious, as no doubt laziness would be if the need of feeding and clothing ourselves didn't prevent us from cultivating the habit.

Humanity has pretty nearly come to the point where it's easier to work than to remain idle. Some sort of nervous restlessness makes "doing nothing" intolerable to the average man. This is probably why a jail sentence is considered more of a punishment than a fine. The man sent to jail is relieved of all responsibility, is supplied with bed and board, but still he doesn't

like it. He has too much leisure. He can't even rest, because he hasn't work to make him tired. And he lives in an age and belongs to a race that has been "speeded up".

From the time when the child of five years of age is hurried off to school until the time when he has grown up and hurries himself through the world and, in the end, off it altogether, it is "one mad rush", to use an expression that has become pretty common, especially with our young ladies.

Disinclination to effort, which is the medical term for laziness, is a bad thing. But it's quite possible for us to go to an extreme in the other direction. We are all acquainted with a number of people who have tried to "do it all", and who have had to quit, at last, and take a year or two off, so that Nature might have a chance to repair the damages and, at the same time, give them a lesson in "physiological economy."

It looks as though we had formed an exaggerated idea of our own importance in the world and that we thought that if we didn't get a certain amount of work done every day, or weren't on hand every minute to superintend our business, that everything would go to smash.

It's really not the case at all. Things would probably go on just about as usual if we died or were sent to jail. There always seems to be plenty of material on hand to fill all vacancies that occur.

I heard of a remedy, lately, for this Twentieth Century state of mind. It's a medicine easy to take and one that I have found will give temporary relief, even if it doesn't work a permanent cure. But the right condition of mental health will come if the patient perseveres in spite of the uncomfortable feeling of smallness that may take possession of him at times.

The cure lies in the following treatment: to compare our own life and our relative importance in the universe, with the life of the planets and stars that we see in the sky every night, and with the apparent endlessness of the time and space with which they are connected.

It has the effect of putting us in our true position and gives a sort of feeling of relief that comes with the thought that, after all, all the responsibility has not been placed on us and that there is some tremendous power behind everything we see, working out a destiny for mankind and for all life in the Universe.

Take the following as an example and see what effect thinking over it for a few minutes has on you: imagine a cube one seven-thousandth of an inch in diameter. You'll need a pair of watchmaker's tweezers to pick it up with, in fact you will need to have good eyes to see it, in the first place. But never mind that; just imagine this cube floating around in the waters of Lake Erie. Then think of the fact that it would take up just as much room in the lake, by comparison, as our earth fills in the space around us, that is known and has been measured by astronomers. And what they have measured is only a very small part of what there is.

What about the man who says, "I am monarch of all I survey"? He couldn't have been surveying the skies, we can safely say that much. The individual who coined the expression about man being "small potatoes" seems to have been getting nearer the mark; small potatoes, few in a hill and subject to an early blight!

To get an idea of our Solar System and our relation to it in regard to size and importance take the following illustration which has been given by someone of a mathematical turn of mind: get a globe of some kind, two feet in diameter, to represent the sun. Place it on your lawn, or some place where you will have plenty of room. Then walk away 165 feet and drop a clover seed—that will be Mercury, the planet nearest to the sun. Go on another 120 feet and drop a pea—that's Venus. Another 144 feet and another pea—that's our own old world, called the earth. If you are off the lawn and out to the road by this time just keep on for further comparisons. Walk a mile and drop an orange to represent Jupiter. Another mile and a half and you leave a marable as Neptune. That about completes the family we belong to, with the exception of Mars, who is even smaller and of less importance than our earth, so we'll not bother with him. We now have an idea of the comparative size and distance of our relations in space.

Talking about suns brings another thought. We think of our sun as being a rather important member of the celestial family and he is of some use, no doubt. But, when we learn that there are 100,000,000 other suns that astronomers have got track of, it lessens, to some extent, our respect for what some of us may have thought was the "one and only." If each of these hundred million suns has a family as large as has ours, (and there's never been anyone found, around these parts, who could prove that they haven't) then there's room for an enormous lot of beings throughout the whole works, and the chances are that a number of them may have troubles and worries considerably greater than any we have run into so far. We and our affairs may be big enough some day, judged by any standard, but there is no denying it, we're not big yet. If things are not going to suit us we don't need to worry—much. It probably won't matter in a couple of hundred thousand years how the thing turned out. All we can do is to do the best we can and let it go at that.

We're too short-sighted. We are inclined to measure everything by the yard-stick of our own life, or a few days of that life. We get in a hurry and it's not far from that to worry. We might better keep cool. This world, as well as all the other worlds, took a few hundred million years to bring to anything like completion. The Architect figured the thing out on a basis that would give plenty of time to get everything done that had to be done, even to the development of life and the perfecting of mankind.

We've got to learn to think in centuries, or milleniums if we like, and so come to seeing a little past today's worries and troubles. And to do this we just need to take a look at the stars occasionally. To remind ourselves, for instance, that their light, which we see so faintly, has been travelling towards us at the rate of five trillion, two hundred and seventy-three billion miles a year, and, at that, it has taken thousands of years for it to get here—that is, from some of the stars that were so unfortunate as not to be our close neighbors.

Nature's Diary.

By A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE (Continued.)

After about the middle of June the song of the Oriole is much less frequent and usually only the clear ringing whistle is heard. Then as family cares increase even this is laid aside, and except at dawn is rarely heard.

Beautiful as the Oriole is in plumage and song, it is the character of its nest which excites most interest and arouses our admiration. This pendulous cradle is usually suspended from the outermost twigs of an elm, but sometimes is swung from a branch of a pear-tree, apple tree, willow, or wild cherry. The nest is never built in the deep woods—the Oriole is a bird of the sunlight and is sociable with man. In fact to-day man supplies—in most cases of course quite unintentionally—much of the fabric of which the nest of this species is composed.

The nest is begun by fastening long shreds of natural material, such as the flax-like material from the stems of wild plants, or stout artificial threads, around two or more forked twigs, corresponding to the intended width of the nest. With the same materials, and with willow-down, ravellings, tow, or wool a sort of cloth is fabricated, and towards the bottom much lint, hair and fine shreds of bark is interwoven. There is sometimes a considerable difference in the manufacture of the nests, as well as the materials which enter into their composition. Both sexes often work at the building of the nest, though the female is usually the chief worker. Sometimes the female does all the weaving, the male only bringing materials, while cases are on record in which the male has done most of the weaving.



A Song of the Baltimore Oriole.

Occasionally the Oriole goes further than constructing a pocket from five to seven inches long as a nest—it makes a roof. Ernest Ingersoll says "I have seen a nest over the top of which a broad leaf had been bent down and tied by threads in such a way as to make a good portico," while Gentry tells of a pair of Orioles "which were constrained to erect a permanent roof to their dwelling, by interweaving strings, through the deprivation of the verdant canopy which the leaves would naturally afford."

With the idea of testing Wallace's theory that birds of bright colors, easily detected by birds of prey, are always found to occupy concealing nests, Dr. C. C. Abbott made extensive notes on the nest of the Baltimore Oriole. In every instance those nests which fully concealed the sitting bird were at a considerable distance from any house in uncultivated regions. In all such localities hawks were seen frequently, as compared with the neighborhoods selected for building the shallower open-top nests, all of which were in elm or willow trees in the yards of farm-houses. The conclusion drawn was that the Orioles knew where danger from hawks was to be apprehended, and constructed accordingly—the less elaborate nest in the farmer's yard answering every purpose for incubation. Dr. Abbott says, however, that of the nests that did conceal the sitting bird every one was really open at the top, and the bird entered from above. Its weight, when in the nest, appeared to draw the edges of the nest together sufficiently to shut out all view of the occupant. In his opinion, however, that years ago, when its enemies were more numerous, the nests of the Oriole were perfectly closed at the top; but he finds none so now. The question why this species alone, among our birds, is supposed to have learned by dear experience to take such precautions against its foes has already been answered—it is because the Baltimore Oriole is almost the only species in which the female is not protected from observation by her neutral or dull colors.

The birds take about a week to complete the nest, and when it is finished the female begins to lay her eggs, depositing one each day until four or five are laid. The eggs are pointed oval, 9-10 of an inch, by 6-10 of an inch in dimensions, grayish-white, with a roseate tinge, and variously marked with blotches and irregular lines, like pen-scratches, of purplish-brown. On the day following the deposition of the final egg incubation begins, and the eggs hatch at the end of about fifteen days.

The young are fed upon an insect diet, mainly upon caterpillars, which are disgorged after having been partially swallowed by the parents. They leave the nest after a fortnight, but are attended by the parent birds for ten days longer. During the first few days they are out of the nest the young keep up a continual "Peep-peep-peep" and has been called the "cry-baby of the bird world."

About the middle of September the Orioles begin to disappear, and by the last of the month all have left for their winter quarters in Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

THE HORSE.

The Horse's Feet.

We often fail to recognize at its full value the old adage, "No foot, no horse." Experienced horsemen know that a horse is largely valuable in proportion to the condition of his feet. A foal seldom or never has congenitally diseased feet. He may have feet of such conformation that predisposes them to disease, but even under such conditions disease can, in most cases, be prevented by careful and intelligent care.

The foot in size should be in proportion to the size of the animal. While most horsemen prefer a foot slightly over-sized, to one even slightly under-sized, it is quite possible to have one sufficiently over-sized to make it undesirable, as its size and weight are so great that it causes awkward movement and requires unnecessary exertion on the part of the horse. The fore foot should be nearly round, symmetrical, with the wall smooth, even and glossy. The heels should be broad and of medium depth, about one-half of the length of the toe from above downwards, when the foot is in normal shape. The writer prefers a heel of rather a low or shallow order to one of more depth than stated. Of course, it is quite possible to have too low a heel, as it is very likely to be thin and not afford sufficient protection to the sensitive parts. When the heel is too high it is usually narrower than is desirable, and has a tendency to cause the horse to stand too upright on his pastern, thereby increasing concussion and tending to cause disease and lameness. Narrow heels do not allow sufficient space for well-developed frogs. The frog should be wide behind, well developed in each section as it proceeds forward to join its fellow and terminate in a common point. The cleft (the fissure that divides the posterior portion into two sections) should be well marked and deep. The commissures of the frog (that portion between each lateral surface and the bars) should also be of good size, which, of course, cannot be if the heels be narrow. The frog is the cushion which greatly tends to check concussion, hence it should be so well developed that even when the foot be shod without calkins, it will come in contact with the ground when the foot is planted. Sufficient frog cannot be developed to do this when high calkins are used. The bars (that portion of the walls which turn inwards at each heel and run forward and inward towards the point of the frog) should be well marked as an elevated ridge, bounding the outer portion of each commissure. The space between the bars and the walls of their respective heels are known as the quarters, the interval of which is the usual seat of corns. The sole should be well developed of good tough texture and medium thickness. The external surface of the wall throughout its whole extent should be smooth; there should be a total absence of ridges or furrows. It is covered with a fine membrane, called the periople, which gives it a glossy appearance and is supposed to prevent too free escape of moisture from the foot. The fore feet should be of equal size and like conformation, and when the feet are planted they should be straight, that is, the toes should not be even slightly turned either inward (called square footed or in-toed) or outward (called soldier toed or out-toed). These conformations do not interfere with the general or wearing qualities of the feet, but are always accompanied by undesirable or defective action. The coronet (often called the hoof head) should be full and well developed. The organ produces the substance that forms the wall, and as there is (under normal conditions) a constant production of horn, it is necessary to have a well-developed coronet.

The rear foot should have the general characteristics of the fore, but is not so round, and a little deeper at the heel, a little more the shape of a mule's foot. When planted, the toes should turn slightly outwards. As stated, "It is seldom that a foal has congenital disease of the foot," probably never. Diseases of the feet are, in many cases, due to want of proper attention. The feet should have regular or periodical attention, practically from birth. We have stated that "there is a constant growth of horn." This of course is constantly adding substance to the wall. Under these conditions it is easily understood that if this substance remained the foot would soon acquire an enormous size. Under normal conditions the ordinary wear and tear is supposed to be equal to the growth (after the animal reaches adult-hood) and this keeps the foot of the normal size; and when the animal is wearing shoes, the shoeing smith cuts or rasps sufficient off the lower margin of the wall, at each shoeing, to keep it the proper size.

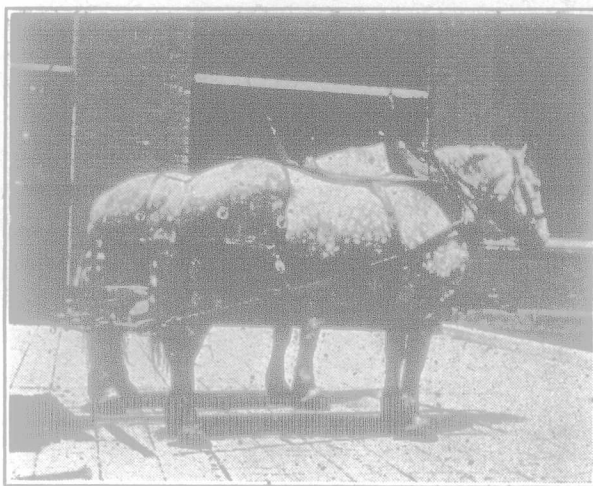
Unfortunately there are conditions under which the wear and tear does not equal the production of horn, such as colts or older animals standing the greater part of the cold months of the year in the stable. Inattention to colts' or idle horses' feet during such cases, allows the horn to grow too large, when it has a tendency to turn in at the bottom. The heels grow deep and the toe grows long; the foot becomes too large and of an abnormal shape, which causes inability to stand or progress normally or with ease. This causes too great stress upon certain ligaments and tendons, and too little on others. The pasterns become ill-shaped, inflammatory action is caused in the sensitive parts of the feet by reason of undue pressure, and if this condition is allowed to exist for considerable time, permanent disease is liable to result. Conditions of this nature are not nearly so liable to result in a mature animal as in the young. The feet of a colt from birth to old age, should be examined at least once monthly, and, if any abnormal shape is developing the attendant should, with a shoeing smith's knife or rasp, dress the feet to as nearly a normal

condition as possible, and thereby largely tend to prevent disease, either temporary or permanent.

In addition to the above, attention should be directed to the supply of sufficient moisture to the feet of horses of any age. Under normal conditions the feet acquire sufficient moisture by contact with wet ground, dew, rain, etc., but horses that are kept in the stable during dry, hot weather during the night, and driven or worked on dry roads or in dry fields are very liable to suffer from want of moisture to the feet. In such cases the feet become very dry and brittle, tend to contract and set up inflammatory action in the sensitive parts, by pressure, which may cause permanent disease.

The regular application of moisture to the feet when the horses are in the stable at night, in such weather as noted tends greatly to prevent trouble. Better results are obtained by applying moisture to the sole than to the wall, as the periople, already mentioned, tends to prevent the entrance of moisture to the foot, as well as to prevent its escape from it. Standing the animal for an hour or two daily in a soaking tub, applying wet poultices, standing in wet clay, etc., gives good results, but probably the best, easiest and most comfortable plan for the horse is to pack the sole with a substance that retains moisture. Certain varieties of clay have this tendency well marked; linseed or bran poultices act fairly well, but probably the best method is packing with a form of rock, called white rock, which can be purchased, at low cost, from dealers in harness and horse furnishings. While such precautions will not necessarily prevent disease of the feet, they tend to remove the predisposition to disease that exist when the feet do not receive a sufficient amount of moisture.

W.H.P.



A Useful City Team.
A pair of six-year-olds, weighing 1,600 lbs. each. Photo by Major R. S. Timmies.

LIVE STOCK.

It takes a well-balanced ration and a dry bed to put the curl in the pig's tail.

Our best bulls should be kept for service in Canada not disposed of to foreign buyers even at a long figure.

It may truly be said that an animal well-bred and well-reared is half fattened. The poorly-bred, ill-cared-for stock do not give returns in the feed lot.

The showyard is the mirror of public opinion and reflects the demands of home as well as foreign breeders. It is also a factor in establishing uniformity of type and conformation in the different breeds.

At the majority of our largest auction sales an auctioneer is imported to officiate. Is there no one in

this broad domain as capable as our American cousins to wield the hammer at our pure-bred auctions?

The judges at the local as well as the larger fairs have a good deal of responsibility. They fix standards by their decision at which breeders aim. If they stimulate the cultivation of the best and most useful points of the animal the influence of the judge is beneficial. If they sacrifice the utilitarian points for the fancy then much harm can be done. Fair boards should be careful in choosing the judges for the various classes.

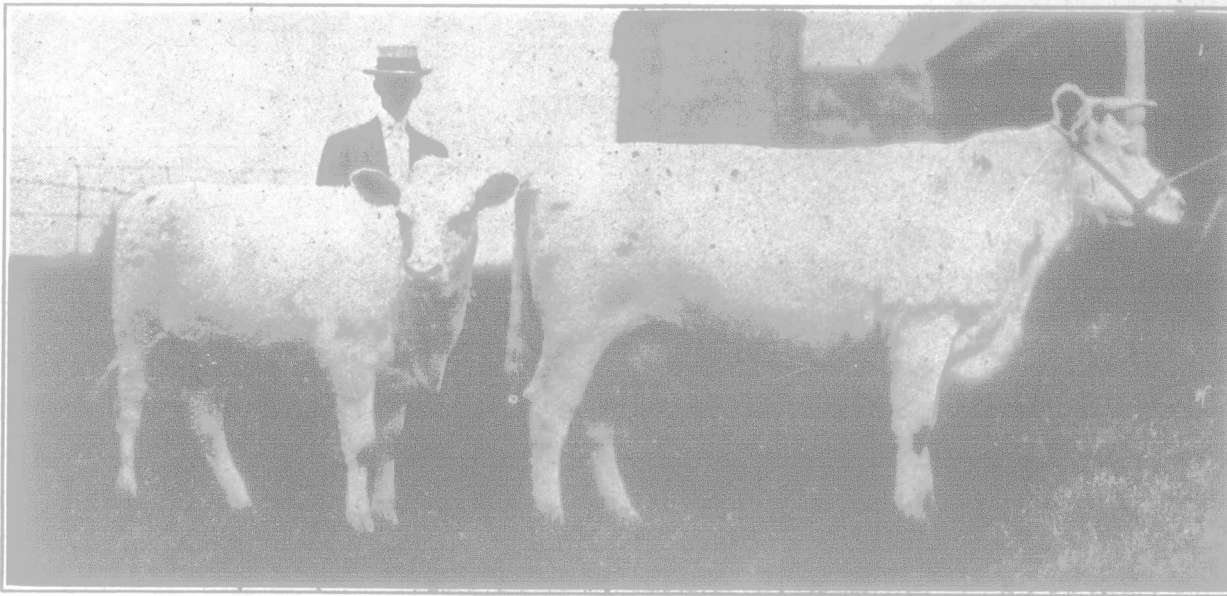
A sad and fatal accident occurred recently at Weldwood Farm, when Percy Smith, a young man of exceptional qualities, was killed by the herd bull. No one witnessed the tragedy, and not until the young man failed to answer the call to dinner was there the slightest indication that anything was wrong. The circumstantial evidence connected with the case would indicate that Mr. Smith was making some repairs in a corner of the barnyard where the bull at the time was running loose. The animal must have approached unnoticed and dealt the fatal blow before his immediate presence was apprehended, and before his victim had time to call for help. It was unquestionably another case of putting too much confidence in a quiet bull which never, prior to the fatal moment, gave evidence of viciousness. Percy Smith was employed at Weldwood both prior and subsequent to the war, where he served for 3 years. He was a young man of excellent disposition, conscientious in the performance of his duties, and above all a gentleman in every way. The high esteem in which he was held makes the fatal occurrence an exceedingly distressing one, and this mention of the accident is written as a tribute to a young man of excellent character and in the hope that it will convey a moral and a warning to thousands who daily expose themselves to dangers of a similar nature.

The Dryden-Miller Shorthorn Sale.

On Wednesday, July 21, all roads led to Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, where upwards of two thousand people gathered in a huge tent to witness and assist in the sale of 108 Shorthorns, most of which were recently imported by Messrs. Dryden and Miller. A glance through the catalogue shows the majority of the entries to be exceptionally well bred and of the families which are in favor with Shorthorn breeders. As the animals came into the ring one could note at a glance that the individuality and character backed up the pedigree. True, a good many of the animals were just in ordinary fit and this worked to Messrs. Dryden and Miller's loss, as the people seemed much more ready to bid on a highly fleshed animal than on an equally well-bred one in thinner condition. A good many of the cattle had been less than a week out of quarantine. The trip over does not leave an animal in sale condition, and had this large offering a couple of month's feeding on the luscious grass of Maple Shade Farm the average for the sale would undoubtedly have been a good deal higher.

In a large pasture field, those who came early to the sale had a splendid opportunity to inspect the animals to be led into the ring during the afternoon. It was certainly a pleasing sight to see fifty-two deep, thick, sappy cows, with their calves at foot, grazing contentedly in the field. In another pasture were the two-year-old heifers, and in a third feed-lot were the eighteen yearling heifers, which made an average of \$1,265.28. Just before the sale commenced the cattle were driven into the stable but were allowed their freedom in the field as soon as they passed through the ring. Every detail was attended to by Messrs. Dryden and Miller to make the day spent at the farm a pleasant as well as a profitable one.

Colonel Carey Jones was in the box, with Scottie Milne, Captain Robson and Geo. Jackson in the ring. Mr. Jackson opened the sale by introducing Hon. Manning Doherty, who, in a brief address, complimented Messrs. Dryden and Miller on their enterprise in bringing to Canada such a valuable lot of breeding Shorthorns. Live stock was spoken of as the sheet anchor of prosperity in this country. F. W. Harding, Secretary of the



Countess Selma 4th and Heifer Calf.

Sold at Dryden-Miller sale to Sir Frank Bailey for \$5,200, reputed to be the highest price ever paid for a Shorthorn female in Canada.

American Shorthorn Association, gave a brief resume of Shorthorn progress across the line. He stated that the year closing June 30 showed a large increase in registrations as compared with the previous twelve months, and in the sale season just closed 12,600 Shorthorns had been disposed of at an average of \$585.

The first animal to go under the hammer was Thuster Gipsy Queen, a roan three-year-old with a heifer calf at foot, and bred again. She was a very pleasing individual and went to W. G. Dyer, of Oshawa, for \$2,000. Lawton Daffodil 2nd, with a heifer calf at foot, was the second to come into the ring and she went to our American cousins at \$2,000. The first ten to be sold averaged over \$1,700. They included Charming Undine, a roan seven-year-old cow with a bull calf at foot. Sir Frank Bailey, of Oakville, secured her for \$3,000. In the next ten sold appeared the sensation of the sale, Countess Selma 4th, a white heifer, two years past, with a heifer calf at foot. American breeders contended hard for this beautiful heifer but Sir Frank Bailey was not to be outbid, and there was great enthusiasm as the ring-side when he finally secured this class Shorthorn at \$5,200. We understand that this is the highest price ever paid for a Shorthorn female in Canada. Undoubtedly we will hear of this cow and calf in the show-ring later on. Sir Frank Bailey was one of the largest purchasers at the sale. Besides the cows mentioned, he secured a yearling Rosewood for the sum of \$2,300, which should materially strengthen his herd. The fifty-two cows with calves at foot averaged \$1,315.38. The top price in two-year-old heifers was paid for Findon Missie 4th, a beautiful red of the Missie family. She went to the bid of Alexander & Sons, of Aurora, Ill., for \$2,300. The thirty-six two-year-olds averaged \$974.31. The eighteen yearlings made as strong a line-up as is seen at most exhibitions. They were a thick, deep, sappy lot. The top price was \$2,600 for Rosamond 2nd, which went to the bid of Sir Frank Bailey. Following is a list of the animals sold:

COWS WITH CALVES AT FOOT.

Lady Ramsden 2nd, Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville	\$1,450
Countess Julia, F. Harding, Wakausha, Wis	1,100
Bush Belle 3rd, Wm. Ryden, Illinois	1,250
Millcraig Costly Belle 2nd, Colbeck Bros., Elora	1,650
Charming Undine, Sir Frank Bailey	3,000
Lady Violet 2nd, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	1,400
Golden Grace, W. C. Rosenberger	1,600
Valentia 4th, Kerr & Davidson, Ashburn	1,025
Augusta Pride, W. D. Dyer, Oshawa	2,050
Countess Broadhooks 3rd, W. W. Scott & Son, Highgate	1,500
Findon Marigold 3rd, W. O. McKinnon, Rockwood	825
Fanny of Dinnyhorn 2nd, F. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio	1,150
Lawton Daffodil 2nd, Vandersall & Aldrich, Burgoon, Ohio	2,000
Rockfield Beauty 15th, Wm. Milne, Mt. Pleasant Iowa	1,000
Gay Blinkbonny, Newell Moore, Mt. Pleasant, Ia	1,000
Thuster Gipsy Queen, W. D. Dyer	2,000
Thuster Moss Rose, Col. Deacon, Unionville	1,175
Crocus 16th, M. Wynne, Lucerne, Ia	1,000
May Blossom 2nd, M. Wynne	1,100
Lady Betty 2nd, C. Phillips, Janetville	1,150
Lady Ringlet, F. Edwards	1,250
Beauty 37th, C. A. Branson, Ohio	1,625
Countess Selma 4th, Sir Frank Bailey	5,200
Lavender Lady, Lawrence Bros., Ohio	1,400
Lady Mabel, M. Warren, Ohio	1,500
Princess Royal 42nd, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia	1,450
Crocus 17th, Geo. McLaughlin, Oshawa	1,300
Flora of Elmerest, M. Wynne	900
Millcraig Lady 2nd, F. Edwards	900
Lawton Patience, Geo. McLaughlin	1,050
Red Princess 3rd, M. Pasco, Brooklin	925
Thuster Rose 2nd, Sir Frank Bailey	1,500
Laura Jennie, Sir Frank Bailey	1,200
Sanquhar Duchess of Connaught 2nd, E. Robson Denfield	750
Tarty Peach Blossom 11th, J. Miller, Claremont	1,300

Braelandwell Butterscotch 4th, Wm. Bright, Raglan	1,000
Wellhouse Dorothy, W. C. Wilson, Green River	900
Priestgill Waterloo Princess, W. Ruskin, Science Hill	1,075
Claret 45th, W. Boshier, Ohio	975
Thuster Mysie, Pettit Bros., Burlington	1,075
Dalziel Ruth, C. Stack, Claremont	1,000
Lawton Princess, Col. Deacon	1,025
Lawton Rosebud, Colbeck Bros.	1,325
Ramsden Blush, E. Smith & Sons, Smithdale	1,500
Hermonie, F. Batty, Brooklin	1,000
Broombank Dewy Rose, Col. Deacon	775
May Blossom 4th, Kilgore, Roche's Point	1,000
Graceful of Park, Geo. McLaughlin	1,125
Fanny of Dinnyhorn 4th, Pettit Bros.	1,000
Red Josephine, Geo. Gier, Waldemar	975
Marchioness of Towie 4th, Col. Deacon	1,000
Wellhouse Rose 2nd, Jas. Watson, Port Perry	975

Millcraig Marion, R. Cooper	975
Corabelle, J. Pugh	1,175

YEARLING HEIFERS.

Myreton Golden Bud, R. Cooper	1,900
Rosewood 93rd, Sir Frank Bailey	2,300
Augusta 80th, Alexander & Son	2,100
Lavender Lady 5th, A. W. Hetherington, Hensall	1,050
Lady Ann 7th, Col. Deacon	1,050
Rosamond 2nd, Sir Frank Bailey	2,500
Towie Barclay Rosemary 3rd, Sir Frank Bailey	1,300
Elmcroft Tango, Roy Bishop, Michigan	600
Towie Augusta Pride, Robt. Amos & Son, Moffat	1,200
Butterfly Peg, Sir Frank Bailey	1,550
Golden Buttercup, P. De Kay, Elmira	1,225
Lawton Lass 2nd, J. Andrews	1,000
Millcraig Empress 2nd, Sir Frank Bailey	675
Millcraig Costly Lily 2nd, Alexander & Son	1,250
Millcraig Leading Lady, Collier Bros., Ohio	800
County Maid, Collier Bros.	800
Lady Lucy 2nd, Sir Frank Bailey	675
Butterfly's Jane 2nd, Collier Bros.	800

MALES.

Butterfly Mariner, J. H. Davis, Taunton	525
August Lad, A. E. Meadows, Port Hope	775

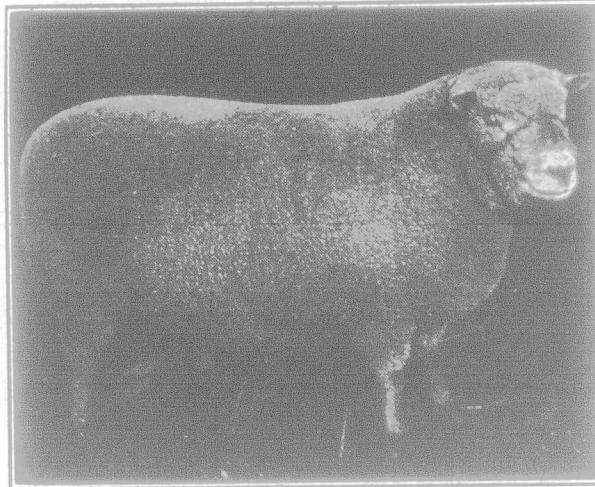
The English Royal Show.

Held at the home of the Shorthorn—at Darlington, in South Durham—and at a time when the centenary of the Collings was being celebrated, the 1920 Royal Show of England was a remarkable success, attracting 3,346 stock entries of which 1,175 were cattle, 714 horses, 692 pigs, and 739 sheep. In five days 182,892 people paid at the gate to see the show. The yard was 120 acres in extent and the implements were in stronger force than ever before in the history of the show.

Champion among the Shire stallions was Forshaw's two-year-old Foch, whose reserve was the Duke of Westminster's Burscough Friar. The champion Shire mare was H. M. the King's two-year-old, Maid Marian 2nd, bred at Sandringham, and a daughter of Friar Tuck. Her reserve was G. R. C. Foster's Lincoln Duchess. Clydesdales made a much better and bigger display than Shires, and A. M. Montgomery won championship with Fyvie Sensation, by Hiawatha Again. James Kilpatrick's Craigie Insignia was reserve. The champion mare was James Gray's Peace, unbeaten so far this year. Her reserve was D. D. Murray's Queen of the Ring. The champion Suffolk Punch was Arthur T. Pratt's Morston Connaught, very fit after a busy season. Reserve was Jos. Watson's Beau Brocade, a 2,000-guinea horse. The champion Percheron was Henry Overman's stallion, Misanthrope, and the same owner's Lagor was reserve. Tresham Gilbey won the Polo pony mare championship with Rackette, and George Mildwood that of stallions with the Marne. H. Hinrichsen provided the champion Hackney stallion in Bertrano, and Sir Lees Knowles the champion mare of that breed in Slashing Dorothy. The King won the Cleveland Bay championship with Beadlam Briscoe.

In Scotch Shorthorns the champion bull was O. W. Porritt's Sanquhar Grand Courtier, and George Harrison's Ruler was reserve. Best cow was W. M. Cazalet's Balnakyle Augusta 3rd, her reserve being Sir Richard Cooper's Ruby Queen 6th. In groups of three bulls the Prince of Wales won with Diamond Butterfly, Christian King, and Oberon, beating a trio of his Royal father's herd from Windsor. J. H. Toppin led in groups of three cows, with Bright Princess, Bright Morn and Mischief. George Harrison, Gainford, won the Durham-bred bull championship with Count Broadhooks, and J. M. Strickland provided the best bull bred in Yorkshire in Brandsby's Lord Ramsden 6th.

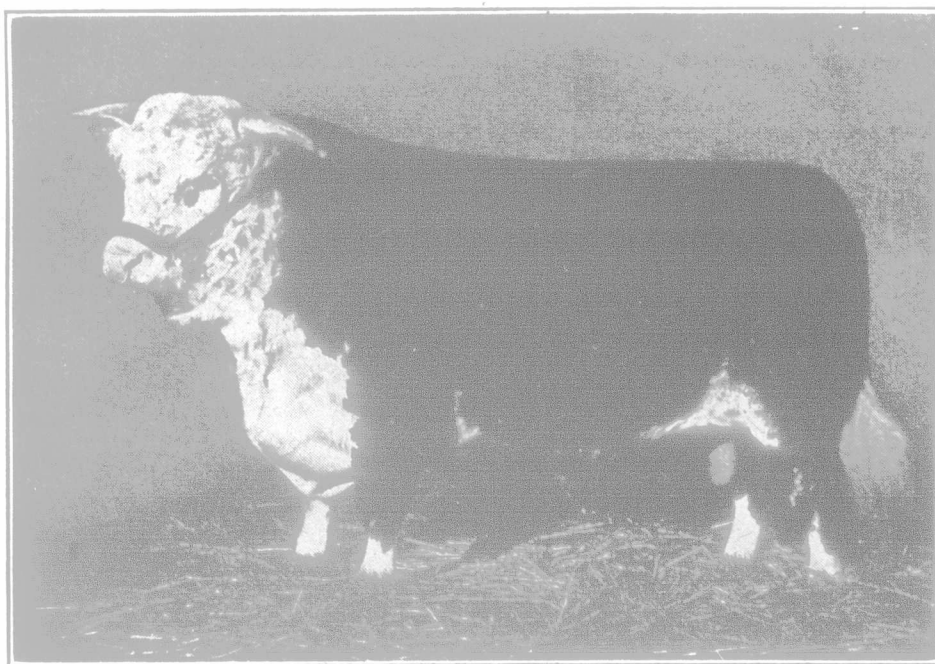
The champion milking Shorthorn cow was the Duke of Westminster's Bare Charm. In groups of one bull and two milking Shorthorns, R. W. Hobbs and Sons led with Kelmscott Juggler 84th, Nottingham Heiress, and Darling 36th.



A Two-shear Southdown Ram.

TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Lynegar Flower Girl 15th, R. Cooper, Welland	1,200
Countess 21 A, W. C. Rosenberger	1,650
Village Maid, Sir Frank Bailey	1,300
Findon Missie 4th, Alexander & Son, Aurora, Ill.	2,300
Hawthorn Bloom 22nd, F. Curry	725
Queen of Rothes 11th, J. D. Pugh & Son, Ohio	1,150
Deystone Maid 2nd, F. Curry	725
Lady Lorna 7th, Col. Deacon	1,000
Millcraig Rosebud 2nd, Geo. McLaughlin	1,250
Lady Emma 3rd, F. Curry	750
Claret 2nd, Col. Deacon	1,000
Butterfly Duchess, F. Curry	750
Millcraig Costly Rose 2nd, Col. Deacon	825
Millcraig Dairymaid 3rd, R. Cooper	1,350
Helen 55th, A. G. Farrow, Oakville	1,075
Annetta, R. Cooper	1,000
Towie Golden Gauntlet 2nd, E. B. Thompson, Guelph	900
Miss Beatrice W. O. Boshier	900
Ruby Belle, M. Wynne	1,000
Rosie, F. Curry, Markdale	750
Emma 2nd, W. O. Boshier	750
Helen Jane, A. W. Hetherington, Hensall	725
Lethenty Marigold 7th, M. Wynne	975
Towie Barclay Empress 3rd, E. Robson	850
Towie Lady Ann, MacMillan & Martin, Indiana	675
Findon Broadhooks 9th, Geo. Gier	975
Marchioness, F. Curry	725
Balnakyle Golden Fern, MacMillan & Martin	675
Christmas Rose 19th, Chandler Bros., Illinois	800
Bethelnie Maid, MacMillan & Martin	675
Sovereign Queen 19th, Sir Frank Bailey	675
Pittodrie Jenny Lind 7th, H. McGee, Islington	1,100
Fragrant Lily, J. Andrews, West Pt., Ind.	1,000
Golden Blinkbonny 2nd, C. A. Branson, Ohio	725



Broadwood Remunerator. Champion Hereford bull at Bath show.



Proud Dorothy. Winning two-year-old Shorthorn at Royal Counties show.

.....	975
.....	1,175
.....	1,900
.....	2,300
.....	2,100
ton, Hensall.	1,050
.....	1,050
.....	2,500
ank Bailey	1,300
ran.	600
Son, Moffat.	1,200
.....	1,550
ra.	1,225
.....	1,000
ey.	675
& Son.	1,250
Ohio.	800
.....	800
.....	675
.....	800
ton.	525
lope.	775

1 Show.

orn—at Darlington, when the centenary of the 1920 Royal success, attracting 5 were cattle, 714 in five days 182,892. The yard was in stronger of the show. ions was Forshaw's was the Duke of the champion Shire r-old, Maid Marian ghter of Friar Tuck's Lincoln Duchess. and bigger display won championship th. Again, James reserve. The cham- unbeaten so far this ray's Queen o' the ch was Arthur T. after a busy season. ade, a 2,000-guinea s Henry Overman's owner's Lagor was Polo pony mare George Mildwood e. H. Hinrichsen callion in Bertrano, mare of that breed won the Cleveland riscoe. ion bull was O. W. and George Har- was W. M. Cazalet's being Sir Richard ups of three bulls Diamond Butterfly, a trio of his Royal oppin led in groups, Bright Morn and d, won the Durham- t Broadhooks, and bull bred in York- th. a cow was the Duke groups of one bull F. Hobbs and Sons ottingham Heirss,

The best Hereford bull in the show was T. R. Thompson's Resolute, which cost 8,000 guineas as a yearling. He only just got the verdict in his class over Stewart Robinson's Mansell Handyman, which cost 4,500 guineas to buy. He was bred by R. T. Hinckes. The female Hereford champion was Lord Coventry's seven-year-old cow, Garland, and her reserve was K. W. Milne's Stanway Necklace 6th. In the Red Polls, the beef type got preference over the milch type, and there is trouble among the breeders as the outcome. Best bull was Brown and Sons' Marham ;Dauntless, and the cow was J. B. Dimmock's Shotford Lady Mary. In the Dottie section the championship medals went to Jas. Kennedy's cow, Mendoza, and C. T. Scott's bull, Etrurian of Bleaton.

Turning to the sheep section, H. W. Stilgoe, Henry Akers and Co., the Duke of Marlborough, and F. Penson were chief winners in Oxford Downs. Class leaders in Shropshires were the Duke of Westminster, R. E. Birch, and E. C. Tanner; Southdowns, R. S. Hicks, Lady Fitzgerald, Sir J. Colman, and E. C. Fairweather; Hampshire Downs, Geo. Phillipi, Hon. Lady E. M. Hulse, V. T. Thompson, Mrs. Jervoise, and the Pendley Stock Farms; in Suffolks, H. E. Smith, and Chivers and Sons, Ltd.; Dorset Horns, F. J. Merson and Son, G. A. & R. A. Kingwell, and F. P. Brown; in Ryelands, F. T. Gough; Lincolns, C. Nicholson and C. E. Howard Leicesters, Geo. Hamson; Border-Leicesters, R. G. Murray and Son and W. R. Ross; Wensleydales, Lords H. Bentinch and Hawke, and J. W. Greensit; in Romneys, J. E. Quedest and C. F. Wood; Cotswolds, Wm. Garne; Cheviots, John Robson.

Robert Ibbotson won the chief honors in Tamworth pigs; John Chivers in Middle White Yorkshires; Sir Gilbert Greenall in Large Yorkshires; and W. H. Palmer, H. R. Belton, Mrs. Jervoise, J. A. Morrison, J. Ismay, and L. Harrison and Co., in Berkshires. ALBION.

Fitting Stock For Exhibition.

BY PROFESSOR SHAW, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Animals to appear to best advantage in the show-ring require to be specially fitted. In other words, they must be finished and dressed so as to look their very best when in the ring. When we find an animal in this condition and investigate the treatment it has received previous to the exhibition at which it is an outstanding winner we will discover that the development and finishing has extended over a comparatively long period. In many cases considerable attention is given to the question of mating the parent animals so that the offspring, which, if a good enough individual, will be a show-ring prospect, will be dropped at the proper time of year so as to be approximately the maximum age in its respective class. The age of show stock is computed at most fairs from a certain fixed date which means that an animal born a few days before or after this date may have to compete with animals several months older or younger, and thus one of them will be handicapped to some extent.

Providing the animals are of the proper age and possessing enough individual merit to make them worthy of being exhibited, the next step is to have them in proper condition at time of show.

Flesh is a very great factor in the show-ring. No thin animal, no matter how well bred or how well favored by nature, can win in competition with others that are almost its equal in conformation, and in addition are carrying plenty of flesh. This does not mean that they should be loaded with fat, even in the fat classes they may be easily overdone, but more particularly in the breeding classes it is necessary to have just the right amount of flesh and never an excess. This applies to all animals and the skilled feeder will commence feeding for this result many months previous to the date of the show.

The aim of the feeder during this period is to keep the animal healthy and thriving, growing and gaining gradually and steadily. This process can not be hurried. It ordinarily extends over several months and sometimes a year, a long period of careful and painstaking effort on the part of the herdsman or groom, but which in the end is likely to be rewarded by the winning of some coveted trophy with the animal over which he has spent so much time.

The successful feeder of show animals is always a close student of animal nutrition. He may not be familiar with the chemistry of the feeds or the methods of figuring out a balanced ration, but he knows by long experience and close observation just how much of certain feeds it is safe to use, and just what effect they are having on the animals in question.

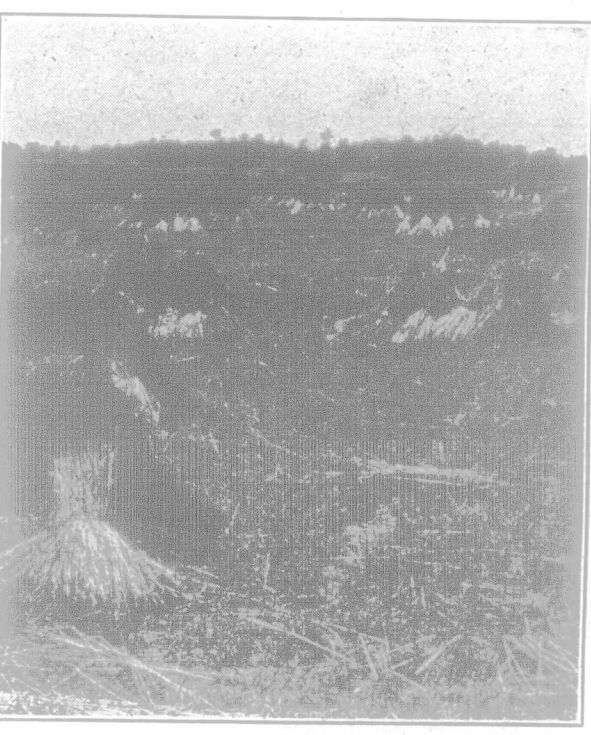
What happens if he endeavors to hurry the fitting process? If he is too eager for big gains in growth and weight, and an amateur is very likely to be, he is apt to over-feed, with the result that the animal's digestive system is upset and may take several days to get right again. Many a show-ring prospect has been ruined by over-feeding. This has to be carefully watched as it is most important. What kinds of feeds are best? On this question show men will differ. Grass is a great conditioner. It has the effect of cooling the blood of animals that are on full feed, is a laxative and tends to tone up the entire system. Instead of turning animals to pasture it may be fed in mangers to stock that is being fitted for show. Soiling crops, such as peas and oats or fodder corn may be used for the same purpose. During the winter months the use of roots or silage is advisable, although roots are preferable for use in the fitting of show stock. The actual food value in turnips or mangels or carrots is not very great, but when any of these are fed in conjunction with the dry roughages and rich heating concentrates they furnish the succulence which is essential in promoting the best growth, particu-

larly in young and growing animals. Of the concentrates just a word. The oat is perhaps our best grain for growing and fitting purposes. The bulk of the ration may consist of oat chop. It tends to promote a healthy growth of all parts of the body, stimulating the development of bone and muscle as well as tending to increase the fatty tissue. Its main value lies in the fact that it is a well-balanced feed and can be fed in large quantities with good results. In corn we have a very heating and fattening food, very suitable for fitting stock for finished or market classes, but not quite so valuable as oats for feeding to stock in the breeding classes. It is not so well balanced and must be supplemented by oats, oil cake or some of the wheat by-products.

Oil cake or oil meal or even ground flax is a very valuable feed for the stockman to use. It is extremely rich and must be fed sparingly at first, and always in comparatively small quantities as compared with other feeds. The feeding of oil cake or oil meal to animals tends to keep their digestive system in good order, increases the lustre of their coats, and adds an oily secretion to the skin making it soft and pliable to the touch, a condition that the good cattle judge delights to find.

Bran is a valuable feed, a laxative and a feed rich in protein or muscle-building material, and is particularly valuable when combined with oats or cornmeal.

Milk, mentioned last, but by no means least, is the most important of all the feeds we have for calves. It is nature's own food, and should be furnished to calves that are being fitted for show purposes practically



A Wheat Field that Escaped the Hessian Fly.

as long as they will take it. This may mean the keeping of nurse cows, a practice condemned by some but still one which undoubtedly gives good results from the standpoint of the development of the calf.

It is impossible to take an animal whose feet are in bad condition and put him in show shape with one trimming. This matter of caring for the feet of show animals is one that is not given the attention it should receive. The animal whose feet are in proper shape has a decided advantage over his rivals. Not only will he stand more evenly and his limbs appear to better advantage, but he will be able to walk freely and evenly as well. Take a little off the toes every week or two and keep the soles level while the animal is growing. This is especially true of horses, but is also important with all classes of show stock.

Grooming must not be overlooked. The more they get the better. An occasional wash with soap and water frees the skin from all scurf and promotes healthy growth of hair in the case of cattle. Many exhibitors use blankets on all show stock. This practice is to be recommended. These blankets or sheets may be quite light but should be worn for some considerable time before the show. The hair will be much smoother and lie more evenly than where no blankets are worn. Cattle are shown both smooth and rough. In the first case the coat is brushed smooth, in the second the coat is wet, and when only partially dry a curl or wave is put on by the use of a card or small piece of board and brushing the hair the wrong way. This has the effect of leaving the coat in curly waves along the body. Animals to show well rough must have good heavy coats of hair. Then some showmen clip the tails and tail heads of their cattle to give them a trimmer and neater appearance. If proper grooming has been given during the period of fitting not much clipping is required, the more nearly natural the animal can be shown the better as a rule. Oftentimes clipping tail heads only draws attention to the fact that they are too prominent.

In shoeing horses the shoeing has to be properly done. Shoes should be wide at heel and rather blunt at the toe on heavy horses. The breadth should be accentuated rather than the length. Draft horses with hairy legs require to be specially dressed to appear at their best. Up to time of show plenty of oil will keep the feather in good condition. On the day of showing the legs should be well washed and dried with clean sawdust. The first washing will always be found to

leave the feather in best condition. If repeated washings are given just previous to showing the feather will tend to lose its lustre and take on a harsh appearance. It is common practice for horsemen to use rolls in the mane and plait the tails with ribbon. The rolls or braid in the mane tends to hold the mane in place and shows the muscling of the neck to advantage, also when well done, it adds to the appearance of the crest.

All show animals must be well mannered. Those shown to halter must be trained to stand properly with feet squarely placed and hold their position while being inspected. Both horses and cattle can be taught to hold a position, all that is required is continued practice. They can be taught this when being led out daily for exercise. Every time they are allowed to stop they should be made to take a correct position. A little patience is required but it is surprising how quickly they learn. Horses, of course, besides being able to stand properly, must show well at the walk and trot. They will not do this unless they have had considerable practice previous to the show. The judge will expect them to walk straight away from him and back towards him. Then repeat at the trot. If your horse persists in moving sideways instead of straight away the judge has no opportunity of judging of his action. Many horses that are naturally good straight movers fail when it comes to the test simply because they are not familiar with what is expected of them—they have never been asked to do it before. A little practice with the colt previous to the show will work wonders with his deportment while under inspection.

Animals should always be shown on the level or with front feet slightly raised, but never with front feet in a hollow or depression. Another point worth noting is that the showman should watch his animal all the time and not the judge. Remember that the show is not over until the ribbons are awarded. One often notes an exhibitor paying close attention to his animal while the judge is examining him, then, when the judge passes on down the line, allows his charge to move about and show to disadvantage. If at this time the judge returns up the line for a second look at this particular individual and finds that he shows a trifle hollow in the back this time, due, perhaps, to the position in which he is standing at the moment, what is the result? Simply this—the good opinion that he may have had of this animal will not be strengthened, at any rate, whereas if on his return he finds him fit and ready for a second inspection his already good opinion of that entry is almost sure to be strengthened.

Fitting live stock for exhibition is an art that requires years to master. Some men will never master it. Others by careful work may acquire considerable skill at it, but the best showmen, like the best artists, are born with a special ability along their special line. They are themselves good judges of stock, they are close students of everything that has a bearing on their work and, above all, they are good workers, willing to spend long hours at their tasks in order that the animals in their charge be brought out in perfect condition.

THE FARM.

Hessian Fly or Wheat, Which?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The present situation in Western Ontario, with regard to Hessian Fly and wheat growing is one for most serious consideration, and farmers generally are asking themselves whether or not it is advisable to continue wheat growing under the present existing conditions. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has advocated, through the medium of this paper, later planting, better preparation of the land, destruction of volunteer wheat, etc., with little or no response. The climax is not yet reached. Every field visited whether planted late or early has traces of Hessian-fly injury, and the injury varies in extent from a slight loss to complete ruin of the crop. In Ekfrid Township for instance we find cattle turned into the wheat fields to clean up what the fly has left, in Metcalf Township we find spring wheat plowed under a month ago to help check the spread of the pest, and in other fields we find the yield will only be from 3 to 4 bushels per acre. These conditions are fairly general throughout Western Ontario, and farmers would indeed be well advised to give the matter of wheat planting this fall very careful thought.

In order that the farmer may become better acquainted with this important wheat pest, a brief description of the insect is given below so that he may be on the alert, and be able to judge for himself the time to plant his wheat.

The female fly is about 1/10 of an inch in length, dusky in color and resembles superficially a small midge; the males are somewhat smaller. The female lays several hundred eggs and these are usually deposited in rows lengthwise along the veins of the leaf. The egg is clear and about 1/40 of an inch in length when first laid. The eggs hatch in from three to four days depending on moisture and temperature. The newly hatched larva is red but soon changes in color from white to greenish white and is usually found at the first joint above ground or else around the roots. After feeding for a while it turns to the well known "flax-seed" stage in which form the insect occurs at the present time. From the flax-seed will emerge in early August the adult fly ready to deposit her eggs on volunteer or early sown wheat. Flies may be on the wing until the first week in October. There are two broods in a year, one in the spring and another in the fall. Farmers should realize there are two broods and methods of control to be of service must be adopted by all within the in-

festated area. It is no use one farmer planting early and another planting late, the early sown crop is not only likely to be ruined but is a menace to late sown crops on account of the spring brood. This is what farmers do not seem to realize. The all-important point is to prevent so far as possible the presence of a fall brood. If there is no fall brood there cannot be a spring brood. In order that wheat growing may be placed on a paying basis every effort must be made to starve out the fall brood.

HOW TO CONTROL THE FLY.

The "flax-seeds" are now very abundant in the wheat stubble and flies will emerge from these in August. To prevent the emergence of the fly, plow under, deeply, (at least 5 inches deep) all infested stubble and roll the ground firmly. Flies cannot emerge in a closely packed soil. Destroy all volunteer wheat, burn or feed immediately all wheat screenings, and sow as late as possible, preferably in October. It is better to have a little less growth in the fall than an infested field in the spring. Where the wheat field is seeded down, do not plant in close proximity to an infested stubble, and by all means sow late. Do not plant wheat after wheat and put the field prior to planting in good condition.

Always remember that once a field is infested nothing can be done to check the increase. All preparations must be made before the wheat is sown. Do not depend on natural agencies to control the fly, for parasites are very scarce this year, but use every effort to control this fall brood. There are enough flies in the "flax-seed" stage to completely ruin the fall planted wheat. The fly can be checked and reduced below the "danger limit" if the above recommendations are faithfully carried out. It is up to the farmer himself whether he has fly or wheat. Co-operation is vital.—H. F. Hudson, Entomological Laboratory, Strathroy, Ont.

An Open Letter to Sandy Fraser.

BY A LASSIE O' THUNDER BAY.

As soon as "The Farmer's Advocate" comes I read the bits o' guid advice the Editor aye pits on the front page, an' then I look for ye're letter. Ye dinna ken, Sandy, hoo muckle pleasure I tak' in readin' it oot tae the auld mon when he sits wi' his feet on the hearth at night. Mony's the bit o' wisdom, I hae gleaned frae ye're writin', Sandy, but in ye're "Trip Westward," ye're wee bit hard on oor pairt o' Canada. When ye tak a trip West again, Sandy, drap aff in a cultivated pairt o' Thunder Bay District, an' ye'll hae a great surprise. An' mon but ye'll be welcome, welcome tae this new western land, which, gin ye get the stanes picked aff, (no once but ilka year) ye'll grow as guid crops as anywhere in Canada. I can tak' ye intae the Slate River Valley, in Paipoonge T.P., an' show ye' fine hames, an' barns filled wi' the best o' dairy coos, guid enough tae delight the eye o' even a canny Scotsman like yersel'. I can tak' ye through Oliver T.P. an' ye'll see the same, alang wi' fine crops o' clover, timothy, wheat, oats, barley, peas, an' some alfalfa as weel. Aye, Sandy, we grow the best potatoes in the Province, an' we dinna hao tae gang roon wi' an auld pail an' a stick, knockin' aff the bugs, as I hae seen them dae in the East. There are no bugs here, except the deils that bother ye when ye gang till ye're rest at night, an' ye can keep them doon wi' a bit o' coal oil an' a feather frae the tail o' the auld goose.

Then, Sandy, if ye come when the peas are green, ye can eat ye're fill, woot lookin' in the pods for grubs, for ye'll no find any of the pests here.

I tell ye, Sandy Fraser, the C. P. R. hasna gotten the best o' the land, only a vera small pairt o' it, an' there's plenty mair for ilka mon that isna feared o' wark. I'll no deny, Sandy, that comin' frae the East over the C. P. R., ye see a forsaken bit o' country. I had the experience several times mysel', but, let me whisper, ye'll no' need to plant cranberries in the swamps, for they grow there the noo, an' ye might mine a guid bit

o' wealth frae some o' the rocks gin ye had the hairt tae spoil the fine crops o' blueberries that grow on them.

We dinna need tae worry for fear a cyclone will pick up our crop an' plant it on oor neighbor's farm. It aye stays where ye put it, an' gin aye crop turns oot a failure, we hae anither tae fall back on. We hae about a dozen different kinds o' wild fruits that seldom fail tae gie us a crop, an' this year, gin we mak' the raise o' the sugar, we'll hae well-stocked fruit cupboards for the winter.

Then we hae oor Twin Cities o' Port Arthur an' Fort William, an' we're prood o' them. Ye may weel say they look like business; ye'll find they're full o' business, an' thrivin' finely. If I had the time I could tell ye a guid sight mair, but I'm thinkin' ye'll hae tae see it for yersel' tae appreciate it. The main trouble is, we dinna boost oor part o' the country enough, we're loyal, but a wee bit modest. Leave ye're calves tae dae the milkin' Sandy, they'll dae it better an' quicker than ye can yersel', an' tak' anither trip West, but stop aff in Thunder Bay an' we'll fill "Lizzie" up wi' gas an' gie ye the time o' ye're life. Ye'll no be thinkin' o' Glengarry again.

Heavy Fine for Bad Farming.

Proverbially, the Englishman's home is his castle, and he is disposed to exercise considerable latitude in what he says and how he manages his own affairs. Evidently, however, war-time experiences have brought about more radical application of regulations when the general weal is affected. A short time ago the first prosecution for bad cultivation was pushed to a finish against a farmer at Ashford, England, by the Kent Agricultural Executive Committee. In August last year their Inspector notified the farmer of the bad condition of a grass field. The hedges had been neglected for fifteen years, and great masses of brambles were growing out over the pasture. Thistles were in full bloom about three feet high and gorse bushes and ant hills about a foot high and a couple of feet across, thousands of them to the acre. After repeated warnings, a final inspection was made on June 3rd, when practically nothing had been done to improve the land for sheep grazing. When brought to trial the excuse was that the tract was naturally rough and full of ant hills and labor was scarce. The Bench adjudged that it was a decidedly bad case and fined the defendant £30 and £5 costs, which surely would have gone a long way toward cleaning up the field and making it more profitable to the owner. W. T.

Profit from Potatoes.

BY G. E. SANDERS, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S.

In view of recent investigations into the conditions of potato districts competing with the Maritime Provinces, it would appear that spraying potatoes will this year be more profitable than usual. Those who have potatoes planted are fortunate, and now that they have spent from \$100 to \$150 per acre that will, without spraying, turn 150 bushels of potatoes, they should consider investing another \$20 in labor and material to spray five times, and thus insure from 100 to 200 more bushels of potatoes and also make certain that the whole crop will be sound.

The spray calendar for potatoes was given in last week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Thorough spraying costs only \$20 for five applications, and will give a greater increase in yield than a half ton of high-grade fertilizer. No one would think of planting potatoes without fertilizer or manure, yet the spray only costs one-half as much and will give a greater increase, yet it is often neglected.

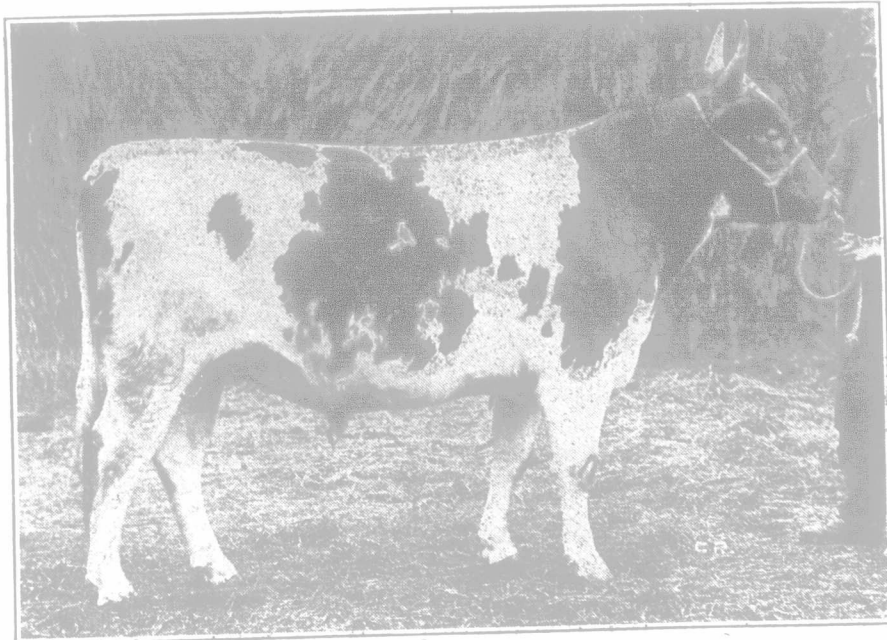
The indications are that spraying will be particularly profitable in 1920, so every grower is urged to spray thoroughly.

THE DAIRY.

Dairying in New Brunswick.

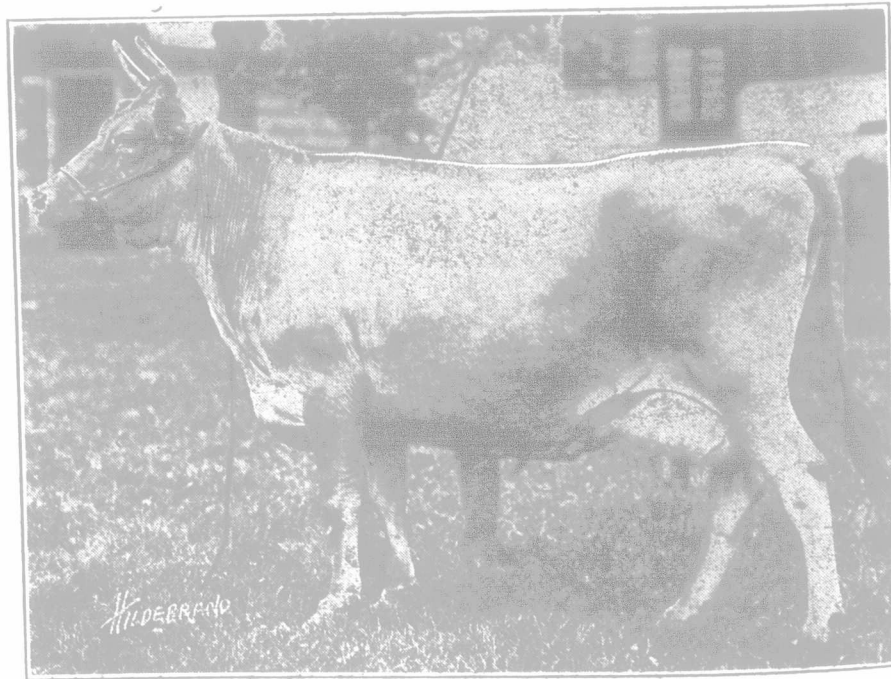
Dairying is making a solid, healthy growth in the Maritime Provinces, and there is no special branch of agriculture for which this part of Canada is better adapted. The Maritime Provinces are peculiarly situated agriculturally, and there is no better channel through which to market finished farm products, and ultimately overcome some of the physical handicaps now existing, than through the dairy industry, which brings prosperity to any country adopting it as a special branch of farming. Apples in certain sections, and potatoes generally, are fairly remunerative crops in the Maritime Provinces, but the nature of the soil is such that it will not stand continuous cropping without being replenished, and there is nothing better for the maintenance of soil fertility and the upbuilding of land generally than cows, and there corollary—hogs. For this reason live stock is essential, and the provinces by the sea are favored with a good market for dairy products, which settles the question as to which branch of the live stock industry is most profitable for them to accept. At the present time, and for years to come, the Maritime Provinces will find the dairy cow a most valuable asset, and every effort should be made to foster the industry that will be the biggest and most profitable revenue producer from an agricultural point of view.

In 1919 New Brunswick's twenty-four cheese factories put out 1,256,388 lbs. of cheese, valued at \$347,772.00; and her 17 butter factories manufactured 915,816 lbs. of butter, valued at \$504,602.00. However, the Province of New Brunswick is gradually organizing along co-operative creamery lines, for it has been demonstrated that the cream-gathering creamery is the best proposition in a country rather sparsely settled, and where the farms are not large. The Farmer's Co-operative Creamery at Moncton has made rapid growth; this year it is putting in improved equipment, and practically doubling the capacity of the plant. At Sussex, the creamery is enjoying a good patronage, and making a healthy growth. St. Hilaire is going ahead well, and while a representative was at Fredericton during June of this year, a newly organized Farmers' Co-operative Creamery was just opening its doors for business. This new plant grew out of dissatisfaction on the part of producers, because they did not get what they considered a square deal from the milk-dealers. A company was organized, and capitalized at \$25,000, and about \$15,000 was put into plant and equipment. Whole milk and sweet cream is being distributed in the city, ice-cream is being manufactured and sold, and the surplus is going into butter. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has given this new project both financial and moral support, and they are now looking into conditions around Bathurst with a view to organizing a farmers' co-operative creamery in that part of the Province. These five creameries will be so situated in regard to railroad facilities as to draw upon all parts of New Brunswick, and give producers a handy and remunerative market for the product of their herds. These five points are railway centres, where numerous lines converge, thus making them convenient centres for the establishment of cream-gathering creameries. The principle has worked out so well at Moncton, which is the leading railway centre in the East, that the scheme promises well for other centres in New Brunswick where good transportation is provided. There is a good butter market in the Maritime Provinces, which at once suggests the creamery. The cream-gathering creamery permits the farmer to retain the skim-milk at home, and for this reason the present scheme of organization in New Brunswick should be specially well adapted to conditions there.



Flashlight.

Champion Ayrshire bull at Kilmarnock.



Count's Miss Marigold.

A Pennsylvania Jersey champion.

Guernsey Breeders Hold Field Day.

The Guernsey cow is gradually yet surely obtaining its rightful status among Canadian dairy breeds, but in Ontario the recognition is coming slowly on account of the small number of breeders and enthusiasts advocating this splendid type of cow. The Guernsey is strongly entrenched in the United States, and it does not lack admirers in the Maritime Provinces; Ontario is beginning to appreciate the Guernsey, and the field day held at Martindale Farms, St. Catharines, on Tuesday, July 20, when around two hundred people assembled to pay respect to the breed, will mark an epoch in the progress of Guernseys in this Province. McSloy Bros., proprietors of Martindale Farms, sent out a general invitation to the public to attend the Guernsey Demonstration, and the large number who attended were well repaid for the time taken to visit this splendid farm, and excellent Guernsey herd. W. H. Caldwell, Secretary of the American Guernsey Club, and Major Frank B. Hills, Assistant Secretary, were present, the latter giving an interesting talk on the characteristics of the breed and pointing out to those present the merits of the Guernsey cow. The herd was divided and led before the visitors in families; Flor Elma was the first cow paraded, and, incidentally, the first cow purchased by McSloy Bros. Along with her came her near relatives and her progeny. Paula Revere was the leader of another interesting group; one of her calves sold for \$3,700, and she was used by Major Hills to point out the chief characteristics of the Guernsey cow.

Another interesting feature of the day's program was a judging contest, in which ten contestants took part; five contestants under twenty years of age, and five between twenty and thirty years of age, competed. This contest was engineered by Geo. Wilson, Agricultural Representative for Lincoln County. The winners of the competition open to those under twenty years of age, were: C. Thompson, Beamsville; E. E. Sauer, Fenwick; Peter Marlowe, Smithville. The three winners in the competition open to those between twenty and thirty years of age were: Leo B. Haist, Fenwick; W. P. Thompson, St. Catharines; R. L. Sauer, Fenwick. The prizes donated by McSloy Bros. were, First, \$10, second, \$7, third, \$5. While the judging competition was in progress, the visitors enjoyed refreshments. At the conclusion of the program, Chas. Claus moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. McSloy Bros. on behalf of the assemblage, and this was ably seconded by R. W. Wade, Director of the Live Stock Branch, Toronto, who commented on the excellence of the herd under inspection and its value to the county and the Province.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada expect to move their headquarters about August 1st from St. George, Ontario, to their new office building, corner of George and Dalhousie Streets, Brantford, Ontario. After that date all correspondence should be so addressed.

FARM BULLETIN.

Our Scottish Letter.

June has been a month of exceptionally fine seasonable weather. Agricultural affairs are in a satisfactory state, and crops generally are looking well. The one disappointing crop of the season is wheat. In some districts the plant had to be re-sown, in others of necessity the land had to be plowed up, and to that extent the wheat crop of 1920 must be short. Statistical writers are not cheerful in their calculations and estimates as to the final yield for this season. One can only hope that their forebodings will not be realized. Should they be realized, the outlook in respect of food for the ensuing winter is not reassuring. One finds it difficult to agree with much of the talk that is being indulged in, especially by farmers in the wheat-growing areas in England. One might infer from the way some of these gentlemen speak that wheat growing was unprofitable. As a matter of fact, even in pre-war days the wheat crop for most of them paid quite well. No doubt their wages bill is greatly increased, but in few instances can this be said regarding their rents. So long as wheat growing pays it does not appear to be very patriotic for men to cease growing the staple crop on land that is adapted for that purpose. Comparing 1920 with 1919 at about the same date, the most striking contrast is seen in the root crop. Last year that crop was largely a failure. The turnips in many cases never braided. This year it is rare to find a field in which there is not an evenly braided, and the cases are few indeed in which re-sowing has had to be resorted to.

The Government has introduced its Agricultural Bill. In some respects its provisions are drastic, but they do not involve any novel principle. The first part of the Bill simply makes permanent, provisions which were temporary during the period of intensified cultivation called for during the war. The second part by extending, simplifying and intensifying provisions already statutory, endeavors to provide greater security for the capital invested in the farm by the occupying tenant. The Bill is being somewhat fiercely assailed. While its second reading was carried without a division, ingenious attempts are being made in committee to deprive it of permanent value. Whether these will succeed in accomplishment of their object is doubtful; the Government seems resolved to redeem its pledges to farmers. A prominent English agricultural publicist, Lord Bledisloe has put the position in a nut-shell. This is a Bill which cannot possibly injure the landlord who is doing his duty, or the tenant who is farming his land to the best advantage. A good landlord has never suffered from the operation of Acts

of Parliament designed to secure the capital of the tenant and to encourage the occupier who invests his capital in the soil. At the same time it is pathetic to observe how tenacious some representatives of the landed interest are, not of any rights they possess, but of privileges which were often abused to the detriment alike of the tenant and of the commonwealth.

AGRICULTURISTS HONORED.

Since I last wrote, Scottish farmers have been doing honor to quite a number of their members. Amongst gentlemen well advanced in years who have recently been highly honored by their fellows are James Weir, Sandilands, Lanark, and James Moffat, Gateside Sanquhar. Both gentlemen in their time have been more or less identified with the Ayrshire breed; both have been strenuous advocates and frequent judges of the famous Scottish dairy cattle, and both in that capacity have been pretty severe critics of the fashionable type that did so much to ruin the Ayrshire as a dairy breed. Their ideal when judging Ayrshires has always been to give the highest honors to the cow that fills the pail. It is a sound canon in judging Ayrshires to remember that an Ayrshire is a dairy cow or nothing. She has a certain beauty and a striking gaiety of appearance when on parade, but no breed has suffered more at the hands of the "fancy" than the Ayrshire. In so far as it lay in their power Mr. Moffat and Mr. Weir strenuously resisted fashion and gave the chief honors to what is called the commercial cow. But the Ayrshire interest was what may be called pretty much a side-line for both these gentlemen. As a judge of Black-face sheep Mr. Moffat held a premier position for about forty years, and for about the same period Mr. Weir has been in the very front rank as a judge of Clydesdales. Perhaps no two men in these respective departments when judging singly enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of their fellows. They understood their respective breeds as few others have done, and in their judging it was easy to follow the movements and to understand the placings of the different animals. Although both gentlemen have well passed the three score and ten they are both very fit, and it is hoped they may long be spared.

Still dealing with personal matters, I may refer to the death of one of the most active of our younger farmers, John C. Robertson, whose address was Foderty, Dingwall, Ross-shire. Mr. Robertson in company with his brother, P. D. Robertson, was one of the most extensive flock-masters in Scotland. He was a director of the Highland and Agricultural Society, but Scotland was too narrow for his many activities. He was the owner of land in the Northwest of Canada, and paid more than one visit to that region. Still on the right side of forty, his career has been cut short, and agriculture is greatly the poorer through the death of Mr. Robertson.

THE LOTHIANS.

The Lothians are well known to contain the finest farming land in Scotland. A large party of farmers numbering about two hundred, from the west of Scotland, recently spent a day touring by motor from Edinburgh eastward. They saw much of the agricultural and stock-breeding enterprise of the Lothians, their journey extending as far east as the famous old town of Haddington. Many of the best farms in the Lothians are now held by men, who either themselves emigrated from the West, or by the sons of such men. This is one of the most impressive features of Lothian farming to-day. These farmers have generally been conspicuously successful. As a rule a west of Scotland farmer prospers anywhere. There would appear to be greater enterprise in his agricultural efforts than are to be found in men who have been reared in the East. To some extent this may be attributed to the fact that the farmer who goes from the west to the east of Scotland goes to an improved climate. In the west of Scotland farming is carried out under a severe weather handicap; the rainfall is heavy and uncertain, whereas in the east the rainfall is lighter and less variable. The West country farmer is always dodging the storm; in the east he can go forward with some degree of confidence that the weather will not interfere unduly with his operations. Stock breeding is developing rapidly in the Lothians. Several notable herds of Shorthorn cattle and one very notable herd of British Friesian cattle are to be found there. Suffolk sheep have also invaded what used to be territory sacred to the Border Leicester, and the outlook generally for stock breeders in East Lothian is cheerful. Mr. Robert Park, Brunstanes, Portobello, whose father went from Renfrewshire, has one of the largest studs of Clydesdale breeding mares in Scotland. He is this year president of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and has been nominated to judge Clydesdales at the Chicago International of 1920.

JUNE SHOWS.

June, as a rule, is one of the most popular months for shows on this side of the Atlantic. It would be correct to say that there are on the average four shows every week during the four weeks of the month. Some of the largest and best county shows are held at this season, and both the Edinburgh show and the show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England find their dates during the leafy month. The Edinburgh Show was held on the 16th, and on the previous Wednesday Sterling County Show was held. Both were strong in Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Two prominent exhibitors of Shorthorns were Messrs. W. T. Malcolm, of Dunmore, Larbert, and Whittinghame Mains, Prestonkirk, the former in Stirlingshire and the latter in East Lothian; and Albert J. Marshall, Stranraer, who is a very extensive breeder and exporter to the Argentine. At the Edin-

burgh Show the championship for Clydesdales went to two-year-olds. James Hamilton, Dundee, Ayr, had the male champions with his handsome two-year-old Dunduff Chancellor, and James Gray, Birkenwood, Gargunnoch had the female championship with his almost unbeaten two-year-old filly, Peace by Botha. Dunduff Chancellor is a chestnut horse and his own sister Dunure Wish, a black mare, was first-prize brood mare. Last year she was reserve for the Cawdor Cup at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show. The sire of these two high-class animals was Dunure Footprint, and it is rather an interesting point to consider why a chestnut and a black should thus be of identical blood. The point might be worthy of scientific investigation, and probably some light may be thrown on breeding problems by an investigation into such color problems. Peace was champion at Stirling, and the reserve in both cases was the first-prize yearling filly, Parkhall Perfect Lady, from Robert Young, Parkhall, Polmont. Both of these fillies are from Stirling district, and both were first at the Royal a fortnight later. Among the visitors to both the Edinburgh Show and the Royal this year was the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Mr. Marshall is accompanied by his little son, and both appear to be enjoying themselves. Mr. Marshall is purchasing Shorthorns, of which he is a breeder.

THE ROYAL.

The R. A. S. E. Show at Darlington will be closing its gates to-day. It has been one of the most successful meetings of the great English society ever held. It is its seventy-ninth annual exhibition. For the first three days of the show it had a record attendance. The weather, however, has broken and I am not quite sure how the two last days may figure out. As an exhibition it ranks very high indeed. I have attended every show of the R. A. S. E. since 1879, with the one exception of that held at Derby in 1881. I would not like to say that this Darlington meeting is the best show the Society has ever held, but I will say that in respect of its extent, the magnitude and variety of its exhibits, and the extraordinarily high merit attained alike in the stock-breeding and mechanical departments, it has made an impression upon me greater than that of any previous exhibition. In the cattle section there were remarkable displays of Shorthorns, both of the beef and of the dairy type. The Dairy Shorthorn has unquestionably come to its own. The entries of that type this year numbered 171, while the entries of other Shorthorns (without distinction) numbered 206. About one-third of the total number of cattle exhibited were Shorthorns. There is a third variety now recognized at the Royal Shows, namely, Lincoln Reds, and these numbered 60. Herefords made a phenomenally good show, and the first and second-prize aged bulls of that breed, especially the second-prize one, formed the theme of much commendation from onlookers. Another outstanding feature was the remarkable entry of 96 British Friesians. These outnumbered the Herefords by 10 and the Jerseys by 6. Red Poll cattle have also got a great lift forward during the war period. Their merits as dual-purpose cattle have received greatly increased recognition. They made an entry of 69 head, while Aberdeen-Angus, which have long been popular in the Northeast of England, numbered 63. The Shorthorn championships went to Sanquhar Grand Courtier (139193), bred by Messrs. Law at Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, and Balnakyle Augusta 2nd, the first-prize cow, a beautiful dark roan, bred by Mr. Cameron, Balnakyle, Inverness. So far as I can remember, for the first time in its history the number of Clydesdales exhibited at the Royal exceeded the number of any other breed, including Shires. There were 76 Clydesdales, 65 Shires, and 68 Suffolks entered. Percherons numbered 41 entries. In respect of the number of entries Clydesdales were only exceeded in the whole horse section by the Hunters, which numbered 83. The whole North of England in a general way, from the Tees, may be described as Clydesdale territory. At the same time it was rather surprising to find the Clydesdale so strongly represented, or rather, to find the Shires so comparatively weak within distance of the Fylde District of Lancashire and the English Fens. The champion Clydesdale stallion was Mr. Montgomery's two-year-old colt Fyvie Sensation, a supremely beautiful animal and one of the most popular exhibits seen this season. Mr. James Gray's Peace was the champion female. The reserve champion male was James Kilpatrick's yearling colt, Craigie Insignia, by the celebrated champion, Craigie Litigant. A specially interesting feature in the horse section was the show of Dales' ponies, a remarkable stout breed of hill ponies bred in the dales of Yorkshire and Westmorland.

Perhaps the most impressive feature in the sheep section was the splendid display of Oxford Downs, but curiously enough the largest entry was made by the Kent or Romney Marsh breed, whose habitat is in almost the extreme south of England. These are bred much after the type of the Scottish Cheviot. They are in great favor, and their entries numbered 84. Next to them came the famous Lincoln breed with 69. These are of a totally different type, and owe their popularity and very high value to the demand from the Argentine, where they are held in great esteem for crossing purposes with the Merino. In the pig section the outstanding feature was the extraordinary entry of the Large Black. These numbered no less than 179, while native Large Whites numbered 115, and the Gloucestershire Old Spots were equally numerous. At the auction sales Shorthorn cattle held up to 4,000 guineas for a second-prize yearling bull exhibited by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, in Cornwall, while very high prices were obtained for Large Black Pigs. SCOTLAND YET.

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ny growth in the special branch of Canada is better are peculiarly to better channel products, and physical handicaps industry, which ing it as a special in sections, and tive crops in the of the soil is such cropping without ng better for the pbuilding of land llary—hogs. For and the provinces market for dairy s to which branch itable for them to or years to come, dairy cow a most ould be made to biggest and most agricultural point

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Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending July 22.
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price		Good Steers		Receipts		Top Price		Good Calves	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,041	7,382	4,366	\$16.50	\$14.25	\$16.50	1,507	1,752	978	\$19.00	\$19.00	\$18.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chsa.)	833	1,061	721	14.50	13.25	14.50	1,338	3,190	1,157	14.00	16.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	929	1,056	825	14.50	13.25	14.50	1,098	1,457	1,194	14.00	16.00	15.00
Winnipeg	2,821	4,100	1,935	14.00	13.00	13.50	532	528	354	15.00	16.00	16.00
Calgary	1,125	4,692	470	11.35	12.50	11.50	94	—	75	13.00	—	13.75
Edmonton	381	981	379	11.00	10.00	12.00	68	130	39	12.00	8.50	12.50

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price		Selects		Receipts		Top Price		Good Lambs	
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,343	6,342	5,455	\$21.00	\$24.75	\$21.00	4,347	3,449	3,213	\$17.00	\$21.00	\$18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chsa.)	1,722	3,074	1,584	21.50	23.25	21.00	1,864	1,409	993	16.00	17.00	16.00
Montreal (East End)	1,690	3,040	1,179	21.50	23.25	21.00	1,198	1,132	925	16.00	17.00	16.00
Winnipeg	3,261	5,856	3,482	18.50	23.50	18.50	856	497	515	13.00	16.00	13.00
Calgary	350	999	453	18.25	22.25	18.15	133	569	197	13.50	12.50	13.50
Edmonton	391	278	596	18.00	22.75	17.75	227	116	83	14.00	13.50	—

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Although receipts, most contrary to all expectations, continued light there were nearly 1,000 more cattle received than during the previous week. With the exception of Wednesday morning, the market was dull throughout the week and the close found prices steady with Monday's opening, although Wednesday morning found good beef drawing strong bids and being 25 to 50 cents higher than that day. The quality of the offerings was not on a par with the previous week due to lack of grain-fed beef. This is noticed more in the light butchers, there being only an odd individual selling over \$14.75. Top load of heavy steers for the week consisted of twenty steers averaging 1,240 pounds selling for \$16.35. Most of the heavy butchers sold from \$15.75 to \$16.50. The demand for medium butchers was good and offerings were picked up quickly at from \$14 to \$16 for the good kinds and \$12 to \$14 for the common. Light butchers sold well at prices from \$13.50 to \$14.75 for anything showing any finish, while the common kinds went slow at prices from \$10.50 to \$13. Good butchers were scarce and commanded steady prices from \$13.50 to \$14.75 for the better kinds. Butcher cows were active throughout the week, and packers paid good prices when quality offerings were obtainable. Most of the good cows sold from \$11 to \$13.50. The common cows sold mostly as canners and it was hard to obtain their value. With the farmers still in the midst of haying the stocker and feeder market was better than was expected. One choice load of breedy feeders averaging around 1,000 pounds sold at \$13.50. Most of the feeders sold from \$11.50 to \$12.75. Stockers were quieter but sold generally from \$9 to \$10 for breedy steers. With calf receipts still light, the market was good on quality veal. Tops sold at \$19, and the close found the market about steady with most of the calves selling from \$17 to \$18. The quality of calves is much better and offerings are being cleaned up. Many shipments were made to Buffalo during the week.

The sheep market throughout the week was active and trading keen. Good yearlings were most in demand and sold from \$11 to \$13, and at a top of \$14. Lambs were 25 to 50 cents easier at the close, but they sold readily at prices \$16.50 to \$17.75 for choice killers.

The hog market opened unsteady at \$20.75, but on Tuesday there was a gain in value due to lack of receipts and the market closed 50 cents stronger for selects, fed and watered.

The total receipts from January 1 to July 15, inclusive, were: 156,957 cattle, 51,987 calves, 184,469 hogs and 35,536 sheep; compared with 166,234 cattle, 39,069 calves, 200,898 hogs and 38,802 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

There was a very fair tone to the market for cattle throughout the week and all offerings were sold each day. Despite the fact that good cattle sold quite freely, there is an uncertain undertone to the market for common cattle. There is a pretty general impression

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO		MONTREAL (Both Yards)	
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales
STEERS					
heavy finished	254	\$16.25	\$15.75-\$16.50	9	
STEERS good	372	15.00	14.00-16.00	125	\$14.25-\$14.50
1,000-1,200 common	28	13.00	12.00-14.00		
STEERS good	749	14.00	13.50-14.75	160	13.50-14.00
700-1,000 common	156	12.00	10.50-13.00	190	10.50-11.00
HEIFERS good	663	14.00	13.50-14.75	6	13.00-13.50
fair	310	12.00	11.00-13.00	77	10.75-11.00
common	107	9.75	8.00-10.50	145	8.00-9.00
COWS good	530	11.75	11.00-13.50	152	10.75-11.00
common	1,081	9.50	8.00-10.50	460	8.25-9.50
BULLS good	115	11.00	10.50-12.50	8	
common	75	8.25	7.75-9.50	154	6.75-7.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	204	5.00	3.50-6.00	92	4.75-5.50
OXEN	14			8	11.00-11.00
CALVES veal	1,507	17.50	17.00-18.00	1,715	10.00-12.50
grass				332	7.00-7.00
STOCKERS good	167	9.50	9.00-10.00		
450-800 fair	76	8.50	8.00-9.00		
FEEDERS good	133	12.25	11.50-12.75		
800-1,100 fair	7	10.00	9.50-10.50		
HOGS selects	3,777	21.00	20.75-21.25	1,303	21.00-21.50
heavies	3	20.00	19.75-20.25	386	17.50-19.50
lights	346	19.00	18.95-19.25	177	
(fed and watered) sows	206	17.00	16.25-18.25	500	17.00-17.00
stags	11			35	14.00-14.00
LAMBS good	3,164	17.00	16.50-17.50	834	15.00-15.00
common	46	15.00	14.00-15.50	1,281	13.75-14.00
SHEEP heavy					
light	863	9.00	8.00-10.00	88	8.50-8.50
common	274	7.00	6.00-8.00	487	7.50-8.00

that as soon as the heavy runs begin, there will be a general lowering of prices especially if there is an improvement in the hide market. Some of the best informed commission firms are advising farmers to market any animal that they may have for sale as soon as it becomes fat, leaving other cattle or lambs until later in the season. There are numerous benefits to be derived from this source. An animal that is in good condition to market would likely bring higher prices than later in the season, while the stock left on the pasture would profit by the absence of the ones marketed. By a systematic method of marketing each lamb or beef as it becomes fit, the marketing season would be spread over a longer period and there would be less likelihood of heavy congestion during the late fall, and consequently less likelihood of violent price fluctuations. This system might also provide the trade with a more even supply from week to week and throughout the week. The top price for the week was paid for twenty-three cattle averaging 1,100 pounds, which were sold for \$14.50. Twenty-one steers, averaging 1,075 pounds brought \$14, and light steers weighed up with cows and heifers averaging in all slightly over 7,000 pounds brought \$8.25. Steers averaging around 800 pounds brought \$9, while \$11 was quite a common price

for medium light steers and fairly good heifers, either in separate or in mixed lots. A pair of choice cows weighing together 2,100 pounds brought \$12; a similar price was paid for part of a load of fat cows from Winnipeg. Good cows sold generally at a top of \$11 and fairly fat cows of dairy type from \$10 to \$10.50. Common cows were in better condition than those marketed during the previous week and a number of sales were made from \$8.50 to \$9. Canners were most generally quoted at \$4. Common bulls brought from \$5.50 to \$6, while light bulls and yearlings sold around \$7 for those weighing from eight hundred to ten hundred pounds, and \$8 to \$9 for fleshy bulls of butcher quality. Calves sold at a top of \$14 for choice milk-fed stock. The majority of the best calves were sold from \$13 to \$13.50 and good lots mixed with a few drinkers from \$12 to \$12.50, which was the most general price offered by the packers for fair lots. Lambs were quoted at \$15 for good lots. Some sales were made up to \$16, chiefly on account of previous orders and a number of sales were made from \$15.25 and \$15.50. Very thin light lambs from the East were sold as low as \$12. Sheep moved from \$7 to \$8.50 for the majority, and extremes from \$6 to \$9. There was a stronger market for hogs

on Monday and Tuesday when sales were made up of \$21.50. A slightly stronger tone was evident towards the close of the week. Pt. St. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to July 15, inclusive, were: 16,649 cattle, 44,639 calves, 36,666 hogs and 11,832 sheep; compared with 17,377 cattle, 45,574 calves, 43,972 hogs and 11,074 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919. EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to July 15, inclusive, were: 18,571 cattle, 36,088 calves, 24,648 hogs, and 10,755 sheep; compared with 19,646 cattle, 32,536 calves, 25,362 hogs and 11,600 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919. Chicago. Hogs.—Receipts, 5,000; desirable light and light butcher hogs steady; others weak, mostly 10 to 15 cents lower than yesterday's average; bulk of sales, \$14.10 to \$16.25; top, \$16.40; heavyweight, \$14.35 to \$15.85; medium weight, \$14 to \$16.50; light light, \$14.50 to \$15.90; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13.85 to \$14.30; packing sows, rough, \$13 to \$13.75; pigs, \$13.75 to \$15. Cattle.—Receipts, 1,500; compared with week ago, good to best yearling and

Markets

Agriculture, Live Intelligence Division

Good Calves	Same Week	Ending
1919	July 15	July 15
19.00	18.50	18.50
16.00	15.00	15.00
16.00	15.00	15.00
16.00	16.00	16.00
8.50	13.75	13.75
	12.50	12.50

Good Lambs	Same Week	Ending
1919	July 15	July 15
21.00	18.00	18.00
17.00	16.00	16.00
17.00	16.00	16.00
16.00	13.00	13.00
12.50	13.50	13.50
13.50		

Range	Top
14.50	14.50

14.00	14.50
11.00	12.50

13.50	14.00
11.00	12.00
9.00	9.00

11.00	12.00
9.50	10.00

7.50	9.00
------	------

5.50	5.50
------	------

	11.00
--	-------

12.50	14.00
	7.50

	21.50
19.50	19.50

	17.00
	14.00

	16.00
	14.00

	9.00
	8.00

	16.00
	14.00

	9.00
	8.00

	16.00
	14.00

	9.00
	8.00

	16.00
	14.00

	9.00
	8.00

	16.00
	14.00

	9.00
	8.00

handy-weight steers about steady; heavy beefs, 25c. to 35c. lower; grassy steers very uneven, averaging 75c. to \$1 lower; fat handy-weight she stock slow to 25c. lower; heavy cows, 35c. to \$1.50 lower; in-between grades full dollar lower; canners slow, steady; bulls slow to 25c. lower; calves sharply higher; vealers showing \$2 advance; stockers generally higher. Sheep.—Receipts, 7,000; practically all to-day's receipts, directs and through. Compared with week ago; Western lambs steady to 25c. lower; better grades native lambs mostly 25c. lower; other grades 50c. to 75c. lower; yearlings, 50c. down; wethers, 25c. to 50c. lower; killing and breeding ewes, 50c. to \$1 lower; feeding lambs steady to strong.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Trade on cattle at Buffalo last week was bad. Killers reported a weak meat market, Jewish holidays intervened and the general situation resolved itself into one favorable to the buying end. Around fifteen cars of shipping steers were offered, among which were several loads of Canadians. Market in this division ruled a big half dollar on the top prime kinds, while on a grassy kind values looked a full dollar under the previous week. Best native steers sold around \$16 to \$16.25, with the Canadians running generally from \$13.25 to \$15. On butchering grades a few real choice handy kinds sold at about steady prices, but the proportion of these kinds was small, bulk of the fair on down to common handy grass cattle selling a full half to seventy-five cents lower. Fat cows generally quarter to half lower, canners and cutters ruling about steady. Bulls of all kinds sold weak. Demand was light for stockers and feeders, resulting in a slow and sticky market. Only the better kinds of milk cows and springers sold satisfactorily, two hundred dollars being paid for some very choice springers. Offerings for the week totalled 4,625 head, as against 3,275 for the previous week, and compared with 6,950 for the same week last year. Quotations:

Steers, Canadians.—Best, \$14.25 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14; common and plain, \$11.50 to \$12. Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, good to prime, \$16 to \$16.75; choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Heavy heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; best butchering heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; good butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9.50; light, common, \$6 to \$6.50; very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; best heavy fat calves, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; canners, good, \$4 to \$5. Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9.50 to \$10; good butchering, \$8.50 to \$9; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6 to \$7.

Milkers and Springers.—Best, \$100 to \$125; medium to good, \$80 to \$90; common, \$55 to \$70.

Hogs.—Hog market, with the exception of one or two days, was very satisfactory last week. Monday heavy hogs sold from \$16.75 to \$17, mixed grades sold mostly at \$17.25, with several decks of sorted light hogs going to order buyers at \$17.35 and \$17.40, and pigs landed at \$16.50. Tuesday prices were up 25 to 35 cents, top being \$17.75, with pigs and heavies selling down to \$17; Wednesday's market was generally steady with Tuesday, and Thursday values went off 15 to 25 cents. Friday's market on heavy hogs was steady, these selling at \$17, and light hogs were up 10 to 15 cents, latter kinds bringing from \$17.50 to \$17.65, with a couple of decks up to \$17.75. Thursday pigs were hard to sell above \$16, and Friday the bulk changed hands at \$17. General price for roughs all week was \$13, and stags ranged from \$3 to \$10. Receipts for the week totalled 16,900 head, as compared with 17,099 head for the week before, and 10,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light again last week, and market showed improvement as the week advanced. Monday best lambs sold from \$15.50 to \$16, few \$16.50, the next three days tops sold mostly at \$16, and Friday the best brought \$16 to \$16.50. Cull grades ranged from \$13.50 down, some common light southern

lambs selling as low as \$6. Best yearlings sold from \$12 to \$13. Sheep receipts were mostly ewes, and fore part of the week showed the best in this line selling at \$9, while the latter part the best brought \$9.50, with a few up to \$10. The week's receipts totalled only 4,800 head, being against 3,148 head for the week before, and 3,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade was good all of last week. The first three days showed tops selling largely at \$18.50; Thursday the bulk brought \$19, and Friday the majority changed hands at \$20. Cull grades ranged from \$12 to \$17. Canadian calves of which there were around 12 decks the past week, sold mostly a half dollar under the natives. Receipts for the week totalled 4,900 head, as compared with 4,539 head for the week before, and as compared with 4,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat (in store, Ft. William).—No. 1 northern, \$3.15; No. 2 northern, \$3.12; No. 3 northern, \$3.08.

Manitoba Oats (in store, Ft. William).—No. 2 C. W., \$1.15½; No. 3 C. W., \$1.12½; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.12; No. 1 feed, \$1.10½; No. 2 feed, \$1.07½.

Manitoba Barley (in store, Ft. William).—No. 3 C. W., \$1.75; No. 4 C. W., \$1.45; rejected, \$1.35; feed, \$1.35.

American Corn (track, Toronto, prompt shipment).—No. 3 yellow, \$2.30, nominal. Ontario Oats (according to freights outside).—No. 3 white, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (f. o. b. shipping points, according to freights).—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.92 to \$1.93; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01.

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

Rye (according to freights outside).—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

Manitoba Flour.—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.

Ontario Flour (prompt shipment).—Government standard, \$12.90, nominal, in jute bags, Montreal; nominal, in jute bags, Toronto.

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

Hay (track, Toronto).—No. 1, per ton, \$31; mixed, per ton, \$27. Straw (track, Toronto).—Car lots, per ton, \$15 to \$16.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—The market on butter kept firm at practically unchanged prices, fresh-made creamery squares selling at 60c. to 62c. per lb.; creamery solids at 59c. to 60c. per lb., and choice dairy at 50c. to 52c. per lb., wholesale.

Eggs.—Eggs also kept firm, with an advancing tendency, No. 1's selling at 58c. to 59c. per doz., and selects at 62c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—Old cheese is practically off the market; the limited quantity offered, being quite firm at 36c. per lb.; while the new was slightly firmer at 32c. to 33c. per lb., wholesale.

Poultry.—Poultry continues to have a light demand, with the exception perhaps of spring chickens, and even they have not a very great demand, so prices kept stationary, the following being quoted as being paid to the producer: Chickens, spring, live weight 40c. per lb., dressed 50c. per lb.; ducklings, live weight 30c. per lb.; dressed 35c. per lb.; hens, under 4 lbs., live weight 26c. per lb., dressed 28c. per lb.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., live weight 28c. per lb., dressed 30c. per lb.; hens, over 5 lbs., live weight 32c. per lb., dressed 32c. per lb.; roosters, live weight 23c. per lb., dressed 25c. per lb.; turkeys, live weight 40c. per lb., dressed 45c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts have been fairly heavy the past week, and prices in most of the fruits kept fairly stationary with an up and down tendency from day to day according to quality and demand.

The first Canadian peaches for this season came in on Wednesday, but they were rather poor quality; Triumphs selling at 75c. to \$1 per 6-qt. basket.

Strawberries.—Strawberries continue to come in in small quantities, but are mostly poor quality, ranging from 15c. to 25c. per box.

Raspberries.—Prices for raspberries have kept high, the bulk selling at 30c. to 35c. per box; with a few reaching 38c. and 40c. per box, and some very poor ones going at 20c. to 25c. per box.

Cherries.—Sour cherries came in very freely, and prices weakened, ranging from 50c. to 85c. per 6 qts., and \$1 to \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Sweet Cherries.—They were only shipped in lightly, so prices kept firm at \$1 to \$2.50 per 6-qt. basket.

Gooseberries.—These are gradually decreasing and prices kept firm at 75c. to \$1.50 per 6 qts., and \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 11 qts.

Currants.—Reds varied greatly in quality and price, selling at 12c. to 18c. per box; 75c. to \$1 per 6 qts., and \$1 to \$1.75 per 11 qts. Blacks kept about stationary at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 6 qts and \$2.75 to \$3 per 11 qts.; a few extra choice going at \$3.50 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—Tomatoes are beginning to come in quite freely, and showed a weakening tendency, No. 1's selling at \$3 to \$3.50 per 11-qt. basket, and No. 2's at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 11 qts.

Beans deluged the market, and are very hard to sell at greatly reduced prices. 25c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beets and carrots declined, selling at 25c. to 35c. per dozen bunches.

Cauliflower has been quite scarce; choice quality bringing from \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen, ranging from that down to \$2.50 per doz.

Cabbage continues to be a glut on the market, and is almost unsalable at \$2 to \$3 per large crate.

Peas have mostly been too old and have, therefore, been slow at 50c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes are beginning to come in more freely, selling at \$1 to \$1.15 per 11-qt. basket, \$3.50 to \$4 per bushel, and No. 1's at \$12.50 to \$13. per bbl.

Monday's Live Stock Markets.

(Dominion Market's Service.)

Toronto, July 26. Cattle.—Receipts, 3,348. The cattle market was slow with bidding twenty-five to fifty cents lower for good stuff. Packers were not operating extensively on the morning's market, and little choice beef changed hands. Commission men were holding for steady prices in an endeavor to make market firm. The morning's top draft consisted of ten steers averaging 1,324 pounds, sold for \$16.25 per hundred. Top loads went at fifteen cents with bulk of butcher steers and heifers selling from fourteen to fifteen cents. Common classes were hard to dispose of and sold from 50 cents to one dollar cheaper. The stocker and feeder trade was draggy with prices a trifle weaker. Quotations: Heavy beef steers, \$14.50 to \$15.75. Butcher steers, choice, \$14.25 to \$15.25; good, \$11.50 to \$14; medium, \$9.50 to \$11.50; common, \$8 to \$9.50. Butcher heifers, choice, \$13.25 to \$15.25; medium, \$10.25 to \$13; common, \$8 to \$10. Butcher cows, choice, \$10.50 to \$12.50; medium, \$8 to \$10. Canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Butcher bulls, good, \$10 to \$11.75; common, \$7 to \$9. Feeding steers, good, \$11 to \$12; fair, \$9 to \$10. Stockers, good, \$9 to \$10; fair, \$7 to \$9.

Calves.—Receipts, 600. Due to lack of receipts the calf market was fully fifty cents stronger with anything showing good kill being picked up readily, tops selling at 19 cents, with bulk selling from 17 cents. Choice, \$17 to \$18.50; medium, \$14.50 to \$16.50; common, \$12.50 to \$14.50. Milch cows, choice, \$125 to \$180; springers, choice, \$70 to \$135.

Sheep.—Receipts, 2,144. Sheep market was steady with good demand for light ewes. Yearlings were steady from eleven to thirteen cents. Lambs were steady to strong with tops going to \$18.50; good lambs were scarce. Ewes, \$6 to \$9. Lambs, \$16 to \$17.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,949. Prospects in the hog market were for \$21.25 for selects, with a weaker tendency. Quotations on a fed and watered basis: Selects, \$21.25; lights, \$19.25 to \$19.25; heavies, \$21.25 to \$21.25; sows, \$16.25 to \$18.25.

Buffalo, July 26. Cattle.—Receipts, 3,500 including 30 cars Canadians, best of which sold at \$14.25. Best natives

were \$15.75. Best handy steers were \$15. The trade was 25 cents to 50 cents lower.

Hogs.—Receipts, 9,600. Mediums and heavies \$16.50 to \$16.75; lights, \$16.75 to \$17; pigs, \$16.

Sheep.—Receipts, 2,200. Best lambs were \$15.50 to \$16. Best ewes, \$8.50 to \$9.

Calves.—Receipts, 2,200. Tops were \$19; culls were \$17 down.

Montreal, July 26. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,126. There was very noticeable improvement in the quality of the common cattle offered. Owing to the increased receipts trading was slower. The majority of the medium good grades of heifers, light steers and young cows were weighed up at from \$9 to \$10.50. Yearling bulls sold down to \$5.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 3,430. Good lambs were quoted at \$14 up to \$15. A small picked lot brought \$16. Common lambs were down to \$11. Car lots of common lambs went around \$12 to \$12.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,491. Hogs of proper weight and quality for local shop trade were very scarce. The market was strong, selected lots brought \$21.50; packers were offering \$20 for rougher grade.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—No change is reported in the market for dressed hogs. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 30c. per lb. for light weights at 29½c. for heavier weights.

Poultry.—Milkfed chickens were quoted at 42 to 45 cents per lb., fowl, 36 to 38 cents; geese, 30c.; turkeys, 57 cents and ducks 40 cents per lb.

Potatoes.—A more liberal supply of potatoes resulted in a weaker tone in the market. Canadian stock was quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per bag of 90 lbs. American new crop was quoted at \$14.25 to \$14.50 for No. 1 red stars; \$11.25 to \$11.50 for No. 2 stock and \$8.50 to \$9 per barrel for No. 3 stock.

Maple Products.—Business in maple syrup continued slow with quotations at \$2 per gallon in wood and at \$2.10 to \$2.25 in tins. Maple sugar is quoted at 25 to 28 cents per lb.

Eggs.—The domestic demand for eggs is good and the market is holding firm. Selected fresh eggs were quoted at 60 to 62 cents per dozen; straight candled eggs, 59c.; No. 1 fresh eggs 56c. and No. 2 fresh 49c. to 50c.

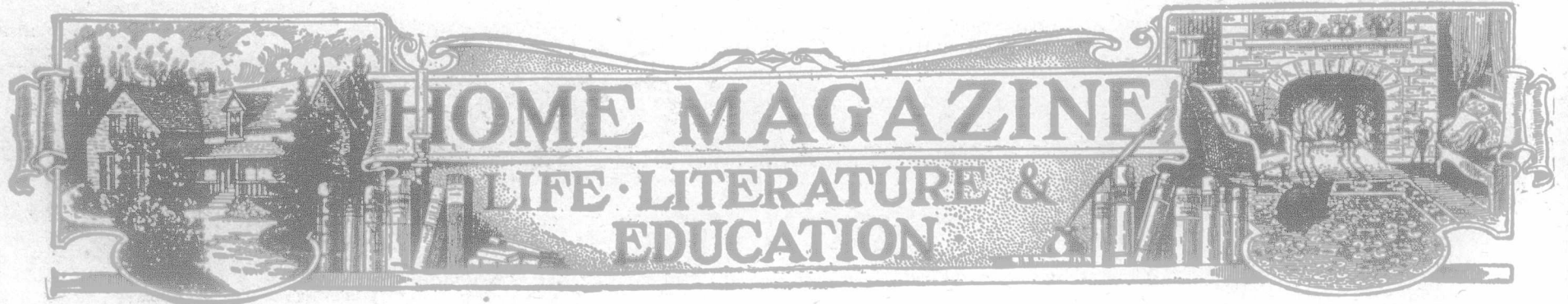
Butter.—The market for butter on the whole was quiet, there being little demand from any source, and the tone was easy. Quotations: Pasteurized creamery, 59½c. to 59¾c. per lb., finest creamery, 58½c. to 58¾c.; and fine creamery, 57½c. to 57¾c. per lb.

Cheese.—There is no improvement in the market for cheese, business being quiet for export owing to the low prices bid and the declining tendency for foreign exchange. The quotation is around 28c. per lb.

Grain.—The feature of the grain market is the continued good demand from foreign buyers for Canadian Western barley for nearby shipments at firm prices. The market for oats continued steady with little business being done. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at \$1.35; No. 3 and \$1.32½ and No. 2 feed at \$1.29½ per bushel, ex-store, and for August delivery these grades were quoted at ½c. to 1c. per bushel below these prices, basis store here. There is some demand for carlots of American No. 2 yellow corn and sales have been taken place on the basis of \$1.75 per bushel, ex-track Montreal, American funds.

Flour.—The market for spring wheat flour is quiet there being no improvement in the demand. Carlots of Manitoba spring wheat flour were quoted at \$14.85 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, for shipment to country points, and at a similar price to city bakers, ex-track, with lots of 50 bags and over at \$14.95; smaller quantities at \$15.05 and to grocers and other dealers at \$15.15; all less 10c. per barrel for spot cash.

The demand for winter wheat flour has fallen away, but prices continued steady. Broken lots of choice grades were quoted at \$14.40 to \$14.50 per barrel in new cotton bags, and at \$14 to \$14.10 in second hand jute bags, ex-store. White corn flour was quoted at \$12.80 for shipment to country points and at \$12.90 to city bakers while rye flour was



His Temples.

BY BURGESS JOHNSON.

Last night, somewhere from out the dark,
I heard a whip-poor-will
Cry thrice his sharp muezzin's call, then
leave the night more still.
My camp-fire was an altar flame, its
lowly priest was I—
The pine-tree fingers overhead made
markings on the sky.

To-night I rode in a Broadway car amid
the cries and clang;
My deafened ears could not descry what
call to prayer they sang.
The temple walls seemed grim and cold;
the vault that yesterday
Hung close, with all its friendly stars,
seemed dim and far away.

'Twas God who made the country; but
God He made the town.
The guard who growled, "Step lively,
there," masked smiles behind a
frown,
And had a ready wink and jest for me,
his fellow man;
I saw the traffic stay its tides to save a
child who ran.

Last night His temple was so still; yet
whispers stirred at whiles
To hint that other worshippers were
crowding those dim aisles.
To-night so loud a symphony of harsh
and strange design!
Yet who am I to say which note is less in
tune than mine?

I heard a heavy-burdened lad shrill forth
a gay refrain—
A frail old man sought helping hands and
never groped in vain.
Yes, God He made the country and God
He made the town;
I found Him there by gazing up, and here
by looking down.
—In *Harper's Magazine*.

Changing the World in a Generation.

BY "PUBLICUS."

POSSIBLY some of you noticed in the newspapers, a fortnight or so ago, a paragraph to the effect that a minister, Rev. W. Melville Harris, who was visiting in Toronto on his way to the Congregationalist Conference at Boston, had spoken of a movement to be brought up at that convention.

The writer of this has seen no report of the conference—possibly it was well reported in the United States papers—but that is neither here nor there. The movement itself is so great that surely it needs only to be mentioned to secure for it the most wide-spread support and encouragement from every denomination, every organization, every individual who hears of it. It transcends—or should transcend—church or creed, and surely there is no supporter of either church or creed so small as to withhold from the Congregational body the greatest honor for conception of the idea.

The idea, in short, is a movement to "remould the mentality of the world"—that means change its ideals—in the course of one generation, by working through the children. The method, Mr. Harris explained, is to be largely based on a book by the late Benjamin Kidd, entitled "The Science of Power," in which is shown how the mentality of both Germany and Japan had been changed entirely, in a generation, by just that method—working through the children. Upon the face of it, had not the thing

been done in Germany and Japan, such a proposition might have been scorned as impossible.—But the thing has been done by those countries. In forty years Germany taught the creed of force and made Germany—the one-time Germany of Goethe and Schiller—the most militaristic country in Europe, yes, in the world. Within the memory of men and women still living Japan was an inconspicuous tea-growing country, noted, it is true, for its excellence in Oriental arts, but without knowledge of modern learning, modern science, or, (alas that the West should have taught it to her!) the arts of modern warfare. To-day Japan is a nation to be reckoned with, rapidly absorbing the learning of the western world as well as building up an army and fleet that must be mentioned in the same breath that tells of the greatest of these among the nations of the earth.

Doubtless, under existing conditions, it was necessary for Japan's nationhood that she should build up such machinery of defense and offense. For it has been quite in accordance with modern progressive (?) ideals that every nation should arm to the teeth. But is that ideal never to change? Is there not one, anywhere, better for the happiness of all mankind? Must nation forever arm to the teeth against nation? The billions of dollars so required must be put eventually to one of two ends: (1) to blow men and structures to pieces; (2) to be thrown to the scrap-heap, say in ten years' time. . . . Is there no better use for them?

That this question is being already answered in the affirmative may be



Home of Hon. Arthur Meighen, the New Premier, in Portage la Prairie.

judged from the very real interest taken in the League of Nations and general disarmament. Sooner or later, despite the timorous on the one hand and the protagonists of militarism on the other, these things must come to pass.

But will it be in one generation, or in forty, or one hundred, or one thousand? This is the problem which the promoters of the "Children's Era Movement" seek to solve, and they say it can be done in one generation.

"Do you think it can be done in one generation?" the writer of this asked a man of great sanity and vision.

"Perhaps not in one generation, but probably in two," he answered, with great confidence.—Even in two!

Briefly the idea is this: To lay upon the schools, the churches, the press and

the parents the burden of teaching the children, from the beginning, their responsibility for the world's upbuilding and general welfare of mankind. Germany and Japan taught the creed of force; and they began with the children: the world's children to-day and to-morrow are to be taught instead the gospel of peace and service. They are to be taught the necessity of:

(1) A strong body as instrument for righteousness ("right-ness," might be a less misunderstood term).

(2) A sane and pure mind, (with which to use the strong body).

(3) Spiritual domination over the whole life. (Making the lower ideal of "grab" look cheap).

(4) Instead of restoring ruined characters, the aim will be to prevent characters from being ruined. The children will be taught the ideal of work for love of the work itself, and service for its own sake rather than for financial or material gains.

"Oh, the Millennium will be here when all that is the rule," says someone, impatiently.

But would it be such a bad thing to have the Millennium?

At all events the "Children's Era Movement" is fraught with such wonderful possibilities that it deserves the strong support of every man, woman and organization. Even though the aim be only partly realized the results must be tremendous. "He who aims a star shoots higher far than he who aims a tree."—And who can tell where, or how soon, every single effort may end? "The greatest things from small beginnings rise."

person suffering from Bright's Disease becomes pale and pasty. (4) Fevers also cause a destruction of the blood cells and cause anemia.

The primary form of anemia is one of the many mysteries of medicine. We don't know what causes it, and therefore we don't know how to cure it. At present there is a tendency to blame absorption of poison from diseased teeth and tonsils. It is well worth while to have an X-ray of the teeth and have competent advice on the conditions found by the specialist.

It is very important in your case to know definitely what form of anemia you have. Ask your doctor to examine your blood, to count the number of red and white cells in a cubic millimeter and to estimate the percentage of hemoglobin. He will gladly give you a copy of his report, and then, when you have another examination in another month, you can see exactly how much your blood has improved. Keep a record of your weight also. That should increase as your anemia lessens. In anemia the white blood cells (normal 5,000 to 10,000) per cubic millimeter are not much affected, but the red cells are lessened (normal 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 per cubic millimeter). The hemoglobin is the red coloring matter in the red blood cells, and as the red cells are destroyed or lessened in anemia, so there is a fall in the percentage of hemoglobin. This pigment is of especial interest, as it carries the iron of the blood. Every day some of your red cells wear out and are destroyed, and the iron is eliminated from the body largely by the colon or large bowel. Normally we should take into the body sufficient iron to replace the iron that is eliminated from the worn-out red blood cells.

Where do we get our daily supply of iron? Why don't we all get anemia? We get our iron three times a day with our food. What foods should we eat to give us sufficient iron? An interesting piece of research was recently done in a California University. They compared the beneficial effects of treating anemia by foods alone with treatment by iron, and they found every time that they could cure the anemia much more rapidly with food than they could with iron. They found beefsteak among the best foods to cause the hemoglobin and the red cells to come back to normal. Other foods rich in iron are eggs, wheat (bread, etc.) and most of the vegetables, especially spinach. The specialists in children are now recommending that all babies over 6 months of age should be given strained vegetable soup, because it is rich in minerals, especially iron, and because, since milk is especially poor in iron, even the breast-fed babe may become anemic because of the lack of iron in the food. Iron is usually prescribed for the adult in the form of Bland's Pill—3 grains. The extravagant statement made in the advertisements of "Nuxated Iron"—well is it necessary to say any more?

I am convinced you can cure anemia without iron of any kind by a proper diet. Iron is useful, but to be most efficient it must be given along with a proper diet. If I were anemic and had my choice of treatment, iron (nuxated or otherwise). By the way it has been proven the iron is not nuxated or combined with nuxvomica) along with an improper diet, or just diet alone—that is a diet rich in iron—I would certainly choose the dietetic treatment. I got started on Nuxated Iron and I wish I had space to talk on patent medicines. They are not so important as they were ten years ago. People are not swallowing nearly so much patent medicine as formerly. If any of the readers would like to know the composition of any of the patent medicine write to me, in care of this Department.

The primary anemia is usually treated with arsenic, Fowler's Solution, or Liquor Arsenicalis, 1-5 drops in water after meals.

Your Health.

BY "MEDICUS."

Anemia.

MRS. W. T. A., Hastings Co., Ont.: Could you give me any information as to what foods one should eat if one is anemic? Also for weakness caused by a run-down condition of the blood?

Ans.—There are two forms of anemia, primary and secondary, the latter being the more common of the two. It is secondary to some known cause, (1) profuse or frequently recurring hemorrhages, e. g., in phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), in fibroid disease of the uterus, (2) insufficient or improper food, e. g., in rickets of children, (3) profuse chronic discharges that drain the blood of many of its important elements, e. g., albumin. The

Health Slogan.

You don't get a cold by "getting cold." You have to get the bug. Avoid mouth-spray.

The Children's Poem.

The Garden Gate.

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS.

Early and late, early and late, Little Boy swings on the garden gate. "It isn't a gate; it's a motor car! I'm traveling fast and I'm traveling far. I toot my horn and I turn my wheel, And nobody knows how grand I feel!"

Early and late, early and late, Little Boy swings on the garden gate. "It isn't a gate; it's a great big ship! I'm off to the Pole on a 'sploring trip. I'll ride a white bear, holding on by his hair, And I'll hurry him up with a whale-skin whip."

Early and late, early and late, Little Boy swings on the garden gate. "It isn't a gate; it's a big balloon! I'm going to sail till I reach the moon. I'll play with the Man as hard as I can. And I'll stir up the stars with a great horn spoon."

Early and late, early and late, Little Boy swings on the garden gate. "It isn't a gate; it's—" off runs he, His mother is calling, "Come in to tea!" It's a wonderful gate, but it just isn't able To turn itself into a supper table. In St. Nicholas.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

At Thy Word.

And Simon answering said unto Him, Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing: Nevertheless at Thy word I will let down the net. And when they had this done, they inclosed a great multitude of fishes.—S. Luke 5 : 5, 6.

The story of that morning is vividly told. The fishermen, weary with a night of fruitless toil, are washing their empty nets. Then the Master steps into one of the fishing-boats and courteously asks to be allowed to use it as a pulpit. When His sermon is over He suddenly gives a strange command to one of the fishermen. He was a carpenter, how could He be expected to know better than professional fishermen the best time to let down the nets? It seemed a hopeless undertaking, nevertheless the strange order was obeyed, and discouragement was instantly changed into joy.

That morning's work is a parable for all time. When you have worked faithfully and long, only to feel that your best efforts have resulted in failure, invite the Great Master into your ship and unhesitatingly obey His orders. You don't know how suddenly He may pour victory into your hand.

When Judson was asked how he had been influenced to go to India as a missionary, he said: "I was almost disheartened. Everything looked dark, the way was not open, the field was far distant and in an unhealthy climate. I knew not what to do. All at once, Christ's last command (to make disciples of all nations) seemed to come to my heart directly from heaven. I could doubt no longer, but determined on the spot to obey it at all hazards, for the sake of pleasing the Lord Jesus Christ."

Then he added confidently: "If the Lord wants you for missionaries, He will send that word home to your heart. If He does so, you neglect it at your peril."

There is no doubt about His wanting you to do mission work of some kind, the only question is—where does He tell you to let down the net? At first the Galilean fisherman was asked to "thrust out a little from the land." Then the sudden command was given: "Launch out into the deep." What special work for Him—at home or abroad—is He even now asking you to do?

Perhaps you have toiled a long time and feel as if all your work and prayers have failed. Remember one of the greatest watchwords of the war: "Carry On!"

It is not for us to decide that our work is a failure. Only God can know the future or measure the results of any person's work. The man who plants an acorn must have long patience before it grows into an oak; and every seed sown needs God's constant care before it can develop into flower or fruit. Our part can only be the planting and watering. God only giveth the increase; but He can be trusted to work with and through every willing and faithful servant. Do your part in joyous hopefulness, and He will not fail to do His greater share of the work—the work which He has asked you to do in obedience to His order.

"We cannot measure the need Of even the tiniest flower, Nor check the flow of the golden sands That run through a single hour. But the morning dews must fall, And the sun and summer rain Must do their part and perform it all, Over and over again."

Whether your work be fishing for souls, or planting the good seed, you never need be discouraged if you are obeying the word of the Master. When you seem to be crushed down by failure, the victory may be very near. Even our Great Commander seemed to have utterly failed on the first Good Friday. His friends had trusted that He was able to deliver Israel from degrading servitude, yet—to all appearance—He seemed unable even to deliver Himself. They could not see the Easter victory that was so near at hand. If you can't see that your daily toiling is of any use, and if your prayers seem to fall heavily to the earth without reaching the ear of God, take courage and "carry on." God can work wonders by means of a yielded life as in the days of old. Moses had tried his hardest to help his unslaved countrymen, and had failed. After forty years in the solitary wilderness he was told to try again. It seemed a useless attempt. How could an unknown shepherd from the desert succeed when a well-known prince of Egypt had utterly failed?

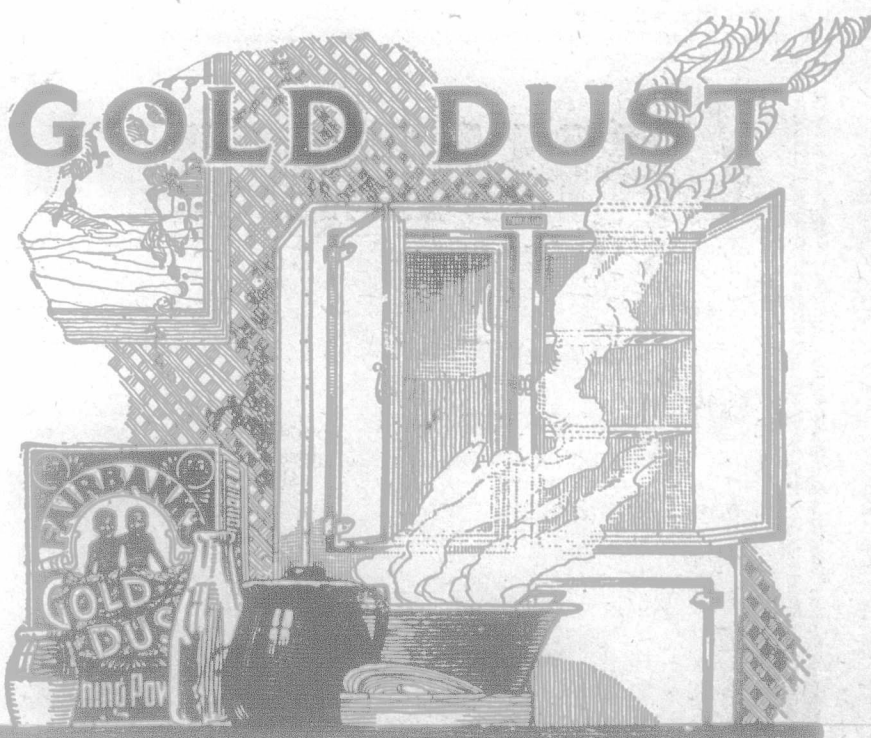
Well, it may be that Moses had at first depended on his own learning and influence. The adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter was a person of great importance in Egypt. Yet he failed in his great purpose.

After forty years of quiet communion with God he was sent back to try again. The second attempt was made in the night of the promise: "Certainly I will be with thee." At the word of command he attempted the task which seemed impossible, and this time he succeeded.

People in these days are often heard talking about "The Great First Cause", or the "Unknowable". Such terms may sound very learned, but the human soul in its hour of need cried out for someone who cares. It is not satisfying to believe in a far away Idea. That may appeal to philosophers; but the Name of "Father" (so dear to our Leader) is infinitely more satisfying. We need an All-Mighty Helper, who does not only order the stars in their mighty orbits, but who cares for every hair of His child's head. We need the assurance of His present help, if we are to go forward undismayed. We dare not undertake any great work except under His constant guidance and direction. We can venture to launch out into the deep at His command, but not on our own responsibility—and dare not go alone.

Jacob fell asleep in the lonely wilderness and was amazed to find that the place was the house of God and the gate of heaven. Earth and heaven were linked together just where he stood. So he marked the spot with a stone, saying: "Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not." We might mark every spot of earth as holy ground, if our spiritual sight were keen. We need not fear to launch out into the deep at the word of Christ, if He is in command of our lives. He speaks with authority, and our part is not to count up the difficulties but to obey orders.

A few months ago I heard Bishop White (of Honan, China) tell of the great opportunity in that country. He said: "There have been many massacres of Christians in China, but NOW THE DOOR IS WIDE OPEN. Eight years ago the whole nation woke up and is ready and waiting for the Gospel. They need the best missionaries—strong in body, mind and spirit,—and the Home Church must back them up. The Church



Your Ice Box's Best Friends — who are they?

THE ice man is one. A tablespoonful of Gold Dust is another. Once a week your ice box needs a cleansing, refreshing Gold Dust bath—from "cellar to attic". Gold Dust dissolves every tiny particle of grease. No nook or corner can escape. It rinses out completely. Now, Ice-Box, you're ready. How good you look! How sweet you smell!

You can't get Gold Dust's wonderful help with anything but Gold Dust. Tell your grocer nothing else will do.

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We are glad to assist responsible progressive farmers who are wide-awake to good opportunities.

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Public School to Second-Year University, Household Science, Music—Instrumental and Vocal, Commercial, Elocution, Art, Civic and Parliamentary Studies, Gymnasium Work and Swimming.

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FARM LABORERS WANTED

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$\frac{1}{2}$ cent per mile Winnipeg to destination.

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GOING DATES	TERRITORY
AUGUST 9, and AUGUST 16.	From Stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro Line. From Stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From Stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line, between Toronto and Parry Sound inclusive. From Stations Dranoel to Port McNicoll and Burketon, to Bobcaygeon, inclusive.
AUGUST 11, and AUGUST 18.	From Stations South and West of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell, and St. Thomas Branches. From Stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

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The exceptional ability of the builders of the Mutual is shown in the results of their work—a Company established upon an unshakable financial basis having a membership of about 70,000; assets of \$38,000,000 and assurances in force of \$170,000,000.

Among these men whose efforts helped in the building of the Mutual was the late William Hendry, who joined the company in 1870. With him were associated others of like energy and consecration who gave the Company its noble traditions which are being followed to-day.

Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

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

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"Advocate" Advs. Pay.

has NEVER had such an opportunity as this. . . we can't afford to pass the situation by."

Then I heard a missionary from the far North of our own country tell how missionaries had toiled and prayed (in Mackenzie River District) for seventeen years, with no apparent result. Then nine were baptized. As these all became missionaries to their neighbors, a hundred were baptized the next year. "Now," he said, "ninety per cent. of the Indians there can and do read the Bible in their own language every day. They have family prayers and say grace before meals." The men who had toiled 17 years had not failed!

It was a joy to me to receive a letter last week from one of our readers in Sask. (Mrs. J. A. T.), she encouraged me greatly by telling me that our weekly talk about Christ is a real help to many of His friends who are far from any church. She also enclosed two dollars for the needy, which will help a sick woman to have a much-needed change. So West helps East—for Christ's sake. Think of the millions of kind deeds (which every day make this world a better place to live in) which are done at the word and for the sake of our unseen Master! Can anyone but God count the cups of cold water offered in His Name?

It is wonderfully inspiring to know that our common, everyday work is planned by our loving Master. He will be very ready to give us the power we need. We are always on holy ground, for the Lord is with us here.

"Dear is the work He gives in many a varied way, Little enough in itself, yet something for every day."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

The Quiet Hour Purse has suddenly

RED PIMPLES ITCHED TERRIBLY

On Chest, Face, Arms, Burned Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"Ever since I can remember, my chest, face, and arms were filled with dry, red pimples. They were scattered all over me, and itched terribly at times, and I scratched them, causing them to fester and get sore. Sometimes they would dry away and form scales which burned badly."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had used them two or three times when I felt better and I was healed with one box of Cuticura Ointment together with the Cuticura Soap." (Signed) Miss Bertha Kass, Russell, Manitoba, February 19, 1919.

Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

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

DITCHING MACHINE FOR SALE—15'x15 1/2'

In first-class state of repair, and will be sold in A1 running condition. Complete equipment. Inspection arranged. Selling to wind up estate. Instruction given if necessary. Apply Box 39, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

been filled up. "A Country Woman" (who started the Q. H. P. long ago) sent five dollars. Mrs. J. R., Ripley, Ont. sent six dollars and "No Name," Hastings, Ont., added one dollar to the fund. Yesterday another gift of five dollars arrived from "Susan," Kingston, Ont. I feel rather overwhelmed; but will try to spend this money in a way which will help the sick and needy as the donors request. Thanks to you all! Since writing the above I have received three more gifts for the needy:—five dollars each from "Puslinch Friend" and from "Scotty," Fordwich, Ont., and one dollar from Mrs. J. M. H., Juniper, N. B.

Why, I could almost buy a ticket to Europe and join the crowd of sight-seers! Are you not afraid to trust me with such a lot of money?

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.

THIS morning (July 12th) I met a girl who paints pictures all day long for a living swinging along with a bunch of roses in one hand and a picture frame in the other. Her face was even unusually bright.

"I'm going, to-morrow, to pick berries," she said. "I want a real change for a while. I think I'm getting nervous from being indoors too much, and so I'm going to pick berries for a week or two."

"A change is as good as a rest," I quoted, not thinking of anything more original to say.

But she was full of her project and in no mood for philosophizing.

"I know the place," she went on. "It will be lovely out there."—It was a commercial raspberry place with the bushes all in rows, but the sky would be as blue overhead as over a real country "berry-patch" that I know and that is filled with memories. That berry-patch trails up a scraggly hill, and there is a woods on the top and a swamp at the bottom where, among tall ash and spruce trees the veeries jangle all day long, and the whip-poor-will calls at eve, and, if one is very lucky, one may hear the song of the whitethroat, "I love dear Canada—Canada—Canada!"

Yes "A change is as good as a rest," but sometimes one is so busy over many things that nothing but an absolute rest will do, and that's what I think farm women and sometimes farm men, too, occasionally need,—and can get, if they "lay out" for it—just one long day, or even one long afternoon of do-nothingness so far as work goes, but a great deal of talking with friends perhaps, if one chooses. In my experience it pays to take the odd half-day off. I work the more easily for it afterwards.

This brings me to "our" lake.

We call it "our" lake, although it isn't ours at all, and we are just permitted there through the kindness and courtesy of the man who owns it. It seems ours because we have been to it so often that we know every curve and inlet of it, every log along the shore, and every spot where the water lilies grow.

In the early spring wild crabapple and hawthorns bloom along the dry slopes where the land runs upwards into the wooded hills. A little later the marshes that snuggle down towards the water are blue with irises, and if you search carefully you may find a clump of pitcher plants. At the end of June the wild rose bushes burst into pink, and the spiky flowers of the yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia stricta*) stand like sentinels among the marsh-grasses. A few weeks more and the round fluffy white balls of the button-bush may be found, and when the maples turn into pale gold along the hillside and the hawthorne trees burn like red fires below, the little mauve "Michaelmas daisies," daintiest of all the great aster family, creep out from the shadows below, and hold up their little heads and smiling faces to bid farewell to the summer.

Country Woman" (H. P. long ago) J. R., Ripley, Ont. Name, Hastings, ar to the fund. t of five dollars Kingston, Ont. helmed; but will money in a way sick and needy Thanks to you e above I have s for the needy:—"Puslinch Friend" Fordwich, Ont., Mrs. J. M. H., buy a ticket to crowd of sight-fraid to trust me y? FARNCOMB, t Ave., Toronto.

In the Nook

in this and other write on one side of end name and address en name is also given ublished. (3) When arded to anyone, place ready to be sent on. this department for ar. y 12th) I met a pictures all day g swinging along in one hand and a other. Her face ght. w, to pick berries," a real change for a getting nervous oo much, and so ries for a week or

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wild crabapple along the dry uns upwards into little later the down towards the rises, and if you ay find a clump the end of June burst into pink, the yellow loose-icta) stand like marsh-grasses. A the round fluffy utton-bush may the maples turn e hillside and the ke red fires below, chaelmas daisies," eat aster family, eads and smiling to the summer.

—Yes, we know our lake. Its quiet has given us strength and courage, and we do not grudge any of the hours spent there, for we know what the "good, gray poet" meant when he said that it is good, sometimes, "to loaf and invite one's soul." Yet the lake would lose half its savor were it not for its association with the friends who have met there. After all there is nothing in all this wide world better to own than congenial friends.

Always we build a tiny fire down near the water to boil our kettle and fry our bacon, taking care to soak the spot well with water before leaving. It is our hearth in the woods, and we gather about it as folk gather about the kitchen stove in a farmhouse, sometimes to the distraction of the housewife. We fry bacon at the end of long gads, and make toast in the same way. Sandwiches, and cake, and fresh cucumbers or fruit complete the repast, which is of the mind as well as of the body, for there is something sociable about eating together that transcends the mere matter of food no matter how delectable it be. And when the day is done and the green of the woods is lost in gray we stroll homeward feeling thrice ready for work again on the morrow.

Perhap you, too, have a lake, or a cove, or a corner down by the creek or on the top of a wooded hill which is to you what "our" lake is to us. If so, let us congratulate you; if not—perhaps you will find one. "A change is as good as a rest," and sometimes busy farm folk need the change of a day in the noisy town; but sometimes, also, they need—everybody needs—a few hours of absolute rest, and then just "to loaf" in such a spot brings healing to body and mind. But take a friend or friends, along,—and be sure you pick your company.

Worth Thinking Over.

"To live long and enjoy every individual day of life, have one absorbing interest, and at least one pleasurable recreation — and play them both hard."—*Journal of Education.*

You were made for enjoyment, and the world is filled with things which you will enjoy, unless you are too proud to be pleased by them, or too grasping to care for what you cannot turn to other account than mere delight—*Ruskin.*

Queries.

Dear Junia.—We enjoy and profit by reading "The Farmer's Advocate", especially the Ingle Nook. My father was subscriber from the first publication and now I come for advice. I have heard that there was a substitute for sugar to sweeten pickles. If there is could you give me information?

2. Could you give me any information as to where I could get the wool bats for comforters and price?

3. Would like to know if anyone has tried drying peas which have been taken from pod and dried in oven or sun without cooking. Have tried several methods of canning without success, and wondered of this plan would be successful. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Peterborough Co., Ont. INQUIRER. Such an old, old friend of the "Advocate" is thrice welcome.

Probably your question re sugar substitute was answered in a recent number of this paper;—did you read the article on glucose (corn syrup)? Honey is a good substitute, but rather expensive if one has to buy it.

I should imagine you could get the wool bats to buy at any woollen mills. Will some reader who knows please answer? Also, has anyone tried drying peas, and how did it work? Probably your canned peas spoiled because you did not sterilize them long enough. According to Grace Viall Gray, a noted authority on canning, they need 3 hours steady sterilizing. Also the mouths of the jars must be perfect (not chipped or indented), the rubbers must be new and of good quality, pliable, not stiff and unyielding. Vegetables need much longer sterilizing than fruit because they contain certain spores that are very resistant to heat and that must be killed else spoiling will set in. "Blanching"

the vegetable, as described many times in these columns, also helps. Shelled peas should be blanched 5 to 10 minutes before packing them in the jars. Directions appeared in this paper recently

Blackberries.

Spiced Blackberries.—Crush 5 lbs black raspberries or thimbleberries, add 1 cup vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 2 heaping tablespoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 tablespoon allspice. Boil 5 minutes, skim out the berries, boil the juice ½ or ¾ hour according to quantity; return the fruit and cook until not quite as thick as jam. Nice with pork or veal.

Blackberry Preserves.—For 1 lb. berries allow ½ lb. sugar. Put berries and sugar in kettle; let stand 2 hours, shaking the kettle occasionally. Now add ¼ teaspoon powdered, sifted alum for each quart of fruit. Set over moderate heat, boil up once briskly, skim well, then can.

Blackberry Cordial.—Crush the berries, heat, squeeze and strain through a thin bag. To 2 qts juice add 2 lbs. sugar, ½ oz. each of allspice and cinnamon, a small nutmeg, grated, and ¼ oz. cloves. Boil an hour and when cold put in wide mouthed bottles, cork closely and dip cork in melted paraffine. To serve: Put a little in a glass and fill with cold water.

Blackberry Shrub.—Mash, squeeze and strain the berries. To each pint juice add 2 cups sugar. Boil 10 minutes. When cold, bottle and seal.

Autumn Cookery.

Large Cucumbers.—To use overgrown cucumbers, slice them thickly and let stand in salt water for a few hours, then dip them in egg and then in flour and fry them. They taste much like egg-plant.

Cucumber Catsup.—Peel the cucumbers and grate until you have enough to make 1 quart of pulp after the juice is pressed out. This may be done by putting the pulp in a cheesecloth over a colander. Season the pulp with 1 cup grated white onions, 1 cup grated horseradish, 3 level tablespoons sugar, and pepper and salt to taste. Mix with strong cider vinegar to thin sufficiently and put in bottles or glass jars. No cooking is necessary.

Spanish Vegetable Salad.—Shred the crisp green leaves of a heart of lettuce and arrange on a bed of the heart of white lettuce leaves. Put on top a mixture of Spanish onion or any other mild onion, chopped fine; sliced cucumber; peeled and quartered tomatoes; and a minced green pepper if you have it. Put a spoonful of mild thick salad dressing on top.

Jellied Beef.—Soak 1 tablespoon of plain gelatin for ½ hour in ½ cup boiling water. Put enough cold beef through the meat chopper to make a pint, add a cupful of hot water and when boiling hot add the gelatin. As soon as it is dissolved remove from the fire. Add 1 peeled chopped tomato, a tablespoonful grated onion, level teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Stir all together, turn into a wet mould and set in a cold place (preferably over night) to harden. Serve cold, cut in slices, on a bed of shredded lettuce. This dish may also be seasoned with chopped celery.

Harvard Eggs.—Cook Swiss chard or any other greens until done in an uncovered vessel. Drain, chop, season with butter, salt and pepper. Spread thickly on a buttered baking dish and make depressions to hold the eggs. Sprinkle each depression with a little grated cheese (use old cheese for grating), then slip in an egg. Over each egg put 1½ tablespoons white sauce and ½ tablespoon grated cheese. Bake until eggs are set.

White Sauce.—Rub together 2 tablespoons butter and 2 of flour. Cook, adding warm milk gradually and stirring all the time until of the right consistency. Season with salt and pepper.

The Scrap Bag.

Beet Sugar for Preserving.

Tests have been made by the conserve department of the Beechnut Packing Co. of Canajoharie, N. Y., in the use of beet-sugar in putting up the highest grade of conserves, and President Arkell writes to the Sugar-Beet Gazette:

The experiment was eminently successful and so completely demonstrated

Are your fields ready for Fall Wheat?

ARE you sure of your crop? And the condition of your land?

As all successful farmers know, the available plant food of a farm determines to a large extent the hardiness and the quality of the crop.

Renourish your land. Do it now—particularly for your Fall wheat crop. Do it with

Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS

Farmers near Vineland this spring found that their wheat fertilized with HARAB-DAVIES FERTILIZERS came through the winter strong and made quicker, sturdier growth with better stooling than the unfertilized crops, which were much shorter and 50% winter-killed, and the fertilized crops showed much less injury from the Hessian fly.

HARAB-DAVIES FERTILIZERS contain the necessary elements to renourish your soil—ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash, in available form. Order HARAB-DAVIES FERTILIZERS. They insure a good clover catch—and actual results taken from all over the country prove that they make highly profitable increases in the yield. Write us for all details about them. Do this now. All information, illustrated folder and prices will be sent by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED, Dept. F.A., West Toronto, Ont.



Tractor Plows for Ontario Conditions

When you buy any plow you make an investment that is mighty important. Buying a tractor plow is especially important to you. It does work on a big scale. It must be able to meet heavy strains and keep on doing good work.

JOHN DEERE 2 and 3 Bottom TRACTOR PLOWS

are made to meet every requirement. They are the result of 83 years practical experience in plow building.

These plows are equipped with genuine John Deere bottoms. Designed mechanically correct in every detail to meet Ontario soil conditions. Hitch is adjustable for any kind or size of tractor.

See the famous plows now at the John Deere dealers. Examine them carefully. See just why they will meet your requirements satisfactorily.

JOHN DEERE QUICK DETACHABLE

SHARE saves 80% of time. Only one bolt to loosen. Pulls up snug and tight. Made of high carbon steel. See the full line of John Deere Plows. Ask for folders.

THE JOHN DEERE MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED WELLAND :: ONTARIO



Important Dispersal Sale of

Scotch-Bred and Dual-Purpose

50 HEAD **Shorthorns** 50 HEAD

At Elmgrove Farm (Centre Road)
two miles south of

Brampton, Ontario

Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1920

(Sale at one o'clock p.m., Standard Time)

Owing to pressure of other business, I will sell on the above-mentioned date my entire herd of Pure-bred Shorthorns. With two or three exceptions the females are all young, and the families represented are mostly Scotch or Scotch-topped. The few which are not of Scotch breeding, however, are all English strains, and in every case these are excellent milking cows for the breed; among them being the champion dual-purpose cow at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last year. All are dependable breeders, and there will be absolutely no reserve.

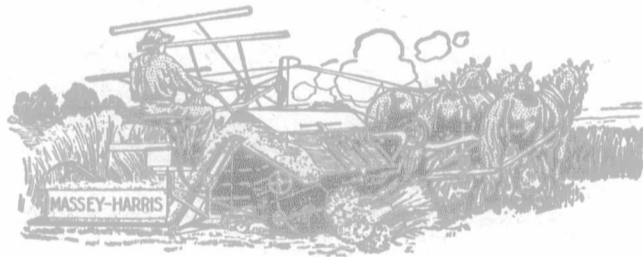
The farm, which is considered one of the most valuable stock farms in Ontario, is also for sale. Possession given to meet the wishes of the purchaser.

Watch these columns for further particulars.

For Catalogues address:

JAS. R. FALLIS, Brampton, Ont.

Massey-Harris



Thirty-Nine Years a Favorite

THE general goodness, convenience of operation, simplicity, and reliability of the Massey-Harris have made it the favorite binder ever since its first appearance on the market some thirty-nine years ago. Years of satisfactory service have commended it to thousands of owners the world over.

The Massey-Harris is the binder for all conditions of crops. Tangled, heavy, up or down, long or short the Massey-Harris puts all the grain and all the straw into the sheaf. To own one is to know that your crop will be harvested quickly and surely.

Ask your local agent for particulars of the twenty-three Massey-Harris special features

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. Limited

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

the fact that conserves can be put up with beet-sugar as well as with cane sugar that I thought this information would be interesting, because from time to time people have told me they were not able to put up home-made conserves with beet-sugar. I hope this testimony as to the efficiency of beet-sugar will be helpful to the industry.

Beans Dried in the Pod.

"Pick young tender beans and, without removing the strings, hang them in the sun to dry or over the kitchen stove, using cord to hang them by. Before using, pour boiling water over them and pull off the strings as they cool." This recipe has been taken from an American magazine. We do not know anyone who has tried it, but it might be worth while to try a few to see how it works.

Why Eat Fruit ?

Apples contain malic acid and phosphates and are valuable to the digestive organs. Pears contain considerable iron, also acids, potash and phosphorus, but they are milder in acid than most fruits, hence agree with almost any stomach. They are laxative and act favorably on the kidneys. Peaches contain half as much sugar as pears and apples, and are sometimes useful in intestinal disorders. Plums are rich in acids and somewhat astringent, while prunes are laxative. Grapes are rich in tartaric acid and potash salts and fruit-sugar. They are nutritious and said to be good for the nerves and blood. Oranges are tonic and laxative, and very rich in vitamins. They cool the body but do not thin the blood. Lemons are tonic and good for the liver. They are also a good intestinal stimulant. Pineapples are laxative and a blood purifier. Strawberries are good for an inactive liver and constipation, but are best when eaten without cream or milk. Raspberries are laxative. Blackberries are tonic and astringent. Blueberries contain citric acid. They are cooling, laxative, and act on the liver. Currants contain citric acid. Black currants are said to be good for the kidneys. Gooseberries also contain citric acid, and so are good for the liver.

The Windrow

A Professor of Biology in Vienna, Eugene Steinach by name, is reported to have found the secret of preventing the inroads of old age, and rejuvenating those already old.

A plentiful supply of amber is reported from Cedar Lake, Man.

Two brilliant Canadian flyers, Lieut. J. D. Vance of Toronto, and Lieut. H. A. Yates of Ottawa, have been honored recently by the British Government. After the war they continued in the Imperial Flying Corps, and this year have been on service in Egypt.

The late ex-Empress Eugenie bequeathed her mansion and estate at Farnborough, England, to Prince Victor Napoleon and his wife, who live in Brussels, Belgium.

Nobel Prize.

Jacinto Benevente, a Spanish dramatist, author of "The Passion Flower," is reported to be the choice for this year's Nobel prize for literature. So far the winners of this prize have been: Sully-Prudhomme, Bjornstjerne Bjornson (Norwegian), Jose Echegaray (Spaniard), Henryk Sienkiewicz (Russian), Rudyard Kipling (Englishman), Maurice Maeterlinck (Belgian), Gerhart Hauptmann (German), Rabindranath Tagore (Hindu), Romain Rolland (French). The prize amounts to forty thousand dollars.

A Unique Club.

What is the "Jack London" Club? It is a club without officers and without dues. It has spread all over the United States and is now making way in England, being exploited there by the Royal Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in 1824. The Jack London Club now numbers considerably over 2,000,000 members and is rapidly spreading. To join it, all you have to do is to agree to do the one thing that Jack

London says will finally banish animal performances from the stage—get up and leave during the part of the performance. . . . Who is Jack London? Why the author of many books "Call of the Wild," and others, one of which was "Michael Brother of Jerry," which exposed the cruelties resorted to by trainers of "trick" animals. Jack died in California a few years ago, but it was through this book that was originated the great Club that bears his name.

Lest there may be any doubt in regard to the cruelties practised, read this (quoted from *Our Dumb Animals*).

Here speaks a man who stands behind the scenes. It is Milton Bode, the well-known manager of a string of English theaters:

"It is quite true that I refuse to have any performing dogs, cats, monkeys, seals, or bears in our theaters. I refuse all applications to book any of these acts, as I am sure the training cannot be done without gross cruelty, and professional friends have told me of the cruelty they have witnessed. I should be very pleased indeed to do all that lies in my power to put a stop to cruel performances. I do not think the public are aware of the cruelty that must take place, if not in the actual performance, in the training of these animals."

Not only should people with kind hearts leave when the actual animals are "on show". They should leave also when pictures of similar stunts are shown by moving-pictures.

Current Events

Crops are excellent in practically every part of Canada.

One hundred and fifty patients are now being treated with Dr. Glover's cancer serum at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

Hon. Harry Mills was elected by acclamation to the Ontario Legislature for Fort William.

Mr. T. A. Reid, of Orono, has been chosen as U.F.O. candidate for the Commons.

Prof. John Macoun, the noted Canadian botanist, died on July 18th at his home in Sydney, C. B., at the age of ninety.

Preparations for beginning classes in aviation are being rushed at Camp Borden.

Brig-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of Toronto, succeeds Mr. T. A. Russell, who resigned from the Radial Commission.

Detroit is agitating for deep-water connection with the Atlantic via the St. Lawrence route.

A wireless message was received, on July 22nd, at the Chelmsford, Eng., Wireless Telephone Station, from the S. S. Victorian, 600 miles out at sea.

Turkey has decided to sign the Peace Treaty.

The Soviet Government of Russia has practically rejected the counsels of the British note concerning an armistice with Poland.

La Follette withdrew as candidate for the Third Party in the coming U. S. Presidential election, because he said the platform was too radical, and Parley Parker Christensen has been nominated by the Farmer-Labor party. Yet on the same day when the nomination of the latter was announced, says Literary Digest, American labor in so far as represented by the American Federation of Labor issued a statement practically endorsing the Democratic platform, and the farmers as represented by the Non-Partisan League were declared to be not officially affiliated with the new party.

King Feisal of Syria has formally complied with the demands made upon him by the French commander, but

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**THE
MOLSONS
BANK**

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

BEFORE CROPS ARE SOLD

Farmers needing money while waiting to market crops or stock are invited to consult with the Manager at any of The Molsons Bank Branches.

Savings Departments
at all Branches

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jellies clear and
firm—if you
use
1/2 Sugar and
1/2 Lily White
Syrupe
for preserving*

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

WANT TO HEAR FROM PARTY HAVING
farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Advocate St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

I WILL PAY YOU
22 CENTS

a pound for live hens; any size, any age. I pay express within 300 miles of Toronto. They shrink about 3 pounds on 80 pounds of hens. Post Office Money Order sent for full amount on receipt of goods. Ship in boxes made of any rough boards, or I will send crates free. This price good for 15 days. A few people who ship to me: John G. Wait, Colborne; A. E. Willison, Torrance; R. J. Whittle, Hogan; George Sheehan, Waubaushene; Joseph Purvis, Sunderland; John Magee, Sillsville; Joseph Emerson, Vienna; Wm. J. Blue, Midland; M. B. Ames, Paris; T. N. Rowe, Kincardine; Mrs. Thos. Owen, Midland; T. A. Weir, Washago; Elmer Campbell, Collingwood.
If you want high prices, ship to
ALBERT LEWIS, 666 Dundas West, Toronto

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ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RE-OPENS SEPT. 13th, 1920

Collegiate Courses, Music, Art, Expression, Business, Household Science, Physical Training,
Improved equipment, including Gymnasium, Electric Lights, Larger Grounds.

For Calendar write—
P. S. DOBSON, M.A., Principal
Alma College, St. Thomas
R. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D.
Principal Emeritus 35

the Arabs are said to be greatly wrought up over the ultimatum.

Gen. Tuam's rebellion, in China, seems to be at an end, as he suddenly resigned authority in favor of President Hsu Shi Chang, who is sending a Commission to mediate between the factions.

Questions and Answers.

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

Miscellaneous.

Line Fencing—Sheep Driving.

- 1. A's and B's farms about one another. If B's stock get through A's fence can A legally put them in pound?
 - 2. Can B compel A to fix his fence, B's own fence not being very good but stock not bothering it?
 - 3. Can a man lawfully run sheep with a horse or dog; the man being on horse-back?
 - 4. Has a man lawfully got to fence against sheep?
 - 5. What constitutes a lawful fence—said fence being of barbed wire 7 strands high and having been over 20 years in bush?
- Ontario. F. B.
- Ans.—1, 4 and 5. It depends largely upon the by-laws of your municipality respecting lawful fences and animals running at large, and you should, accordingly, see your township clerk as to same.
- 2. Yes.
 - 3. Certainly not with a dog and probably not with a horse.

Veterinary.

Tape-Worm in Horses.

What is an advisable treatment for tape-worms in horses?
T. J. L.
Ans.—Fast the horse for 14 to 16 hours. Then give him 2 ounces (4 tablespoonsful) of oil of turpentine in a pint of raw-linseed oil as a drench. Feed bran only for another 12 hours, then give 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil, and do not work or drive until the bowels become normal. Destroy all the worms that are voided. V.

Non Appearance of Oestrus.

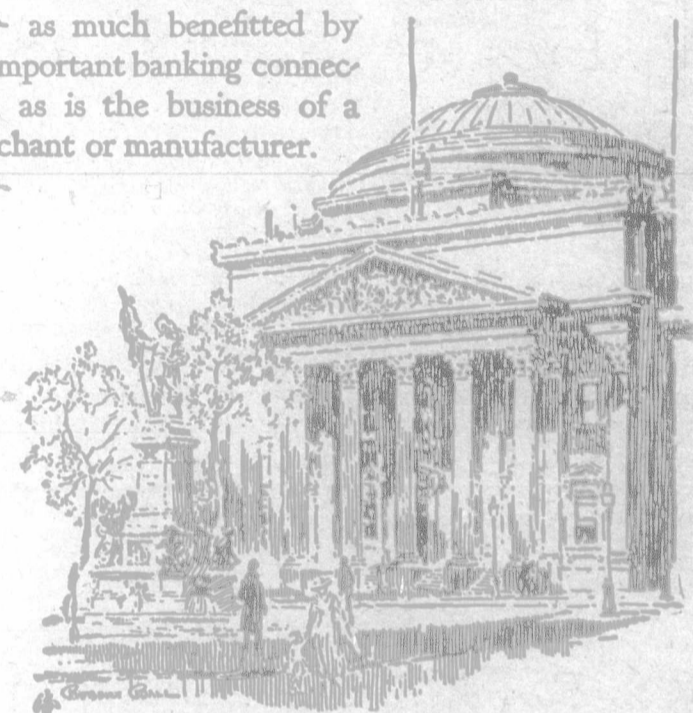
- 1. Cow has not shown oestrus last year nor so far this year.
 - 2. Has Spanish fly the desired actions in such cases?
 - 3. Does having a bull in the herd tend to cause oestrus?
J. P.
- Ans.—1. When nature fails to act in this respect, the administration of drugs is often ineffective. The administration of 2 drams of nux vomica, 3 times daily in some cases appears to have the desired effect. It will be well to try this.
- 2. No. It is very harmful even in very small doses.
 - 3. Yes. V.

Fatality in Pig.

Four pigs of about 75 lbs. each have been fed chop daily and have good water. They have been on sweet clover pasture. Three weeks ago after an all night's rain I found one unable to move and it died 6 hours later.
Last Saturday, after an all night's rain another was in the same condition. I locked the other two in. On Sunday one took sick. They have lain on one side ever since. The ears and tail of one are bluish in color, but he seems to be improving. The other is unable to move and will not eat. Their eyes are reddish and running water. L. N. D.
Ans.—The pigs are suffering from indigestion, probably caused by eating too heartily of sweet clover when wet. The paralysis is caused by stomach derangement. Give each 4 ounces of raw linseed oil, and follow up with 5 grains nux vomica 3 times daily. If they will eat, give them new milk, a little middlings and chopped oats with the hulls sifted out, and grass. A recovery is doubtful. V.

Banking Service
For Farmers
Throughout
CANADA

NO MATTER where you live in Canada, you are not far away from a branch of the Bank of Montreal.
A FARMER'S business is as much benefitted by an important banking connection as is the business of a merchant or manufacturer.



Consult our Local Manager about financing your farming.
BANK OF MONTREAL
Established over 100 years
Savings Departments at all Branches
Total Assets in excess of \$500,000,000
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CHERRIES
are ripe

Enjoy them now and all through next winter by preserving them with
Lantic Sugar

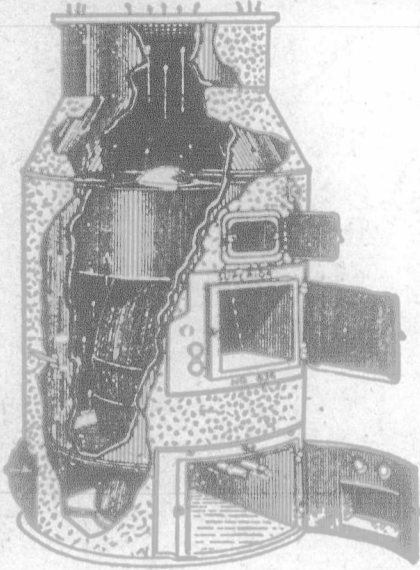
Order by name in original packages 2 and 5-lb. cartons, 10, 20 and 100-lb. sacks
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited
MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Scruff on Legs.
Driving mare has a scruff on her hind legs and the hair keeps coming out, but they are not itchy. Her legs stock when she stands in the stable. She has been this way for about 5 months.
H. R. S.
Ans.—Give her a purgative of 6 drams aloes, 1 dram calomel and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. Allow her to rest until the bowels regain their normal condition. Then give her 1 1/2 ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic mixed with rolled oats

or bran, twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate 30 grains to a quart of water and rub some of this well into the skin of the legs twice daily for about 5 days, and after this rub well 3 times daily until the scruffness ceases with a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. Give her daily exercise. If from any cause she is not driven daily, reduce her grain ration by one-half, or give bran in lieu of grain. It would be well if she could have a couple of months on grass. V.

How One Register Does the Work with the

Pilot Superior Pipeless Furnace



The Pilot Superior Combination Register is composed of two sections; the central portion provides for a distribution of the warm air generated by the furnace, and the outer section admits the return air to the furnace. By withdrawing the cool air from the building through this outer section, the resistance to the warm air is overcome. This provides space for the rapidly expanding warm air, which circulates in large volume to all portions of the building. A vacuum cannot be created, therefore the warm air fills all the corners from which the cold air is being withdrawn.

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The Hall Zryd Foundry Company, Limited
Hespeler - Ontario
See our exhibit in the Stove Building at Toronto and London exhibitions.



For making Prize Cheese use

Windsor Cheese Salt
Made in Canada
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Harvest Help Excursions

\$15 to Winnipeg
Plus half cent per mile beyond

August 9th and 16th, from all stations in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, Pembroke, Golden Lake, Toronto and east.

August 11th and 18th, from all stations in Ontario, Parry Sound, Scotia Junction and south to and including Toronto, and all stations west of Toronto, Meaford, Penetang, Midland and Depot Harbor Branches included.

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

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

Kid.—“How old is that lamp, ma?”
Ma.—“Oh, about three years.”
Kid.—“Turn it down. It's too young to smoke.”

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Skin Trouble—Obstruction in Milk Duct.

1. Mare had lice last winter. Now she keeps rubbing and biting herself all over. She bites her hind legs badly. Her hair is falling out. Her hind legs are swollen.

2. Cow has a hard lump the size of a pea in her teat where it joined the udder. It requires patience and a long time to milk this quarter. H. S.

Ans.—1. If she has not shed her old hair have her clipped. Then give her a thorough washing with a hot 5 per cent solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics in water. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate 25 grains to a quart of water. Heat a little of this to above blood heat and rub well into the skin of her hind legs once daily until itchiness ceases. If she is rubbing her tail or mane treat the same.

It may be necessary to wash the body again in a week and probably the third time. So soon as body itchiness ceases, mix 1 part carbolic with 30 parts raw linseed or sweet oil and rub a little into the bare patches daily. Feed on laxative food, and if not on pasture, see that she gets considerable daily exercise.

2. A veterinarian might successfully operate with an instrument especially designed for the purpose, but where the obstruction is so high up a successful operation is doubtful, and liable to cause serious complications, probably the better plan would be to draw a little milk twice daily for a week and then once daily until she goes dry, and not breed her again. V.

Miscellaneous.

Ground Cherry

What is the name of the enclosed weed? Ans.—The root and leaf submitted seem to be those of the ground cherry or Virginia Physalis. When neglected it sometimes becomes a noticeable weed, but it will not persist under good crop-rotation. J. D.

Cross Bull.

What device can you recommend for handling a cross bull? T. R.

Ans.—Some animals are made vicious by poor handling. Firmness at all times is important. The animal should know that the attendant is boss. Dehorning a vicious bull will sometimes quiet him a good deal.

Gossip.

The Fallis Sale.

Elsewhere in this issue will be noted the advertisement of the Dispersal Sale of Shorthorns to be held at Elmgrove Farm, near Brampton, Ontario, on Wednesday, August 11. The herd is one of the most noted of this district and includes about thirty breeding females which are in excellent breeding condition and all well forward in calf, either to the service of the herd sire, Champion Lad, or other Scotch sires. Champion Lad is got by Escanna Champion, a son of the great Right Sort (imp.) and is also selling. The majority of the pedigrees are Scotch and Scotch-topped, the only exceptions being a few cows of English breeding, all of which are splendid milk producers for the breed. Mr. Fallis is giving up the farm and is advertising the offering without reserve. Further details of the lot will be given in these columns next issue.

To Break Up a Broody Hen.

Make a cage of chicken wire netting, wholly. No floor in it. Confine the hen and hang the cage, by means of a wire, up on the limb of a tree. Let the cage to the ground once a day to enable the hen to eat and drink. She will very soon be broken up, when she finds she has nothing to sit on.

An alarm clock slipped under a sitting hen will make her nervous, and when the alarm goes off it has pretty much the effect of a small volcano on Bidly, who rises with it, and will have no more of that nest.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON.



Make it Swing your way

THIS PENDULUM OF FORTUNE is going to swing 104 cash prizes to lucky contestants in the Eveready \$10,000 Cash Prize Contest.

All you need is keen observation and a live imagination. There is no cost—no obligation.

Study the Contest Picture in Eveready Dealers' Window. Write in twelve words or less, your answer to “What Does The Letter Say”? Submit as many answers as you like. Complete rules are printed on Contest Blanks obtainable at leading electrical, hardware, sporting goods, auto accessory and drug dealers.

Canadian Address:

Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited
TORONTO

First Prize, \$3,000.00
Second Prize, \$1,000.00
102 other cash prizes
\$500.00 to \$10.00



CONTEST CONDITIONS

Answers will be judged by the Editors of “Life.” If two or more contestants submit the identical answer selected by the judges for any prize the full amount of the prize will be paid to each. Contest closes midnight August 1st, 1920. Eveready Longlived Batteries fit all “Flashlights”

The Road to Independence

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

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

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

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



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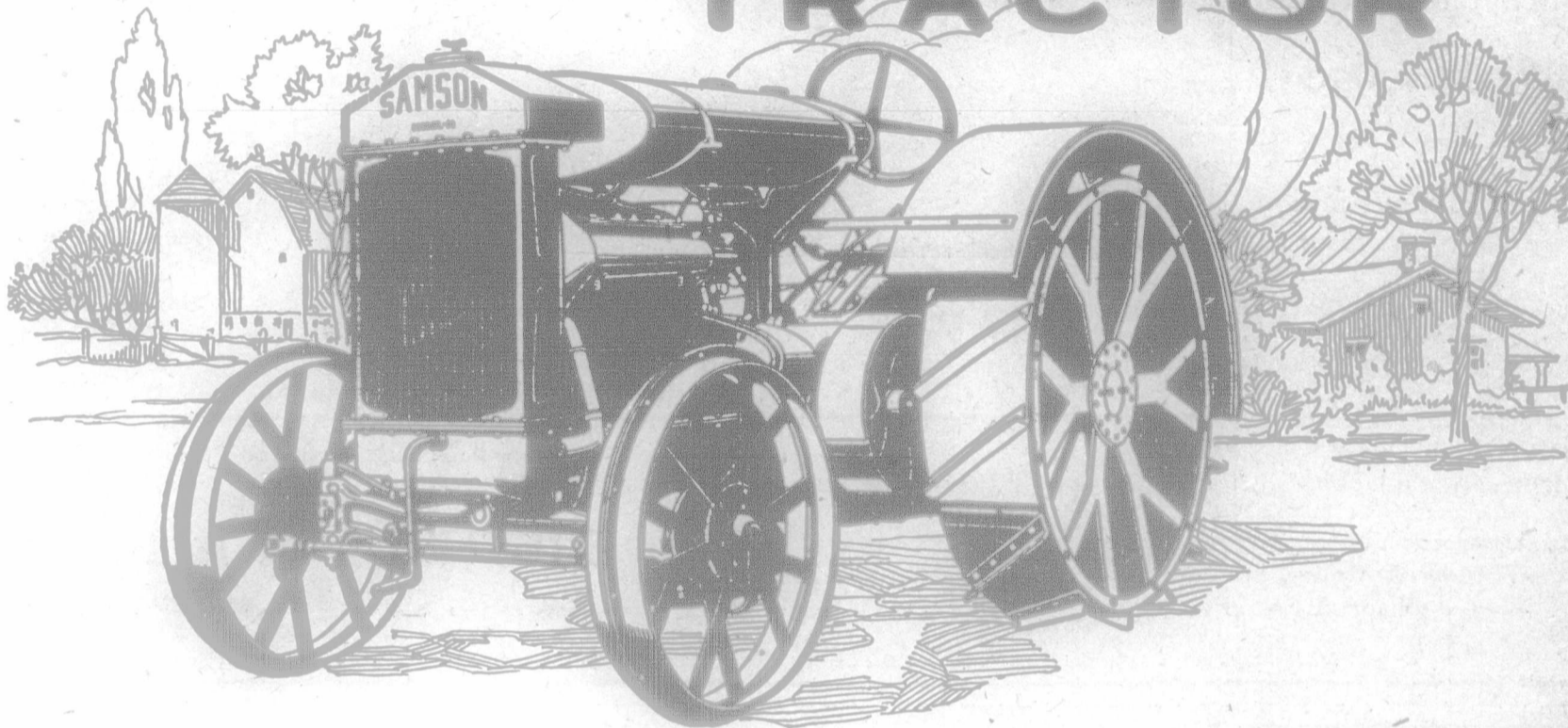
Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Burnbrae Shorthorns—Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding herds in America were laid from our farms. I am in a position to furnish you with the best in either sex that can be found. High-class young bulls for the breeder and the farmer. Cows and heifers of the finest breeding to start you right, and you cannot afford to start wrong. Every animal that I have sold in two years has been satisfactory, the most of them sold by letter. I can satisfy you with the best in what you want at a price that will give you a chance, and I will pay the freight or express to your station. Augusta Sultan =93032=, one of the greatest living sires, at the head of my herd. Write, and, if possible, come and see, it is worth while.
Post Office, Telegraph, Telephone and Station is Stouffville, Ont., 30 miles from Toronto.
ROBERT MILLER :: **Stouffville, Ontario**

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- will pull a two or three bottom plow.
- will pull a tandem disc harrow.
- will pull two 20-ft. spike-tooth harrows.
- will pull two four-horse grain drills.
- will pull two 7 ft. binders.
- will pull large road grader or do any other heavy-duty draw-bar job.

BELT POWER

- will handle any heavy-duty belt-power job.
- will run a 22 to 24 inch grain separator.
- will run a 4 to 6 hole corn sheller.
- will run a heavy buzz saw.
- will run a heavy-duty grinder or ensilage cutter up to 14"
- will run a centrifugal water pump for irrigation purposes.
- will handle stone crusher or large concrete mixer
- will handle large hay balers, and, in fact will do any belt-power job requiring steady, reliable power within the range of the machine from morning till night.

POWER FARMING WITH THE SAMSON

The Samson Tractor is a product of General Motors, makers of such well known cars as the McLaughlin, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, G. M. C. Trucks, etc.

The Samson is the last word in modern down-to-the-minute Tractor construction—a close coupled power unit from radiator to rear wheels.

The Samson will take the place of a barn full of horses. It has no lost motion for it is built and lubricated like a high-priced automobile. The even distribution of weight, compact unit design, and low center of gravity give the Samson great stability, making it hug the ground and preventing all danger of rearing up and tipping over.

The Samson Model "M" is the one tractor you should look at before you buy a Tractor of any make or kind.

The Samson line includes Tractors, Farm Implements, Motor Trucks and every device for power farming.

The Samson Model "M" will be at the Toronto Exhibition.

Write for Literature.

Live Dealers write or wire for open territory.

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August 1st, 1920
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"WORLD'S CHAMPIONS AND THE WORLD'S BEST"

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

Wednesday, August 18th, 1920

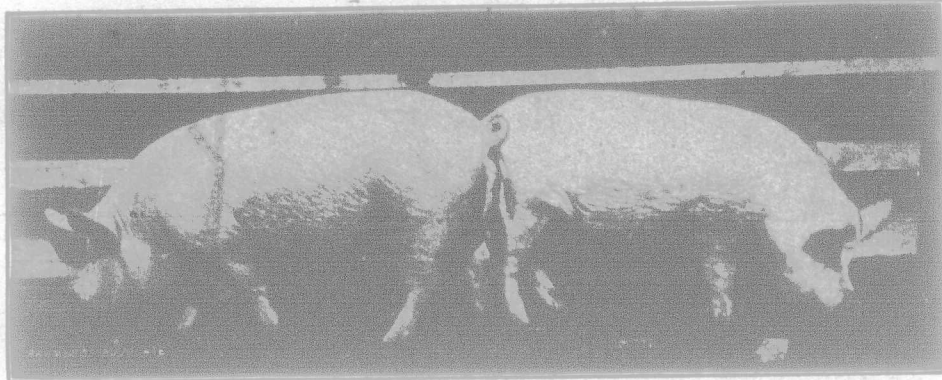
Commencing at 12 o'clock sharp

130 Selections

from the renowned

Oak Lodge
Herd

will be sold at Auction
Sale and no reserve.



100 Sows

60 of them bred

30 Boars

of breeding age

Including all our 1919 champions and winners at the Canadian shows. Also our high-class show herd prepared for this year's shows. 25 sons and daughters of our 1919 champion sows and sired by champion boars. 10 generations of straight OAK LODGE breeding on championship-winning lines in both Breeding and Bacon Perit Competition.

The result of a lifetime's activities in the evolution of the ideal

Auctioneers:

T. Merritt Moore, Springfield.
Geo. Jackson & Son, Port Perry.

For Catalogue write:

BACON HOG, that has won distinction at the big Canadian and American shows for nearly half a century, TO BE SOLD IN A SINGLE DAY.

Cinderillas, Princess, Prides, Julias, Violets, Maidens, Sunbeams, Queen Bessies and Royal Queens.

Animals purchased will be eligible for entry at Toronto Exhibition in purchaser's name.

J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS

Burford, Ontario, Canada

KELLEY FEED & SEED CO.

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

We specialize on concentrates.

We can now supply Bran and Shorts in limited quantities.

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

Reference: Royal Bank

Phone:
Day: Kenwood 764
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780 DOVERCOURT ROAD
TORONTO, ONT.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT **ABSORBINE** BUT YOU CAN CLEAN THEM OFF PROMPTLY WITH



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Always pay quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

A dandy sire, four years old, and a fine bull calf (3 months), both registered.
HOUSE OF REFUGE, L'Original, Ontario

Markets

Continued from page 1353.

\$12 to \$13 per barrel in jute bags, delivered to the trade.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed are being maintained with a moderate amount of business passing. Bran was selling at \$55.50, and shorts at \$62.50 in mixed carlots with flour while without flour the former was selling at \$58, and the latter at \$64, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash.

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

Hides.—Steer and cow hides were quoted at 18c. per lb., bull hides at 14c. per lb.; calf skins, at 26 to 28c. per lb., and kips at 18c. per lb. Lamb skins were 60c. each and kips 60c., while horse hides were \$5 each.

Cheese Markets.

On the Cornwall cheese board, Saturday last, the offerings were 2,796 colored, and it was sold at 27½c. At the London cheese board on the same day four factories offered 400 boxes mixed, colored and white, 26c. to 26¼c. were bid but no sales resulted. At St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., 808 boxes of cheese sold at 27½c.; 3,050 boxes of white were offered at Belleville, where 26c. was bid, with no sales. The United Dairymen, Co-operated, Limited, on Friday last, at Montreal, sold 86 colored specials at 28½c.; 491 colored No. 1, at 28½c.; 84 white specials at 26¼c.; 910 white No. 1, at 26½c., and 145 No. 2 white at 26¼c.

Sale Dates.

July 31.—Ontario Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association, Essex, Ont.

Aug. 11.—Jas. R. Fallis, Brampton; Shorthorns.

Aug. 18.—J. E. Brethour, Canadian Exhibition Grounds, Toronto; Yorkshires.

Oct. 7.—Curry-Bowes & Bowes, Markdale; Scotch Shorthorns.

Crops in Leeds County.

D. F. Armstrong, a "Farmer's Advocate" reader in Leeds County, writes, "Crops are looking particularly well. While hay will be lighter than last year, it will be of good quality. Some fine pieces of fall wheat are to be seen. At time of writing, June 28, barley was in head and a larger acreage of potatoes has been planted than usual. The dry weather has affected the pastures, but cattle are in good condition and milking fairly well. Despite the high cost of material and scarcity of labor, there are several fine metal barns being erected, also considerable fencing being done. Hoed crops look cleaner than usual, and corn is doing extra well. People in the large cities don't need to get nervous for fear of starvation, as the farmers are on the job from twelve to sixteen hours a day. They know from past experiences that the six or eight-hour day will not produce enough for all the people. There will be enough for all, and, as usual, some to spare in old Leeds County."

The Western Crop.

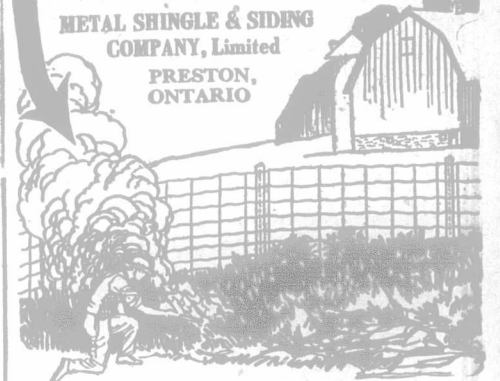
It is estimated that about 30,000 men will be required to work as farm laborers to assist in harvesting the crops in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Canadian Pacific has arranged and is advertising usual special fare of \$15 to Winnipeg, and will run special trains from Toronto, August 9, 11,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

Over 5 per cent. of the animal body and .7 of 1 per cent. of milk are composed of mineral matter. That is why it is especially important that immature animals and cows yielding heavily of milk should be salted regularly and given foods containing a liberal supply of ash and mineral ingredients.

Burn the Stubble

The weeds that serve as a "back-stop" for all the trash that blows across the fields, should be removed by burning the fence lines. When your fence is strung on **PRESTON STEEL POSTS** this may be done without the slightest danger of fire. Before you waste another dollar on replacing rotten wood posts, investigate the Preston Post. Write for Folder that tells you how to fence for permanence.

METAL SHINGLE & SIDING
COMPANY, Limited
PRESTON,
ONTARIO



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

For Sale One almost new
INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS
with Mogul Coal Oil Engine, at a bargain.
LISTOWEL DRILLING MACHINE CO.
Listowel, Ontario

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

SUNNY ACRES

Aberdeen - Angus

Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

G. C. CHANNON, - Oakwood, Ont.
Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay.
G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Aberdeen - Angus

Meadowdale Farm
Forest, Ontario

Alonzo Mathews Manager
H. Fraleigh Proprietor

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus—Southdowns—Collies

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

ROBT. McEWEN, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.

Halse Grange - Brackley, England

Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Live Stock.

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

Aberdeen-Angus

Cows and heifers in calf. Breeding and quality excellent. Prices very reasonable. Write

JAMES G. SHARP - Terra Cotta, Ontario
Phone via Erin.

Balmerie Aberdeen-Angus

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

THOS. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

Maple Shade SHORTHORNS

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

W. A. DRYDEN
Brooklin - - Ontario

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

We offer a grand choice of young bulls and bull calves from imported dams and sire, bred on the English system for milk and beef. They will add value to any herd. The dual characteristics have been impressed by scientific treatment for continuous years. Prices moderate.

Always on hand, sows and boars of the most satisfactory breed of pigs, English Large Blacks.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

CHAS. GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Testing Cream.

What constitutes a fair and honest sample of cream to give a proper test? Our cream is collected twice a week and dumped into a pail to be weighed. Before the last canful went away I stirred it up well and took what I considered a fair sample. When the man called for the cream, he took a sample for the creamery and one for myself. I tested it under the same conditions and it went two points higher than the other. What is the right sample?

T. A.

Ans.—When taking a sample of either milk or cream, it should be thoroughly mixed by pouring from one vessel to another. If the cream stands for some time it will be thicker on top than at the bottom, and pouring from one receptacle to another is the only way it can be properly stirred. A couple of ounces is all that is really needed for a test, but this must be a representative sample. In testing cream it should be weighed into the test bottles rather than measured. One must be careful of the acid used. A too strong or too weak acid will not give accurate results. Cream taken under identical conditions and tested with the same acid should give the same results. The test bottles hold about 17.5 c. c. This constitutes a sample!

Eel-Worms.

What is the significance of microscopic eel-like animals being present in home-made maple vinegar?

- Do eel-worms eat yeast plants?
- How may eel-worms be destroyed?

J. D. L.

Ans.—These eel-worms are sometimes very common in vinegar, especially in old vinegar or in vinegar barrels which contain a considerable amount of the so-called "mother of vinegar." While it is not nice to think of making use of the liquid when these little worms are present, yet they are so very small that they almost always escape detection and they seem to be quite harmless when consumed with the vinegar. However, you will probably be able to get rid of them completely by placing your vinegar in bottles or jars in a pan of hot water and then bringing the water to a boil. Straining through very closely woven cotton cloth would probably have the same effect.

The life history of these eel-worms is not very well known. It is not likely that they eat yeast plants, although they very often occur in ordinary flour paste which has become sour. It is difficult to understand how they get into it in the first place. As I have pointed out, the eel-worms in vinegar are harmless but you may get rid of them in the way which I have described.

G. J. S.

Goslings Dying.

We have two geese and a gander and have hatched thirty goslings. The first thirteen did well but the younger ones started to die. Eleven have died and the rest do not look healthy. They seemed to cripple up and could not walk. We hatched them mostly by hens and kept hens in coops but allowed the goslings to run. We also kept the goose penned up. Hers all died. We fed bran, shorts, cornmeal and a little whole wheat.

C. P.

Ans.—It is probably difficult to locate the exact cause of the goslings' death. Geese are naturally grazers and one of the main essentials for goslings is to have the liberty of a range on tender green feed, that is a nice piece of tender grass that is short, or to put them out on a little rye or fall wheat is also considered good. They also require an abundance of grit and if confined to a small yard they should have artificial shade, not complete, but so that they may get into shade when they wish. If your correspondent has used equal parts of good shorts and family cornmeal mixed with sour skim-milk and added about a teaspoonful of coarse, sharp sand or fine gravel to 1/2 pail of feed I think they would have come along better. I would not advise feeding them more than they can eat, or what they will clean up in five to ten minutes. Be sure to supply green feed. In this particular case it looks as if the trouble may have been caused from a shortage of green feed and grit.

W. R. G.

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

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 sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).

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

Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

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

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

A NEW IMPORTATION OF 40 SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Herd headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122384, a Rubyhill, bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De Rothchild. Special bargains in farmer's bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex.

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

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale

Three nice bulls, 11 to 18 months old, and several yearling heifers and cows with calves at foot, both sexes, all splendid milking strain. Several Tamworth sows due to farrow in May, June, July. Young stock, both sexes, at weaning up to six months old. All from prize-winning stock.

A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle.

Pear Lawn Shorthorns, Hackneys and Yorkshires

One imported-in-dam Miss Ramsden bull, 14 months; one Secret bull, 12 months, imp. sire and dam; one Golden Rose bull, 6 months, imp. sire and dam; one bull, a Flattery, 12 months, imp. sire. A few young cows with calves at foot. One imported Hackney stallion, A 1; two Hackney stallions rising one year; one registered Clyde mare; also Yorkshires at weaning time. **HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene P.O., Ont. Stations—Keene G.T.R., Indian River C.P.R., Peterborough County.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

Imported Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS!

Three imported bulls. Ten imported females in calf or calf by side. Two Scotch-bred bulls. Five Scotch-bred cows with calves by side.

JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONTARIO
(Myrtle C. E. R. and G. T. R.)

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls from 1 to 6 months old for sale, also a cow or two. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELWOOD FARM - Farmer's Advocate - LONDON, ONT.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock from R. O. P. cows by imported sires. Choicely bred sows and boars, all ages. Can supply pairs, not akin.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

J. B. PEARSON, Manager - Credit Grange Farm - Meadowdale, Ont.

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, Dundalk, Ontario

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

1859
Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Bulls in service: Browndale - 80112, by Avondale, and Browndale Banner, Junior Champion at Toronto, 1919. A special good lot of young bulls and females to offer. Write for information or come and see.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

WALNUT GROVE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

We are offering choice young males and females from the best Scotch families and sired by Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder Ind. If wanting something real good, write, or come and see us.

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont., P.M., M.C.R.

Cedar Dale Scotch Shorthorns

Pleasing Cattle and Pleasing Pedigrees—Senior Sire, Excellent, by Gainford Marquis (Imp.). Junior sire, Matchless Duke, by Gainford Matchless, the \$12,000 son of Gainford Marquis (Imp.). I have a number of choice bred heifers, and must sell a few to make room. Also have a couple of Scotch-bred bulls. Prices right at all times.

FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS—CLYDESDALES

Just one bull left, 9 months old; sire, Lochiel (Imp.); dam on the R.O.P. Pure Scotch. Stallion colt, sired by Baron's Stamp. Filled rising, 2, 3, 4 and 5-year-old. Come, see, and be satisfied.

Brooklin G.T.R. and C.N.R. Myrtle C.P.R. WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls and Females

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

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls and Females

Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (Imp.). Our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

PRITCHARD BROS., R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

HILLVIEW DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

I have in my herd seven officially tested cows, some with R.O.P. record of 7,900 lbs. as a two-year-old and 11,500 lbs. in 4-year class. Herd headed by Kitchener 104096, a heavy, thick grandson of Dairymaid 86086. Two young bulls for sale. Government test tells what their dams have done at the pail, and if you are interested, come and see the individuals.

D. Z. GIBSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

Puslinch Plains Shorthorns

Bulls for Sale—Royal Signet = 134979 =, red; born Oct. 7th, 1919. Sire, Royal Ramsden = 128067 =. Dam, Roan Lady 50th = 143772 =. Price \$300. Goldale = 138966 =, roan; born Dec. 15th, 1919. Sire, Browndale Reserve = 116615 =. Dam, Roan Bessie 11th = 140322 =. Price \$200.

A. G. AULD, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.

High-Testing Holsteins

Present offering: Three young bulls, 10 months old; all splendid individuals, out of high-producing dams, backed by noted blood and big records. Our herd sire, Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King (by Ormsby Jane King), has been used on this herd for several seasons, and his get, both heifers and bulls, are exceptionally promising individuals. It will pay you to inspect these youngsters before buying.

L. C. SNOWDEN, R. R. 3, Bowmanville, Ont.

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Engine, at a bargain.
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"The Imperial Name is Your Best Guarantee"

IMPERIAL
Lubricants

For gasoline-burning engines—automobiles, tractors, trucks.

IMPERIAL POLARINE AND IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY

For motors requiring an unusually heavy oil.

IMPERIAL POLARINE A

For kerosene-burning stationary engines and tractors.

IMPERIAL POLARINE KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL AND IMPERIAL POLARINE KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL, EXTRA HEAVY

For open bearings of separators, binders, etc.

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL LIGHT

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL HEAVY

For worn and loose bearings—a thick oil.

IMPERIAL EL Dorado CASTOR MACHINE OIL

For steam cylinder lubrication—tractors and stationary engines.

IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

For stationary and portable engines using either kerosene or gasoline.

IMPERIAL STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

For grease cup lubrication—a clean solidified oil.

IMPERIAL ARCTIC CUP GREASE

Made in different consistencies.

Imperial Farm Lubricants are sold in 1 and 4 gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels.

THE complete line of Imperial Farm Lubricants includes a carefully formulated and tested oil or grease for every type of automobile, tractor, stationary or portable engine—for every machine used on a modern farm.

Careful selection of the most suitable crude oils, painstaking care throughout every process of manufacture, accurate standardization of every grade—these are a few Imperial manufacturing standards that make the Imperial trademark your best guarantee of lubrication quality and service.

Leading manufacturers of automobiles and tractors recommend Imperial Lubricants. To secure dependable, economical operation, consult the Imperial Charts of Recommendations—displayed wherever Imperial Lubricants are sold. For additional information, suggestions or advice on lubrication problems, consult the Imperial Oil Man; or write our nearest branch.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power · Heat · Light · Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

Mardella Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Eight choice young bulls, 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,699 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.

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

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

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

RAYMONDALE HOLSTEIN SIRE

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

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

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

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

20,000 lb.—Holstein Bulls—20,000 lb.

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

For Sale—Very fine Holstein Bull, tested for tuberculosis. Sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona 10074. Dam, Hilda Butter Girl 21777. Record at two years, 15.2 lbs. Dam also for sale—tested for tuberculosis. Apply Captain Calverley, M.C., Oakville, Ont. Phone 125 r12

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

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

D. B. TRACY - (All Railways Bell Phone) - COBOURG, ONT.

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS ONLY FOR SALE

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

Write to the Superintendent for prices, etc.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

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

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

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

GRIESBACH BROS., L.-D. 'phone, Collingwood, Ont.

"Premier" Holstein Bulls ready for service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.86 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

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

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

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

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

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

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

A Capital Young Holstein Bull for sale—a son of Lyon's Hengerveld Champion year-old daughter of Baroness Madeline 34.48 lbs. The dam of this young bull gave 19.82 lbs. with her first calf and is full sister to a 29.95 lb. cow. He will make a good herd sire and will be sold worth the money.
T. W. McQUEEN, Tillsonburg, Ontario

Gossip.

J. R. Fallis, of Brampton, purposes holding a dispersion sale of Shorthorns on August 11. He has a right good lot of splendid individuals to offer the public. For fuller particulars see advertisement in a later issue of this journal, and write Mr. Fallis for a catalogue.

The Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have published Volume 41 of their Stud Book, and a copy has been received at this office. It contains the pedigrees of mares numbering from 44,442 to 46,903, and of stallions from 19,592 to 19,894. The secretary of this Society is A. MacNeillage, of Hope Street, Glasgow. A list of the past presidents and vice-presidents of the society are published in this Volume, and among them are the names of prominent men who have made history for the Clydesdale horse.

Raymondale Offering.

Elsewhere in this issue Raymondale Farms of Vaudreuil, Que. is advertising a two-year-old son of a 35.32 lb. cow who gave 708.9 lbs. of milk in 7 days and also has a splendid 30, 60 and 90 day record all of which are given in the advertisement. This bull is guaranteed right in every way and is sired by King Segis Alcartra Spofford who sired the \$5,100 heifer at the Canadian National sale in April and also the \$4,500 heifer in the Roycroft sale last month. The management at Raymondale informs us that this bull is now the oldest young bull on the farm and is priced to sell.

The attention of Holstein breeders is here directed to the offering now advertised elsewhere in this issue by T. W. McQueen of Tillsonburg, Ont. Besides a few young cows to reduce the numbers in the herd Mr. McQueen informs us that he has one 14 months bull left that is one of the best calves ever raised on the farm. The sire of this calf is a son of a 25-lb 3-year-old daughter of Baroness Madoline and his dam is a daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog and made 19.82 lbs of butter in 7 days with first calf. Mr. McQueen will send an extended pedigree on request.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Robber Fly.

What is the name of the enclosed fly? It was bothering the stock. H. K.

Ans.—The fly which you forwarded for examination is a species of Robber fly. These insects are predacious, feeding so far as I know, entirely on other insects. I have never heard of their attacking cattle. It is possible that the Robber fly was flying about the animal in order to capture stable flies and horn flies which would be feeding or resting on the heifer. It is not at all related to the European ox-warble or heel fly which commonly causes the cattle to stampede. It is possible, however, that the note produced by the fly in flight is similar to that produced by the female heel fly, in which case the heifer may have gadded, mistaking the flight of the fly for that of the heel fly. A. M. B.

Wormseed Mustard

What is the name of the enclosed weed? D. K.

Ans.—The weed submitted to this office is a sample of wormseed mustard. It is a native annual and winter annual, frequently found in waste places and on cultivated land throughout Canada. An average plant is said to ripen about 25,000 seeds. The seeds are bitter, and on account of their disagreeable taste hogs refuse to eat chop made from grain containing this seed in any appreciable quantity. The seed is often found in elevator screenings, and is sometimes an impurity in alsike and timothy seed. Fall cultivation of stubble land and a short crop rotation will keep this weed in check. It sometimes gets a chance to ripen in poorly-cultivated root and corn fields, and also in patches of a grain field where the grain has been destroyed from some cause or another.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Weeds in Asparagus Bed.

I have an asparagus bed which is several years old, but I have not been able to keep it hoed, consequently the weeds and grass have got to quite a height. Would it be all right to let it go and cut the weeds when I cut the asparagus tops off?
C. W.

Ans.—The trouble is that the grass and weeds are liable to go to seed if left too long, and thus infest the ground for another year. In a permanent crop like asparagus, an effort should be made to keep the weeds from seeding.

Sweet Clover.

I sowed a bushel of sweet clover on fall wheat ground last spring, but it does not appear to have caught. If I cultivate the ground after cutting the wheat and sow sweet clover again will it get sufficient top to stand the winter?
R. J. McC.

Ans.—It depends a good deal on the fall. If there is plenty of moisture in the soil and we do not have a prolonged dry spell the sweet clover sown around the first of August should obtain a good stand before winter, and could be used for hay, pasture or seed production next summer.

Hens Dying.

I have a flock of hens which appear healthy, but every few days one will be lying dead under the roost in the morning. I am feeding some beans in a boiled feed. What is the cause?
A. S.

Ans.—It is difficult to diagnose the case. It may be that the birds are over-fat and are housed in a poorly-ventilated pen. This will cause death in some instances. Over-feeding, especially in hot weather, may cause apoplexy, which would result in sudden death. If the birds are fat and you wish to retain them for egg production, reduce the ration a little, force them to take plenty of exercise and have them where they can get an abundance of green feed.

Speed of Cream Separator.

I would like to run my cream separator by power and can't get the right speed on the separator, and would like to know what size pulley I would have to have on my separator. My engine speed is 400 per minute, and has a 16-inch pulley on, and the speed governor pulley the drive pulley is 9 in. and the other two speed pulleys are 4 and 2½ in. dia. and the separator has to run 60 rev. per min., but I would like to only run my engine about 250 rev. per min. At 250 per min. what size pulley would I have to have on my separator to run it 60 revs. per min?
B. R.

Ans.—It seems to me that you may have some difficulty in reducing the speed of the engine from 400 to 250 revolutions per minute. For lack of information regarding the type of engine, etc., it is impossible to say to what extent the speed may be satisfactorily reduced. In all probability the best plan would be to run the engine at 400 and change the size of the pulley on the engine. Assuming that you run the engine at 400 revolutions per minute and replace the 16-inch pulley on the engine by a 9-inch, and belt the separator to the 2½-inch pulley on the speed governor pulley, you would require a pulley 16½ inches in diameter on the cream separator to run it at 60 revolutions per minute. If you can reduce the speed to 250 revolutions per minute and retain the 16-inch pulley on the engine, it would require an 18½-inch pulley on the engine. I believe the former plan would be the better of the two.

The rule for finding the size of pulley would be interesting and useful to you in working this out for yourself. The principle is this,—that the revolutions per minute of the driver pulley times its diameter in inches is equal to the revolutions per minute of the driven pulley times its diameter in inches. This relationship must always hold. If the values of any three of the four factors, namely, driver, its R. P. M., the driven pulley and its R. P. M. are known, the unknown or fourth factor can be easily obtained by process of multiplication and division.

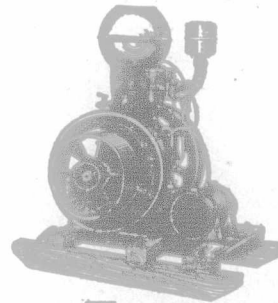
With this information and a few suggestions given you ought to have no trouble in working out a satisfactory installation of your cream separator.
R. R. G.

A word about
LISTER FARM ENGINES

During the War the Lister Works in England were controlled by the British Government—But the manufacture of Lister Engines proceeded on a larger scale than ever—The British and Allied Governments wanted Lister Engines—and used them on every war front.

The Modern Farmer wants the Lister Engine

Because in Efficiency, Workmanship and Equipment it is way ahead of all others. Compare the Lister with any of its competitors and its superiority will at once be obvious to you. You wouldn't waste money on inferior seed. You wouldn't throw away cash on inferior stock—Then apply the same reasoning to the purchase of your FARM POWER, and CHOOSE THE LISTER



R.A. LISTER & CO. (CANADA) LIMITED TORONTO

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

Herd sire, Torons of Prospect Farm 12094, whose sire, Lous Torono 106614, dam and both grandams, have an average R.O.M. record of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Pogis 9th, 55552, and Hood Farm Torono 60326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keetsa 333656, has a 2 year Record of 10,627 lbs. milk, 617 lbs. 85 per cent butter and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and from R.O.P. cows, also choice young bulls sired by Brampton Bright Togo 5760, and cows and heifers bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure bred and high grades. The high grades will make choice family cows. R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

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THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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

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ALL BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE SOLD

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King for sale, from R.O.P. dams.
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FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. Farm at Morin Heights F. J. WATSON, Manager

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
The Woodview Farm Herd headed by imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.
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Glenhurst Ayrshires—headed by Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Hague, No. 16163 Imp.—have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butterfat—write me or visit the farm. Males and females of all ages for sale.
James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall

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

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Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep—The hardest and best grazing mutton and wool sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated wherever they are required. Annual Ram Show and Sale—350 specially selected Rams at ASHFORD, Kent, on September 23rd and 24th, 1920; also sales at SITTING-BOURNE, Kent, on October 13th, 1920, and MAIDSTONE, Kent, on October 15th, 1920.

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Shropshire Yearling Ewes bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.) ram and ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn bulls. Two Clydesdale stallions.
W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Cotswolds and Yorkshires

Special Offerings: Bacon type sows and boars for sale. Orders taken for fall delivery of Ram Lamba. Write us.
R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

Chester Whites

Our sixth importation has just arrived. One litter farrowed in quarantine—sired by Champion boar Ohio State Fair—and a sow in pig to "Volunteer," Champion of Nebraska. Also ten litters sired by 1st and 2nd prize aged and champion boars at C. N. E. Unrelated pairs as a baby herd. Illustrated catalogue.
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Berkshires—Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion, 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.
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Young sows, bred for September and October farrow. Choice boars of all ages.

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Ten choice young boars fit for service, from prizewinning stock. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

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Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets—In Chester Whites, both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.
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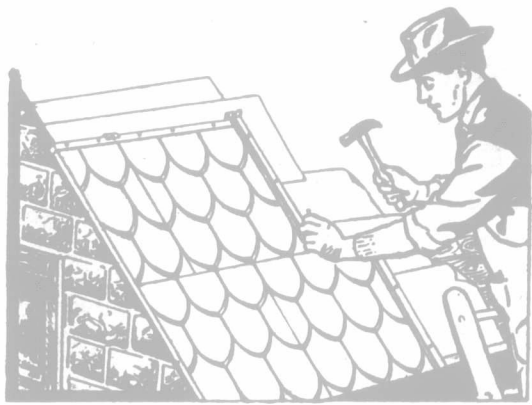
Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

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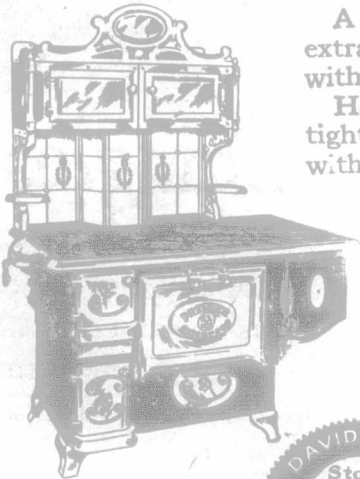
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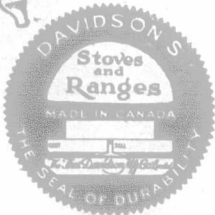
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DAVIDSON

Our School Department.

Discipline in the Class-Room.

BY RITA COYLE, ESSEX COUNTY, ONT.

Having seen in your columns the invitation extended to teachers to voice their sentiments on certain topics, I shall take advantage of the opportunity. I always look forward, each week-end, to see what interesting reading matter the "School Department" has in store for me. I think it is a wise plan for teachers to exchange ideas, so I shall give expression to a few views on "Discipline."

It is an undisputed fact that in olden times, the birch-rod discipline pervaded practically every class-room and the rule-of-thumb order was all that the average teacher had as her objective. While I am no advocate of the abolition of corporal punishment, nor am I a promoter of the "molly-coddle" method, I still maintain that the wise teacher may accomplish a great deal through kindness. Many offences, however, cannot be reached in any way except by inflicting some form of physical discomfort upon the pupils. In many cases, though, mental discomfort suffices.

By mental discomfort I mean that you can make the pupil feel that he did wrong. Point out the disadvantages in after life, of such absurd things as every natural child does. Show the child how the world looks upon a grown-up man who acts in the way the child acts. The results are soon seen, as the child will invariably hang his head with remorse of conscience—the best and safest punishment of all. Thus we see that the teacher who used kindness as her weapon was successful. On the other hand, when this method fails, and the pupil shows persistency in disobeying, the teacher must resort to corporal punishment.

To my mind, this treatment through kindness is the straight way to the "heart of the pupil," and I have often wondered how the change was made from the ancient birch-rod discipline to the modern discipline of consequence. I suppose that when this doctrine in education was first advocated, a body of adherents welcomed it simply because it was new; or perhaps, they welcomed it because it appealed to some dominating sentiment of their natures; again, perhaps it was welcomed by some because of a deep-rooted dissatisfaction with the old. Anyway, it is here and I believe it has been met with approval by most teachers.

Pedagogues say that a good disciplinarian has no trouble in winning her class. But what qualities in a teacher go to make up what is termed a good disciplinarian? First of all, I would say that she required a strong personality. With this valuable asset the teacher can win the love and confidence of the children. The pupils feel her presence and they will invariably aim to please their teacher at any cost.

Another important factor is that the teacher should be an interesting and clear teacher. By the interest and clearness of her work the pupil's attention is secured and her discipline affected thereby.

Not only must the teacher know her work, but she must also understand child nature. Little misdemeanors are often looked upon as serious violations of authority. A careful examination into circumstances, together with a knowledge of child nature would show that the actions were only expressions of impressions which every natural child experiences.

Then a good disciplinarian frequently puts the pupils on their honor. If the children feel that the teacher does not trust them, they will feel like criminals in her presence. On the other hand, the teacher who leaves the room and says, "I expect you to act just the same in my absence as you would in my presence," will receive the confidence of the pupils in return for hers.

By all means, the teacher should not have a code of rules for the pupils to follow. One general rule, "Do right" is enough for any class to have before them. The teacher must also make a distinction between what is wrong morally and what is a breach of good conduct. Some pupils, if not otherwise informed, believe whispering to be a crime. Others, on the contrary, look upon swearing as

only a breach of conduct. Therefore, I say, "Draw a dividing line between the two."

Summarizing the qualities of a good disciplinarian, I shall say: First, she must possess a strong personality; second, she must be an interesting and clear teacher; third, she must know psychology in order to understand child nature; fourth, she must trust her pupils and know how to put them on their honor, and lastly, there must be very few rules.

To conclude, I shall say with a philosopher of the past, "Let us treat our pupils with all friendliness but with all firmness."

I hope I have not taken too much space in your valuable paper. I would like to read others' opinions on different matters of school-room routine.

Rural Education Association.

BY ALPHA.

An interesting feature in connection with the rural school system in Manitoba is the number of trustees' conventions held. District school inspectors state that the large attendance and interest manifested augurs well for the future welfare of the young people. Inspector Geo. Hunter, of Deloraine, writes that a number of conferences with trustees and parents were also held, proving most helpful. These meetings foster greater interest in the schools and their surroundings. Inspector Fallis, of Neepawa, states that the trustee gatherings create an increasing desire for improving school conditions. Several schools were represented by ladies at the Brandon convention, resulting in steps being taken to provide lunches at additional schools.

In Saskatchewan, Rural Educational Associations have made remarkable progress, 33 new ones being formed in one year and 50 re-organized, making a total of 83 as against 57 in 1917. Several inspectorates had an association in every municipality. The activities of these organizations include school exhibitions, educational meetings, school fairs, community gatherings, agricultural short courses, boys' and girls' clubs, Red Cross meetings and patriotic rallies. In fact, their work has become so important in the judgment of the Minister of Education, as to warrant the appointment of a single official to promote their organization and development. British Columbia has Trustee Associations which meet every year to discuss educational subjects and every conceivable grievance.

Municipal School Boards.

BY ALPHA.

Inspector F. H. Belton, of Roblin, Manitoba, in a recent report on the schools of his district, states that 25 years' participation in educational work has demolished his faith in local control of public school education. He is now fully satisfied that the unit of school administration should be enlarged. J. Boyd Morrison, Inspector of Hamiota, Man., reports that the most striking educational event of the year in his district was the action of the people of Miniota in adopting the municipal school board, thus making the whole municipality one district with a single rate of taxation. The new board administers 12 school districts, including three consolidated schools. Inspector Geo. Hunter, of Deloraine, Man., states that 309 trustees and secretaries are required to manage the school affairs of 2,362 children in the six municipalities, whereas six district boards would give a far more efficient administration. Dr. Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education in British Columbia, reports that the municipal school system there has worked exceptionally well, and after a year's experience he is satisfied that not a municipality in the Province would want to go back to the old plan.

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 AUG. 9th and 16th—Stations in Ontario, Toronto, Pembroke and east thereof; and stations in Quebec
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Special accommodation will be provided on regular trains.	
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Lv. Toronto (Union Station)	9.30 p.m., Wednesday, Aug. 11 and 18

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Red Wing Thresher Belts

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They are not ordinary belts built for any kind of machinery. They are designed and made especially for threshing, to meet all conditions of East and West.

They are extra strong to carry the load, with a grip that won't slip, and a quality that stands up under long runs.

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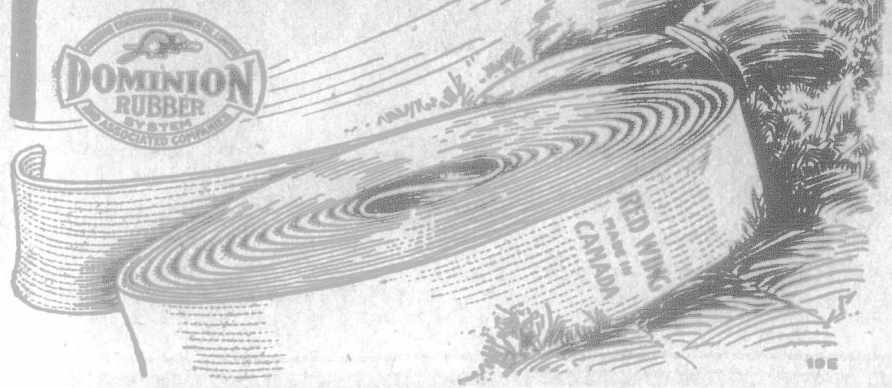
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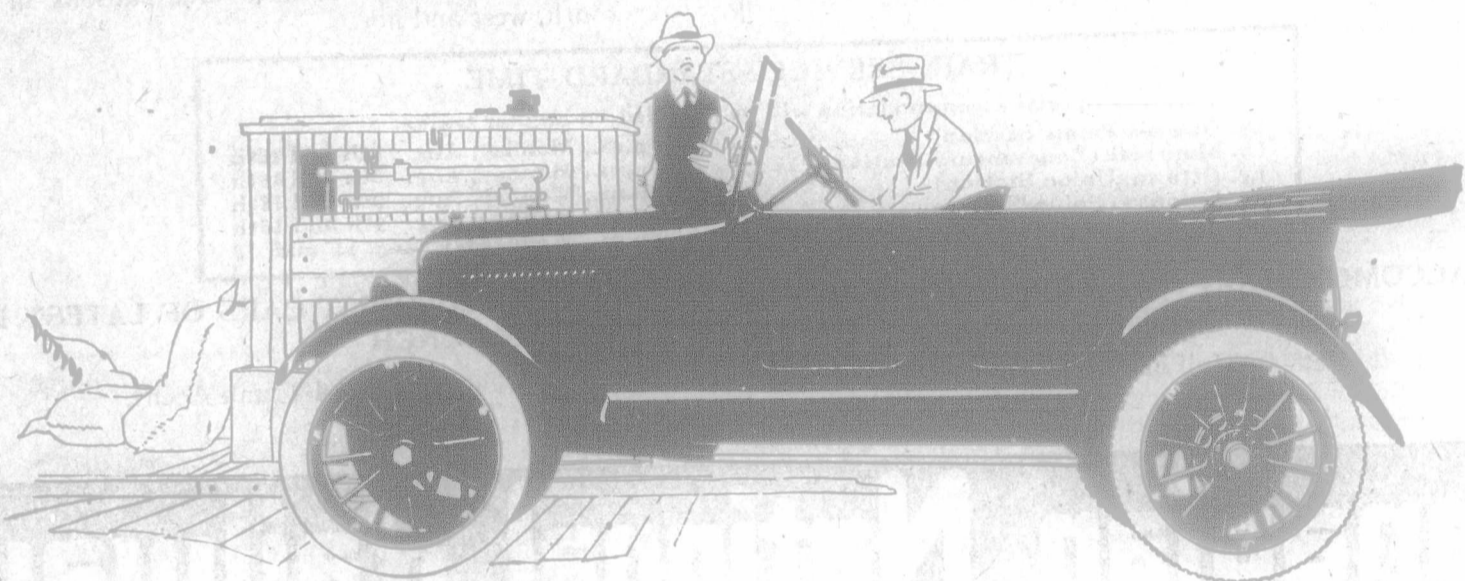
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DRIVE the new Overland on the scales and you discover the light weight of its easy-to-handle, 100-inch wheelbase.

Ride in it over rough roads and you will find the unusual comfort of its 130-inch *Springbase*.

Heretofore your choice was limited to either heavy car expense or light car discomfort.

But now *Triplex Springs* permit the building of this new type of light car with all the advantages of economy in fuel and tires.

They also give this new Overland that long sought comfort on all kinds of roads, which has come as a real boon to motorists.

Examine its bright enamel finish which resists the attacks of sun and rain.

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The new Overland is a tribute to Canadian manufacture. It is built completely in Canada and is peculiarly suited to the needs of the Canadian farmer and ranchman.

See this car at your earliest opportunity.

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