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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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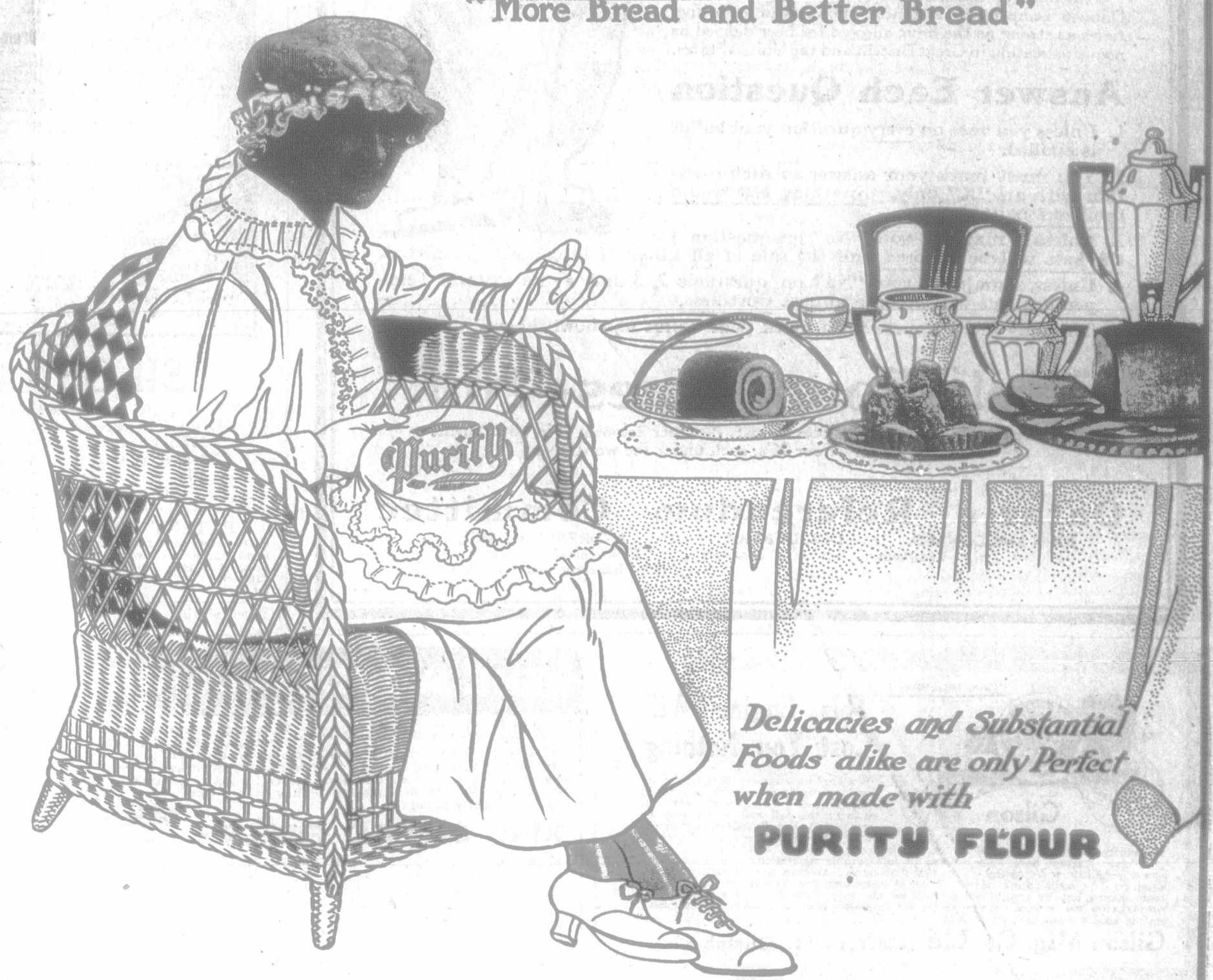
LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 2, 1919.

No. 1410

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"



Delicacies and Substantial Foods alike are only Perfect when made with
PURITY FLOUR

How to say "No!"

Mark Your Ballot with an X after Each Question under the word "No"

1	Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act?	YES	NO X
2	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent alcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO X
3	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not more than two and fifty-one one-hundredths per cent alcohol weight measure in standard hotels in local municipalities that by a majority vote favour such sale and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO X
4	Are you in favour of the sale of spirituous and malt liquors through Government agencies and amendments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO X

Above is an exact reproduction of the Referendum ballot, showing the correct way to Vote in order to sustain the Ontario Temperance Act as it stands.

Everybody should study the four questions and realize exactly what they mean. Do not be misled by the insidious demand for "light" beer.

The beer of the ballot is 118% stronger than the Ontario Temperance Act now allows, and over five times as strong as the limit allowed for beer defined as non-intoxicating in Great Britain and the United States.

Answer Each Question

1. Unless you vote on every question your ballot is spoiled.
2. You must mark your answer to each question with an "X" only. Anything else would spoil your ballot.
3. Unless a majority vote "No" on question 1 the bars will be restored and the sale of all kinds of intoxicants permitted.
4. Unless a majority vote "No" on questions 2, 3 and 4 the Ontario Temperance Act will become almost worthless.
5. The only SAFE course is to mark your ballot as shown above.



"No!"—Four Times—"No!"

No repeal; No government beer shops; No beer saloons; No government whiskey shops.—Four X's, each under the word "No."

Ontario Referendum Committee

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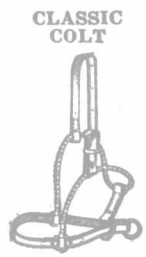

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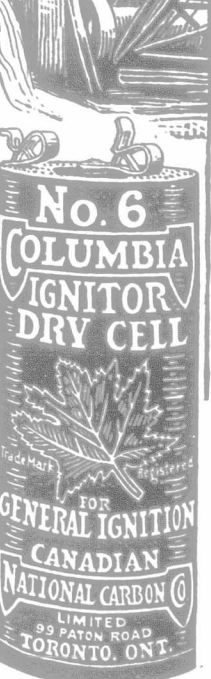


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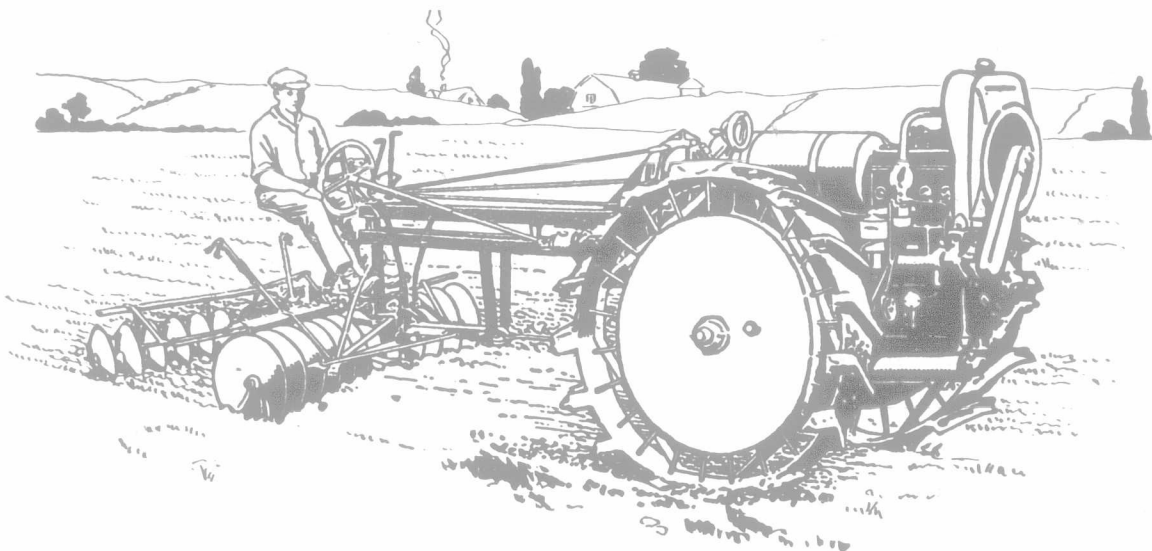
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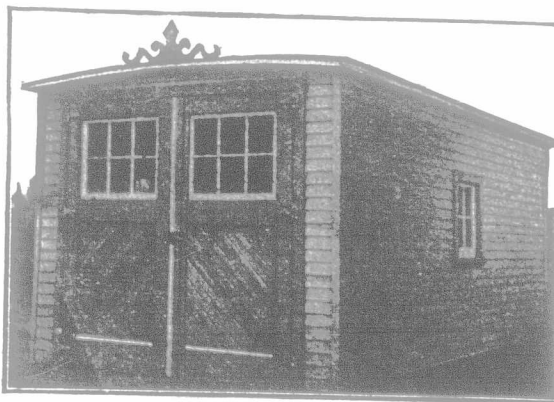
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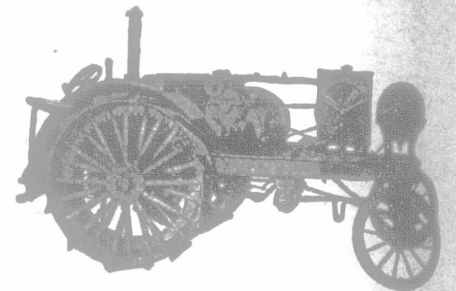
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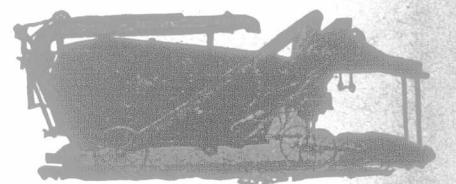


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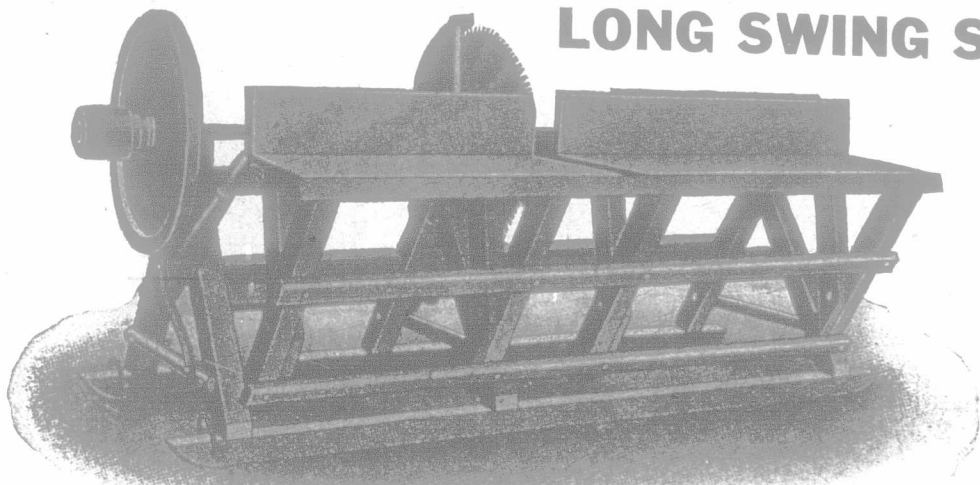
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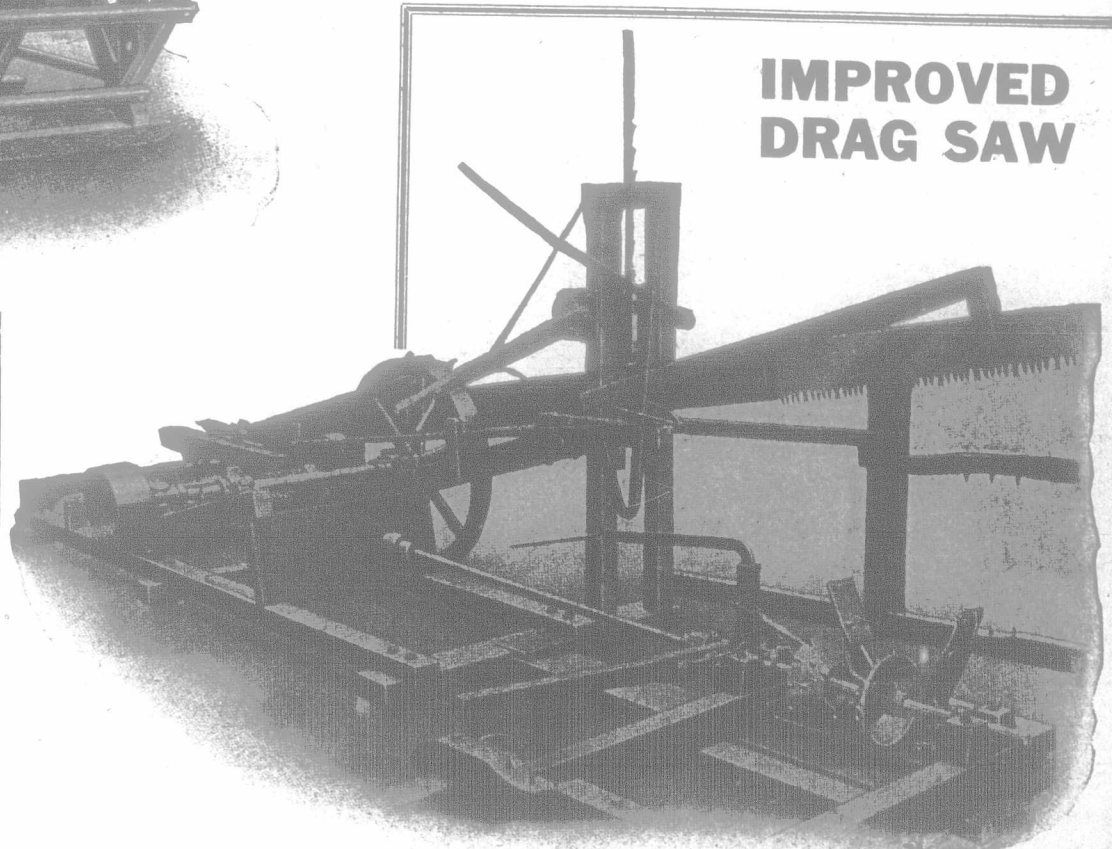
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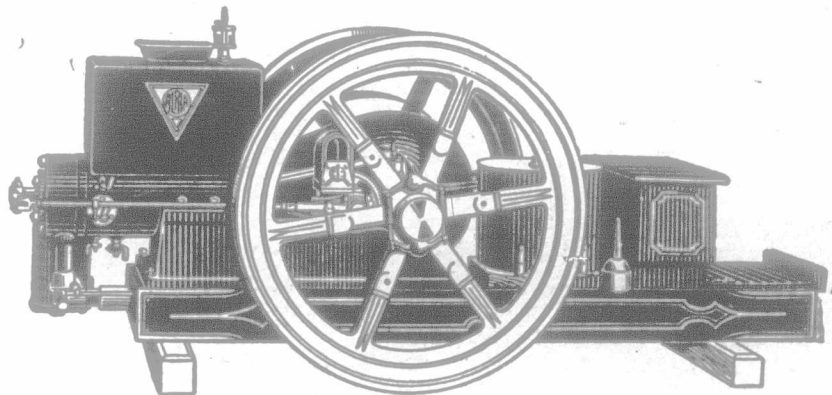


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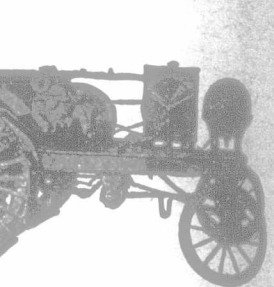
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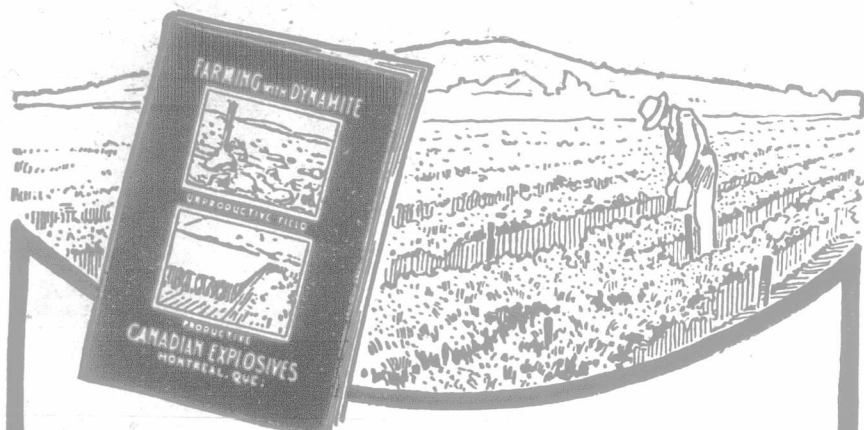
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 2, 1919.

1410

EDITORIAL.

Vote "no."

Support the farmer candidate.

May the best man win regardless of party.

Don't be a silent voter. Work for the cause and the candidate you think should win.

Brighten up the pens and stables with whitewash with which is combined a good disinfectant.

Cast your ballot for a farmer and see if we cannot get better legislation than has been meted out in the past.

The old political parties are under suspicion, and a farmers' wing in Dominion and Provincial Houses may do a lot of good.

Use paint and oil freely on the implements, and thus prolong their life. The period of usefulness of all farm machinery is altogether too short.

A "yes" vote on the coming referendum would set prohibition back for a quarter century at least. Don't drop the bone for the shadow. Vote "no."

Labor is not seriously concerned about the quality or quantity of service rendered these days, and everyone is feeling the effects in increased costs.

The Board of Commerce may possibly be able to exercise some jurisdiction over the price farmers receive for their produce, but the Board lacks the power to make farmers produce any particular commodity at a loss.

The live stock will soon be coming in for the winter. Replace the broken glass in the stable windows, clean down the cobwebs, repair worn-out floors and renovate the whole stable before it is time to use it continuously. These are rainy-day jobs which should not be neglected.

Farmers are constantly dealing in futures. At present many are decreasing their live-stock holdings on account of feed prices and the shortage of grain and fodder. On the other hand it is worthy of consideration that Western Canada has undergone a heavy liquidation of live stock, from which that country will not recover for years, and all over Canada there has been a marked decrease in the number of sows farrowed and bred this fall. What of the future? It looks like a good time to hold on to all good breeding stock and keep the home fires burning brightly.

With the aid of commissions and investigations we manage to get along from month to month and year to year, but the future is a blank. Radical ones, just out of jail, suggest a Soviet Government and others, with still more raving minds, suggest no government at all, which is an improvement on the first. Some think that single tax would be a panacea for all our ills, and we hear how public ownership, land tax, direct tax, socialism, independence and what not would make everything right. Everyone seems to be sparring for position; the spirit of the times is to take all you can get and give as little as possible in return for it. The idea of giving service and just a little more than is paid for seems to be a lost virtue. The Golden Rule is forgotten and the golden calf restored. The religion of our fathers fails to govern the ways of men, and until one and all become imbued with the spirit of service and fair play there is little hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the unsettled state of affairs.

A Few Plow Points.

The initial step in the preparation of a seed-bed for next spring's crop should now be taken. Sod should be plowed and, in order to do a thorough job, a skimmer ought to be used so as to prevent that grassiness which often characterizes plowed fields during an open fall. Many fields became quite green last season where the skimmer was not used. Instead of the sod being turned well under so it would become killed and rotted, portions of it protruded and continued to send up vegetation. In such a case decomposition is not so well advanced and in a late spring, when grass has an opportunity to grow before one can get on with cultivator or harrows, the task of preparing a good seed-bed is greater than it otherwise would be. A skimmer is a very useful attachment to the plow.

Most soils will permit of fairly deep plowing in the fall, and one more inch of soil, over the whole farm, exposed to the modifying influence of the elements is a valuable asset. There has been a tendency in some sections to turn a shallow furrow. The heavy draft on the two-furrow plow is responsible for this in some cases, and in other instances plows were so made that they would not turn a deep furrow satisfactorily. There is much plant food lying locked up in the lower portions of the surface soil, and all that is required to liberate it is exposure to frost, air and rains.

Where the subsoil lies near the surface, only a very thin layer should be lifted to the top at one time. Too large a bulk of this raw subsoil might decrease the productivity of the surface soil, but a sprinkling of it every time the field is broken up will do no harm, and the cropping depth will be gradually increased.

Live-Stock Judges.

The time is not inopportune at the conclusion of the larger fairs to offer a few comments on the manner in which the judging is conducted. The judging ring is the supreme court where decisions are handed down, and where the comparative values of many animals are established. Its educational value is beyond estimate; it selects the standards for expert breeders and sets up ideals for the average producer of live stock. The judging ring is the most important feature of any exhibition.

Judging has been tried under three systems, namely, one judge to a breed, two judges, and a triumvirate. In all our experience in fair reporting, we have seen less dissatisfaction and fewer apparent mistakes where one judge worked alone on a breed, than where two or three worked together. Showing live stock is no easy task, and exhibitors like to see the judging carried out with despatch. Here again, one judge (if a good one, and none other should be selected) is better than two or three. He does not have to argue fine points with his colleagues; he makes up his own mind and that is sufficient. Again, if the judge's decision does not coincide with opinions entertained by an exhibitor, or anyone else entitled to "satisfaction" on the point in question, there are only two parties to the argument, and the whole thing is simplified. Good, trustworthy judges should first be selected, and then allowed to work alone on the breed they are asked to judge. The two-judge or three-judge system is evidence of the lack of confidence in any one of the two or three men selected, and therefore condemns itself.

Another matter which some fair boards should consider is the matter of selecting breed experts to judge the various breeds. A man's knowledge of Herefords, does not qualify him to judge Shorthorns, neither does an intimate acquaintance with Shorthorns qualify one to judge Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The same is true with the dairy breeds.

The exhibitors want to know wherein their animals are not right, and, to be educational, decisions must be

based on breed characteristics to some extent. Exhibitors are showing more than beef cattle or dairy cattle, they are exhibiting representatives of distinct breeds. A judge is doing the breed and its patrons an injustice when he does not take into consideration the characteristics and disqualifications of the breed itself. There are fancy points which may, and should, be overlooked, but generally speaking, the peculiarities of the distinct and established breeds ought to be recognized; otherwise all beef breeds might as well constitute one class and dairy breeds another. In order to conduct the judging more satisfactorily breed experts should be selected in every case.

Larger Premiums Necessary.

Labor, feed and expenses of all kinds in connection with the showing of live stock at the fairs has risen by leaps and bounds, but the premiums or prizes have remained about the same. Showing never was a profitable pursuit when the immediate receipts only were taken into consideration. Exhibitors have always depended upon the advertising they would give to their herds and flocks by bringing them before the public in this way, for the expense of showing was always large, and when the competition was keen the receipts were none too bountiful. A breeder must begin months in advance to prepare his animals for the show-ring, and in that preparation expensive labor and feed are generously used. This goes on until the stock arrives home from the fairs, and if the herd or flock has not been fairly successful in winning prizes, the financial loss is considerable. Take the live stock away from a fair altogether or have a light showing, and the whole exhibition feels it severely. The live-stock exhibits should be kept up, and to do this most effectively the prizes should be increased in sympathy with the times. Fair boards, of course, can use the argument that a splendid showing was made this year in spite of the highest costs for feed, labor, etc., that we have ever had to face. However, they do not know how many were kept at home by these very circumstances. New exhibitors should be encouraged to come out by presenting the opportunity to reimburse themselves, and the older breeders cannot long be expected to show with old-time vigor in the face of diminishing rewards. The pure-bred live-stock industry finds expression at the fairs, where more numerous and increased prizes should be offered.

A Daniel Come to Judgment.

It is to be hoped that the gentleman, commonly known as "that man O'Connor," may very soon investigate the milk situation and exercise his kingly powers in regard to what farmers of this country may be permitted to demand for the product of the dairy herd. Of course, the Federal Government is, itself, in the dairy business, but the information the Department of Agriculture could gather together from the Deputy Minister, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, and the Director of Experimental Farms, who is responsible for the herds located on the various branch farms and stations throughout Canada, would be too trivial. More than that, it would not be in accordance with the spectacular manner in which Mr. O'Connor has "hearings" where the press can report his sharp sayings and beat his drum for him. So far at these hearings the stage has been prepared in advance; the curtain rises, and lo! there sits Mr. O'Connor. This may be all very well as a means of getting publicity, but as yet it has not been a very effective way of getting facts.

We would respectfully suggest that when the Board of Commerce begins its milk investigation that it go some evening to the home of an up-to-date dairyman. It would be necessary to go the night before as the

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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chances of their being on hand in the morning would be small indeed. Let them follow the dairyman through the various operations of milking, feeding, etc., and take an inventory, with values attached, of the feed consumed by the herd. After cognizance is taken of all the many operations and expenses incident to a well-run dairy farm the Board will be in a position to place a value on milk, but not till then will they be able to add anything to what is already known about the cost of production and what dairymen are entitled to ask for their product.

The criticism showered upon the Board of Commerce, and Mr. O'Connor in particular, by members of the House of Commons was, in many regards, well taken. Strangely enough the Board has directed its activities in the direction of foodstuffs, and the results are naturally first felt by farmers, who have made the least out of the high prices obtaining. Agriculture will welcome any fair investigation, but these knife-thrusts dealt by irresponsible parties and taking the form of embargos, mandates and such will not long be tolerated.

Anyone with ordinary intelligence can see that greater production on the farms of this country is absolutely essential to the well-being of the nation financially and otherwise; but when the call comes from Ottawa to produce more it sounds like mockery to the producers' ears. This is not a healthy state of affairs, and so far as we can see the fever is not abating.

Imperfections in Human Nature.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

It is very likely that nearly all of us have some one "on our list of friends" whom we think would be a pretty decent fellow if it were not for some one particular fault. The "fly in the ointment" here as well as in almost everything else in this developing and consequently imperfect world. If we had the chance to work in a few little improvements in the case of the people we know we think we could like them much better.

I remember noticing this when I first got to thinking about the subject and taking note of my fellow-men in general, and of their moral and mental qualities in particular. The worst of it was that I found that I was no exception to the rule. And I became so impressed with the fact that I remember saying that if I ever, by any chance, made a good impression on some person at a first meeting, I was going to take good care not to run across that person again. I would dispel

their illusion, I was very certain of that. They say that familiarity breeds contempt and I suppose it is because of the fact that the opportunity for closer inspection has revealed our faults to our friends, and they are disappointed in us because they have forgotten to take into account the naturally imperfect state of man in this unfinished world.

And I have thought, at times, that the greater a man is in one respect the smaller he may appear in others. A case in point is that of one of the most close-fisted men I ever knew. He would sit up all night for the sake of making ten cents and, although he was an insurance agent himself, he never put a dollar on his own buildings. But when he was burned out, as happened in the course of time, he took it in a very philosophical way and started in to repair his fortunes in a manner and spirit that should have been an example to his former critics. He was a contradiction embodied. And I have seen many a one of his kind on the farm. Strong at one point, weak at another. An example is the man I have often wondered at who would go to all kinds of expense and labor to build a barn or house and, after the building had been shingled, would leave the brackets nailed to the roof for months and sometimes for years, perhaps until they rotted and were carried off by the wind. Or again, the man who, while working and saving in the effort to make a good living for himself and family, with, possibly, a college education in view for some of them, will leave his farm machinery out in all kinds of weather and often for the entire year, wasting as much money in that way as might, perhaps, satisfy his very worthy ambitions. He's not very consistent, but he is very human. We're all in the same boat and, apparently, trying to row up-stream with one oar while the other is lying idle at our side.

It is this failing, it seems to me, that is responsible for most of our misfortunes and so-called bad luck. Some call it carelessness and perhaps it is, in a way, but what it really amounts to is a tendency to pay all attention to the big undertakings and overlook the smaller details on which the success of the other may rest.

Nothing makes the meaning of a statement of this kind clearer than an appropriate illustration and one comes to my mind just now that may serve this purpose.

Some years ago I spent the summer with a farmer friend of mine in the western part of the province and had a chance to become pretty well acquainted with his "manners and methods" and his general style of farming. It was all right except that he never had time to "fix" anything that was out of shape or to keep things in what we call running order. He raised splendid crops of grain, but they were generally badly damaged by his cattle getting into them through some weak spot in the fence that he had neglected to repair. And one night his best horse got loose in the stable and, finding the grain-box cover broken, had eaten enough oats to bring his career to an end the next morning, in spite of all that we or the "Vet" could do.

Shortly after this I was with him one day when he was watering his remaining team at the well. He asked me to hold the horse while he went to the house for some water to prime the pump. When he came back I said to him; "the time may come when you'll need water in a hurry. You ought to get a new valve for that pump." "Oh, I haven't had time," he replied, and that was the end of it just then, but I think he remembered what I told him, later on.

A few days after the pump incident the threshing gang came along. It was a gasoline outfit and my friend had them put the engine at the back end of the barn floor, which best suited the plans that he was always making.

The sow-thistle was very bad that year and shortly after they had started threshing everything about the barn, including the engine, was covered with the down, the nature of which most of us are pretty well acquainted with. I was just coming from the house to see how things were going at the barn when I heard someone shout "fire"! It didn't take me long to get to the scene of action and the first thing I saw were the flames that covered the engine and were beginning to run up the side of the grain-mow that, like everything else, was covered with the thistle-down. Some of the men were scratching and tearing at the fire with their pitchforks and others were running towards the well for water. I could see in a minute that water, and plenty of it, was the only hope. But we weren't to get it. One of the men came running back from the well calling for water to prime the pump. The water had run back in the short time that had elapsed since the engine tank had been filled and not a drop could be got short of the house. Some one started in that direction and the rest of us turned our attention to getting the separator out of the barn. It was all we could do. The chance for saving anything else was gone. By the time the man who had gone to the house for water to prime the pump returned we were all standing at a safe distance watching the best barn in that part of the country go up in smoke. A defective spark-plug had set fire to the thistle-down gathered on and about it and the lack of water had done the rest.

A thought crossed my mind prompting me to remind my friend of what I had said about needing water in a hurry some time, but on looking at him I concluded that he had about all he could stand up under for the time being and held my peace. I left for home shortly after this and am not able to say whether my friend's misfortune was in any way profitable to him, or not, but we are hoping that it was. The price was too high not to have got something of considerable value out of it all. But habit is so strong in us that nothing short of the high-priced lessons seem to be effective. For

that reason I am inclined to think that by this time my farmer friend up West has bought a twenty-five cent valve and has fixed his pump.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

The woods are now glorious in their autumn tints—every stretch of deciduous forest, every bit of wooded hillside, presents a color scheme worthy the brush of a great artist. The reds and yellows of the maples, the coppery-reds of the oaks, the yellows of the beeches, the birches, and poplars contrast with the greens of those trees which have not yet taken on their autumnal hue and with the darker greens of the coniferous trees.

Beautiful as are the colors of the trees, they are equalled, if not surpassed, by those of some of the shrubs and vines—the brilliant reds of the Staghorn Sumach and Virginia Creeper, and the beautifully blended bronze, copper and deep red of the Blackberry, the little-Spiked Maple with its graceful leaves variegated with pink, red, yellow and green, and the Hobble-bush with each leaf a symphony in color.

The other day I was looking at a little scene which some would have called common-place, even ugly, earlier in the season—a little bit of old rail fence with shrubbery about it. Now, to one with an eye for color effects it appealed very strongly—the colors of the Spiked Maple and the Blackberry, rich in reds, pinks and coppers with the delicate lilac-blue of the flowers of the Heart-leaved Aster in the foreground and a touch of the rich gold of the Goldenrod.

In swamps and in moist places along the shores of lakes and streams the Black Alder is now very effective with its clusters of bright red berries amid its dark green leaves. This shrub is really not an Alder at all but belongs to the Holly Family, and if its leaves were evergreen, it would be as much of a favorite for winter decoration as its famous British relative.

The Chipmunks are now laying in the last of their store of nuts and seeds, and are prepared to retreat into their burrows at the first hard frost. As they finish their garnering they pause from time to time and perched on a log or stump, they utter their "Chonk-chonk-chonk" call, one after another taking it up until it becomes a chorus echoing through the woods—a farewell chorus which bids us say good-bye to those blithe little mammals until the spring.

The Red Squirrels and Bluejays are busy in the groves of nut-bearing trees and of oaks—busy securing their share of the autumnal harvest of nuts and acorns.

The fall migration of the birds is now in full swing. Many of the Warblers and Vireos have already departed. For some time the flocks of these little birds have been passing south, making their flights during the night and flitting from tree to tree, feeding, during the day-time. These migrating Warblers and Vireos are very valuable economically on account of the "spring cleaning" and "fall cleaning" which they give our trees. In the spring, just as the buds are bursting and the tender leaves unfolding these hosts pass along from tree to tree, seeking out the minute scale insects and aphids and other very small insects, and again in the autumn, just before the leaves fall they once again search bark and twig and leaf, for these tiny, yet, in the aggregate very destructive insects. In these flocks are many species and the bands of Warblers are usually accompanied by Kinglets, Red-breasted Nuthatches and Chickadees. The latter are not migrating, as they are among the few species which are faithful to their northern home at all seasons of the year, but they attach themselves to the flocks of migrating Warblers for the day and appear to "show them around" as it were.

The Chipping Sparrows, White-throated Sparrows, Song Sparrows and Juncos have gathered into flocks and frequent weedy fields where they are feeding on weed-seed. Soon these flocks will follow in the train of the other feathered hosts.

A species which is seen more frequently in central and southern Ontario during the fall migration than during the spring is the Rusty Blackbird. It is smaller than the familiar Bronzed Grackle, and in full plumage exhibits the rusty edgings to the black feathers which give it its name.

The fall migration is a much more difficult movement to observe than the spring migration. Firstly, it implies the keeping tab on every species every day, as only in this way is it possible to tell when a certain species has departed. Secondly, the great majority of our birds are in much duller plumage than in the spring, and a good proportion of the individuals observed are young birds which, in most cases, are duller than their parents in fall, and in many species differ considerably from the adults. Thirdly, there is an almost total absence of song, and since the ear is almost as important as the eye to the student of birds, this is a decided handicap in the recognition of the various species.

A sound which is frequently heard in the night at this time of year is the plaintive tremulo whistle of the little Screech Owl, a soft and musical call quite unlike the notes uttered by any of the other owls. This little owl sometimes takes up its residence about the farm buildings, and it should be carefully protected as it is a very efficient destroyer of mice and rats.

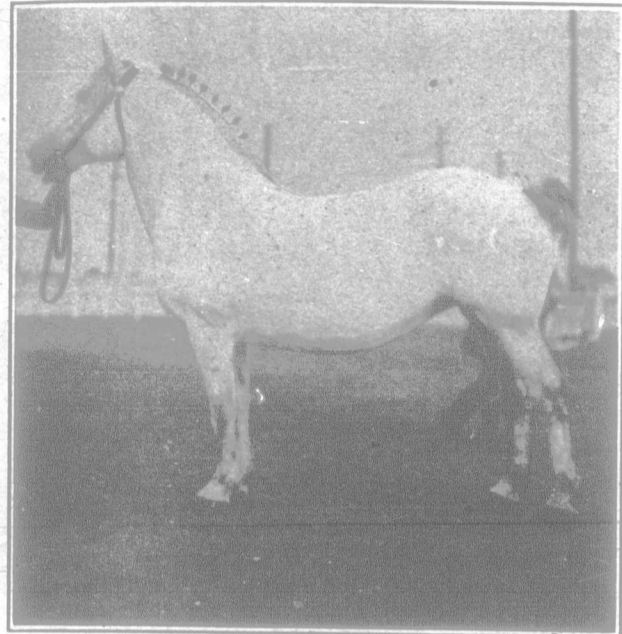
Advocates of daylight saving last June are now complaining about how cold the mornings are when they go to their work. October 26 will probably see the end of it for this year and for all time, we trust. Never was more utter folly given expression in legislation than that which conceived daylight saving.

THE HORSE.

The Clydesdale Judging at Toronto.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your report of the Clydesdales at the Canadian National, in your issue of September 11th, you used these words: "The Clydesdale Association have got some housecleaning to do around the Toronto showing, and the sooner they do it the better for the breed." I am at a loss to know just what is meant by this statement. If it is inferred that the Clydesdale Associa-



Jourdine.

Champion Percheron mare at Toronto for H.C. Soldon, Hensall, Ont.

tion has the power to control the judges or the judging at the Toronto Fair or any other fair for that matter, I must take strong exception to it. The Clydesdale Association has no such power, nor has it ever claimed to have such power. The Association makes an annual grant to the Canadian National just as it does to twenty other fairs and exhibitions in Canada. In making these grants the only condition imposed upon the exhibitions receiving them, is that all animals winning the Association's specials must be recorded in the name of the exhibitor at the time of the exhibitions, or as in the case of the heavy harness specials, the animals must be sired by a registered Clydesdale stallion.

In the matter of selecting judges, the Association makes no recommendation, unless by special request from the exhibitor or fair. In the case of the Canadian National in 1919 no request came from the Manager of the Exhibition, and consequently no judges were recommended, other than those contained in the general list sent to all exhibitions and fairs receiving grants. This general list of judges is selected by the Board of Directors, which comprises representatives from the various Provinces in Canada, at the time of the annual meeting held in February of each year.

The list of judges for 1919 comprised sixty-six names, made up as follows: British Columbia, four; Alberta, seven; Saskatchewan, eight; Manitoba, twelve; Ontario, twenty-six; Quebec, five, and Maritime Provinces, four. This general list is sent to the fairs and exhibitions receiving grants and medals as a guide to them in selecting judges in the Clydesdale classes, and I might add that the names of the judges who officiated in the Clydesdale sections at Toronto this year were included in this list, and I presume, therefore, that the Manager of the Canadian National, or the Committee that selects the judges, utilized the list recommended by the Clydesdale Association in making the selection.

I might say in conclusion that only one special request has come before the Executive this year to name judges for any particular fair, and I might add further, that the judges so recommended were not those finally selected by this particular fair, but that two other names from the general list submitted were chosen by the management instead.

I trust I have not trespassed unduly upon your valuable space in my effort to place before your readers the exact relation the Clydesdale Association bears to the fairs and exhibitions receiving grants. I have, I think, made it clear that the Association has no control over the methods used by fair managers in selecting judges or in conducting their exhibitions.

J. W. WHEATON.

Secretary, Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.

NOTE.—We fear Mr. Wheaton has read into our report of the Clydesdale judging at Toronto a criticism of the judges' work on that occasion. We had no desire to criticise the judging any more than is common in fair reporting when differences of opinion always exist, and are mentioned in the comment made in the columns of this paper. What we did regret is the impression abroad, and it is no doubt the outcome of past decisions, that one particular exhibitor is a favorite in the Toronto show-ring. The trouble is that when a decision is made that does not meet with popular approval, favoritism is charged against the judges who may be perfectly sincere and conscientious in their judgment.

We furthermore made it plain that much of the dissatisfaction fades away over night, but the impression still exists that the exhibitors mentioned must win. We are aware of the fact that the Clydesdale Association does not run the Canadian National Exhibition, but they have the power, surely, to withhold grants if the Clydesdale judging is not conducted in a manner suitable to the Association. For the sake of the judges who are asked to officiate at Toronto we thought something should be done to clear away the bad impression that has existed for years and which is uppermost in the minds of all when the little differences of opinion, peculiar to any show-ring, arise. As guardian of the breed's interest we were, and still are, of the opinion that the Clydesdale Association should make it their business to see that the Canadian National Exhibition conducts the Clydesdale competition under more happy circumstances.—EDITOR.

LIVE STOCK.

There will be no lamentations when the last scrub bull has been removed from Canadian herds.

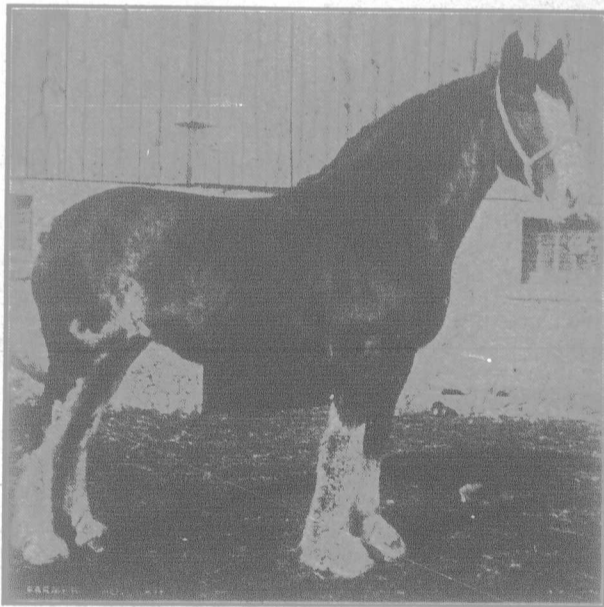
A flock header with a weak constitution is likely to leave that weakness on his progeny resulting in heavy mortality in the flock.

When leading the bull to water or service keep an eye on him no matter how quiet he may appear. It is in the unguarded moment that he is most likely to strike.

Praise your own breed of cattle all you like but don't knock your neighbors breed. There is a place for each breed of cattle. There are good and bad representatives of all breeds.

The summer silo has helped many stockmen to bring their stock through the drought period in good condition. It is not too early to plan on the acreage for next year's corn crop and to consider erecting an extra silo.

The efficiency of the hog is determined by his ability to make a maximum gain on the minimum amount of feed. To do this the young pig must be kept thrifty and suffer no set-back through improper feed or feeding.



Manilla.

Four times winner of the brood mare class at Ottawa for B. Rothwell.

It is a mistake to market unfinished hogs even if the market does appear a little weak. The feeder who markets his stock at near the required weight and finish is usually better off in the end than his neighbor who sells light weights.

Unless stockers reach a lower market level there will be no rush to buy them for winter feeding. In many districts grain and corn and straw roughage are scarce, and few care to risk buying feeders on a high market when the market for finished stuff is uncertain.

It will be some months and probably years before live stock and farm produce markets again become stabilized. In the meantime we can only guess as to how low prices will go this coming winter. That they will lower is generally recognized, but the farmers business is to carry on.

The path of the stockfeeder is by no means strewn with roses. The market for finished cattle is not commensurate with the price paid for stockers last spring. With the high price of feed many are dubious about buying stockers this fall. We are still living in abnormal times. Consumers cannot reasonably expect cheap living and high wages. The law of supply and demand if not tampered with adjusts prices as satisfactorily as can be expected.

The Choice of a Ram.

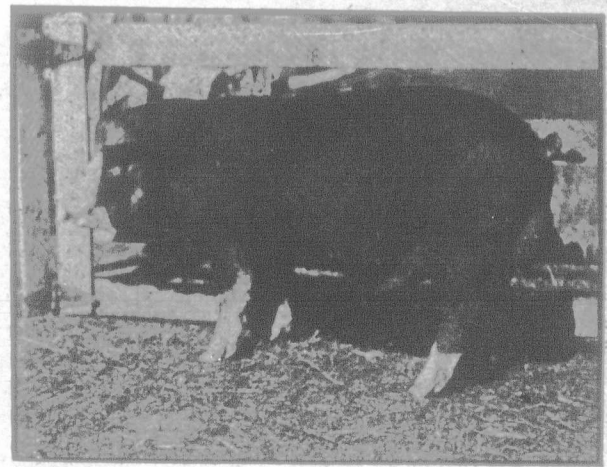
Assuming that the ram is half the flock, the necessity for purchasing a good ram is still further emphasized by the fact that as a general rule only the best beget the best, and that good ewes deserve a good mate. The higher up in the scale of perfection which one's flock has reached, the more difficult it is to purchase stud rams which satisfy the skilled breeder. Going round the sheep pens at the Royal Show at Cardiff brought out this fact very plainly to the writer. Meeting a well-known sheepbreeder whose stock had practically won all they could the problem of stud rams came under discussion, and the following short summary of his remarks shows how careful our best breeders are. He said, "I want a ram, but he must be as near perfection as possible, and I am prepared to pay practically any price that may be asked. I have carefully examined every likely sheep exhibited here, and there is not one which catches my eye." Yet this did not by any means signify that there were no good rams on exhibition, but that the breeder, possessing an almost perfect flock, wanted to get other blood than his own, but any ram to qualify must not introduce anything which would spoil the standard already achieved.

Those who err most of all in the choosing of a ram are generally the ones possessed of a nondescript flock. The spirit of "anything is good enough for my ewes" is far too prevalent, especially in cross-breeding flocks, and it must be admitted as being entirely out of date. The temptation to use a ram because it is cheap is one to be guarded against, and to attend some of our ram sales soon convinces one that pedigree breeders are often at fault in putting these cheap rams on the market. And it must be confessed that very often they do harm to themselves in the long run, especially in the opinions of careful breeders. The black sheep in the flock is the first one to be noticed, so also is a bad ram amongst a pen of fairly decent ones likely to throw discredit on the whole consignment. The same holds good in pedigree cattle-breeding spheres, and some bulls are placed on the market which would never make good steers, let alone trying to propagate their own species. And if breeders but knew the extent to which such animals are held up to ridicule, if they valued their good name, they would be very careful what they put on the market for stud purposes. And there are not a few who require to learn this lesson.

Whatever the nature of the flock, pedigree or commercial, one cannot use a ram which is too good, and within reasonable limits money spent on a good ram will be more than repaid through the increased value of the progeny. Last autumn the writer required two ram lambs, and visited the flock of a leading breeder, and, asking the price of two which he had picked out, the reply was 15 gs. each. The writer, thinking that two lambs at that price was rather a lot for ordinary breeding purposes, set out to find a cheaper ram, and finally got one for 10 gs. But the difference between the lambs got by the 15 gs. ram and the 10 gs. ram was remarkable. They were each used on to fifty ewes, and even at lambing time it was by no means difficult to distinguish the lambs by the two sires. This has been maintained all along, and the extra money received for the wether lambs has justified the purchase of a good ram, besides which the ewe lamb progeny are much superior.

If one possesses a pedigree flock of good breeding, it is equally important to be careful in the choice of sires. But blood is not everything, though in breeds where fashion undoubtedly enters into consideration there is no doubt that to reap rewards it is necessary to cater for the particular fashion especially in ram-breeding flocks. Often fashion amounts to a straight road to ruin so far as the breed is concerned. On the one hand it will be argued that distinctive features and type must be maintained, but more often than not the attainment of this has no good influence on the commercial qualities of a breed. The sooner pedigree flockmasters recognize that sheep were created for the production of wool and mutton the better will it be for most of the breeds we possess. Competition between breeds is becoming more and more marked, and to hold its own in the commercial markets commercial qualities must be the first consideration. Therefore it is to every breeder's advantage only to use those sires which will improve his own flock and enable his ram lamb progeny to meet with a ready market.

It is very difficult indeed to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the type of ram which should be used,



Poland-China Boar.

Champion at London for G. G. Gould, Essex.

but one of the most important points to look to is the constitution possessed. A ram with a weak constitution should never be used. Not only is such an animal unable to do his work effectively, but the chances are that his progeny will be weakly, and great mortality will occur in the flock. A vigorous and active ram possessing all the evidences of hardiness and good health should be regarded as the first point to pay attention to.

Points descriptive of such an animal are a clear, bright eye in a masculine head, a stylish and active walk. Good strength of bone, ample chest development—judged by space between forelegs—belly and scrotum well woolled, and, finally, freedom from foot-rot. In connection with the production of bone, while strength should be distinguished from coarseness, there is a tendency to get the bone too fine. Four well-made and well-placed legs are very necessary, and a common fault, and a bad one, too is to get the front legs nearly touching each other. With regard to the belly and thighs being well woolled, this is a very important point. It has been stated that one reason for the decline in the use of the Shropshire breed in Scotland was due to the poor covering of the belly of the breed. Generally speaking, the belly covering corresponds with the covering all over the body. That is to say, if it is light or scanty, the body wool will be likewise light and scanty. It will thus be recognized that whereas the fleece is supposed to give protection to the sheep, in a harsh climate any deficiency in fleece will tell upon the health of the animal concerned. It is too, very disappointing on purchasing a ram to find that he is lame. Therefore, if possible, it is best to buy an animal free from foot-rot, simply because he will not spread it amongst the flock, and, at the same time, will be able to do his work more effectively. Many a breeder has been robbed of the services of a good ram at a most favourable period of the tupping season owing to his going lame. Having satisfied oneself about the constitution of the ram, then proceed to note the other important points, and in connection with these it is sometimes fairly easy to be deceived in an animal owing to the skilful manner in which he has been gotten up. If

maturity in breeds, for only lambs which exhibit sufficient size and fattening powers are selected, and thus this early maturing property of the sire is imparted to the offspring. Apart from this, however, it is by no means uncommon to find that a lamb which carried everything before him in his first season when he becomes a shearling has to take a back seat in competition with others. Therefore it would appear to be safer in expending a greater sum on a good shearling than on a good lamb. The shearling is made. Its bad qualities will be showing at that age, if it possesses any, whereas the lamb has to grow, and in growing he may not develop as desired. Likewise, there are some who believe that ram lambs beget more twins than older sheep; but there is no reliable evidence to prove this. So many factors enter into the composition of this question that individuality of the sheep and season must be of more importance than age. However, for old ewes it may be considered a good plan to use a lamb or shearling for the fact is that they are possessed of greater vigor than old rams.

With regard to the number of ewes which can be served, it is not a good plan to overdo a lamb with a greater number of ewes. Fifty, as a rule, should be the outside figure, and if the lamb is intended for show purposes the next season, half the number would be plenty. Shearlings can comfortably manage up to eighty ewes, though older rams, of course, would require to have a reduced number.—Henry G. Robinson, in Live Stock Journal, England.

Market Receipts.

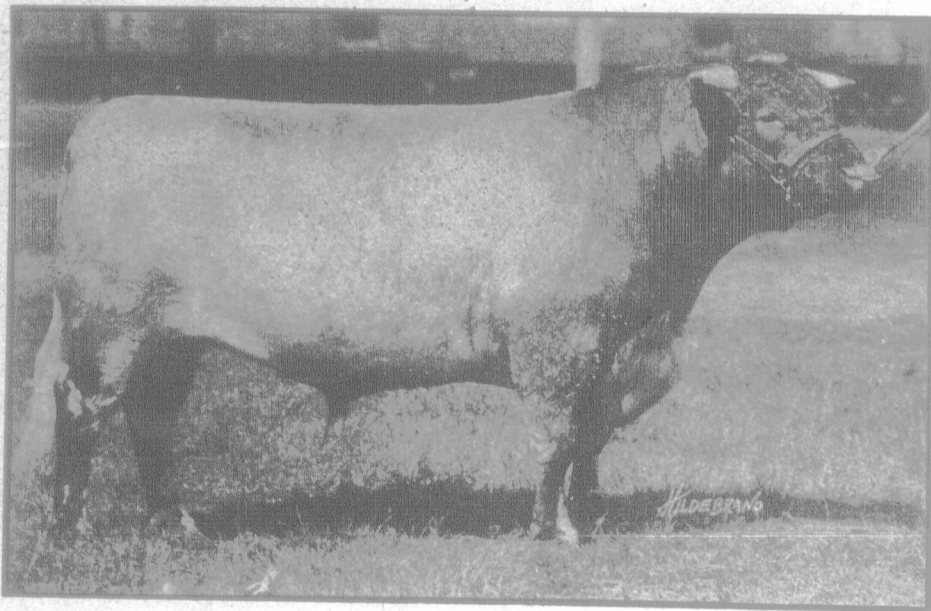
Except when direct control is placed on a commodity the law of supply and demand is the ruling factor in price setting. If there is a heavy run of cattle or hogs on the market the tendency is for it to be more bearish than when there is not sufficient stock to meet the demands. At certain seasons of the year the price of hogs in particular takes a slump but in a few months recovers considerably. This occurred in pre-war days

were received at Toronto in August, compared with 19,524 a year ago. The July shipment was even heavier. Taking these figures into consideration together with the law of supply and demand it is but the natural trend of markets for prices to lower and in all probability we are on the way to a lower price basis as regards farm products. That the prices will drop to a pre-war basis is inconceivable unless labor and all commodities drop to the same level. It is certain that three dollar a hundred oats, twenty-five-dollar a ton hay, and ninety dollar a ton oil-cake or other concentrates cannot profitably be fed to mediocre stock that does not command top prices. It is time to cull out the poor stuff and concentrate labor and feeds on the top notchers. This applies to all classes of stock and necessitates careful attention to young and growing stuff so that it will acquire the maximum size and weight in the minimum of time. The uncertainty in markets will be more acute during the reconstructive period than during or before the war. If farms are to be kept up then live stock must be bred, reared and finished, but let it be good live stock. Too much second grade stuff has been consuming our feeds and taking up our time. It is impossible to get into good stock all at once, but there is no time like the present to begin weeding out the culls and laying the foundation for the production of market toppers. With the increase of population home consumption of meats and cereals will increase and if quality stuff is produced the demand for it in other countries will be greater. Help our market receipts grow, but let there be more in the top grades and less in the grades of lowest prices.

Parasitic Diseases of Sheep.—Con. Lung Worms.

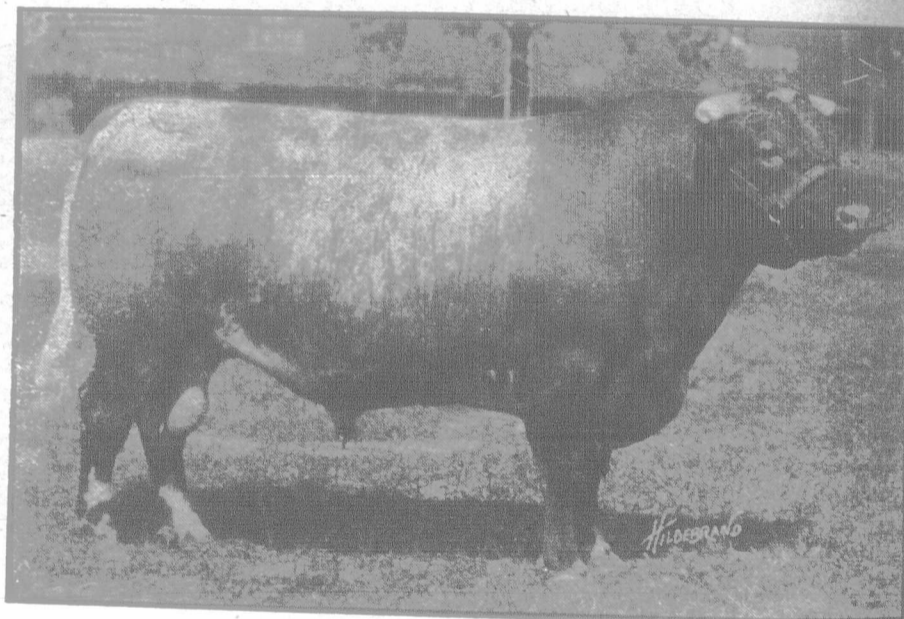
Small, reddish-brown worms, (*Strongylus filaria*) less than an inch long and about as thick as a fine thread causes a disease in sheep, known as Hoose, husk, or verminous bronchitis.

The life-history of the parasite is not definitely



Gainford Supreme.

Senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull at London for H. McGee, Toronto.



Escana Champion.

Senior and grand champion Shorthorn bull at Toronto for G. Gier, Walfermar, Ont.

flesh in the horse and cattle breeding world will hide a multitude of sins, wool and the manner in which it is trimmed often make an animal look far from what it actually is. Therefore, careful handling is essential, for the eye can be quickly misled.

The three things the butcher makes for in a fat lamb are the neck, back and tail. A scraggy neck, razor-edge back and a clothes-line tail should be avoided at all costs. The neck and tail should give the hands something to grip, while the back should be broad and firm, with ribs which are well sprung. Other points to attend to are well-developed thighs and good chest.

Coming to the wool, this must receive more attention in the future than it has in the past. In some breeds extreme fineness of quality seems to have been the aim, but it should be remembered that fineness at the expense of quantity is neither good for the sheep nor for the breeder's pockets. Those fleeces which are dense provide the sheep with a protection against wind, rain and snow, whereas, on the other hand, the scanty and open fleeces subject the animal to adverse weather conditions, and, at the same time, the rain, instead of running off the fleece, soaks through to the skin, and thus trouble begins by the sheep catching cold, which, in turn, is responsible for losses in a flock. With regard to the quality it is important that this should be even all over the body. In some breeds there is a tendency for the wool on the thighs or breeches to be coarse and hairy-like.

In recent years the ram lamb seems to have come into its own for use in a flock. Sometimes one is justified in wondering as to the wisdom of this. There has been a revival in cattle-breeding spheres of using the old sire which has proved his worth. Why can there not be an extension so far as sheep-breeding is concerned? Some may well ask. So far as pedigree sheep are concerned, it has been proved over and over again that wisdom is on the side of those who use a mature sheep, and this is especially true of longwooled breeds. The use of ram lambs has undoubtedly increased early

to a greater extent than during the war, when supply did not keep pace with the demand for meats. It was generally expected that on the cessation of war prices would drop on most commodities. That the live stock branch of the farm would be affected and not the feed never entered the mind of most people. Crop shortage curtailing the supply is responsible for feeds remaining on a war time basis.

High feed prices and lowering stock prices are not conducive to the heavy feeding of live stock. If there was a graded price for stock the year round on the basis of a staple feed the market undoubtedly would be more evenly supplied.

When prices commence to drop the tendency is to rush every animal near fit to market thus causing an over supply. Producers are sometimes to blame for a heavy drop of the market. Of course in the fall the spring litters of pigs are ready for slaughter and cannot be held profitably beyond a certain weight; packers taking advantage of this are blamed and possibly rightly so, for deliberately planning a lower price in order to add to their profits when the retail market is at high ebb. Thus farming is somewhat of a gamble. The tiller of the soil is not in a position to set prices; he produces and takes what he can get. If little is produced the world over prices are high; if production is above normal prices decrease. The uncertainty of prices is one thing which curtails production and so keeps the necessities of life high for the consumer.

At this time of year it is natural for hog prices to be on the descending scale, as receipts are high. According to the market reports issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture 26,807 hogs were sold on the Toronto market in comparison with 17,662 in the same month a year ago. In the West, however, receipts were not half what they were in 1918. With sheep the receipts were heavy, there being 25,486 head as against 14,333 in August 1918. Cattle are being moved off the pastures earlier than usual and 27,978

known. Some investigators claim that the worm deposit their ova in the air passages of the infected animal and the embryos are expelled by the sneezing of the patient or in the faeces. They can live in several intermediate hosts, such as the angle-worm, and when a sheep or lamb drinks water in an infected locality, the parasite, after being swallowed, finds its way to the air passages, where they pass through another life cycle very rapidly.

Symptoms.—The evidence of this ailment are more pronounced in lambs than in older animals, and depend largely upon the number of parasites present. First, there is a well-marked anemic condition, the skin becomes pale and dry looking, this condition is called, "paper-skin." The bronchial tubes and lungs soon become involved which is evidenced by a short, hacking cough. The patient rubs his nose on any hard substance and breathes with difficulty. Later on diarrhoea sets in, the animal becomes very weak, staggers around until it falls and expires.

Treatment.—When the lungs are involved treatment is useless. If the parasites are confined to the trachea (windpipe) the injection of about 60 drops of oil of turpentine or gasoline into the trachea may cause their death and expulsion.

Preventive treatment is far more satisfactory than curative. The healthy animals should be separated from the diseased and kept in non-infected quarters on high ground. Infected pastures should not be grazed for about two years. The disease is usually noticed in the fall following a wet summer.

Stomach Worms.

This is a very serious ailment in sheep, especially in the young. Another member of the strongyles, the *Strongylus* conditions, causes this trouble.

The life-history of this parasite is also not definitely known. It is commonly supposed that the ova are voided with the faeces of the infected animals, other sheep swallow them either on grass or in water, and thus

in August, compared with shipment was even heavier. Consideration together with and it is but the natural lower and in all probability price basis as regards farm will drop to a pre war labor and all commodities is certain that three dollar a ton hay, and ninety other concentrates cannot stock that does not come to cull out the poor stuff feeds on the top notches. of stock and necessitates and growing stuff so that size and weight in the uncertainty in markets will be destructive period than during are to be kept up then and finished, but let it be second grade stuff has and taking up our time. good stock all at once, but to begin weeding out the for the production of increase of population home cereals will increase and if the demand for it in other Help our market receipts in the top grades and less in

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become infected. The parasite evidently prefers a cool, damp place, and experienced observers have noticed that the infection is usually acquired around shade trees where the lambs play during the heat of the day. On desert ranges or on sandy or ash soil, very little trouble is noticed.

Symptoms.—Those who have had experience with the ailment readily recognize the symptoms. Along in July or August the infected animal begins to hang back from the rest of the flock, there is well-marked lassitude, inappetence and general unthriftiness. Emaciation becomes noticeable, the walk is hesitating, the wool becomes harsh and rough and the lamb becomes very weak. Later the patient staggers about, a swelling appears on the lower jaw between the angles, and the visible lining membranes of the nostrils, mouth, etc., are pale and the skin dry and somewhat like parchment. Death may occur in from two weeks to two months, depending upon the severity of the attack.

A post-mortem examination reveals the presence of clumps of reddish-brown worms, about half an inch long and the size of hairs, living in a brownish liquid, in the lower part of the fourth compartment of the stomach.

Treatment.—When treatment is adopted in the early stages it is generally reasonably successful. All suspected animals should be isolated in a corral. The apparently healthy ones should have a change of pasture on high, dry ground.

Allow no food but plenty of water for 24 hours to those to be treated, then give to each ordinary-sized lamb $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil to which is added 4 oz. 8 tablespoonsful of fresh cow's milk, older and larger animals to get doses on proportion to size. Repeat the dose every evening for 3 days, allow food in 4 to 5 hours after giving each dose. Very weak lambs may

be fed more frequently and if necessary, a stimulant given. Ten days after the last dose has been given the same treatment should be commenced.

Preventive Treatment.—Consists in keeping sheep off infected pastures. Frequent changes of pasture generally acts well, but where this cannot be done and no high, dry, non-infected pastures are available it would probably be wise to cease endeavoring to raise sheep.

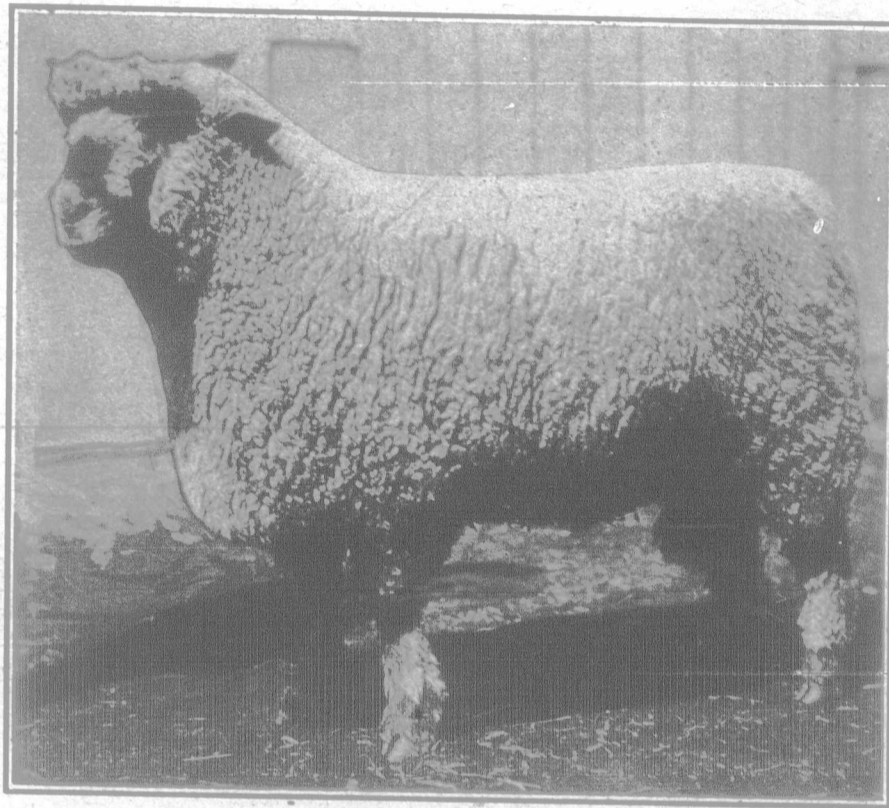
WHIP.

THE FARM.

Illustration Farms and What They Are.

Farmers by now are fairly well acquainted with the term experimental farm and realize the type of work carried on. Thousands of farmers feel sufficiently informed on the subject of experimental or "model" farms, as they are rather unfortunately styled, that they keep away from them altogether, believing that it is impossible for a farm operated by the Government to be run under actual farm conditions. In this they are right to a very considerable extent at least, and so the experimental farm is gradually assuming its proper place, that is, a farm where methods of performing various kinds of farm work are tried out and particularly where many varieties of farm crops are tried out side by side so that those most suitable for the district or province may be determined. But of late years there has been more or less of a demand for another type of farm that would be operated under actual farm conditions and be supervised in some form or other. These have been advocated for each county or each township in the province by those who believe in them and would call them demonstration farms. The idea of such advocates is that it is impossible for the experimental

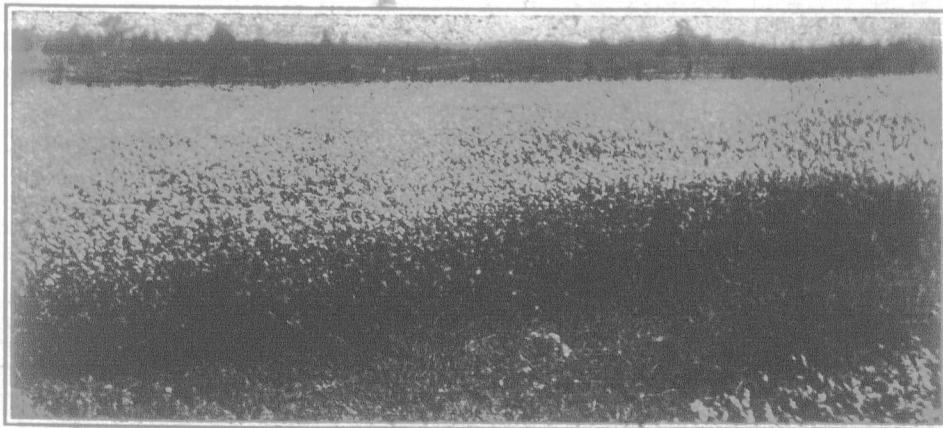
farms as now constituted to experiment for all the varying local conditions. They are expensive to maintain and never pay their way so that it is always impracticable to have very many of them in one province. They can, however, do a very great deal of excellent work with crops of all kinds in originating new varieties suitable to the general climatic conditions and in testing out varieties already on the market; thus eliminating all but four or five varieties of each kind of crop grown. But which one of the five will the individual farmer grow? This is a much more local matter and generally it is not possible for the officials to say definitely which of the five varieties will do best in each particular county. Therefore the cycle is still incomplete. We can start with the farmer's problem and take it through the experimental stage in a central institution and, perhaps, by various other means employed—such for instance as the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union—get



Two-shear Oxford Down Ram.
Champion at Toronto for Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater.

the information back nearly to the farmer's own local conditions. But we still lack those facilities whereby the individual farmer can actually see what the results are of doing a thing in two or more different ways, under conditions that he himself must face.

Only a few days ago a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" spent two days in the county of Dundas, where for a few years a new idea has been quietly tried out. While two days is far too short a time to make up one's mind upon a question of this kind, we do feel justified in believing that a long step has been taken toward discovering the missing link in so-called agricultural education so far as field crops are concerned. We feel this particularly because whereas farmers have felt that they could not afford to copy the methods of the experimental farm, that serious and very pertinent objection is, so far as we can see, entirely removed where the illustration farm idea is put into practice. An illustration farm differs radically from a demonstration farm. The latter attempts to demonstrate to the



Buckwheat as a Smother Crop.
Tried on an illustration farm to destroy couch grass. Courtesy, Com. of Conservation.

farmers things which the Department of Agriculture thinks are better than those which the farmers are actually putting into practice. The illustration farm, on the other hand, is a farm where varieties or methods of growing crops which are said to be better than those actually followed in the community, are tried out under local conditions so that every one can see what happens and then adopt the method that proved most successful if they wish. No one tries to prove at long range that a variety that will yield 60 bushels in Essex county,

will do the same in Prescott. A few of the ring leaders are placed on exhibition side by side under the same conditions and the one best suited to the locality actually proven out under the eyes of every farmer who lives there.

A very natural question to ask now is "who gets paid for doing this work and can the methods followed on these farms be copied economically by the neighborhood farmers?" In the county of Dundas, the Commission of Conservation, which was appointed some years ago by the Dominion Government, to take stock of Canada's natural resources and determine how best they can be utilized, is responsible for the trial of the illustration farm idea. The work is directly in charge of F. C. Nunnick, Agriculturist for the Committee on Lands, which is a part of the Commission and is headed by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. We do not for a moment favor seeing this work carried on permanently by such a Commission—which is not even connected with the Dominion Department of Agriculture,—because if the idea is valuable, it represents work which is distinctly a part of the work of the provincial Departments of Agriculture. Farmers do not want to be preached at by more than three or four government bodies at once and this maximum has already been reached. It is time to concentrate the best of the work now done under as few heads as possible. But this, while of vital importance is more or less aside from the question. One of the most important things about the sixteen illustration farms which Mr. Nunnick is supervising in Dundas, is the fact that they are just ordinary farms, belonging to good public-spirited farmers who are not bound down in any way and who are not priding themselves that they are practicing any philanthropy upon their neighbors. None of them receives a single cent of cash from the Government so they are not in a position to practice anything as illustration farmers that they could not otherwise do. They do not look to themselves as leaders in the community and they may not even be the best farmers. They are, however, men who are willing to try out a suggestion offered from time to time by the supervisor, for the benefit of themselves and their neighbors. If the supervisor wants to see if alfalfa will be successful in the locality he furnishes the farmer with enough seed for an acre or less free of charge. The same has been done with oats, barley, corn, potatoes and clover and in return the farmer agrees to confer and advise with the supervisor from time to time as the latter may visit the farm; to allow meetings to be held there occasionally; and to keep the different varieties grown, separate, and record the yields received. All told, it might be possible for a farmer to receive \$60 or \$70 worth of seed in a year, but he does not get something for nothing unless it is his final knowledge of what has proven best for the community.

At present, O. A. C. No. 72 and O. A. C. No. 3 oats are being tried out along with other varieties grown in the neighborhood. Bailey, Golden Glow, Salzer's North Dakota and White Cap Yellow Dent corn for silage, O. A. C. No. 21 barley, Grimms alfalfa, Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler potatoes, from Northern Ontario. Old Ontario and New Brunswick are all under examination, while lime has been used, buckwheat and rape as in smother crops for couch or twitch grass have been tried as well as fertilizers of different kinds and varying amounts for corn, potatoes and grain crops. Corn has been tried after sod and after corn, alfalfa and sweet clover have been grown for seed and red clover grown quite extensively for seed. The farmer and the supervisor consult where possible about when to put the corn in the silo, whether the red clover seed is ready to harvest, whether to treat the seed for smut, and whether it would be better to use seed of this variety or that. The farmer can accept any suggestions or not as he likes, but he agrees to give a fair trial to any seed supplied.

What of the results? Have there been any? Any results that we could judge were very ordinary and yet very surprising. In the first place the illustration farmers themselves appeared well pleased, and glad to see the supervisor when he came around. Their farms were just ordinary farms on which certain varieties and methods were being tried out. We learned too, that nearly all of them could sell for seed all of their crops, the seed of which had been supplied them. Meetings are frequently held in the field where certain crops are grown and these are always well attended. All these things seem to augur well for the popularity of the idea and that is certainly the point that counts. Farms of this kind should properly be supervised by Agricultural Representatives of the Department of Agriculture and would, we believe, afford him one of the best possible opportunities of doing the greatest service to the farmers at the least possible cost.

Harvesting Clover Seed.

There is every indication that red clover seed will be scarce and expensive next spring. The supply on hand was well cleaned up last spring, and the clover not being a particularly good catch reduces the acreage for seed this fall. Under these circumstances any one having a field which will yield even a small amount of seed might advisedly cut it. Some fields are now ready to cut, as indicated by the brown heads. In order to ascertain whether or not there is sufficient seed to warrant going to the expense of harvesting, rub a few heads in the hand and notice the amount and quality of seed obtained. If there is prospects of even a half bushel per acre it is worth cutting. Some cut the same as hay, leaving the clover in the swath. The mower and horses going over this shell some of the seed. To avoid this a tight-bottomed wood or metal table may be attached to the cutting bar, and a man walking

behind can pull the clover off and out of the way of the mower. It can be left in a windrow to facilitate gathering when dry. The first two or three rounds may be tiresome to the man pulling the clover off the table, but it does not take long to get onto the knack of doing it.

The clover must be left a few days to dry, and then a solid-bottomed rack is preferable to a salt bottomed for drawing, as there will be less loss of heads. Every care should be taken to prevent loss, owing to the scarcity of seed and the price.

Threshing is best done in frosty weather. The seed can be separated from the head much easier than if the weather is damp and mild. The work is done with a clover huller, a machine designed to remove all the seed and to leave it clean. If you have a reasonable stand for seed save it.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Water Jacket and Cooling Defects.

The function of the cooling system is to keep the cylinder cool enough to prevent excessive burning and destruction of the cylinder oil, and is not to keep the cylinder absolutely cold. The water leaving the jacket of a fully loaded engine should approximate 160 degrees F. in temperature with gasoline engines, and approximately 200 degrees F. with kerosene engines, although these temperatures are often exceeded with hopper cooling.

While an engine is more efficient at higher temperatures than those given, the lubrication places a practical limit beyond which it is not safe to go. Running with a cold cylinder not only reduces the efficiency by throwing away useful heat but also causes the condensation of tarry products of combustion, which sooner or later will interfere with the ignition or gum up the piston rings resulting in a power loss through the loss of compression.

Destruction of the oil through overheating means rapid wear of the piston rings and cylinder, and this is a fault that must be remedied as soon as it becomes evident.

An overload on an engine is one cause of heating, especially if of the air-cooled type, and if the load is not removed in time will result in a scored cylinder or a stuck piston.

When a cylinder becomes hot enough to cause smoke to issue from the open end, or to cause oil on the jacket to evaporate, or to burn the paint, the engine should be stopped immediately and the cause determined before it is started again. The smell of hot paint is usually a sufficient signal that something is wrong, even if the scraping and scratching of the dry piston does not attract attention at an earlier stage.

The immediate remedy is to increase the cooling water supply, or to increase the supply of lubricating oil; on an air-cooled engine, the load should be removed and the engine allowed to cool. Do not under any consideration pour a large volume of cold water into the jacket of an overheated engine, nor pour cold water on the ribs of an air cooler.

An overheated cylinder generally causes Preignition, through the carbon deposit on the combustion chamber, or piston head, becoming incandescent, and igniting the charge before the proper time. Preignition becomes evident from pounding and thumping noises in the cylinder, and is certain if the engine continues to run and pound after the ignition current is broken or turned off. Preignition nearly always accompanies an overheated, air-cooled cylinder.

Preignition sometimes occurs only when the engine is pulling a heavy load, and entirely ceases when the load is thrown off. This trouble is due to the fact, that the cylinder is so cool at light loads as to condense the deposits in the combustion chamber, and is so overheated at full loads that the deposit is kept continually incandescent. Removal of the deposit is the only certain remedy in any case of preignition, although the trouble may be checked, and sometimes entirely stopped by injecting a little kerosene oil into the cylinder from time to time, and reducing the temperature.

A tight piston may be caused by an overheated cylinder or may cause overheating by its excessive friction in the cylinder bore. In either case it makes itself known by a deep, heavy pound, that is often mistaken for preignition. If the ignition circuit is opened, the engine will stop immediately, if the pounding is due to a tight piston.

The following list will give the principal causes and remedies for overheated cylinders in the order in which they are most likely to occur, and all investigations as to the cause will be made easier and quicker if followed in the order given.

- Closed Supply Valve in the water line will prevent water from reaching cylinder. This is due to carelessness, but is a very common cause of trouble.
- Retarded Ignition.—Always advance the spark as soon as the engine is up to speed; never under any condition run with retarded spark on full load.
- Overload on Engine.—Either reduce the load, or increase the amount of water supplied to the jacket and increase the oil feed. Air-cooled engines should have the load removed, or stopped, and allowed to cool off. An overloaded engine is indicated by a full open governor, by a fit-and-miss engine taking all explosions without intermission, or by the engine stopping altogether after straining and pulling. These symptoms

are usually accompanied by hot bearings and a slipping belt.

An overloaded engine is far from being economical with fuel and wears the bearings rapidly under the increased strain. Oval cylinder bores are rapidly developed in overloaded engines.

(d) Poorly Adjusted Carbureter.—A mixture either too rich or too poor is slow burning, and hence is a cause of overheating as it remains in contact with the cylinder walls for too long a period. Should this be the cause of the trouble, adjust the carbureter or mixing valve. An over rich mixture causes black smoke at the end of the exhaust pipe, too much gasoline will cause a two-stroke cycle engine to "four cycle," or to fire only every other revolution.

(e) Lubrication.—Lack of oil, or a poor grade of oil will cause overheating because of the increased friction of the piston. The only remedy is to increase the quantity of oil fed to the cylinder, taking care not to go to the other extreme and flood the engine. A dry piston produces a wheezing scraping sound which develops into a hammering or knocking. Excessive oil produces a dense cloud of yellowish white smoke at the end of the exhaust pipe. If the smoke comes in distinct puffs from a multiple cylinder engine it indicates that only one cylinder is being overfed; if in a continuous stream you may be certain that all of the cylinders have an oversupply of oil. Poor oil or oil of low fire test evaporates rapidly in the high temperature of the cylinder, and consequently has but little lubricating value. Feed good oil and plenty of it. See that none of the oil pipes or ducts are clogged with dirt or gum, and that the oil pump is in working order. Oil cups often get out of adjustment, become clogged or chilled by draughts of cold air. Use only gas engine cylinder oil, of which there are several good makes. Never use vegetable or oil of animal origin, such as palm oil, tallow, or sperm oil.

(f) No Water.—See that the reservoir, tank, or well is full of water, and if the thermo-syphon or natural circulation system, without a pump, is used; see that the water in the tank or radiator covers the discharge pipe coming from the cylinder. If this pipe projects above the water level, or is not covered by water, no circulation can take place and consequently the cylinder will overheat. If forced circulation is used with a pump, be sure that the suction pipe from the pump is under water.

(g) Scale, or Lime Deposits in Jacket.—Overheating caused by deposits of scale or lime in the jacket is one of the most common causes of an excessively hot cylinder. When hard water containing much lime is heated, the lime is deposited as a solid on the walls of the vessel forming a hard, dense, non-conducting sheet. When scale is deposited on the outside of the cylinder walls it prevents the transfer of the heat from the cylinder to the cooling water, and consequently is the cause of the cylinder overheating. Besides acting as an insulator or heat, the deposit also causes trouble by obstructing the pipes and water passages, diminishing the water supply and aggravating the trouble.

Scale interferes with the action of the thermo-syphon system more than with a pump, as the pressure tending to circulate the water is much lower. Whatever system is used, the scale should be removed as often as possible, the number of removals depending, of course, on the "hardness" of the water.

Large horizontal engines are usually provided with hand holes in the jacket, through which access may be had to the interior surfaces on which the scale collects. Under these conditions the scale may be removed by means of a hammer and chisel.

The scale may be softened by emptying half the water from the jacket and pouring in a quantity of kerosene oil, the inlet and outlet pipes being stopped to prevent the escape of the oil. The engine should now be started and run for a few minutes with the mixture of kerosene and water in the jacket; no fresh water being admitted during this time. After the mixture has become boiling hot, stop the engine and allow it to cool; it will be found that the scale has softened to the consistency of mud, and may easily be washed out of the jacket.

The work of removing the scale can be reduced to a minimum by filling the jacket with a solution of 1 part of Sulphuric Acid and 10 parts of water, allowing it to stand over night. The scale will be precipitated to the bottom of the jacket in the form of a fine powder and may be easily washed out in the morning.

If the jacket water is kept at a temperature above 185 degrees F. the amount of scale deposited will be nearly doubled over that deposited at 160 degrees F.

Wash out sand and dirt occasionally, a strainer located in the pump line will help to keep the jacket clear and free from foreign matter.

If a solution of carbonate of soda, or lye, and water are allowed to stand in the cylinder, over night, the deposit will be softened and the work with the chisel will be made much easier.

If a radiator is used (automobile or aero engine) the deposit can be removed with soda, never use acid, lye or kerosene in a radiator or with an engine with a sheet-metal water jacket.

(h) Obstructions in Water Pipes.—Poor water circulation may be caused by sand, particles of scale, etc., clogging the water pipes, or by the deterioration of the inner walls of the rubber hose connections. Sometimes a layer of the rubber, or fabric of the hose may loosen from the rest and the ragged end may obstruct the passage.

A sharp bend in a rubber hose may result in a "kink" and entirely close the opening.

The packing in a joint may swell, or a washer may

not have the opening cut large enough, either case will result in a poor circulation.

Sediment is particularly liable to collect or form in a pocket, pipe elbow, or in the jacket opposite the pipe opening. Oil should be kept off of rubber hose connections as it will cause them to deteriorate rapidly, this may finally result in water circulation troubles. Rubber pipe joints between the engine and the radiator or tanks are advisable as they do not transmit the vibration of the engine, and hence reduce the strain on the piping. A strainer should be provided in order to reduce the amount of foreign material in the water.

(i) Radiators.—A clogged radiator will give the same results as a clogged jacket, with the exception that the steam will issue from the radiator if the circulation is not perfect.

If the radiator becomes warm over its entire surface it is evident that the water is circulating, the temperature being a rough index of the freedom of the water, of the interior condition of the surfaces. A leaking radiator may be temporarily repaired with a piece of chewing gum.

Should the radiator be hot and steaming at the top and remain cold at the bottom for a time, it shows that the water is not circulating and that the jackets on the cylinders are full of steam. Such a condition usually is indicative of clogging between the bottom of the radiator and pump, between the pump and bottom of cylinders, or of a defective pump.

Thermo-syphon radiators are more susceptible to the effects of sediment and clogging than those circulated by pumps.

A radiator may fail to cool an engine because of a slipping or broken belt driving the fan, or on account of a loose pulley or defective belt tension adjuster. Keep the belt tight. The fan may stick on account of defective bearings.

Radiator may be air bound, due to pockets or bends in the piping holding the air.

See that the drain cock is closed so that no water can escape from the circulating system.

(j) Evaporator Tanks.—Always clean evaporator tanks thoroughly before filling with water for the first time, as solder pellets, oil, metallic scale and dirt are liable to lie at the bottom of the tank.

Galvanized iron tanks have caused trouble by clogging the circulating pipes with a white gelatinous jelly-like substance (an oxide of zinc) that is so nearly transparent as to be passed over, by the casual observer. Should any of this deposit be found, it would be well to wash the interior of the tanks with vinegar or dilute hydrochloric acid, thoroughly rinsing out the tank after the application of the acid.

Evaporator tanks are usually operated on the thermo-syphon system without pumps, on small engines. A pump should always be used with engines larger than 25 horse-power.

To obtain the best circulation the bottom of the tanks should be set above the bottom of the engine cylinder.

Carefully wash out piping with gasoline when erecting engine in order to remove all grease and dirt.

The water in evaporator tanks will boil under full load, and the tank should not be filled more than three-fourths full of water to avoid slopping.—From Gas Engine Troubles and Installation.

Engine Fuels.

Question 1. As a prospective purchaser of a farm tractor I would like some information about fuel.

2. My understanding is that to insure complete combustion it is necessary to admit a certain amount of water with the mixture when kerosene is used, also that without water the engine will soon "pound" and carbon up very quickly.

3. Salesmen of a certain tractor which is supposed to use kerosene equally as well as gasoline, state that they get complete combustion by means of a superheated manifold between the carburetor and the cylinder. They say nothing about the water but insist that nothing is gained by using kerosene, as it takes double the quantity of gasoline and quickly fouls the engine.

4. Another point is the matter of speed with the two fuels. Does not kerosene work better in a slow speed engine (below 1000 R. P. M.) than at greater speeds?

5. Is it possible to have one carburetor so adjusted to handle both fuels?

S. B. H.

Ans.—1. The two common fuels for gas engines to-day are gasoline and kerosene. The former was used almost exclusively until a few years ago when it was found that kerosene would under certain conditions of engine design and care in operation, work very well. Since then great progress has been made in adopting the design of gas engines to the use of this fuel, so much so, that at present we find it in very general use, and many operators of tractors and other forms of engines, are getting good results with it and saving some money, as it is cheaper than gasoline.

Gasoline and kerosene, both are petroleum products, but the former is a lighter liquid being distilled from the crude oil at a temperature of from 70-140 F., whereas kerosene is heavier, being distilled at about 300 F. Hence kerosene is not volatile at ordinary temperatures and it is this difference chiefly that renders it so much more difficult to burn successfully in gas engines than it is to burn gasoline. Other differences are, that it is slower to warm up, has more carbon, contains more heat units, and weighs more per gallon than gasoline. When used efficiently in an engine it will give more power per gallon and greater efficiency than gasoline.

2. The injection of a little water into the cylinders

is a very general practice to-day when kerosene is used as fuel. It is believed that the water aids combustion by making the mixture more homogeneous so that it burns uniformly when ignited, it prevents pre-ignition which causes the "pounding" referred to in the question, and hence the engine runs more smoothly and quietly, generates more power, and it keeps the cylinders clean of carbon deposits, and it may assist some in cooling the engine. There are some designs of engines, high compression ones, that can burn the kerosene successfully without the water.

3. I would be strongly inclined to think that this particular tractor is not at all designed particularly to burn kerosene, and for that reason the salesmen discredit the use of kerosene. The matter of a super-heated manifold in itself is not enough to warrant it as a kerosene engine. Since most tractors now use kerosene is certain proof that there is something to be gained in its use, but a special design of engine is necessary, and it is quite evident that these people haven't gotten the special designs as yet.

4. Kerosene is better adapted to low speed engines, such as tractors, for the reason that it is a slow evaporating fuel.

5. Yes. This type is quite common, and there are many designs of such a carburetor. A striking feature of most of the designs is that the operator can conveniently switch from one fuel, say gasoline to another, kerosene say. The engine may be started on gasoline and when well warmed up a change is made to kerosene. Space will not permit a full discussion of the various types here.

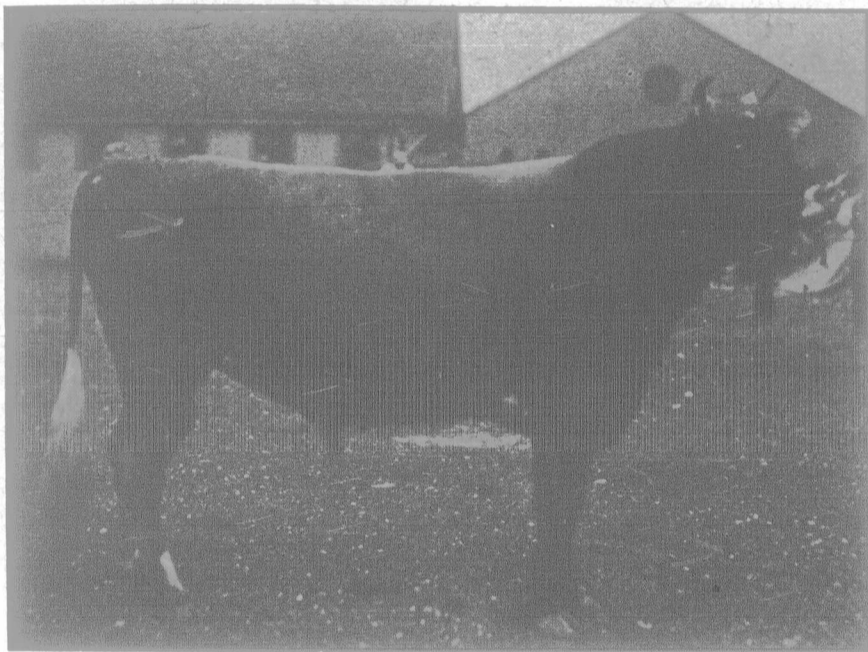
the Antipodes and the Argentine, and arrivals have practically ceased. Only limited supplies may be expected from Canada this year and certain purchases have been made in the United States, where stocks are large and prices high. Some relief may be forthcoming later in the autumn, when larger supplies of Colonial will probably become available. The authorities are buying butter wherever they can, but prices are at an awkward level. It would be interesting to know whether Siberian butter will be available next summer, but everything in Russia is extremely conjectural."

Improving the Grade Herd.

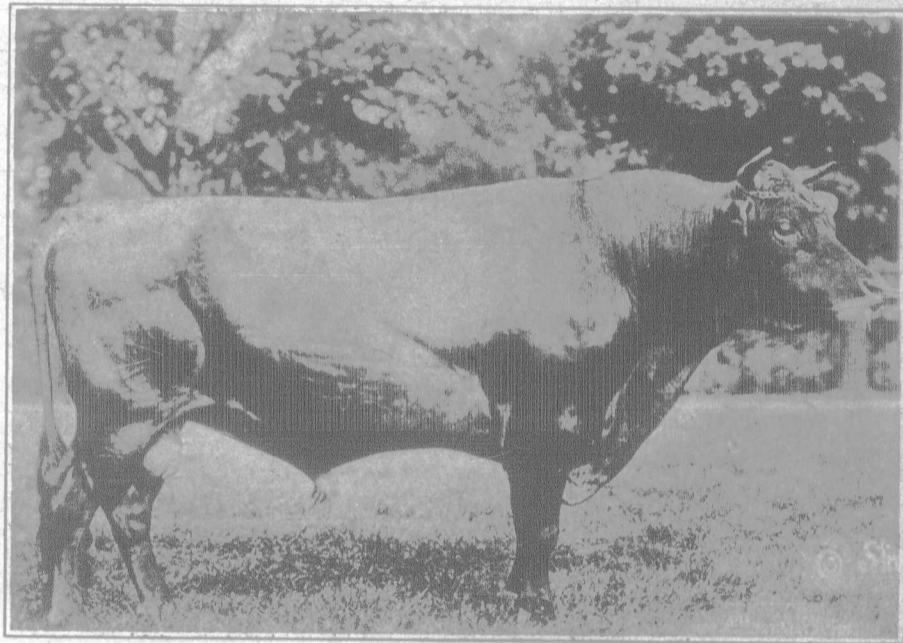
The percentage of pure-bred cattle in most countries is relatively small, and this is true also of Canada, where the most of the milk produced comes from grade or scrub cows. It is for this reason primarily that the average milk production per cow is so low, running not over 4,000 pounds per year, according to the most reliable figures. This amount is ridiculously low and is indicative of heavy losses from thousands of animals that annually produce less than the average quantity. Even this average is probably low because in the county of Oxford in Ontario, one of the very best dairy counties in all of Canada and where the cattle are undoubtedly superior in breeding and production to those of almost any other similar area, the production per cow for the year ending April 1, 1918, was shown to be less than 4,700 pounds per cow on 437 farms. This is shown by accurate farm survey figures which show the average

Jerseys, and grade Holsteins will be mixed up together, and all may be bred to a Shorthorn bull if that bull happens to be the nearest one. How can a dairy herd that is worth the name ever be built up under such circumstances. It is far better to make up one's mind in favor of a certain breed and, if it is impossible to get pure bred, get good grade cows of that breed. Perhaps it will be possible to include one or perhaps two pure bred. Many men do this. They may have 30 grade cows to begin with but when they have to dispose of one they get a good type of pure-bred in her place. Perhaps with only this one or possibly by the addition of another pure-bred—and always of course, with the aid of a pure-bred bull—they gradually increase the proportion of pure-bred females in the herd, turning off other grade cows as each crop of pure-bred heifer calves grows to maturity. Other men have been signally successful in increasing the quality of their grades by merely breeding to a good pure-bred sire and keeping for the herd only the best heifers from the best producing cows. One man whom we have in mind has done this consistently now for 15 years, never buying a cow in all that time; but to-day he has practically a 10,000 pound herd. Breeding, feeding and weeding are what have counted with this man.

We have heard it said that it costs no more to feed a good cow than a poor one. Farmers know better than this. It does cost more by as much perhaps as 25 per cent., but if it costs \$60 to feed a 3,500 pound cow and \$75 to feed a 7,000 pound cow, it is easy to see that even though it costs more to feed the 7,000 pound cow, she is infinitely more profitable than the other one. In-



King Lear.
Junior champion Jersey bull at London for J. Pringle, London, Ont.



Sybil's Gambogo.
Jersey bull which sold for \$65,000 at E. Butler's sale at Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

THE DAIRY.

The cows in milk might advisedly be kept in the stable on cold, wet nights of early fall.

Consider individuality and breed character as well as milk and fat records of the ancestors of the next bull you buy. Remember that the herd will be no better than the sire used.

Sixty-five pure-bred Friesian cows and heifers, sold recently by auction at the semi-annual dispersal of the Inwood herd, owned by Miss Guest of Dorset County, England, brought an average of \$365 per head. Top price of the sale was \$2,200 for a 2-year-old heifer. "Inwood" is the home of the late Montague Guest, for many years master of the Blackmore Vale Foxhounds and a horseman of national fame.

Two August sales of Friesian cattle in England show that the big prices for the Black-and Whites are not abating in that country. Forty-six head from the herd of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Harrison, Burton-on-Trent, sold for just over \$1,100 per head; two bulls selling for \$5,000 each; one aged cow for \$2,100 and seven cows and heifers bringing from \$1,200 to \$1,750 each. The day following this sale 33 head of Friesians owned by Percy G. Smith, Coventry, were sold by auction and brought an average of \$940 per head, top price being \$1,550 for a 4-year-old cow.

A review of the butter situation in Great Britain as given in a report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch is contained in the following paragraph: Dealing with the butter situation in Great Britain, the London Grocer of Sept. 6th says:—"There is no prospect of the butter situation being relieved for some time to come. There is a shortage of supplies in Europe. Export from France and Holland is prohibited, except that from the latter country it can be done to some extent under license. As usual at this period of the year, there is decreasing production in Denmark, and while other countries are receiving certain quantities from this source, next to nothing is going to Germany owing to the very severe depreciation of the currency in that country. Scarcity of freight delayed shipments from

price received for milk to be \$2.19½ per hundred while the gross receipts per cow from milk sales was \$103. It is a simple matter, therefore, to calculate the average production of milk per cow in Oxford county. We would expect the average for this county to be at least 1,000 pounds higher than the average for the province and higher still than the average from coast to coast. To go but one step further, the figures from this survey show clearly that if the average were only 3,500 pounds per year, the total receipts per cow would be required to pay for the cost of feed alone, leaving probably 25 per cent. of the total cost of milk production to be met from the sale of farm crops or other lines of live stock. In other words it is clearly evident that there must be thousands of cows throughout the country that are being kept at a loss and a loss too, that is directly proportionate to the amount of hard work that is thrown away on them.

We can easily see that improvement in our dairy herds is imperative if the average production of milk per year is to be a profitable one. How is this improvement to be brought about? Pure-bred cattle are desirable purely because they are more economical, but dairymen rarely have the capital and for this reason seldom find it practicable to start out with a pure-bred herd. But everyone can select what he thinks to be the breed best fitted for his locality and the form in which he markets his dairy products and begin with fairly good grades of that breed, using a pure-bred bull. It is a poor commentary on the intelligence and business instinct of farmers that the scrub bull has been allowed to last so long, for it is indisputable that no greater menace to the dairy industry exists to-day than the scrub bull. He stands for retrogression rather than progress and the man who allows an animal to run with the cows just because he is a bull is saving pennies to lose dollars. There is far more truth than fiction in the saying that a good bull is half the herd while a scrub bull is 90 per cent. of it. There is absolutely no sense in trying to become a good feeder or to get together a herd of good cows if their value as breeders is altogether destroyed by a poor sire. Needless to say, the sire should be of the same breed as the cows. If the cows are grade Holsteins, it would be folly to expect to build up a high-grade herd by using an Ayrshire bull.

Here is another point worth some consideration. In a great many farm herds no two cows are of the same breeding. Grade Shorthorns, grade Ayrshires, par-

creased production per cow is a good means of increasing the profit in dairying.

Considerations in Feeding Dairy Cows.

Undoubtedly the primary consideration in the feeding of dairy cows is that of the cow herself. By this we mean that to feed most successfully and economically, the first duty of the feeder is to study the individuality of the cow. The best herdsmen are those who are able to tell when she is satisfied with her feed, when she is enjoying her meals and when she would respond to a change of diet. Close study at feeding time is necessary in order that one may gauge the capacity of the cow to make use of feed economically. Profits from feeding operations depend on one's ability to select the proper feeds and to use them wisely. To do either one of these things well, one must first know the cow well.

To feed well, it is necessary to appreciate as fully as possible why feed is necessary, or, in other words, what use we expect the animal to make of her feed. Of course, the cow must be fed to keep her alive, but this use of feed is relatively unimportant from the standpoint of profit. No one but the Humane Society would knowingly feed a herd of cows merely to keep them from starving; there are other reasons for feeding, and ones that encourage the dairyman to feed a great deal more than merely a maintenance ration. The young and immature animal must be fed so that it will develop plenty of bone and muscle; in short, the frame work of the future mature animal must be provided for and this requires much more than merely enough feed to keep it alive. The cow that is carrying a calf must be able to provide for the development of that calf, and hence requires much more than enough for her own existence. Similarly, the cow that is giving milk regularly and in fairly large quantities gives off from her body each day very considerable quantities of solids as well as much larger quantities of water; and both water and solids must be returned to the cow in the form of feed and drink, over and above the quantity required merely to keep her alive. For instance, some cows when milking freely give as much as 100 pounds of milk per day. Of this about 87 pounds are water, and the remainder is made up of about 3 pounds

of fat, 3.5 pounds of protein, 4.5 pounds of sugar, and about a pound of ash or mineral matter. Each day, therefore, this cow gives off from her body, in the form of milk, about 85 or 90 pounds of water and 10 or 15 pounds of actual solid matter which must reach her in the form of feed before it can be transformed into the constituents of milk. To determine how these solids can be secured in the milk pail in largest quantity and most profitably is the real task of the feeder. Then, too, there is the dry cow to consider. She is presumably mature and does not need much feed to build up the framework of the body, and she may be already receiving enough to grow the young calf she is carrying, in a satisfactory manner. She is giving no milk and so needs no extra daily supply of feed to supply milk solids. She does, however, need extra feed with which to make some gain in flesh because it is well known that cows calving in good condition are likely to last out better and maintain milk yields for a longer period. Thus the feeder must be prepared to feed for increased weight, as well as milk, reproduction and maintenance.

Different kinds of feeding materials, such as protein or nitrogenous matter, carbohydrates, fat and ash or mineral matter, can be combined in the form of various grains, hays or concentrates to produce rations that will be satisfactory for any of the purposes mentioned above. These materials are, in fact, the excuse for using the different kinds of feeds that are used, some being more liberally supplied with protein than others, although deficient perhaps in carbohydrates, fat or ash. Thus when we feed rolled oats and cottonseed meal, or bran and chopped oats, or clover and silage, or any two or more kinds of feed to the same cow we are really combining the protein, carbohydrates and other feeding materials so as to make a ration that will, in our judgment, be most economical. We do not feed all oil cake because this feed does not contain all the desirable feed materials in the necessary proportions.

Rations must, therefore, for the reasons given above, be balanced. But most feeders do this balancing more or less unconsciously or from long experience. They know, for instance, that the dairy cow is a specialist in making use of large amounts of roughages, and that her various stomachs and her cud are given her for this particular purpose. They know, too, that these roughages, such as silage, roots and hay, while desirable for feeding in large bulk, contain much more carbohydrates in proportion to protein than do concentrated feeds such as oats, bran, oil cake or gluten feed. Years of experience have shown them that the two kinds of feed must be adjusted to the proper proportions for different purposes. Thus, the balancing comes as a result of experience in most cases, and rightly so, but it is possible to get a proper balance without experience, provided one knows the chemical analysis of the various feeds. It can be worked out on paper in a scientific way, and very often practiced feeders would find it to their advantage to do this occasionally.

But merely to say that 100 pounds of oats contains 12.4 pounds of protein whereas, 100 pounds of rye contains only 11.8 pounds of protein is not sufficient because even so, the rye is more digestible than the oats and 100 pounds contains 9.9 pounds of digestible protein, whereas there are only 9.7 pounds of digestible protein in 100 pounds of oats. Even then the story is not told because the cows may not like the rye and they may like the oats very much. Here we are dealing with palatability, the factor in feeding that, among human beings, makes some people prefer limburger cheese to olives. The dairyman may have cows that can use large quantities of feeds very economically, but if he feeds them musty hay or other feeds that they do not like, they will not eat nearly as much as they can make use of.

Next we have the question of succulency to consider, and this is something that a ration scientifically balanced from figures only, might go astray on. None of us would care to make a whole meal on dry soda biscuits, even though we could get a drink occasionally. When we eat potatoes we usually like gravy or butter or some creamed vegetables to go with them. Similarly cows like green corn much better than dry fodder, and everyone knows how much they appreciate corn silage and roots. Succulent feeds such as this add palatability to the ration, besides exerting a laxative effect and stimulating digestion.

Cows in milk need about four times as much water as when they are dry and farrow, according to some experiments that have been conducted. At the Geneva experiment station, New York, it was found that for every pound of milk produced, cows need about 4.6 pounds of water, either in feed or drink, and Henry and Morrison say that in general, dairy cows should get about 100 pounds of water each per day. This is sufficient to emphasize the need for plenty of water, and it should be needless to add further that the water should be pure and fresh. It should not be ice cold in winter, but the cooler it is in summer the better under ordinary conditions.

The cost of a ration is also a very practical consideration, and as most dairymen need to supplement the home-grown feeds with some purchased concentrates to secure additional protein, this consideration is very important. Feeds at present are extremely high, and the feeder who is marketing his milk at a stated price must contrive, by judicious buying and intelligent feeding, to produce milk at enough less than the selling price to leave a reasonable margin, or lose money. This last factor, the price and choice of purchased feeds is by no means the least important for, by injudicious selection, much of the gain from intelligent feeding may be lost.

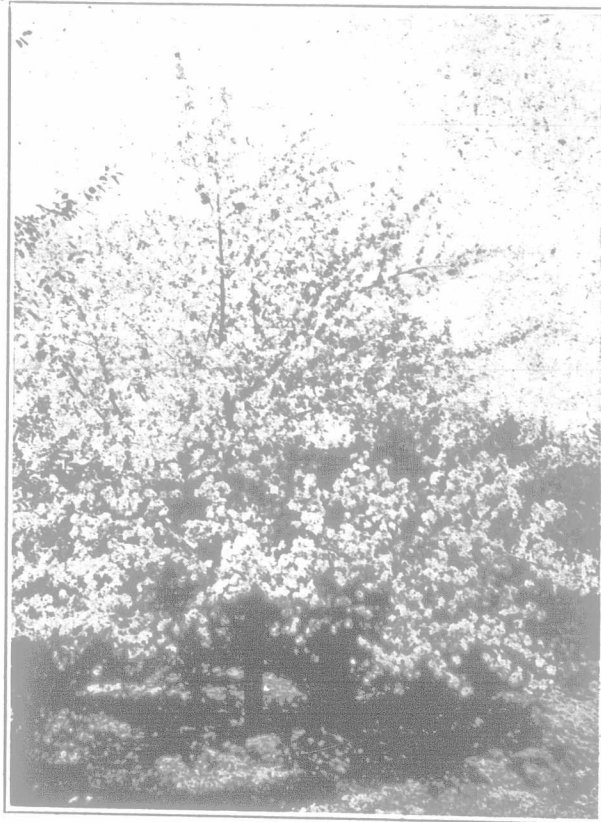
HORTICULTURE.

The Northern Ontario Plant Breeding Station.

Situated on the Industrial Farm, near Fort William, Ontario, is a Plant Breeding Station which stands as a horticultural light to the settlers living beyond the tried and known districts of Old Ontario. Here in the heart of New Ontario there is being developed a variety of fruits, vegetables, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., that will be to the settler what the Northern Spy and



Greenhouse and Plant Breeding Station.



Transcendent Crab Tree in Bloom.
Photographed near Fort William last spring.



Nursery at the Plant Breeding Station.

other standard varieties of fruits and vegetables are to the farmer in the long-settled counties of this Province. The possibilities of the Hinterland are being unwrapped and the hardy fruits of other lands, where the climate is similar to that of New Ontario, are being introduced and made to feel at home. A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" visited the Thunder Bay District during the summer, and while at Fort William spent several profitable, as well as interesting, hours with the Plant Specialist, W. R. Leslie, who is in charge of the Plant Breeding Station. Just as the settler clears away bush and timber and breaks new land so must the investigator of the North work in an uncharted field, for beyond what the native vegetation of the

North reveals there is little on record to guide one in the task of finding or producing suitable varieties for the vast territory from Ottawa north and west to the eastern boundaries of Manitoba. It was of the future we were thinking when we visited Mr. Leslie in his field laboratory, when we discussed with him the known possibilities of New Ontario, and when we listened to the interesting story of how the hardy native plants are being crossed with something a little more tender but of better quality in the hope of creating new varieties more suitable to the climate and the palate of the consumer.

New Ontario has a future, and he who creates or discovers something that will make that future more pleasant and prosperous for the settler will have accomplished something well worth while. The tree fruits and berries hardy in that part of Ontario do not on the whole, compare in variety or lusciousness, with what may be found farther south. The Plant Specialist's task is to improve the horticulture of that part of the Province by breeding more palatable yet hardy strains, introducing new varieties and by being constantly on the lookout for the variations of promise wrought by a change in fertility of the soil or in cultural methods.

NATIVE TREE FRUITS AND BERRIES OF IMPORTANCE.

New Ontario is not destitute of fruit or berries by any means. There is already growing wild the foundation for a good horticulture that will meet the needs of the settler and farmer. Nature's greatest horticultural gift to Northern Ontario is the Canada plum (*Prunus nigra*). This fruit grows in abundance and in very marked variety. Some are little larger than good navy beans, and some are fully one and a half inches long. The variety of flavor and of color is proportionately nearly as great as that of size. The red cherry is found attaining a diameter of nearly one-half inch. It has excellent flavor and its sprightly, somewhat acid nature makes it a very desirable source of jelly-making. The color of this fruit ranges from yellow to deep red and almost black. The choke cherry varies in size and in "chokiness," and is worthy of culture for a period until its possibilities are unfolded. The Saskatoon-berry is found in three different species and is worthy of study under cultivation. In the wild state we found it very plentiful and a valuable asset to the district. The high-bush cranberry affords material for the making of tasty jellies, and a garden is enriched by containing a few bushes. Of the small fruits, the currants, gooseberries, red raspberries and blackberries are all of sufficient promise to warrant experimentation, and they along with selected wild strawberry may well lend blood for the developing of new varieties especially adapted for New Ontario culture.

OLD ONTARIO VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR THE NORTH.

The writer was interested in knowing just how far one would be safe in introducing the varieties commonly found in Old Ontario. In regard to this, Mr. Leslie gave us the following information:

"There is a wide range of conditions in the north, and although many varieties of commercially-recognized apples do well around Sault Ste. Marie, the number of varieties which merit wide planting in the North are few. In Rainy River District, the Duchess, Charlamoff, Antonovka, Wealthy and Hibernal are being grown with considerable success. In Thunder Bay District the Transcendent crabs do splendidly, and Hibernal, Duchess and Antonovka are sufficiently adapted to be recommended for planting in the home garden. In Kenora District crab apples bear well. With plums, it is well to limit general planting to the wild forms and to varieties developed therefrom, such as Cheney, Aitkin, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, Major, etc., Sand cherries thrive. Most of the small fruits are worthy of a trial, but the tender varieties such as Cuthbert, Raspberry and most varieties of blackberries offered by the trade need winter protection, and hence are not to be generally recommended."

HOW IT IS DONE.

The primary work undertaken was and is to learn what fruits, vegetables and ornamentals, now available in the trade, will thrive in Northern Ontario. The next step has been to comb the wilds for the horticultural specimens of promise, propagating these with the object of taking advantage of any variation pointing to improvement and using the best of these indigenous plants with the best-adapted domestic strains in breeding up a hardy pomology and satisfactory horticulture for the vast regions of the northern and western parts of the Province. More than that, the hardest varieties of fruits obtainable are introduced and crossed on native stock to get an excess of hardiness. The hardest sorts are crossed on others somewhat less hardy, but of superior qualities otherwise, with the object of getting a compromise in the two desirable features—hardiness and quality. The seeds of the best obtainable hardy apples, plums, cherries and wild fruits are planted generously so as to develop a list of varieties indigenous to the country. Horticultural and experiment stations in the Northern States are drawn on freely, and thus a stock of their best material is secured and for which seedlings and selected native fruits of promise are given in return. Trees of the apple, pear and plum are being tested out with different systems of culture which embraces varying amounts of wind protection, different spacings, associating them with forest trees, protection from sun scald by interplanting with bush fruits and planting closely in rows running north and south. The Dominion Horticulturist is assisting the work very generously, and is supplying hardy materials introduced from Russia and Asia, and also the best hardy material which has been produced at Ottawa by cross-breeding. "Excess of food tends to variation," and it is expected that some of the native

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EARLY AND LATE VEGETABLES.

The coolish, uniform, moderately-moist summer season gives weather conditions most favorable for the growing of the different cool-season plants. Thus the different root crops, as turnips, beets, etc., grow with the finest quality, and head lettuce and other salad plants do especially well. In fact, conditions are such that all of the vegetable crops except those classed as the long, or warm-season crops such as corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, etc., attain higher quality in the northern parts of Ontario than in the lower and old parts of the Province.

There is a possibility, too, that the Northland will contribute to the seed supply of the parent districts for the stock obtained in the North increases the yield and hastens the date of maturity of the crop grown from it in Old Ontario. This has been demonstrated very thoroughly in regard to potatoes, but vegetables have the same peculiarity which may be taken advantage of by gardeners who cater most profitably to an early market. The Plant Specialist informed us that spinach seed matures well and is not troubled with blasting from intense summer heat, and moreover, produces crops which are ready for use a very considerable period in advance of that from seed grown to the south. Peas are grown without the annoyance of the pea weevil and produce bountiful crops. Northern grown turnip, cabbage, radish seed, and the seed of the different kinds of flowers seem to possess greater vitality than that matured in Old Ontario.

The complexion of New Ontario twenty-five years from now will depend to a large extent on the use settlers make of this Station. It is there for the benefit of the men and women who are making homes under climatic conditions different, in some respects, from the older-settled districts of Canada. They will need local advice, and the Station is there for that purpose. For the present, Mr. Leslie says it will be best to depend chiefly on the various small fruits, bush and cane fruits, native plums, sand cherries, crab apples and the few varieties of standard apples of proven hardiness, and seedlings raised from northern-grown apples. As new varieties of greater merit and of equal or more suitability are developed they will be made available for general distribution.

Fall Plowing in the Orchard.

After the apples are harvested there is generally a slack time when orchard plowing can be done to advantage. Experience has indicated that shallow plowing is advisable in orchard practice and that it is unwise to go deeper than five to six inches and that the area close to the base of the tree should not be plowed deeper than three to four inches. There is as a rule little cultivation after the first of July, and from that time on even if cover crops are not grown, a natural growth of some sort will have been made. This growth when turned under affords practically as good mulch as if left on the surface, and the fact that the ground has been loosened up tends to prevent as deep freezing as if left compact, for the more compact the soil the deeper will frost penetrate it. Where root killing of trees is liable to occur, it may be wise to leave the cover crop mulch undisturbed as it assists materially in holding snow and as a result will give better cover than if plowed in the fall. Other than this there does not appear to be any disadvantage in plowing as to possible winter injury from frost killing. The great advantage is that a certain amount of work is out of the way for next spring and should the spring be unfavorable for working land, the discing may be delayed much longer than it would be wise to delay plowing. Early orchard cultivation is of prime importance, and as it is usually necessary to plow once to work under accumulated vegetation, this should as far as possible be done in the fall thus facilitating early spring work and hastening bacterial activity the next spring.—Experimental Farm Notes.

POULTRY.

Inside of the Poultry House.

The inside equipment of a poultry house is just as important as the building itself, because, no matter how well ventilated or lighted the house may be or how roomy, if the nests, dropping boards and other necessary equipment are not of good quality and well arranged, part of the value of a good house is lost.

Simplicity is one of the first things to be desired inside the house. Elaborate contraptions may be all very well if one can afford them, but cleanliness and saving of labor are much more important. Any equipment that can easily be kept clean is much better than another kind that is likely to become dirty under ordinary care. Dirt breeds disease and a healthy flock is a prime requisite in poultry raising. To this end, therefore, all, or nearly all, of the poultry conveniences and appliances within the house should be movable. If they can be taken outside occasionally and cleaned, this is desirable. Everything should, where practicable, be built so that there are few cracks where lice or mites can hide and so that when the house or equipment is disinfected, the solution can reach every part where vermin can hide. It is a good idea also to have the fixtures raised off the ground wherever possible so that the chickens will have the floor space to themselves.

Occasionally, where the pens are crowded, this feature will make quite a difference in the amount of room available. The more birds that can be kept in houses of a certain size the lower is the cost per bird for housing.

Perches or roosts are a very important part of the inside equipment. Poultry naturally roosts at night in elevated places as everyone knows, but the lighter breeds will roost much higher if given an opportunity, than the heavier ones. Even the heavier breeds should not be allowed to roost on the floor, but should be provided with perches at least a foot or so off the ground. The warmest part of the house is the part farthest from the front and it is best, therefore, to put the roosts at the back. Moreover, the back of most farm poultry houses is the lowest and it is most convenient to have the roosts there where they are less in the way of anyone entering the pen and where it is usually too low for anyone to work. Birds need more roosting space in summer than in winter, but this also depends of course, upon the size of the birds. Generally speaking, a hen of the lighter breeds such as a White Leghorn needs about eight inches of perch room. Plymouth Rocks will require an inch or two more while heavy breeds such as Brahmas or Cochins will require a foot each. On cold winter nights they will crowd closer together and probably will not occupy all of this room, but they need some extra room to enable them to get up on perches. Two by two inch scantling makes good roosts, but must be supported every few feet. If wider scantling is used the narrow edge should always be turned up and the two top corners rounded off so that the birds can cling easily to the perches. Dressed lumber should be used so as to secure smooth surfaces where mites cannot hide. Moreover, the perches themselves should be movable and preferably about eight or ten inches above the dropping board so that a hoe can be used under them easily. Sometimes perches are merely laid into notches cut in strips fastened along the inner wall and can be removed one by one while in other houses all the roosts are connected together and the whole is hinged so that it can be pulled up for cleaning purposes.

Roosting closets are sometimes constructed in long houses to prevent drafts. These closets are merely partitions every twelve or fifteen feet along the perches, which extend from the back of the house to about two feet past the roosts. In very cold weather and where open front houses are used, drop curtains can be used to shut off the closet from the rest of the pen. In mild weather, however, such curtains should not be used or the birds will become too tender.

Dropping boards are the most sanitary and convenient method of taking care of the manure under the roosts. These are merely platforms under the roosts which are supported on the floor by legs, or can be hung from the roof by wires. They should be constructed of matched lumber so as to make a smooth upper surface and the boards should run at right angles to the perches so that it will be easy to clean off the droppings with a hoe.

Nests are of many different kinds but if the hens are expected to lay clean eggs and lay them in the nests, the latter should be good. Hens naturally make their own nests in a somewhat darkened place but as they become domesticated they will lay in any good nest supplied them. Nest eggs are good sometimes because they encourage the hens to lay in one place and they also tend to relieve the crowding in the nests. The number of nests necessary is determined by the number of hens in the flock during the heavy laying season.

There should be one nest to every three or four layers; this will be plenty. Nests should be constructed so that they are (1) large enough, (2) darkened, (3) easily accessible when the eggs are gathered, and (4) movable. The hen feels more protection in a darkened nest and moreover, she will not be so likely to remain so long on the nest, or to develop the habit of egg eating. The larger breeds will need fairly large nests; about 12x14 inches but if the nests are too large, two or more hens, crowding into the same nest may cause egg breaking. Nesting material should be renewed frequently and the nests thoroughly cleaned because it is here that lice and mites will be found first. Trap nests are desirable where individual egg records are desired and where they will be visited frequently and regularly, but for the average farm flock, good smooth boxes, not too large, or nests made from planed lumber are most satisfactory. Where the dropping boards are properly constructed, and high enough from the floor the nests can be located under them so that the birds can enter from the back and the eggs removed by means of a small hinged door in front.

Every hen house should be provided with a broody coop at one end of the perches or suspended from the roof. This coop should have a slatted floor so that the hens cannot squat down. Capacious dusting boxes are also necessary, because a frequent dust bath is as necessary to the health of the birds as a water bath is necessary to other animals. The dust used should be very fine, since it is designed to kill lice and must be of such a nature as to penetrate the pores of the parasites. Sunlight should shine on the dust box and litter or foreign matter should be kept out of it. Sifted coal ashes, sand and loam mixed together in equal parts, with a small amount of kerosene oil added, makes a good dust. Grit and shell should also be in front of the birds all the time and may be fed very conveniently from small double-compartment hoppers, that can be hung on the wall. Small drinking vessels are also necessary and should be raised above the floor on a small platform where the birds can stand while drinking. The type of drinking vessel may vary widely but the object should be to keep pure, fresh water constantly before the birds.

Self feeding hoppers for dry mashes are also highly desirable as they save a great deal of labor. Where

whole grains are fed from hoppers the birds do not get sufficient exercise. Troughs for feeding wet mashes should be constructed so that the feed cannot become dirty by reason of the birds getting inside them.

FARM BULLETIN.

Members Anxious to Return to Party Wars.

The past week at Ottawa has shown how eagerly some members have awaited the day when they could return to party politics with all its succession of accusations and stormy debates. Some people can be Liberal, Conservative, or Unionist, apparently, and believe sincerely that they are right, without losing any sleep over the fact that they haven't had a chance for four years to wallop the other fellow over the head. On the other hand, there are those who seemingly live to fight political battles; and the more mud they can sling in any one scrap the better politicians they consider themselves. An honest attempt to correct dishonest practices in politics will always be looked upon with favor by the majority of the people, but when the subject is made the excuse for bitter and unscrupulous attacks upon the opposite party, any virtue that the original action may possess is lost to all intelligent voters. Both sides always have their firebrands, and the present House is no exception. If it isn't race, it is religion or past party history; and if none of these offer a reasonable ground for attack, bitter personalities are indulged in.

The occasion during the past week was a demand from D. D. McKenzie, House leader of the Opposition, for an investigating committee before which the Opposition guarantee to prove widespread switching of the soldier vote during the election of 1917. Mr. McKenzie said, in fact, that "It is generally believed in this country; and we will prove it if we get a committee, that soldiers were told if they would not vote as told by their officers they would be immediately sent to the trenches, where likely they would be killed, and where some were sent and killed. That is what I mean, and that is what I will prove." This was in the midst of a very heated and acrimonious controversy with Dr. J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, who had the floor. They stormed at and threatened each other until, if it had not been in the House of Commons, the situation would have been amusing. The cause of the debate was a telegram in the hands of Mr. McKenzie, which is purported to have been sent by Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, under date of November 30, 1917, and reading as follows: "Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield, or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be. Charge Union Government Committee." It will be easy for anyone to imagine the kind of accusations that would follow the discovery of such a telegram by any Opposition, and they have all been made. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who followed Mr. McKenzie, did not recall sending the telegram, but said that Sir Robert Borden had never received it. He appeared quite willing, however, to allow anyone to think he had sent it, claiming that it was quite within the law for the Government to utilize soldiers' "votes at large" wherever they would do the most good for Union Government. The essence of the Minister's explanation is shown by the following paragraph quoted from his speech: "Had there been a method by which those men who had not lived in Canada but were none the less British subjects and fighting in our army, could have been allotted to a constituency fairly or reasonably or with propriety, that would have been better, that would have been far better. But there was no method, and the two alternatives were these: To disfranchise them altogether or to give them a vote in this manner. Their number it is very hard to estimate. I have asked the opinion of him who had to do with the election chiefly, of the general returning officer, but it, and the estimate he makes is that there were about from ten to twelve thousand persons, men who enlisted mostly in the United States, who were British subjects and enrolled in the Canadian Army, but who had not resided in Canada and who consequently came within the terms of section 3 of the Military Voters' Act and were known as voters at large in that election."

We have no desire to detail the events of the debate. Mr. McMaster, Brome, claimed that the honor of the Ministry was at stake; Jos. Archambault, Chambly and Vircheres, took four solid hours to prove that soldier votes had been used against him at the last election, and he spent most of his time reading evidence given in an enquiry granted him by the Government at that time. Dr. Michael Clark eloquently resented the bringing up of this matter at all and, speaking from the middle benches, he maintained a middle course with the most marvelous agility, darting all the while, sharp jabs to the right and left. Doctor Edwards got up to fight—and he did. He always does. The debate is not yet closed and will come up again.

The next most interesting event occurred on Thursday when, after considerable juggling and two divisions, Bill No. 2, respecting Thanksgiving Day, was given a six months' hoist by a vote of 78 to 73. This bill had a very irregular career through the House. It was given two readings and reached Committee, from whence it was returned to the House amended so as to read November 11, instead of the second Monday in November. When up for third reading Mr. McMaster,

Brome, moved that it be returned to Committee with instructions to restore it to its original form. Upon division this amendment carried by a vote of 76 to 66. The House went into Committee, did as it was told and reported back for third reading again, when Dr. Michael Steel, South Perth, moved the six-months' hoist, which carried upon division by 78 to 73. Fourteen members, Messrs. Blair, Calder, Clark (Red Deer), Cronyn, Green, Griesbach, Hocken, Hughes (Sir Sam), MacLean (Halifax), Mewburn, Morphy, Myers, Rowell and Sifton, voted for the original bill and for the six-months' hoist, a proceeding which it is difficult to understand. Their votes against the hoist would have carried the original bill by a majority of nine. However, the bill is hoisted.

On Friday, September 19, the Board of Commerce was under fire when the bill to fix the salaries of the Commissioners was up for consideration. All the criticism was very properly directed toward W. F. O'Connor, the talking Commissioner, who, since that time has apparently been short of breath, since his unwonted silence is quite noticeable. Nearly every member who rose to speak took a fling at him, and the total of ill-humor was considerable.

Following the approval of the Peace Treaty, a bill has been passed authorizing the necessary machinery for carrying out Canada's part of the Peace conditions, whatever they may be. Some discussion occurred, but not much of it was useful. No one thinks the session very important, but all are contributing what they can to the thirty-one days. The House ought to prorogue on Saturday, October 11, but what actually will be done is not a safe subject for prophesy. There is the civil service re-classification bill to come yet, and the Soldier's Civil Re-establishment Bill also, both of which will create discussion.

Inquiry Into Horse Racing Begun.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Royal Commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the subject of horse racing in Canada, particularly as to the necessity of permitting betting in connections with race meets and other questions connected therewith, with a view to ascertaining the nature by legislation necessary to protect the public and develop the horse breeding industry, held his first hearing at Ottawa, on Tuesday, September 23. Dr. Rutherford while now a member of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, was formerly Veterinary Director-General for the Dominion Department of Agriculture and later President of the Western Canada Live-Stock Union. He has always been very prominently connected with the development of live stock in Canada, and this fact doubtless led to his appointment as Royal Commissioner.

The hearing at Ottawa was the first of several planned by the Commissioner, others to take place at Montreal, Toronto and Windsor. The Canadian Racing Association, composed of six jockey clubs, are contending for the legalization of race track betting by legislation permitting betting on the races, claiming that horse racing is necessary to the development of the thoroughbred horse and that betting is necessary to provide money wherewith to make up purses and to draw crowds. Apparently the income of clubs is secured only from betting percentages and gate receipts. At the Connaught Park Jockey Club, under review at the Ottawa sitting, where a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was present, the "pari-mutual system of betting" is claimed to have been in successful operation for about two years prior to stopping of racing by the Dominion Government in 1917. By the pari-mutual system the common bookmakers are eliminated and the pari-mutual machines established after the French system, whereby, the club virtually becomes the stakeholder, for all bets placed during the races, deducting a stated percentage of all money passing through the machines for the upkeep of the club. In the province of Quebec, the law limits this percentage to 10 per cent., a figure which officers of the Connaught Club stated they had only reached once, and that in order to provide more liberal purses. It was further pointed out by evidence secured from the County Crown Attorney, the Sheriff, a judge of the superior court in Quebec and a detective of the Ottawa Police force that the race meetings held by the Club from 1913 to 1917 had had no noticeable effect for the worse upon the community.

Counsel for Social Service Council of Canada, with which the Canadian Council of Agriculture is affiliated, represented the interest opposed to race track betting and pointed out that race betting is an exception to the criminal code of Canada, made so by virtue of the Miller Act of 1911, which legalized the exception, thus setting race track betting apart from criminal offences such as operating common gambling houses, houses of prostitution or opium dens, all classed under the code as disorderly houses.

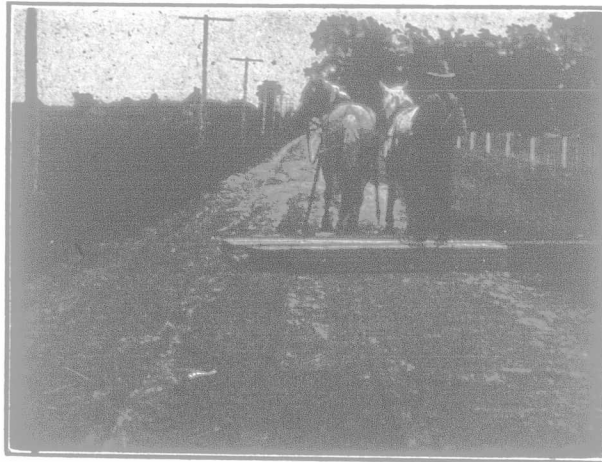
A point to the hearing was raised by counsel for the Social Service Council when he protested against the appointment of Dr. Rutherford as Commissioner on the ground that he was already prejudiced in favor of race track betting by the pari-mutual system, having so testified as a witness before the parliamentary committee investigating the matter before the Miller Act was passed in 1911.

Britain Resumes Collective Buying of Bacon.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Honorable Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, convened an informal meeting early in September to consider the marketing of Canadian bacon. At this meeting were present, the Minister, Deputy Minister and other officers of his Department, the Canadian packers and the two representatives of the British Ministry of Food charged with the purchase of Canadian and American bacon on behalf of the British Government.

It will be understood that the decision of the Ministry of Food to again regulate the marketing of bacon places Canada completely under the control of the British Purchasing Commission as regards outlet for its product, reduces to a minimum the premium of from ten to twenty shillings per cwt. over American bacon which Canada has been able to command under free trading, and subjects our markets to the decision of the British Government to get bacon prices down to lower



A Good Implement Which is Not Used Half Enough.

levels. Realizing the difficulty and gravity of the situation, the Minister asked and was successful in securing a full discussion of the question.

This meeting was followed by a second in New York on September 24, when the Live-Stock Commissioner and the Canadian packers again interviewed the representatives of the British Ministry of Food. The results of these two meetings may be summarized as follows:

1. Canada's outlet for her product, under a system of collective buying, by which orders will be apportioned amongst all the packers, is practically assured.

2. Fair prices have been agreed to covering the purchase of old product accumulated since control was imposed in August, and of new product available for shipment up to December next. Shipment is expected to begin early in October.

It is only fair to say that, as regards the bacon accumulated during the first month after the imposition of control, the packers have been obliged to take a sharp loss. All Canadians, however, who attended the meetings noted above are in accord that the British representatives took a gratifyingly sympathetic interest in Canada's position, and evidenced a desire to reach an eminently fair judgment in their decisions.

The Minister has charged the Live-Stock Branch with the task of ascertaining exactly what measures can be undertaken to provide quantities of cheaper feed of good quality for hog and cattle feeding.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Associated Press by which a daily Market News Service

will be given to all the papers of Canada through the medium of direct telegraphic report from the Markets' Officers of the Branch at the several Canadian stock yards. This will be further supplemented by regular telegraphic reports from the Buffalo, Chicago and St. Paul markets. The Branch is now in a position to provide a prompt, accurate and authoritative markets' service through reports from trained, competent officers, and it is hoped that the arrangement now concluded will be found to adequately fill a long-felt want.

In these notes and perhaps on other occasions, information will be found which may tempt hasty and injudicious action in the country, but we are going to "trust the people." For instance, were producers to rush large numbers of brood sows and unfinished hogs to market in the hope of forestalling a possible price decline, such a practice would absolutely defeat the efforts that are being made to establish and develop the business of the country. We believe, however, that farmers are entitled to the facts, and that if we give them our confidence we may depend upon their co-operation and good faith. We propose to endeavor, to the best of our ability, to put them in an increasingly better position, through our whole markets' news service, to form their own judgments, not only as regards their own business but as well upon national live-stock policy.

Live Stock Commissioner. H. S. ARKELL.

Milk Prices Temporarily Set.

At a sitting of the Board of Commerce, held in Toronto on Friday, Sept. 26th, an interim order allowing for a rate of \$3.10 per 8-gallon can, delivered at the dairies, was issued. This is effective for the period from October 1 to December 1. When the initial order, made by Mr. O'Connor, that no increase in price would be permitted inside of forty days pending an investigation, D'Arcy Scott, Secretary of the National Dairy Council asked for an interim increase; the matter was left in the hands of the Fair Price Committee, before which evidence was given by E. H. Stonehouse, Weston; President of the National Dairy Council; R. W. E. Burnaby, G. A. Putnam, J. E. Brethour, A. Leitch, D'Arcy Scott, John Hope of Newmarket, and John Newhouse, Snelgrove. After hearing evidence the Committee unanimously agreed that the Toronto price should be \$3.10 per eight-gallon can. The order is as follows:

"In the matter of milk prices in portions of Ontario. Upon reading the order made by the Board herein on the 16th day of September, 1919, and upon hearing the various parties concerned, and it appearing that with regard to the city of Toronto an arrangement has been made, by means of a representative local committee, as follows:

"That for the period of two months, ending 30th November, 1919, the wholesale price of \$3.10 per eight-gallon can of milk, delivered at the dairy in Toronto, may be made, and that the retail distribution price for that period may be 13 pint tickets for one dollar.

"The Board, therefore, orders that said prices shall not be deemed unfair or to include excessive profits, but reserves the right to declare that any higher price shall be excessive.

"That after the 30th day of November, 1919, application may be made for a declaration that the price is then unfair, at which time may be considered inter alia the then prices of animal feed and other costs entering into milk production. That the injunction contained in the said recited order be and it is hereby dissolved. That any person may at any time apply to this board by way of complaint against milk prices elsewhere in Ontario, notwithstanding this order or the dissolution of the said injunction."



Some Home-made Colony Houses for Chickens.

a

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 25.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,940	10,326	8,244	\$12.50	\$15.25	\$13.75	889	760	\$22.00	\$17.50	\$23.00	
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,956	2,283	2,055	10.75	13.25	14.00	1,225	924	8.55	17.00	15.50	
Montreal (East End)	2,998	2,462	2,108	10.75	13.25	14.00	1,815	1,240	10.55	17.00	15.50	
Winnipeg	8,405	13,575	7,520	11.25	15.00	11.50	763	384	8.11	12.00	11.50	
Calgary	6,535	4,409	2,598	9.75	13.50	10.00			7.81	9.25	10.00	
Edmonton	1,316	1,829	791	9.50	13.50	10.50	81	81	11.3	10.00	9.50	

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending		
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,831	4,739	8,403	\$18.25	\$19.75	\$19.25	12,082	8,295	14,733	\$14.00	\$17.50	\$15.65
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,563	2,697	1,193	18.25	20.25	19.25	7,052	4,053	3,761	13.00	17.00	14.50
Montreal (East End)	1,189	1,372	1,146	18.25	20.25	19.25	5,309	3,533	2,702	13.00	17.00	14.50
Winnipeg	1,032	1,433	979	17.50	19.00	18.00	2,022	856	3,950	12.50	17.00	13.00
Calgary	488	1,232	369	17.25	19.25	17.75	983	1,227	882	12.00		12.50
Edmonton	186	354	48	17.25	18.75	17.25	322	48	335	12.50	13.00	12.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

There was a further decline on cattle ranging from 50c. to 75 cents per hundred and prices were at the lowest level reached during the year. Good cattle declined to a greater extent than the common grades, the depreciation in prices on good steers and heifers being from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred since two weeks ago, while common cattle were selling only \$1.00 per hundred lower. Seventy-eight hundred cattle were on sale during the week, of which number forty-five hundred were on the Monday market. On Wednesday and Thursday trade rallied slightly and prices were a shade higher. Local abattoirs handled most of the offerings, but liberal shipments were made to United States points. Several loads of heavy cattle were on sale, and were hard to move at a decline of 50 cents to 75 cents per hundred. Several loads averaging thirteen hundred pounds each were sold at \$13, compared with sales at \$14.25 to \$14.50 two weeks ago. Choice steers of eleven hundred to eleven hundred and fifty pounds each sold generally from \$11.50 to \$12 per hundred, a few lots moved at \$12.50, while those of medium quality changed hands from \$9.50 to \$10.25. A loan of good western steers averaging ten hundred and fifty pounds sold on the Thursday market at \$12 per hundred. Butcher steers and heifers of good quality met with a fair inquiry from \$10 to \$10.75 per hundred, while \$11 was quoted on really choice quality. Good butchers changed hands at prices ranging from \$8.75 to \$9.50, medium from \$7 to \$8, and common from \$6 to \$7. Good bulls were in demand from \$9.75 to \$10.50, medium from \$7.50 to \$8.50, and bologna from \$6 to \$7. Cows have depreciated less than any other grade of cattle, \$10.75 being paid for a fourteen hundred pound cow on Thursday, and most of the choice quality stock moving from \$9.75 to \$10.25, good stock from \$8.75 to \$9.50, medium from \$7 to \$7.75, and common from \$6 to \$7. Canners and cutters were steady within a range of \$5.25 to \$5.75 per hundred. Several hundred head of stockers and feeders were shipped to country points on order. Good feeders can now be procured from \$9 to \$10 per hundred and good breedy stockers from \$7.50 to \$8.50. The calf market remains unchanged with choice veal from \$20 to \$22, good calves from \$18 to \$20, medium from \$13 to \$15, and common calves at \$9 to \$12.

Lamb receipts totalled twelve thousand five hundred head, and these met with a good demand at strong values. On Monday top lambs were quoted from \$12.50 to \$13, on Wednesday from \$13.25 to \$13.50, and on Thursday \$14 per hundred was paid in several instances. Sheep sold from \$7.50 to \$9.50 per hundred, according to weight and quality. Several decks of breeding sheep were shipped to country points, and cost the purchaser from \$10 to \$11.50 per head.

Hog quotations dropped 50 cents per hundred on Wednesday bringing fed and watered hogs down to \$17.75 per hundred, a decline of \$8 from the high-point of six weeks ago. Packers claim that prices are still too high to allow of profitable operation, and lower prices are predicted.

TORONTO					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	203	\$12.45	\$11.00-\$12.75	\$13.50					
STEERS good	642	11.21	10.25-11.75	12.50	95	10.75	10.75-	10.75	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	247	9.36	9.00-10.00	10.50					
STEERS good	434	10.13	9.50-10.50	11.50	166	10.25	9.00-10.75	10.75	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	897	6.86	6.00-7.75	9.00	237	8.00	7.00-8.75	9.00	
HEIFERS good	489	10.21	9.75-10.50	11.50	12	9.50	9.00-10.50	10.50	
HEIFERS fair	455	8.00	7.50-9.25	9.50	56	8.25	7.75-8.75	8.75	
HEIFERS common	422	6.27	5.75-7.25	8.00	173	7.00	6.00-7.75	7.75	
COWS good	297	9.64	9.00-10.25	10.75	45	9.00	8.50-9.50	10.00	
COWS common	954	6.85	6.00-7.50	8.50	227	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.50	
BULLS good	29	9.75	9.25-10.25	10.50	3				
BULLS common	137	6.69	6.00-7.50	9.50	710	6.00	5.75-6.50	6.75	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	467	5.30	4.75-5.75	6.00	216	5.25	5.00-5.75	5.75	
OXEN					6				
CALVES veal	889	16.50	14.00-19.00	22.00	184	14.00	12.00-16.00	17.00	
CALVES grass					1,041	8.25	8.00-8.50	8.50	
STOCKERS good	546	8.56	7.75-9.25	9.25					
STOCKERS fair	432	7.18	6.00-7.50	8.50					
FEEDERS good	228	9.78	9.50-10.25	10.50					
FEEDERS fair	56	9.03	8.50-10.00	10.00					
HOGS selects	6,410	18.00	17.75-18.25	18.25	1,353	18.00	17.75-18.25	18.25	
HOGS heavies					6				
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	275	16.19	15.75-16.75	16.75	181	16.50	15.00-17.25	17.75	
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	143	15.67	15.00-16.25	16.25	21	13.00	12.75-13.25	13.25	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	3	13.08	12.75-13.25	13.25	2				
LAMBS good	9,731	12.81	12.00-14.00	14.00	3,701	12.60	12.50-13.00	13.00	
LAMBS common	1,323	10.45	9.25-12.00	12.50	2,807	11.40	11.00-11.50	11.50	
SHEEP heavy	79	7.99	7.00-8.50	8.50					
SHEEP light	476	9.07	8.50-9.50	10.00	317	8.00	8.00-	8.50	
SHEEP common	473	5.83	5.00-7.00	7.00	227	7.25	7.00-7.50	7.50	

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 18, Canadian packing houses purchased 292 calves, 4,969 butcher cattle, 9,417 hogs and 11,515 sheep. Local butchers purchased 533 calves, 598 butcher cattle, 273 hogs, and 24,331 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 44 calves, 282 stockers, 336 feeders, 156 hogs, 159 sheep and 540 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 22 canners and cutters, 47 butcher cattle, 57 stockers and 52 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 18, inclusive, were: 232,836 cattle, 51,474 calves, 265,757 hogs, and 104,381 sheep; compared with 190,414 cattle, 45,828 calves, 243,192 hogs and 55,674 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

The total receipts on the two yards for the week amounted to forty-nine hundred and fifty cattle, thirty hundred and forty calves, twelve thousand four hundred lambs and twenty-seven hundred and fifty calves. In addition there were heavy shipments direct to the packing houses. Although there were very few cattle of good weights and quality, that class of stock moved very slowly and very few sales were made. On Monday the heaviest loads of steers were sold

on a dressed weight basis at \$23.50 per hundred. Two or three lots of fairly good steers averaging from ten hundred and twenty-five to ten hundred and seventy-five pounds per head sold at \$10.75 per hundred, but the balance of the steers offered changed hands below the latter figure, many sales being made from \$8.50 to \$9. The top price for good cows was \$10 per hundred. Prices on common cows and canners were, however, not much changed from the previous week, common thin cows selling from \$6.50 to \$7 and fair cows around \$8. Bulls remained about steady; light young bulls of inferior-breeding sold at \$5.75, and fair bulls from \$6 to \$6.50. Very common heifers sold from \$6 to \$7; medium quality stock was weighed up with light steers within a range of \$8 to \$8.50, and a few good heifers were sold at prices ranging up to \$10.50. There was not much change in the market for calves, grass stock selling from \$8 to \$8.50 per hundred, and good veals around \$16.

There were very severe cuts in the prices paid for lambs, due in part to very heavy offerings. At the close of the previous week, packers and butchers were contracting at \$13 to \$14 for delivery on Monday, while during actual trading on the Monday market the price paid for fairly good lots was \$12.50, and a top of \$13, while common

lots sold from \$11 to \$11.50 and very common stock at \$10.

Hog sales were made mostly at \$18 per hundred, off car weights, with an odd sale of very select hogs at \$18.50. Dealers predicted a further decline of 50 cents for the ensuing week, and a cut of \$2 per hundred on hogs weighing less than one hundred and fifty pounds off cars.

PT. ST. CHARLES—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending Sept. 18, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 767 calves, 104 canners and cutters, 519 bulls, 1,355 butcher cattle, 1,193 hogs and 3,028 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 88 calves, 29 butcher cattle and 733 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 18, inclusive, were: 32,224 cattle, 59,942 calves, 60,271 hogs and 38,019 sheep; compared with 32,851 cattle, 54,757 calves, 50,361 hogs and 27,286 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 18, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 644 calves, 2,090 butcher cattle, 1,004 hogs and 1,910 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 142 hogs. Shipments to United



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States points consisted of 411 calves, 46 butcher cattle, and 792 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 18, inclusive, were: 35,686 cattle, 43,410 calves, 41,802 hogs and 29,775 sheep; compared with 30,787 cattle, 40,988 calves, 32,092 hogs and 21,187 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg.

The feature of the week's trading was a fairly heavy movement of cattle across the border, on account of a 15 to 25 cent advance of the American market. The effect of this was a steady condition of trade throughout the week at unchanged values despite the fact that receipts of cattle were over eight hundred in excess of the numbers on hand during the previous week. During the latter part of the week receipts fell off considerably but there are prospects for heavy runs in the near future. Good heavy steers weighing over twelve hundred pounds sold from \$9.75 to \$11.50; these were in liberal supply. Four well-finished steers from Wadena, Saskatchewan, averaging thirteen hundred and thirty pounds topped the market at \$12.50, another even load of six head from Lloydminster, Alberta, weighing twelve hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$12. Good stocker cattle weighing from four hundred and fifty to eight hundred pounds met an inquiry at \$8 per hundred, while those of fair quality went from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Most of the feeders offered were sold from \$8.50 to \$9.50, but a few of choice quality sold up to \$10. During the week four thousand, one hundred and twenty-six head of steers were shipped South. Of that number eight hundred and fifty-one were butcher cattle and thirty-two hundred and seventy-five were feeder cattle.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Cattle prices continued to ride the toboggan last week—shipping steers, of which there were around sixty loads—showing a decline of fifty to seventy-five cents, while on most of the butchering cattle it was a take-off of from 25 to 50 cents, some few loads of real choice butchering grades on the handy order, selling at steady prices. Fat cows generally sold lower, with canner and cutter stuff ruling steady. Heavy and fat bulls brought fully a dollar lower prices, stocker and light grades running about steady. Best milk cows and springers ruled steady, medium and common kinds lower. At no time during the week were the yards cleaned and trade was draggy throughout the week. The present conditions appear very unsettled, with indications of still lower prices for cattle. Receipts for the week totaled 4,600 head, as against 5,675 head for the previous week and compared with 7,125 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Very choice heavy, \$16.50 to \$17; best heavy, over 1,300, \$15.50 to \$16; fair, over 1,300, \$13.50 to \$14; best, 1,200 to 1,300, \$15.50 to \$16; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$14 to \$15; good, 1,100 to 1,200, \$14.25 to \$15; plain, \$11.50 to \$12.

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

Butchering Steers—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$13.50 to \$14; best handy, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11 to \$12; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers—Best heavy heifers, \$11.75 to \$12; good butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11.25; fair butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.25; light, common, \$6 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10.25 to \$10.75; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$10; good butchering, \$8 to \$9; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10; common to fair, \$8.50 to \$9.50; best stockers, \$8 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Milkers and Springers—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$150; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; common, \$60 to \$55; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs—A fairly good supply was offered on the opening day of last week and as a result prices were on the decline. After Monday, however, the runs were some-

what lighter and trade stronger. The week opened with good handy hogs selling at \$18, heavy hogs ranged from \$17.25 to \$17.50 and pigs sold in the same notch as yorkers, bulk going at \$18. Tuesday good hogs were strong to higher and pigs were lower. Heavies brought \$17.75 and \$17.85, light hogs moved at \$18, few made \$18.10 to \$18.15, with one deck \$18.25 and pigs sold at \$17.50 and \$17.75. Wednesday's market was uneven, extreme top being \$18.50, with only one deck selling above \$18.25 and some handy hogs had to take \$18. Pigs moved mostly at \$17.75. Thursday the best grades brought \$18.10 and \$18.15, with pigs going at \$17.75 and Friday good handy hogs sold at \$18.15, one deck made \$18.20, heavies sold down to \$17.85 and pigs were slow at \$17.50. Good roughs ranged from \$14.25 to \$15 and stags \$13 down. Receipts for the past week were 18,800 head, being against 19,363 head for the week before and 17,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs—Lamb market was quite active all of last week, while sheep were slow. Monday best lambs sold at \$16 and culls ranged from \$12 down, Tuesday prices on choice lambs were 50 cents lower, with culls selling steady, Wednesday's top was \$15.75, Thursday best lambs brought \$16 and Friday the bulk of the tops moved at \$16.50, few reached \$16.75 and good culls sold largely at \$12.50. Sheep prices remained the same all week. Top for yearlings was \$10.50, best wether sheep were quoted from \$8.50 to \$9, top ewes ranged from \$7 to \$7.50, and cull sheep sold from \$2.50 to \$4. The past week's receipts were 12,400 head, as compared with 21,559 head for the week previous and 11,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves—Trade the first half of last week, as a result of Jewish holidays was not very good but after Wednesday the market was considerably improved. Monday top veals sold at \$22 and \$22.50, Tuesday the bulk sold at \$21, Wednesday's top was \$22, Thursday the best moved at \$23, few \$23.50 and Friday the bulk reached \$24.75, with some selling up to \$25. Desirable cull grades brought up to \$20, weighty fat calves ranged from \$11 to \$15 and grassy kinds sold from \$7 to \$10. For the past week receipts were 2,200 head, being against 2,480 head for the week before and 2,550 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 29, numbered 255 cars, 4,568 cattle, 444 calves, 1,776 hogs, 4,770 sheep and lambs. Active market. Best butchers 25 to 50 cents higher; common stuff steady. Cows and bulls steady at unchanged quotations. Sheep steady. Calves active; tops, \$21 to \$22 per hundred. Lambs steady to 50 cents higher; tops, \$14 per hundred. Hogs, \$17.75, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs and Feeds.

Wheat—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.93 to \$1.99; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$1.99 to \$2.05; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01. Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 1 northern, \$2.30; No. 2 northern, \$2.27; No. 3, northern, \$2.23.

Barley—Manitoba, (in store, Fort William), No. 3, C. W., \$1.26; No. 4 C.W., \$1.23½; rejected, \$1.15; feed, \$1.15.

Oats—Ontario (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 87c. to 90c.

Barley (according to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.27 to \$1.30.

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

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

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

Flour—Manitoba (Toronto)—Government standard, \$11; Ontario (prompt shipment, in jute bags), Government standard, \$9.40 to \$9.60, Montreal and Toronto.

Millfeed—Car lots delivered, Montreal freight, (bags included)—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, \$3.50.

Hay—(Track, Toronto)—No. 1, per ton, \$24 to \$26; mixed, per ton \$15 to \$20.

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

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, 35c.; flat; calf skins, green, flats, 65c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$11 to \$13; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; spring lamb skins, \$2 to \$3.

Country Markets—Beef hides, flat, cured, 35c.; part cured, 33c.; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmer's stock, 35c. to 40c.

Tallow—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.

Wool, unwashed, coarse, 42c.; medium coarse, 50c.; fine, 59c.

Wool, washed, coarse, 65c.; medium, 70c.; fine, 75c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—The butter market kept firm at practically unchanged prices during the week, selling as follows, wholesale: Creamery, fresh-made pounds squares, 57c. to 58c. per lb.; solids at 54c. to 55c. per lb.; choice dairy, 50c. to 52c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs firmed slightly on the wholesales, selling as follows: New-laid, 63c. to 65c. per dozen; No. 1's at 57c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Kept steady in price at 31c. per lb. for June make, and 27c. to 28c. per lb. for new—(wholesale).

Poultry.—Shipments were not so heavy during the past week, due no doubt, to the lower prices offered, but plenty came in to satisfy the demand. Latest quotations for live birds delivered in Toronto were as follows: Spring chickens, 22c. to 23c. per lb.; hens under 5 lbs., 18c. per lb.; hens over 5 lbs., 25c. per lb.; roosters, 18c. per lb.; ducklings, 22c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.; turkeys, 30c. per lb.; old roosters, 22c. per lb.; choice ducks, over 5 lbs., 22c. per lb.; ducks, 4 lbs. and over 20c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Domestic, 25c. to 75c. per 11 qts.; \$4 to \$7 per bbl.

Crab Apples.—75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Blueberries.—\$2 to \$2.25 per 11 qts.

Grapes.—30c. to 40c. per 6-qt. flats; 40c. to 50c. per 6-qt. lenos.

Peaches.—50c. to \$1.15 per 6 qts.; 90c. to \$2 per 11 qts.

Pears.—40c. to 75c. per 6 qts.; 50c. to \$1.35 per 11 qts.

Plums.—75c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt. basket; \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Tomatoes.—30c. to 40c. per 11-qt. flats; 45c. per 11-qt. lenos.

Tomatoes.—Green, 20c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beans.—Home-grown, 45c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beets.—\$1.50 per bag.

Cabbage.—75c. to \$1 per dozen.

Carrots.—\$1.25 per bag.

Cauliflower.—50c. to \$2 per dozen.

Corn.—40c. to \$1.25 per dozen; choice Evergreen 25c. per dozen.

Celery.—40c. to \$1.25 per dozen.

Cucumbers.—Large, 25c. to 40c. per 11-qts.; choice slicers at 50c. to 75c. per 11 qts.; (pickling), 50c. to \$1.25 per 6-qt. basket; 75c. to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.

Egg Plant.—50c. to 75c. per 11 qts.

Lettuce.—Leaf, 40c. to 50c. per dozen; Canadian head, 75c. to \$1 dozen, extra choice, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen.

Onions.—Imported, \$5 to \$5.25 per 100-lb. sack; domestic, \$4.75 to \$5 per 100-lb. sack; 75c. per 11-qt. basket; Spanish, \$6.50 per case.

Potatoes.—Ontario, \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, \$2.25 per bag.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Receipts, 3,000. Market strong to 25c. higher. Heavy, \$16.50 to \$17.75; mixed, \$16.75 to \$17.80; light, \$16.75 to \$17.75; light lights, \$16 to \$17.40; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$15.75 to \$16.25; packing sows, rough, \$15.25 to \$15.75; pigs, \$15.25 to \$16.50.

Cattle.—Receipts, 10,000. Compared with a week ago, native beef steers and bulls, 50c. to 75c. higher. Sheep stock and range cattle mostly 25c. higher. Veal calves steady; heavy calves, 50c. to 75c. lower; stockers and feeders, 25c. to 50c. higher.

Sheep.—Receipts, 500. Compared with a week ago, lambs unevenly 50c. to \$1 higher. Medium feeders and in-between

natives, advancing most. Fat sheep and yearlings strong to 50c. higher. Some feed and breeding grades up more.

Montreal.

Horses.—There is some demand from carters for horses and lumbermen are said to be enquiring for their winter's supply. Otherwise there is very little of interest in the horse market, though a few good plugs of mares are being shipped to the country for the fall plowing. Prices were steady, being: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$75, and saddle and carriage horses, \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices of dressed hogs are showing the effect of the recent decline in the price of live and sales of fresh-killed abattoir dressed took place at 26½c. to 27c. per lb. The market for smoked and cured meats held fairly steady, being however, on the easy side. Light hams were quoted at 38c. to 39c. per lb.; mediums, weighing from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs., 36c. to 37c.; and heavies, 35c. per lb. Breakfast bacon was selling at 46c. and 47c. per lb., and Windsor boneless at 54c.

Poultry.—The Jewish holidays called for fat hens and chickens, the latter being quoted at 25c. to 28c. and the fowl at 22c. to 28c., live weight. Dressed, prices were 38c. to 40c. for turkeys, 25c. to 30c. for chickens, and about the same to cover all grades of fowl, with broilers at 30c. to 35c., and roosters at 22c. to 24c.

Potatoes.—No change of consequence was reported in the market for potatoes. Prices were still \$2 to \$2.25 per 90-lb. bag for Quebecs, ex-store, with carlots at 25c. to 30c. under these prices. In a small retail way, delivered to householders, 35c. per peck was being quoted.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Very little was being done in this market. Maple syrup was scarce and quoted at \$1.75 per gal., while white clover comb honey was 25c. per lb. and buckwheat was 20c.

Eggs.—The supply of eggs is constantly becoming scarcer and prices are consequently firmer. They were 68c. per dozen for strictly fresh, 64c. for selected stock, 57c. for No. 1 and 52c. to 54c. for No. 2 stock.

Butter.—During last week no change of consequence took place in the market for butter, pasteurized being still quoted at 54½c. to 54¾c., finest being 54½c., and fine 53¾c. to 53¼c., with finest dairy at 50c. to 51c.

Cheese.—There is no change in the prices quoted by the Cheese Export Committee, being 25c. per lb. for No. 1 grade; 24½c. for No. 2 and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—Prices of No. 2 Canadian Western oats were lower at 99c. per bushel, No. 3 Canadian Western and No. 1 extra feed 98c. and No. 1 feed 97c. per bushel, ex-store. Car lots of No. 3 Ontario barley were \$1.47, while No. 3 Canadian Western were \$1.43½, and No. 4 C.W., \$1.40 per bushel, ex-store. Car lots of No. 1 yellow corn, \$1.70, No. 2 being \$1.78½ and No. 3 yellow \$1.78.

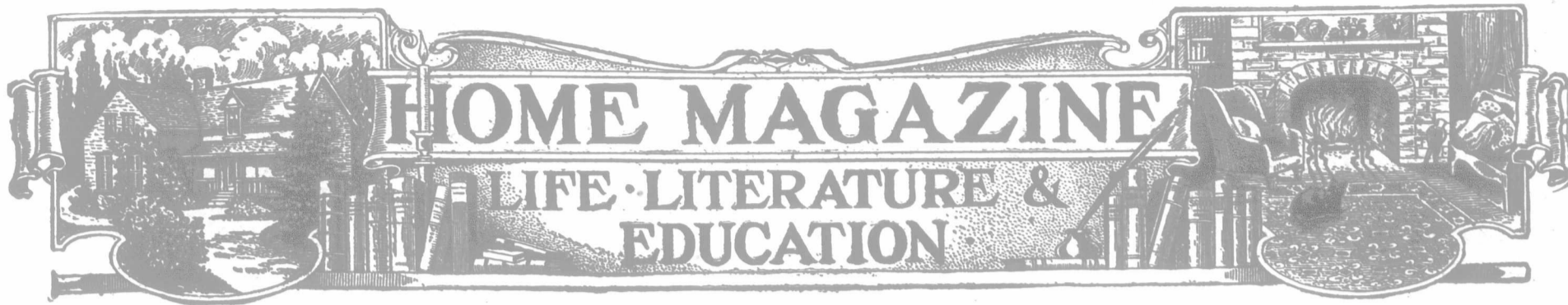
Flour.—Car lots of Manitoba spring wheat flour, government standard, were quoted at \$11 per bbl., in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers at the same price, ex-track, with 10c. per bag off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady and not in particularly active demand. Prices were \$10.50 up \$10.60 per bbl., in new cotton bags, ex-store. Corn flour was \$10.90 per bbl., in jute bags, delivered.

Millfeed.—There was a good demand for millfeed and prices were fairly steady, being \$45 per ton for car lots of bran and \$55 per ton for shorts, including bags, ex-track, with broken lots at \$1 to \$2 more, all less 25c. per ton for spot cash. Feed cornmeal was about \$80 per ton, mixed grain mouille being \$70 to \$72, pure barley meal \$70 and dairy feed \$48 to \$50 per ton.

Hay.—Prices on hay are almost withdrawn, but \$20 per ton to \$22, ex-track was still quoted for No. 2 timothy.

Hides and Skins.—Prices were unchanged, being 39c. per lb. for steer and cow hides, 28c. for bull hides, 75c. per lb. for veal skins and 50c. per lb. for kips. Lamb skins were steady at \$2 to \$2.25 each, and clipped lambs \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, with horsehides at \$11 to \$12.50 each.

Concluded on page 1781.



An Old Poem That Fits To-day.

New times demand new measures and new men;
The world advances and in time outgrows
The laws that in our fathers' day were best;
And, doubtless, after us some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.
The time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for change;
Then let it come; I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind.
Nor think I that God's world would fall apart
Because we wear a parchment more or less.
Truth is eternal, but her effluence,
With endless change, is fitted to the hour;
Her mirror is turned forward, to reflect
The promise of the future, not the past.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Using What is at Hand.

BY LILIAN D. MILNER.

In a competition letter one "Cheer-O" suggested a night school "where those of us who stayed at home from school early to help pay for the farm can receive" lessons along certain lines—pre-eminently, a drilling in the use of the English language.

The thought struck me on reading this article of how much really good material is available in almost every rural community which could be used in teaching such a school. In a little village of about eight hundred inhabitants, situated two miles from the farm which is my country home, there are several trained nurses, several girls attending Normal schools and business colleges, and several stenographers, all of whom spend frequent week-ends and less frequent longer holidays at their farm homes in or near the village. A part of their time at home could very easily be given to teaching in a night school, and I feel quite sure most of the girls would welcome the chance to be of service to their own community and others; welcome it joyously.

In this small village there is a well-

trained musician who, delights in training the small children in drills and special dances for Sunday School entertainments, etc. I can imagine a hint to her would ensure us many enjoyable and instructive evenings while giving us a little of her knowledge re the appreciation of good music. Then we have a doctor, who is a very busy man, for his practice covers a large if rather scarcely populated district. I can imagine though that it would not take very much coaxing to induce him to backup some of our trained nurses in a few lectures on sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness—all kinds of cleanliness—kinds that will make the farmers' wives of our district think seriously of making demands on their husbands for the installation of water systems in their houses.

The reeve of any township should be capable of giving a talk on civics. The school teacher should be capable of giving a talk on dress, a talk that will include information on the manufacture of certain dress goods, and teach the farmers' to distinguish between pure wool, shoddy and union.

Right in your neighborhood, as in mine, there is probably an abundance of good material available which will meet the needs "Cheer-O" tells us of in her letter. The drawback to such a night-school as I suggest will be, of course, the frequent change of teachers. This will be more than compensated for by the gaining of different ideas from different people dealing in different ways with the same and similar subjects.

I do hope the women of rural Canada will follow the suggestion of "Cheer-O" and I hope, too, they will use the teachers available before going farther afield—please note that I say before going farther afield, and not instead of. Later, I think, the greater people of the outside world will come to you as a result of making use of what opportunities you have, and, after all, no one is as capable of dealing with farmers' wives' problems as the women of rural Canada themselves—even those daughters who have, wisely or unwisely, sometimes I fear the latter—gone to the city to work in an effort to escape not country life—but, as I have said before, the thing country life, unfortunately, stands for to them—soul-searing, heart-breaking monotony.

A member of a Women's Institute came to me a few days ago telling me that she did not intend to go to the meet-

ings any longer. She said, "Since we have stopped doing Red Cross work everyone is losing interest." Why should we lose interest? Are there not still problems of our own, which have lain in abeyance during the period of the great war, calling for our attention and for concerted and individual effort on our part? In the hands of the rural women of Canada lies a share of the responsibility for the betterment of rural conditions which will make Canada what she has claimed to be—what she will be if we all keep on doing our bit—"the land of opportunity."

The Pictures in the Applied Arts Building, Toronto Exhibition.

Concluded.

BY MARY HEALEY.

TO one who is unaccustomed to the intense brilliancy of the Canadian sunshine and its clear and sparkling atmosphere, but rather to the grey skies, the melting distances, or smoke laden air of busy towns in the Old Country, one entered, with a certain amount of curiosity, the hall of exhibits of Canadian art at the Toronto Exhibition. One expected to see there something of this wonderful light which is so great a characteristic of the country, shining from the canvases hanging on the walls. And there was no feeling of disappointment in this respect.

At the first glance, on taking the pictures as a whole, one was impressed by the richness of tone and color, and not, as in much of the English work of to-day, a rather lifeless and opaque or chalky sense of color, which is not generally pleasing and which, unfortunately, is coming very much to the fore.

However, one can scarcely judge a show of pictures collectively; they must be treated as individuals. Taking the oil colors first, as they practically composed the whole exhibition, perhaps the ones which struck the eye first were the landscapes. Here there was a splendid variety of subject, from the snow laden slopes of vast mountain peaks roseate in the lingering gleams of a setting sun and icy blue and green where shadows fall, to the sunny nooks of quiet country-

side farms, depicting nature in all her pastoral beauty.

Snow on the Hillside, by F. W. Loveroff, (as pictures are ever of the present, perhaps one may be pardoned for speaking of them in the present tense), is a beautiful example of this choice of subject—a partially wooded slope, snow-covered, in strong sunlight, the foreground in cool shadow, a stream meandering through beds of snow. The color composition and feeling are all finely expressed. Another of this kind is *A Monarch of the Rockies*, by F. M. Bell-Smith, R. C. A., R. B. C., but on a much larger scale, a great mountain peak in the distance, mysterious pine woods and rocky depths in the foreground. Here is more the feeling of immensity of space, of nature in all her majestic grandeur. *A Stream in the Laurentians*, by C. A. Gagnon, A. R. C. S., is also a very beautiful example of this style, good depth of color and interesting composition. His *Evening in Sienna* is rich in warmth of color, a complete contrast to the above.

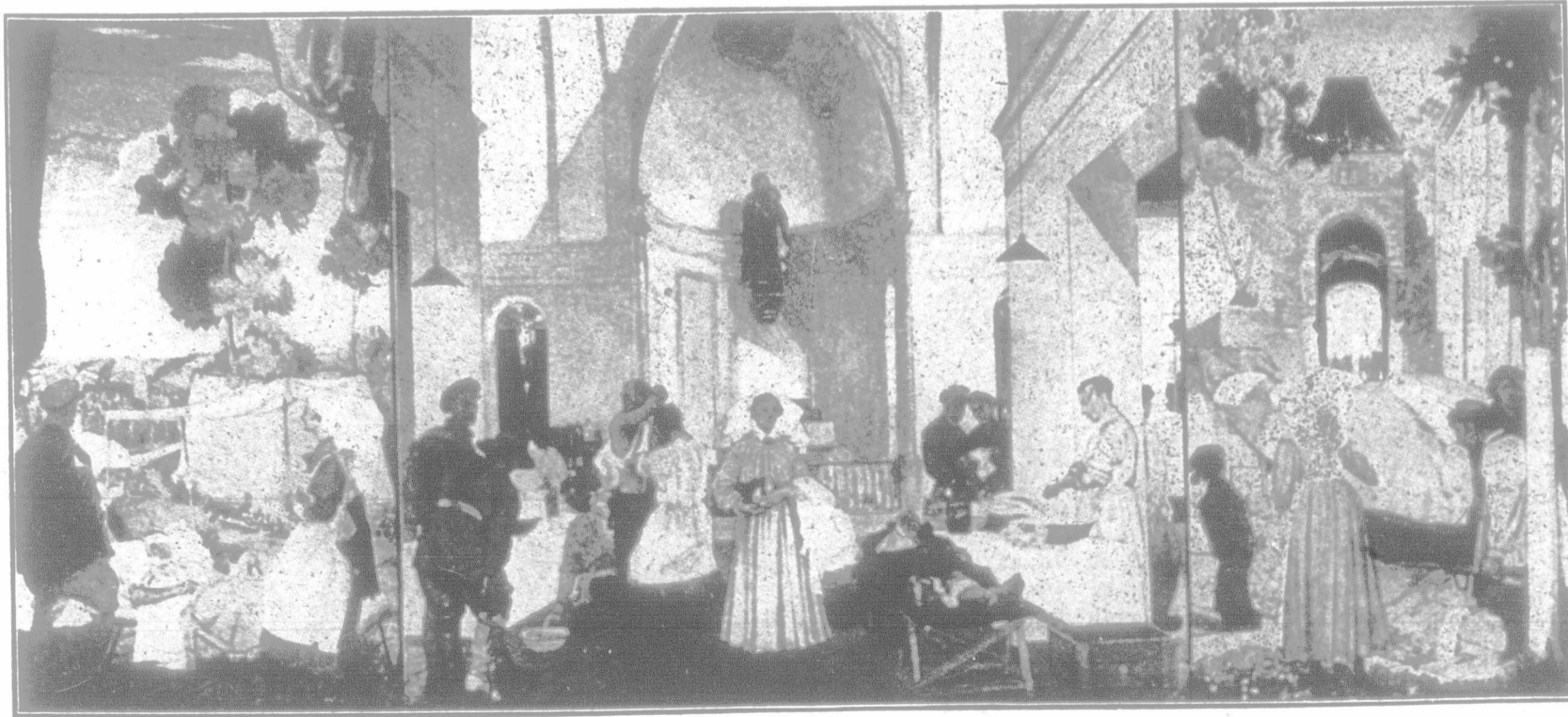
One might also mention the works of F. H. Johnston which though somewhat conventional in treatment are distinctly decorative and certainly of very original conception.

Two landscapes by A. Suzor-cote R. C. A., are both charming works, full of delicate beauty, in which he most successfully renders the effect of early morning mists and the soft beauties of the gloaming. His figure subject *Young Peasants* is disappointing in comparison.

Another quiet and pleasing pastoral subject is *The Last Gleam*, by Fred S. Haines. The composition of the sheep in the foreground and the feeling of movement and color are well handled. Amongst the works of Herbert Palmer A. R. C. A., exhibited here, the *Credit Valley Near Belfountain, Ont.*, and his *Summer Afternoon*, in which he gets a broad sky effect, accentuated by the simplicity of the landscape and a low horizon, are the most attractive.

The City by Chas. Simpson, A. R. C. A., is a view of a distant city bathed in sunshine seen from between the shaded trunks of trees in the near foreground. The distance is beautifully handled, giving one a feeling of space which is in no way spoilt by the simple treatment of the trees in front.

Two small pictures by Mabel H. May, A. R. C. A., *A Windy Day* and *Station*



By Prof. Gerald Moira.

No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital.

(See last week's issue for description.)

ost. Fat sheep and 50c. higher. Some aded up more.

real.

some demand from and lumbermen are g for their winter's there is very little ese market, though a es are being shipped the fall plowing. being: Heavy draft, 1,600 lbs., \$250 to t, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., horses, \$125 to \$175; saddle and carriage each.

rices of dressed hogs effect of the recent of live and sales of dressed took place lb. The market for meats held fairly vever, on the easy were quoted at 38c. ums, weighing from to 37c.; and heavies, ast bacon was selling er lb., and Windsor

wish holidays called chickens, the latter to 28c. and the fowl weight. Dressed, 40c. for turkeys, 25c. and about the same of fowl, with broilers and roosters at 22c.

ange of consequence market for potatoes. to \$2.25 per 90-lb. x-store, with carlots for these prices. In a delivered to house- ck was being quoted. e Syrup.—Very little this market. Maple and quoted at \$1.75 clover comb honey buckwheat was 20c. of eggs is constantly and prices are con- They were 68c. per sh, 64c. for selected 1 and 52c. to 54c.

ast week no change place in the market ed being still quoted nest being 54½, and c., with finest dairy

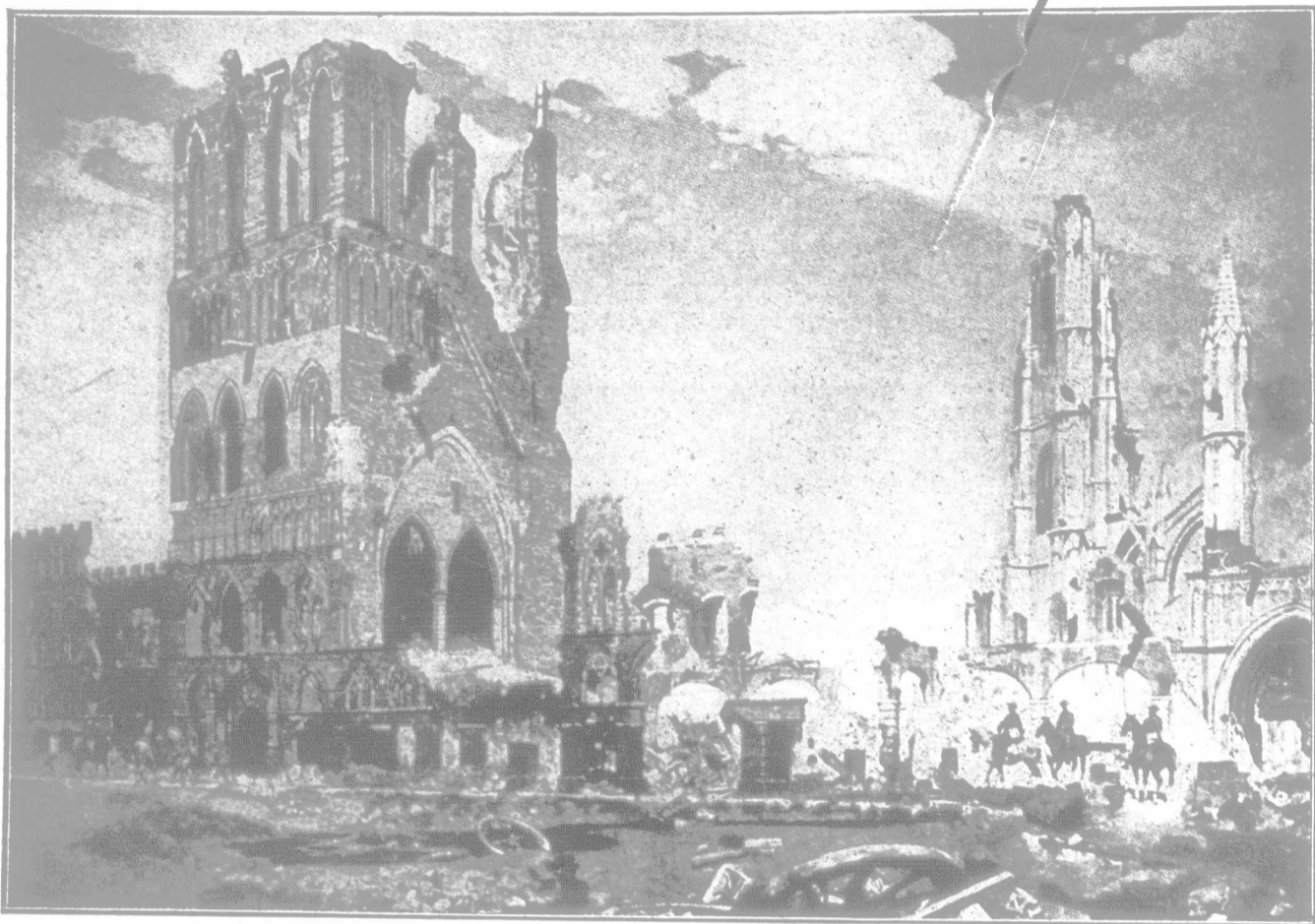
no change in the the Cheese Export 5c. per lb. for No. 1 2 and 24c. for No. 3. No. 2 Canadian lower at 99c. per an Western and No. d No. 1 feed 97c. per ar lots of No. 3 e \$1.47, while No. 3 were \$1.43½, and per bushel, ex-store, yellow corn, \$1.70, ½ and No. 3 yellow

of Manitoba spring ment standard, were bbl., in jute bags, freights, and to city price, ex-track, with spot cash. Ontario was steady and not in demand. Prices were r bbl., in new cotton rn flour was \$10.90 s, delivered.

was a good demand es were fairly steady, r car lots of bran and orts, including bags, en lots at \$1 to \$2 er ton for spot cash. e about \$80 per ton, e being \$70 to \$72, 0 and dairy feed \$48

n hay are almost 0 per ton to \$22, quoted for No. 2

s—Prices were un- per lb. for steer and bull hides, 75c. per and 50c. per lb. for were steady at \$2 clipped lambs \$1.25 horsehides at \$11 to



By Major Kerr Lawson.

The Cloth Hall, Ypres.

(See last week's issue for description.)

Scene, are treated in rather a sketchy manner but abound in atmosphere and movement. The one depicts a regatta and the other a striking effect of light on steam and smoke as seen from the freight yards of a busy terminal.

The Arrival of the Circus, by Peter Shepherd, is a large canvas dealing with a most interesting subject, the detrainment of a circus in a large city, but the artist has somewhat lost its value in the overpowering treatment of his background. *A Shipbuilding Yard*, by Robert Gagen, R. C. A., is a fine piece of draughtsmanship full of careful detail and brilliancy of color. The hull of the ship and its surrounding scaffold are in bright sunlight with a breezy blue sky over head contrasting admirably with the bright red of the newly painted hull.

Amongst other works could be mentioned *Autumn Evening*, by Bertha Des Clayes; two small landscapes by W. E. Atkinson; a very pretty winter scene of a stream running by snow-covered banks by Harry Britton, A. R. C. A.; and a delightful woodland glade by Mrs. H. Britton. Two large canvases by Horne Russel, R. C. A., *Carting Seaweed* and *On the Beach, St. Andrews*, cannot fail to attract attention. This is also the case with the picture entitled *November 11th, 1918*, by J. E. Sampson, a subject which rightly appeals to everyone, a joyous crowd celebrating the signing of the armistice in what is obviously a main thoroughfare in Toronto.

The portraits as a class were distinctly in the minority but included a notable example of the work of Mr. Harry Britton whose portrait of Mrs. F. H. Lovington is a sample. *A Canadian Nurse*, by John Russel, is a painting of the seated figure of a nurse in the uniform of the C. A. M. C., the dark blue of which is enriched by the gold and scarlet of the decorations and medals.

Miss Russel, by the way, served in the South African War, and in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, as well as in The Great War. She is a sister of the artist who painted the portrait.

Amongst the smaller works was a most charming sketch of a child's head in pastels by Gertrude des Clayes, A. R. C. A. It is full of life, the laughter and innocence of childhood and delightfully spontaneous in treatment.

Little can be said of the few water colors exhibited. Besides being few in number they were lacking in the technique and quality this medium seems to demand.

Higson—"What is ennu?" Hawkins—"It's when a man gets so lazy that loafing about seems to be hard work."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Great Thing.

"His servants came near, and spake unto him, and said, my father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing wouldest thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee, wash, and be clean.—2 Kings 5:13."

"We rise by the things that are under feet; By what we have mastered if good or gain; By the pride deposed, and the passion slain, And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet."

Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, was a "great man with his master," we are told; and his character—as revealed in the brief glimpse given in the Bible—was great indeed. He had those virtues which win admiration in every age and country—courage, generosity and kindness. His courage is evident,

for "by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria: he was also a mighty man in valour." His generosity was shown by his eagerly urging Elisha to accept a rich present, and by his giving to Gehazi twice as much as he asked. If he had not been kind, the little captive maid would not have been so eager to have his leprosy cured, neither would his servants have ventured to offer him unasked advice.

But these virtues may often be found, even in heathen lands, and Naaman was great in another way, displaying a very rare virtue indeed. He promptly and frankly owned himself to be in the wrong. This he did in a very practical fashion by accepting the advice offered by his servants and acting in it fully freely. It requires courage and greatness of spirit for a man in a high position to accept the unasked advice of a member of his own household, especially if the advice comes from one in a very inferior position.

We are so apt to look at our actions from the world's point of view. Instead of saying frankly: "You are quite right, and I was foolish and wrong!" We say to ourselves: "It is humiliating

to own that I made a mistake, so I will stick to my point at any cost."

Naaman was great enough to leave his dignity to care for itself. He cared more to be cured of his leprosy than to win the admiration of the world. The matter was put clearly before him that if the prophet had prescribed something expensive or difficult, he would have faithfully obeyed the specialist he had taken so much trouble to consult, and it was folly to refuse obedience because he was only told to wash in Jordan seven times. It was easy to see that they were right; but it was indeed a great and hard thing to acknowledge it and go back humbly to wash in the river he had spoken of in scornful derision.

It took very little greatness to go away in a rage from the house of Elisha, but it required real greatness of spirit to act as Naaman did. If you are big enough to confess a wrongdoing you may feel yourself "small," but God knows better. The thing that is really small is to know you have done wrong yet persistently declare that you are in the right. "Blessed are the meek," said the Great Teacher, "for they shall inherit the earth."

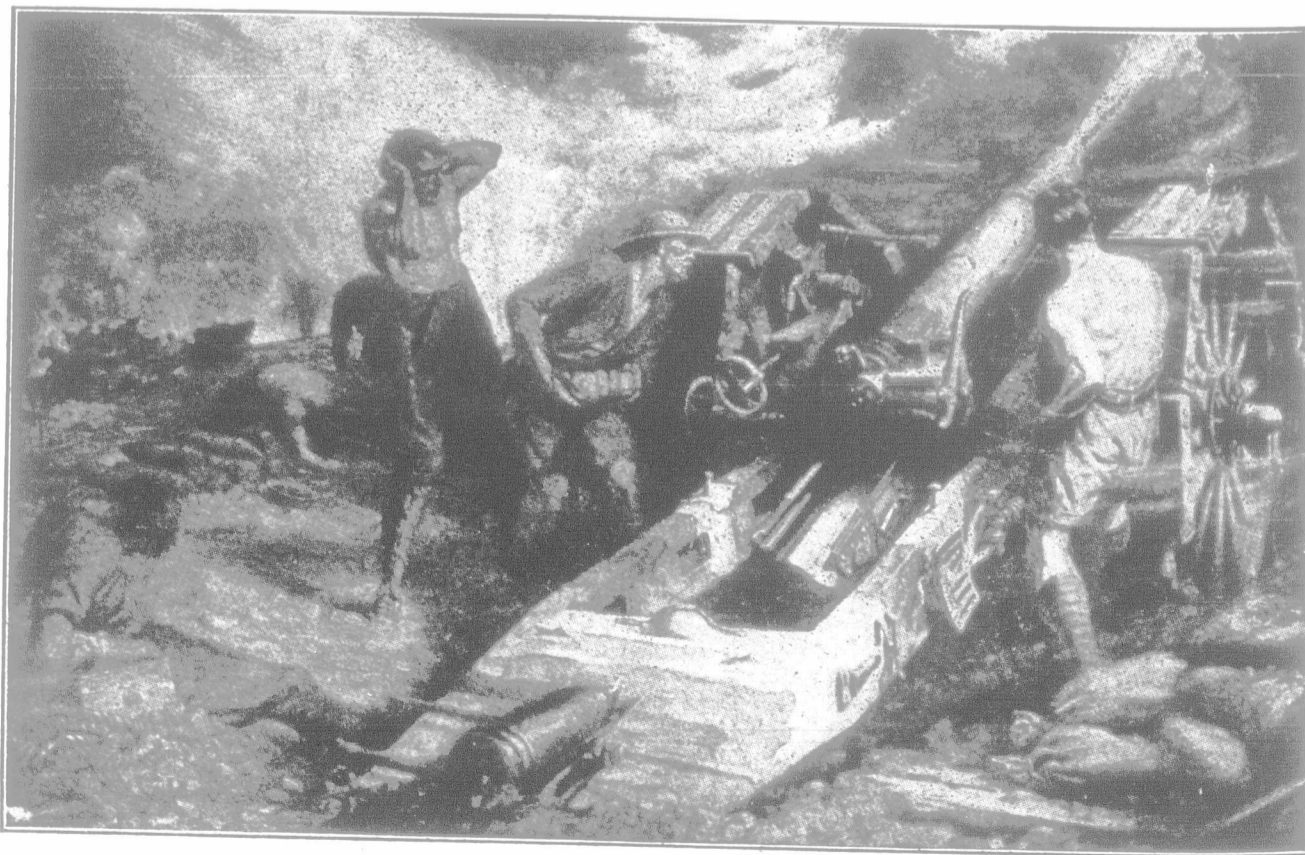
Naaman lived about three thousand years ago, and knew nothing about the blessedness of meekness; yet we who call ourselves Christians might learn a very useful lesson from him. We have hardly learned to admire meekness yet, much less to practice it, considering that it is almost the same thing as weakness. We talk scornfully about a man who is "poor-spirited," ignoring the fact that the very first words of our Master's great sermon are: "Blessed are the poor in spirit."

The meek "shall inherit the earth" and the poor in spirit already possess "the kingdom of heaven." Those surprising words can only be understood from the heights of the valley of humiliation. I say the "heights" of that sad valley, for the "valley of vision" which Isaiah described (22) was a time of bitterest humiliation. The joyous town learned great things in its day of discomfiture and perplexity; and even our sins can bring us nearer to God, if we acknowledge them humbly.

"'Thine the fault, not mine,' I cried Brooding bitterly, And Fate looked grim and once again Closed in and grappled me.

'Mine, not thine, the fault,' I said, Discerning unity, And Fate arose and clasped my hand And made a man of me."

I have been greatly interested in reading a sketch of "The Kaiser," which was written by A. G. Gardiner about six years before the war started. Here is one statement about the "Kaiser" which shows why he lost his earthly inheritance—he certainly had little of that great quality of meekness: "He will brook no interference, tolerate no counsel.



By Capt. Kenneth Forbes.

Canadian Howitzer Battery in Action.

(See last week's issue for description.)

made a mistake, so I
... at any cost."
... great enough to leave
... for itself. He cared
... of his leprosy than to
... of the world. The
... early before him that
... prescribed something
... cult, he would have
... the specialist he had
... ble to consult, and
... use obedience because
... wash in Jordan seven
... to see that they were
... ded a great and hard
... edge it and go back
... the river he had spoken
... on.

He is here to command, not to take
advice." There is no sign of the poverty
of spirit, which our Lord has declared to
be "blessed," in this description of the
War-Lord: "No man in history ever had
a more god-like vision of himself than
he has. His 'cloud of dignity is held from
falling' by the visible hand of the Al-
mighty. . . Sometimes, indeed, even the
Almighty is subordinate."

He is quoted as saying, "My Church",
and: "There is only one master in this
country. That am I. Who opposes me
I shall crush to pieces."

Such glorification of self, such foolish
boasting as this seems almost insane.
The ideals of Christ are slowly but surely
changing the world's point of view, and
we no longer think a man is great if he
uses his power to crush other people
under his feet. We call a man "great"
if he serves his generation nobly, especially
if the cost of himself is great.

Another of the sketches written by
Gardiner was descriptive of the late
Emperor of Russia. If these words
were true of that unhappy monarch,
six years before the war began, it is not
surprising that his sun went down with
a crash at midday: "He might have
been the founder of a new and happier
Russia. . . he has chosen to be an
Autocrat and a prisoner in his forty
palaces. In ten years his rule has exiled
78,000 of his subjects and driven all the
best of the nation's sons that have escaped
Siberia, to take refuge in other lands.
But he himself is the saddest exile of all,
for he is exiled from the domain of our
common humanity—a prisoner in body
and in spirit, hedged round by his guards,
suspecting the cup that he drinks,
forbidden to dine anywhere save in his
own palace, receiving his guests at sea, for
he dare not receive them ashore."

Naaman was really great, for he won
the love of his servants and even the little
captive slave was eager to help him.
He did not try to climb on a pedestal,
looking down on other men, but stood in
their midst as one of themselves. That
is the kind of greatness which Canada
delights to recognize in the Prince of
Wales. He does not reach down to
shake hands with subjects, but reaches
out to clasp the hands of comrades.
If he were proud and thought himself
superior he would not be great. Humility
is as rare as it is fine; and one who is
thinking about others and forgetting
himself will be ready to do the work which
the world despises as insignificant, in-
stead of always wanting to be noticed
and admired. It is a small matter to
live in a palace and have a string of
earthly titles; but it is a great thing to
walk daily with Him Who not only
dwells "in the high and lofty place,"
but "with him also that is of a contrite
and humble spirit."

"If that in sight of God is great
Which counts itself for small,
We, by that law, Humility
The chiefest grace must call;
Which being such, not knows itself
To be a grace at all."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

Two gifts for the needy of \$2 each were
poured into the Quiet Hour Purse this
week. One was sent "In His Name,"
for a "needy widow," and one came from
Mrs. J. M. H. I will gladly pass on
these two donations, and also the many
papers for the "shut-in" which have come
from readers.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

Love and Flowers.

She was a maiden with glorious eyes,
And he was a gallant commander.
They walked through a garden of flowers
and grass;
Said he, "What's your favorite flower,
dear lass?"
Said she, with a sigh, "Oleander."

His name was Leander—his heart gave a
jump;
With rapturous ardor he fanned her,
Said he, "I'm in very great need of a wife,
Sweet maid, will you be my own blossom
for life?"
Said she, with a blush, "O Leander!"

Harriet Whitney Symonds.

The Fashions.

How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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

2990. Child's Dress.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
Size 6 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.
2992—A Popular Style.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
Size 18 requires 5½ yards of 36-inch
material. Width at lower edge, is
1½ yard, with plaits drawn out. Price
10 cents.
2726—Girl's Dress with Guimpe.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12
years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of
27-inch material for the guimpe, and
2¼ yards for the dress. Price 10 cents.

2974—A Good Work Apron.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,
36-38; Large, 40-42 and Extra Large,
44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38
will require 5½ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 10 cents.

2976—A Practical Suit for the Small
Boy.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.
Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 44-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.

2980—A Splendid Dress in One Piece
Style.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38
requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material.
Price, 10 cents.

2982—A Pleasing Dress for the Growing
Girl.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Size 12 will require 6 yards of 27-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.

2650—A Good Service Dress.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42,
44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size
38 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material.
The skirt measures about 2 yards at the
foot. Price, 10 cents.

2596—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
Size 6 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.

2986-2865. A Pretty Gown.
Blouse 2986 Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36,
38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
Skirt 2865 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28,
30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.
A medium size requires 7½ yards of 44-
inch material. The width of skirt
at lower edge, with plaits extended
is 2¾ yards. TWO separate patterns
10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2989—Girl's Dress.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years.
Size 14 will require 3½ yards of 36
inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2984—A Neat and Comfortable House
Dress.
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38
requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material.
Price 10 cents.

2681—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Size 12 will require 3¾ yards of 44-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.

2996—Ladies' Coat.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,
36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large,
44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium
required 4¾ yards of 54-inch material.
Price 10 cents.

2977. A Simple Style for the Growing
Girl.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
Size 10 will require 3¾ yards of 27-inch
material. Price, 10 cents.

2985—Ladies' Apron.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,
36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large,
44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium
requires 5 yards of 36 inch material.
Price, 10 cents.

2819. Child's Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. Size
4 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.
Price, 10 cents.

2787. Boy's Suit.
Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
Size 4 will require 1½ yards of 27-inch
material for the blouse and 1½ yards for
the trousers. Price; 10 cents.

2956. Ladies Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44



issue for description.)

and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2950. A Stylish Frock. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 4 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 1/2 yard. Price, 10 cents.

2940. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 will require 4 1/4 yards of 30-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2951. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2962. Practical Work Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 1/4 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2947. Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. Size Medium requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2963. A Smart Gown. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 5 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2809. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 2 yards, with plaits extended. Price, 10 cents.

2960. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2966. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 3/8 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2961. A New Apron. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2774. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2942. Boys' Play Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/8 yard of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2813. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2928. One Piece Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 will require 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yard. Price, 10 cents.

2964-2891. A pretty Costume. Waist 2964 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2891 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make this design for a medium size will require 5 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Its width at the lower edge is 1 3/4 yards. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2795. Girls' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2952. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1 1/8 yard for the gümpe. Price, 10 cents.

2779. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 5 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 2 1/4 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2770. A Simple Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2958. Maternity or Invalid Skirt. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 22-24; Medium, 26-28; Large, 30-32; and Extra Large, 34-36 inches waist measure. Size Medium will require 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2949. Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2921. Girls Dress. Cut in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3/4 yards of 44-inch material for the dress and 1 3/8 yards for the jumper. Price, 10 cents.

2917. A Pretty Gown. Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 3/4 yards. Price 10 cents.

2748. Boys' Suit. Cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/4 yards of 27-inch

material for the waist, and 1 1/8 yards for the trousers. Price, 10 cents.

2912. Ladies House Dress. Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 3/4 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2908. Girls Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2916. A Stylish Gown. Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4 1/4 yards of 54-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yard. Price, 10 cents.

2789. Child's Set of Short Clothes. Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 will require for Dawers, 1 yard, for petticoat 1 1/2 yards, for Dress 2 1/4 yards, of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2914. Ladies Apron Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—Do you think you can stand a word or two more about the big Exhibition? You see, the trouble is that I haven't had space in which to talk about everything all at once. To-day, however, will exhaust the subject.

Turning to my notes I find that the first one in sight is, again, about a baby,—nothing less than the measurements of a sweepstakes baby in the Baby Show. His name was John Robinson, and he was 14 months old. He was 30 1/2 inches tall; weighed 23 lbs. 6 oz.; measured 19 inches around the head and 20 inches around the chest, and his mother was one of the proudest women in Toronto!

Do you notice in following up the standards for babies set at all the shows and baby-clinics nowadays, that the very fat baby seems quite to have gone out of fashion? Good health, firm flesh, perfect measurements and alertness, are the criteria. Too much fat in babies, as in other people, is not to be desired, and no baby should be put under conditions that will give it to him.—So says modern medical science.

While the Exhibition was "on" I chanced to run into the big Labor Day Parade just as it left Queen's Park. As far as the eye could see, the streets were lined with people waiting to see the procession, which was made up of a long line of marching men, broken here and there by a band or a decorated float indicating the work of the "union" that followed. Serious-faced and intelligent-looking were the men, and, while watching them, one felt that their faces indicated that development towards true democracy which we are all anxious to see—a perpetual advancement of everybody.

The Labor Day speeches at the Directors' Luncheon at the Exhibition also marked this trend. "Labor in 1919," said Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, "is once more assuming its rightful position of stepping forward in the front of the fight for a higher civilization."—And Mr. Munro, President of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, said, "The best Labor can do is to face the problems of the immediate future, to find for them a solution so they can be stepping-stones to higher aspirations," or, as he said later, "to a spiritual objective and a higher civilization," adding (one is glad to hear) "There can be no progress made except by orderly development. There can be no shortcut to the accomplishment of a higher civilization. It must be by the progress of evolution, and we hope that progress will be quick."

Since then the big National Industrial Conference at Ottawa has come on, and those who have been following the reports of the meetings will know how often a



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really high and reasonable note has been struck. —When leaders among our Labor men so express themselves, there is indeed hope for Labor,—the great army of Labor to which, I hope, we all belong—that we shall more and more appreciate, and more and more reach for, truly better things.

Sometimes we hear the "foreign element among us, rather sniffled at. But why in the name of commonsense should we sniff? Would not we, if we went to any country abroad, be "foreign"? While standing looking at the parade I was much amused at the remarks of two young "foreigners", evidently Italians, near me. They were talking English, with just a little accent. A float filled with women passed. It carried a placard, "Domestics. Give us an Eight-Hour Day," or something to that effect.

"Domestics? What are they?" asked one of the young foreigners, quite seriously.

"I dunno," replied the other. "They're women anyway. Give them a clap."

—And the two of them "clapped" with right good will.

That was a bit of chivalry, wasn't it? that could be no shame to any "civilization"?

Do you like, sometimes, to get things very clear in your own mind?—to sort them out, and put them in their place so that they stand out, clearly and distinctly?—It's a very good practice in the development of mental clarity, I think,—and who wants to be muddle-headed! . . . This is what I am "shooting" at,—won't you help me, in your own minds at least, to set forth all that is meant by this thing of which we have been talking, and which concerns us all so much.—"higher civilization."

Here are some of the significances of the word, as I set them out. Perhaps you can add to them:

What does "higher civilization" mean? —Not wealth, vulgarly used, but: Comfortable, sanitary houses; comfortable, tasteful clothes and furnishings; beautiful gardens; gentle manners; useful work and the best conditions for doing it; sufficient rest and recreation to keep the health and ambition needed for work at its highest pitch; constant intellectual and other development; appreciation of pictures, music and books; constant and absorbing interests; the delights of friendship and the home; an undying wish that everyone in the world shall have these advantages, and an unflinching will to help in the work of bestowing them, so far as one's influence goes;—last, though, perhaps, the source of all the rest, the inspiration of true worship.

—Any civilization that stops short of any of these conditions has not completed its circle.

Truly the day has passed when to be luxuriously idle can be held up as an ideal for civilization. To-day, among thinking people, the parasite is despised or pitied; the only man or woman considered worth while is the one who is doing some sort of work for the world, and doing it well.

As yet work of the hands and work of the head are too widely divided. Too many hand-workers have to work until they are tired—"dog-tired"—without having time left for play and for reading.

Too many head-workers have to work at desks until they are tired—dog-tired, too,—without having enough time left for physical exercise,—their "livers" stop working right, their eyes give out, and all sorts of bodily troubles arise. . . . Perhaps the day will come when there shall be a better division. Can we not work towards that, at any rate.

"But how?" says some work-worn woman, who has to do too much with her hands, and who walks no one knows how many weary miles in a day, to and fro over the kitchen floor, and out to the barn and down to the chicken coop, and away over to the pump.

I asked a woman who is working out the problem.

She said, in substance: "I'm getting rid of work-makers (dust-catchers, etc.) in my house. . . By degrees I'm getting work-savers, the 'implements' every woman should have in her house. I'd rather have a painted floor in my living-room any day, and a well-stocked kitchen, than a fine rug on my living-room and a

poorly stocked kitchen. . . I'm studying to give the family meals that are easily prepared but well-balanced so far as food values go. . . Not least, I'm leaving something every day for the children to do. It doesn't harm Mary and Nell in the least to wash up the supper dishes, and sweep and dust on Saturdays, but it does help me to get a little time for myself. They do lots of things, and Tommy does too, and they are just as happy and healthy as if they didn't. I give them time to play, of course, and the sooner they get their work done the sooner they can play. But the work must be done first. The chief advantage, so far as the kiddies is concerned, is that they are acquiring the habit of being industrious. They'll not think work such a dreadful drudgery when they have to do it, later, to make their living."

As for the woman who sits at a desk, —but there is no one on a farm who sits constantly at a desk, so why bother about her here?—Only give her your sympathy sometimes. Often she is as tired as you ever were, and sometimes she has to sit too much for good health.

—JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"Even moderate drinking will cut a third of a man's life on the baseball diamond." — Connie Mack (Baseball expert.)

"A neat, orderly and efficiently appointed bath-room is a faithful evidence of capable housekeeping." — Abbot McClure.

Catsup. Apple Butter.

Dear Junia.—May I ask through the "Farmer's Advocate" for a recipe for apple butter?

I am enclosing my recipe for catsup.

One bushel tomatoes, 1/2 gal vinegar, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 1 doz. onions, 1/2 whole pepper, 1/2 lb. whole allspice, 1/2 lb. whole cloves, 1/2 lb. ground mustard, 1/2 oz. cayenne pepper, 1 lb. salt. Boil all for two hours and put through colander, boil again for 20 minutes and bottle.

—ONTARIO.

To make Apple Butter.—Select any good cooking apples, peel, core, and run through a food grinder. Take 9 pints of the prepared apple, 4 pints sugar and 1 quart good cider vinegar. Cook until thick, flavoring with cinnamon and other spices if desired. Peach butter may be made the same way.

Another.—"Get a 50-lb. lard tin. Peel and slice apples, packing them in the can with layers of sugar until about 8 lbs. of light brown sugar. Cover tightly and let stand 12 hours, then place upon the stove, and when it begins to boil remove to back of stove and boil gently for 5 hours, keeping covered all the time. Now stir the spices in. No stirring will be necessary, other than when the spices are put in." This recipe came to us highly recommended, but we may suggest that it would be better to use a granite kettle instead of the lard-can, as tin sometimes spoils both the color and flavor of fruit.

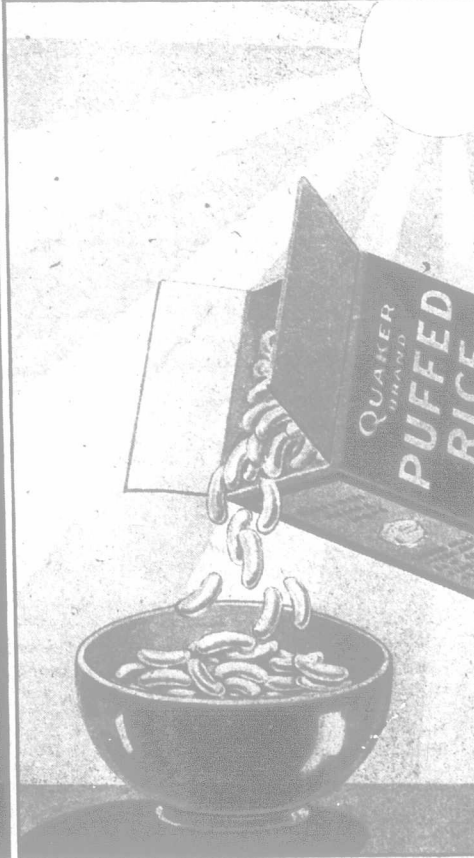
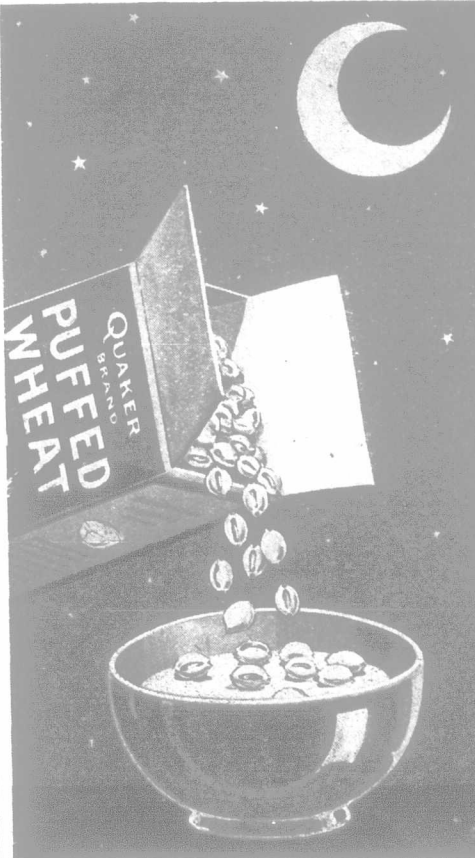
Thank you for the catsup recipe.

Vegetable Marrow Jam.

Here is another recipe for this conserve. Cut the vegetable from the vines 2 weeks before it is to be used. Cut into cubes, sprinkle with sugar, and leave over night. In the morning pour off the syrup and boil 1/2 hour, then add to it the marrow, with lemons and ginger-root to taste and boil for 1 hour more. The proportions liked by most people are 6 lbs. marrow, 6 lbs. sugar, 4 oz. ginger root, rind and juice of 3 lemons.—J.

Getting the Garden Ready For Spring.

EVERY good gardener knows that there is plenty to do from now until the snow flies. In the first place all old vines, stalks, cabbage stumps etc., should be raked up and burned, to prevent plant disease and insect life next year. But down fallen leaves should not be burned. They should be piled into a compost heap, along with clods of grass, etc., and left to resolve



At Night Puffed Wheat—thin, toasted whole-wheat bubbles—in a bowl of milk.

Mornings Puffed Rice with cream and sugar or mixed with any fruit.

All Foods in One

Puffed Wheat in milk forms practically a complete food. All the needed elements, including minerals and vitamins, are there.

In Puffed Wheat, every food cell is exploded so that every atom is fitted to digest.

So this is the perfect dish for every hungry hour. It's a fascinating food. It doesn't tax the stomach. It supplies essential elements which most foods lack.

Toasted Bubble Grains

Here are two whole grains—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice.

Both are steam exploded—puffed to 8 times normal size. In fact, a hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel.

They come as airy, flaky globules, flimsy in texture, nut-like in their taste. To millions of children they seem like fairy foods.

There are scores of ways to serve them. One is to crisp and butter for children to eat dry. Use like nut meats in home candy making—scatter in your soups.

As breakfast dainties they hold premier place. And nothing makes the milk dish so attractive.

Don't make them occasional foods. Both kinds offer variety.

The more children eat the better. The less they eat the more they want of something not so good.

Advertisement for Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice, featuring a bowl of cereal and the Quaker Oats Company logo.

Advertisement for The Quaker Oats Company, featuring a bowl of cereal and the company name and address.

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operation. Tested in from
3 to 6 positions. Timed in
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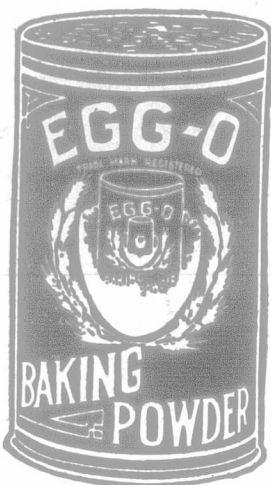
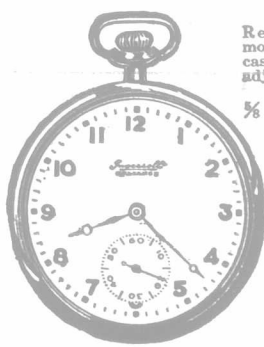
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The PRINCE, The FARMER, and the PLOW

The greatest International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration ever held on this Continent will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 21, 22, 23, 1919, adjoining the City of Chatham, Ont. It is expected that upwards of 25,000 farmers will be in attendance. Twentieth Century Power and Farm Machines will be in operation. Come and see the tireless sweep of the iron horse at work alongside the champion farmers of Canada with their horse-drawn plows.

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21st.
Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstrations.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.
Horse-drawn plows, Tractors and Machinery in operation, and presentation of prizes.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23rd.
Tractor and Seed Drilling Competitions.

PLACE
English and O'Brien Farms.
Full programme mailed on request.
Luncheon served on grounds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT CHATHAM, ON WEDNESDAY, 22nd.
THE DATE OF THE BIGGEST EVENTS.

RAILWAY RATES

Reduced rates on all railways. Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific & Pere Marquette lines converge at Chatham, and electric roads run to the grounds where the Demonstration is to be held.

W. C. BAKER,
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T. A. PATERSON,
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Managing Director, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate"

into a fine black soil that is one of the best fertilizers for the garden. Then pruning may be done where necessary, new paths and borders made, fall manuring, plowing, fencing, draining, etc. In short do everything that can possibly be done in the garden this fall and so win golden hours and an early start next spring.

It is very important to put manure on the garden in the fall, so that the mellowing of winter may have it ready to resolve into plant food next year. The manure should be evenly spread then ploughed under, or (if the garden is a very small, fenced-in plot) trenched in. To do this dig two trenches two spades deep, throw the soil from the first into the second, mixing it well with manure; and continue in the same way until the garden is covered. If the soil is shallow and there is a hard subsoil, break the subsoil up where it is; do not bring it to the top.

One of the last jobs in the garden is mulching to protect, and also, where needed, to fertilize. Leaves (held in by boards or poultry netting put around), straw, marsh hay, and dry, strawy manure are all good for mulching, but none of them should be put on until the ground freezes hard over the top. The idea is to prevent the alternate thawings and freezings, later, which do so much harm to unprotected plants. The strawberry and asparagus bed, onions left over winter for spring use, rhubarb, bulb beds, roses, perennials, and small fruits all require mulching, and strawy manure should certainly be chosen when possible, especially about the roses and small, fruit bushes, which have not been fertilized when the manure was ploughed under. Very tender vines may be cut from the supports, laid down and earthed over. Tender rose bushes, etc., may be protected by binding them about with sacking or straw, or placing over them, if small, slat boxes filled with leaves, with close tops so the damp cannot clog the leaves.

Storing For Winter.

POTATOES keep best in a cool, rather moist yet not damp cellar. Beets, carrots, parsnips and celery etc., may be packed in the cellar in slightly moist sand, but a few parsnips and vegetable oyster plants should be left in the garden for use as soon as the snow is off the ground.

Apples keep best in a fairly dry place that is cold without actually freezing. No bruised apple should even be put away for winter use, as every rot effects means a rotted spot, and every rot effects surrounding apples. Indeed apples cannot be too carefully handled; they should never be "poured" into a box or barrel, and some of the choicest should be wrapped separately in paper for eating raw. Cabbage and onions need a cool, fairly dry place. The more air that reaches them the better, hence they should be spread on shelves or put in open slatted crates or barrels which let the air in on all sides. When removing beets to store for the winter be sure to leave an inch of the stems, as otherwise they will bleed and lose much of their flavor. Handle them carefully so not to bruise the skin, and pack carefully in the damp sand.

Tomato vines which have much fruit on when frost time comes, should be pulled up and hung in a fairly warm, out-of-the-way place. The large tomatoes will ripen nicely by degrees. Squash, eggplants, etc., may also be ripened up in a cold frame or an airy shed, packed in leaves or clean straw; while lettuce, taken up carefully and planted again in a cold frame may be carried on for some weeks. A few parsley roots should be planted in pots in the kitchen window for use during the winter; while a few roots of rhubarb dug up and planted in a box in a cold dark part of the cellar may be brought into a warm light place later in the season and forced into growth for pies in late February and March.

Beginning Christmas in October.

IF you are partial to giving plants for Christmas gifts, remember that among the best plants for the purpose are: Spirea (astilbe), Jerusalem Cherry, Otaheite orange, flowering pepper, poinsettia, primrose, cluster rose, cyclamen,

Boston fern, Norfolk Island pine, azalea, and the various winter-flowering bulbs, — hyacinths, tulips, jonquils, crocuses, paper narcissi, and freesias.

The bulbs are as cheap as any and can be grown at home if started now. If they are only in bud by Christmas they still are a delightful gift, as it is interesting to watch a flower expand. Pot them in good loam enriched with well rotted cow manure, and a little sand added to make the compost loose. Put one to five bulbs in, according to the size of the pot and the bulbs, water well, and set away in a cool dark place to make root growth. A dark corner in the cellar will do, but even better is a trench dug in a corner of the garden. Place the pots in it and cover over with earth. Leave from a month to 7 or 8 weeks. The time may be ascertained by taking up a pot and turning out the ball of earth; if the roots appear on the outside of the earth take the pots up and introduce them to a fair light and more heat, and giving plenty of water. Bulbs should never be too hot, but should grow slowly and steadily; otherwise they may choke in the bud. This method is simply Nature's method. The bulbs are left away in the dark to develop a good root growth, just as they do naturally coming on towards spring if left out in the garden. Upon their development of root growth depends the success of the flowers.

Paper narcissus and freesias, by the way, only require about a week in the dark, and Chinese lilies no time at all.

The Scrap Bag.

Planting for Spring Bloom.

As soon as possible plant bulbs of tulips, narcissi, daffodils, crocuses, snowdrops, scillas, etc., in the garden beds, — that is if you want plenty of flowers early next spring.

Storing Bulbs.

Lift the bulbs and tubers of summer-flowering species such as canna, dahlia, gladiolus and tuberose, as soon as the frost has killed the tops. Shake the loose soil off and store in a cool place. From 4 to 6 inches of canna and dahlia stems should be left on.

Sowing Perennial Phlox.

There is no perennial as easily grown from seed as the phlox. Sow the seed as soon as it is ripe; it will not come up until spring, when, as soon as the seedlings are ready, they should be transplanted to stand one foot apart each way. Many of them should bloom the first year.

Raspberry Bushes.

Cultivate well between the raspberry bushes and cut the old canes off close to the ground. After the soil is well frozen mulch the surface with manure.

Hemstitching by Machine.

Draw the threads as usual. Turn the hem slightly over the drawn portion and stitch down, using an ordinary loose machine stitch. If double hemstitching is desired, stitch next to the last thread on the outside.

A Good Plan.

A good plan, if one wants either to build a new house or remodel an old one, is to draw different plans, hang them on the wall, and study them at leisure, making alterations for improvement as they suggest themselves.

Don'ts For Motorists.

Don't forget to slow down at street or road intersections.

Don't forget the pedestrians. They, too, have rights on the streets and highways.

Don't forget to use extra precautions when you see a child crossing a highway.

Don't forget to look to the right and the left before passing a railroad crossing.

Don't forget, when signalled by a vehicle in your rear, to turn slightly to the right and allow such vehicle to pass you on your left.

Don't forget that all motor vehicles must be equipped with adequate brakes in good working order and adequate horns or other signalling devices. — From The Globe.

County Roads

GOOD municipal government in Ontario has received an impetus by the development of County Road Systems, subsidized by the Province. This has necessarily been beneficial by adding an important public duty to the responsibility of the County Council.

County roads are not a new departure in Ontario. The value of this organization was proven by the earlier road-builders of the Province. Middlesex, Wellington, Hastings and others owe the basis of existing main roads to that system. The Highway Improvement Act of 1901 revived interest in county roads, by appropriating \$1,000,000 to be given in aid of model county roads.

The Act of 1901 granted aid to county roads in the proportion of one-third of expenditure on construction.

Grants Established on Permanent Basis

In 1907, the county road grant was established on a permanent basis, and by subsequent legislation,

- (1) The grant for construction was increased to 40 per cent.
- (2) A grant of 60 per cent. was provided for maintenance.
- (3) A grant of 40 per cent. was provided for "Provincial County Roads."
- (4) Cities are required to contribute to "Suburban Roads."

Why a 60 Per Cent. Grant.

Provincial county roads are roads which, because of their length and location, carry a considerable amount of through traffic, making them proportionately cost more to construct and maintain; and which additional cost, the district through which they pass should not be required to pay. The larger subsidy of 60 per cent. is granted to more fairly equalize the burden.

With grants of 40 per cent. for the less-travelled roads, and 60 per cent. for the most heavily-travelled roads, it is estimated that the cost of county roads will now be about equally divided between the counties and the Province.

All counties in the Province are now operating under this system, and 9,500 miles have been designated for improvement, and to which the Provincial grant is assured.

Responsibility and Supervision.

Responsibility for the condition of county roads rests upon the county councils who make their own ap-

propriations, and carry out the work under their own superintendent. The Province subsidizes their work.

County roads are primarily the market roads of the townships, radiating from the local cities, towns, villages and shipping points. They are the roads which have in the past absorbed much the greater part of township expenditure, because of the heavy traffic on them. Every citizen benefits by them.

The relief given to township councils by placing the most heavily travelled market roads under the County Road System is a direct form of aid to all the township roads.

Classification of Suburban Roads.

In addition, heavily travelled roads radiating from cities are being placed in a class of "Suburban Roads," to which cities contribute equally with the county; and the Provincial subsidy is 40 per cent. or 60 per cent. of the total, according to the class of road.

General Policy Pursued.

The basis of the Provincial subsidy to good roads is the Motor Vehicle Tax. Two-thirds of the motor vehicle revenue is derived from city and urban municipalities. This, coupled with the direct contribution from cities to "Suburban Roads" is a measure of support for main roads which is both equitable and substantial.

It has been the policy of the Ontario Highway Department to encourage vigorously county road systems and to place no unnecessary restriction on the extension of these systems so as to include all systematic work which might be entitled to aid. The prosecution and extension of county road systems to a reasonable extent will do everything that grants to township councils could accomplish, and will provide that expenditure be made under experienced supervision, with proper machinery, and that the work, when completed, will be reasonably maintained. County Councils are everywhere learning to take this view of the situation and are seeking to bring their county road systems under systematic schemes of construction and maintenance.

The ratepayer of the township can be seriously and confidently urged to lend hearty support to County Councils in their efforts to improve and maintain the Market Roads of the Province.

Department of Public Highways, Ontario

HON. F. G. MACDIARMID,
Minister.

W. A. MCLEAN,
Deputy Minister.

200 feet more per second



—that is what the new Dominion 30-30 means to the sportsman. The component used in these cartridges — a progressive burning powder that gives a flatter trajectory, greater penetration and by far the greatest shocking power known in a 30-30.

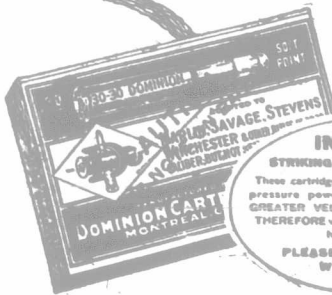
The new Dominion 30-30 insures to a greater degree the accuracy that has always characterized Dominion Ammunition, and possesses the usual nitro cellulose qualities of uniformity and stability under all climatic conditions.

Look for the yellow label on the back of the 30-30 box. It guarantees greater speed, accuracy and penetration.

DOMINION 30-30

should be your selection for deer and other big game. Let the label be your guide.

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Montreal, Canada



INCREASED STRIKING POWER AND VELOCITY
These cartridges are loaded with special low pressure powder which GIVES 200 FEET GREATER VELOCITY than ordinary loads and THEREFORE will shoot approximately 8 INCHES higher at 100 yards.
PLEASE ALLOW FOR THIS WHEN SIGHTING.

Choosing Friends by Their Birth Month.

One of the foolish fancies that, however, are told, or read, with interest, and firmly believed in by some folk who pin their faith to planetary influences, is that a knowledge of a person's month of birth will be found of great advantage in making friends and in business dealing. Believers in such things claim that months like human beings have their affinities.

"For instance, if you are born from January 20th to February 19th, you will be in harmony with those born from May 21st to June 21st, or September 23rd to October 23rd.

"If born from February 19th to March 21st with those of June 21st to July 22nd, and October 23rd to November 22nd. If March 22nd to April 19th with those of July 22nd to August 22nd, and November 22nd to December 31st.

"It may be taken as a general rule that you will be most in harmony and sympathy with those people born the third or seventh month after yourself."—Tit-Bits.

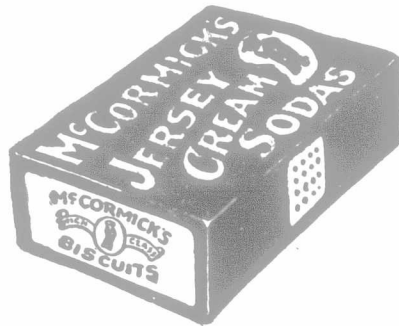
A Conservative.—"In his palmy days the stage-robber was a picturesque individual.

"Yes, and not grasping in his methods, either.

"No?"

"Unlike the modern profiteer, he merely took what the passengers happened to have at the time. He didn't take an option on what they expected to earn for the next five years."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The airtight package preserves their oven freshness, crispness and purity.



McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

Factory at LONDON, Canada.

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

Current Events

Hon. Frank Cochrane, former Minister of Railways, died at Ottawa, Sept. 22.

The Commons Committee has decided to consider the demand of the Veterans' League for a \$2,000 war gratuity.

Premier Hearst announced Monday, October 20th, as election and referendum day in Ontario.

Manitoba teachers are asking for a fixed minimum salary.

U. F. O. candidates chosen during the week are: Center Huron, Robt. Livingstone; South Essex, Milton Fox; the United U. F. O. and Labor parties in East York have chosen Capt. Geo. B. Little; and the Liberals of South Huron by a unanimous vote, a farmer John Morgan (Leg.)

Viscount Grey has arrived in Washington as British Ambassador to the U.S.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$20,000,000 for the improvement of medical education in the United States.

At time of going to press 600,000 British railway men are out on strike, the country is back on war-time food rations, and the Government has decided to call out troops, if necessary, to restore normal conditions.

Successful experiments have been made in Algeria recently in the use of flame-throwers against locusts.

Premier Paderewski is urging Poland's claim to Galicia before the Paris Conference.

The U. S. Senate has directed the Labor Committee to institute an immediate investigation into the steel strike.

D'Annunzio still holds Fiume, and is calling for volunteers to revolt against the Government of Italy.

Capt. Bradley, a British aviator, has flown over the Alps. The balloon in which Prof. David Todd of Omaha will ascend in his effort to signal to the inhabitants of the planet Mars will be the largest ever made and will ascend 50,000 feet.

President Wilson states that in his tour through the United States he is trying to put before the people these points in the Peace Treaty: (1) The destruction of autocratic power as an instrument of international control, admitting only self-governing nations to the League. (2) The substitution of publicity, discussion and arbitration for war, using the boycott rather than arms. (3) Placing the peace of the world under constant international oversight in the recognition of the principle that the peace of the world is the legitimate immediate interest of every state. (4) Disarmament. (5) The liberation of oppressed peoples. (6) The discontinuance of annexation and the substitution of trusteeship with responsibility to the opinion of mankind. (7) The invalidation of all secret treaties. (8) The protection of dependent peoples. (9) High standards of labor under international sanction. (10) The international co-ordination of humane reform and regulation. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, representing the Republicans, require the following amendments and changes: (1) To equalize the vote of the United States with Great Britain and her colonies in the League of Nations. (2) To provide that nations which are parties to a dispute shall not vote on the adjustment of it in the League Council. (3) To restore Shantung to China. (4) To secure the right of the United States to withdraw unconditionally from the League upon 2 years notice. (5) The U. S. declines to accept articles X, XI or XV, to engage in war in which foreign powers are engaged. (6) The U. S. reserves the right to determine its domestic questions such as the tariff, coastwise commerce immigration. (7) The Monroe Doctrine is reserved for the exclusive interpretation of the United States.

Events

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AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE

Established 1853

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS

PAY THE MARKET'S HIGHEST MARK

You'll be sure of top prices if you ship your furs to us. WE DO NOT QUOTE A "SLIDING SCALE" OF PRICES. Instead we quote ONE DEPENDABLE PRICE—then stick to it. You can be absolutely positive of what you will get. We charge NO COMMISSION and pay you every cent your furs are worth.

WE PAY SHIPPING CHARGES

We pay all express or parcel post charges, saving you lots of money this way during the season. We send your check on next mail after furs are received, so there is no waiting or delay.

WRITE AT ONCE

For our valuable booklet "Successful Trapping"—tells you how to get the most money for your furs—dependable price-list, market news and shipping tags—all free.

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS.
133 Monroe Ave. Detroit, Mich.

FREE SUCCESSFUL TRAPPING

The Kline Fanning Mill

The best mill made, is what all the farmers say who use one. The only mill that weighs and grades each kernel. Write for particulars.

THE KLINE FANNING MILL
Beeton, Ontario

MILLBANK OXFORDS

Pedigreed Oxford Downs, Shearling rams and lambs of both sexes, for Sale. Bred from E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg flock. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. Frank Weekes, Varna, P.O. Ont. Brucefield Station.

The Value of Snow to Farmers.

Australia is not a land where snowfalls form a very important part of the meteorological phenomena. Still, over a large portion, one or two falls per winter is common, and over considerable areas of the south-eastern mountain knot the settlers are familiar with snow for many months of the year. By city dwellers snow is perhaps regarded as a very troublesome and useless thing. It renders walking difficult, breaks down communication by wire, impedes transport, has a slushy aftermath, and generally does more harm than good. To the farmer, however, the snow is an asset rather than a liability. In a recent article in the "Scientific Monthly," Dr. Andrew Palmer, of the U.S.A. Weather Bureau, says:—"All in all, the recurring snows of winter form one of our most important agricultural resources."

Among the other disadvantages of snow in urban districts, Dr. Palmer points out that it is particularly effective in removing certain disease germs and dust particles from the air, and thus water from the melting snows in thickly-populated areas is unfit for drinking purposes. Snow takes up ten times the volume of an equal amount of water; in other words, a ten-inch fall of snow equals one inch of rain. The saying exists in North America that a "snow year" is a rich year. I have heard the same idea expressed in the snow districts of Victoria, and the explanation offered was that the snow was particularly effective in bringing down nitrogen compounds from the air, thus enriching the soil. I do not know whether there is any truth in this statement, and Dr. Palmer makes no mention of it in his account of the virtues of snow. The winter covering of snow has a warming effect on the soil, somewhat similar to that of a blanket of straw; experiments have been carried out to show the truth of this, and it was found that a thermometer placed in the soil beneath a loosely packed layer of snow showed practically no variation as long as the snow remained.

Again, the snow prevents evaporation from the soil, and provides an excellent means for the replenishment of the very important stores of underground water. It also forms an excellent protection for

the vegetation against the bitter winds of winter. Perhaps the most important point, however, is that it moistens the soil gradually and gently, without the pounding effect of heavy rain, and without floating up the clayey particles from below to encrust the surface on drying. In addition, it assists transport, especially in the logging industries or where sledging is possible, and in such areas also lessens the dangers of forest fires. To us who enjoy the very mild winters that prevail over most of this continent, many of the virtues mentioned will make little appeal. Still, after reading Dr. Palmer's notes we may feel less disposed to pity the farmers of those countries where snow lies on the ground for many months of the year, and where its virtues are known to be such that it is regarded as the "poor man's manure."—The Australasian.

Tellin' Friends.

BY HABBERTON LULHAM.

In many English country districts bees-keepers never omit to tell their bees of any death in the family. The hive is tapped twice in announcing the death of a man and three times in the case of a woman, and crape is tied to each hive until after the funeral. This curious custom supplies the background to Habberton Lulham for verses in the London *Spectator* which have strong dramatic quality.

"Where have ye been, then Granny, dear,
Out in the garden in the dark?
Set down, ye looks that pale an' leer—
I heer'd a voice an' went to hark.

"Who did ye talk to where the four
Old hives be by the medder's edge?
Was it the cows a-reachin' o'er
To crop our cabbage 'cross the hedge?"

"An' why've ye got the big door-key,
An' what's the black strip as ye hold?
You wants a nice hot cup o' tea,
Ye's well-nigh caught yer death o' cold!"

"Why, lass, I've been to tell wi' they
As should be told, an' took 'em these—
The key an' crape. Who's them, d'ye say?
There, you knows who I means—the bees.

"Ah! just like us folk they be wise
An' must be told aught good 'r bad;
An' so I taps to wake 'em—twice—
An' tells how us've lost our lad.

"I taps the key a-top each skep,
An' listens till I hears 'em buzz;
They says as they'll not hear his step
Nor see him more—the same as us.

"I tells 'em they must take a pride
'Cause o' the V. C. what he won,
An' how wi' Sussex lads he died—
The same as what his father done—

"An' 'bout the chap he saved, as well,
An' them as they was charvin' at;
An' said he stung afore he fell—
I rackon they thought well o' that!

"I wish as bees could take their part
An' fly to where they Jarmis be,
An' sting t' death the murderin' heart
O' him as made this misery!

"I curse . . . a'right, Kate, I'll bide still,
An' curses they comes home t' roost;
But mind you tells bees good 'r ill
The same as what yer Granny used;

"So they'll be fiends, an' swarm in May
An' hive ye honey long an' late;
They'll bring ye some good luck, I lay—
An' pity knows us needs it, Kate!"

He Stuttered Too.

Three strangers were in the Pullman smoker, when one of them turned to another and asked:

"H-How f-f-f-far is it t-t-to P-P-P-Pittsburgh?"

The man addressed made no reply, but got up and left the car. The stutterer then turned to the third man, who gave him the information.

A few moments afterward the third man met the one who had left the car, and said:

"See here! Why did you go out without answering, when that man asked you a civil question?"

"D-D-Do you think I w-w-wanted to g-g-g-get m-my head knocked off?" was the answer.

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR



Does the Belt Work on the Farm

THE Cletrac not only does all the "pulling" on the farm better and faster and cheaper than horses, but it will take the place of a gas engine as well.

20 h.p. on the belt pulley to fill the silo, saw wood, chop feed, mix cement. Steady, economical power which adds greatly to the usefulness of your tractor.

The Cletrac works more days in the year. It does the plowing—does it well and quickly. But it follows up. It does the discing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting.

Laying its own track, the Cletrac travels over all kinds of ground, going in all kinds of weather.

It eats up your work at 3 to 3½ miles an hour.

There are a lot of things that you want to know about tractor farming which you will find answered in our 32-page illustrated book "Selecting Your Tractor." Write for it to-day. It's free.

Gentlemen:
After seeing the Cletrac Tractor pulling 3 ten-inch plows on my farm upon which a horse could not work on account of the wet condition of the soil, I came to the conclusion that beyond a doubt the Cletrac was the best all-year-round tractor on the market. I have absolutely no trouble whatever.
Wishing you success, I am,
Very truly yours,
Norman Counsell.

The Cleveland Tractor Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY, OCTOBER 9th

Prevent Fires
In Your Home and Barn

By removing all Rubbish and Litter. Have your furnace and stove pipes in proper condition. Lightning Rods properly installed are more than 99% efficient.

By removing oily waste and other fire menaces. Prohibit smoking in the barn. Cleanliness, order and forethought are important factors in reducing fire waste.

In Your Church

Have chimneys properly cleaned out before starting your furnace. Never put on an extra fire except when someone is on hand to attend to it.

In Your School

By teaching the children the danger of Fire. Before leaving each night see that there can be no overheated stoves or furnace. Teach the children not to play with matches.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS

One thousand Ormolu Gold Plated and Enamel Medals will be presented to the pupils in the Third and Fourth Grade of Public, Private and Separate Schools of Ontario for the best essays on

"PREVENTION OF FIRE IN HOME AND FACTORY"

and a Solid Gold and Two Solid Silver Medals will be given for the three best essays, on the above subject, written by students in Colleges and Universities.

Full particulars may be had from your school principal or the undersigned.

ONTARIO FIRE PREVENTION LEAGUE, INC.

Affiliated with
Ontario Fire Marshal's Office, Department of Attorney-General,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
GEORGE F. LEWIS, Sec.-Treas.

DO YOU WANT TO EARN SOME MONEY?

IF SO, write to The Subscription Department of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, and we will tell you how. You can work full time, or in your spare time securing new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate. Hundreds are making money in this way.

A Suggestion for Saving

CASH in the pocket encourages careless spending.

You will find it a much easier task to save if you keep your "Spending" money in a Savings Account with The Bank of Toronto. There it is safe and can be drawn upon when really needed.

A reluctance to draw from that account will grow upon you, and protect you from many needless expenditures.

Once the saving habit is acquired, the account, with its earnings of interest, will steadily grow to a substantial amount.

Many young men and women are working out this scheme with us to advantage.

It is a plan worthy of a trial.

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,625,623

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.
TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

AS SHEPHERD OR FLOCK MANAGER—Practical and successful man of lifetime experience with pure-bred and commercial flocks, desires to negotiate with owner, or anyone contemplating establishing a good flock, either on a wage or share basis, or both. Excellent references. Address: Shepherd, Farmer's Advocate, London.

DOGS—BLACK, WHITE AND TAN TRICOLORED Collie pups; handsome, intelligent heelers; males, \$7; females, \$5. A. E. Bawtin-himer, Shedden, Ont.

EXPERIENCED MAN (MARRIED) SEEKS position on well-equipped stock farm as stockman or working foreman. Good reference. Address: Stockman, Farmer's Advocate, London.

EXPERIENCED MAN WISHES POSITION on dairy or stock farm for winter months. Reply stating wages. Box 50, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

OUR CLEVER TRAINED FERRETS quickly chase out rats, rabbits, mink, weasels, etc. Very best strain, game getters. Quick, safe delivery anywhere. Interesting Ferret Booklet free. Boulton Ferret Farms, Mooretown, Ontario.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, COUNTY OF Perth, Township Northeast Hope, Lot twelve, Concession three. Seventy-five acres, clear and under cultivation, eighteen acres hardwood bush, eight acres stump land, bank barn, stone dwelling, excellent land. Farm may be purchased with or without season's crop, stock and implements. For particulars apply on farm or to A. W. Hamilton, Lucknow, Ont.

Live Poultry Wanted

We have a heavy demand for good poultry all the year round. We prefer to receive poultry alive during the hot weather and will pay top prices. It will pay you to sell to C. A. MANN & CO. 78 KING ST. LONDON, ONTARIO. Phone 1577.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated in 1855
Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000
Over 100 Branches

Savings the Source of Riches

Almost any wealthy man will tell you that industry and the habit of saving—are the root of their prosperity.

A regular weekly or monthly deposit in a Savings account at The Molsons Bank will soon grow to a respectable amount.

We invite you to try it at any of our Branches.

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.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta and 9 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

The Farmer's Financial Friend



We have large resources and the vast experience of 87 years to draw upon to serve you; but we have something even more important—we have the earnest desire to do so.

We cash your produce and personal cheques, collect your drafts—all by mail if required—and gladly give you impartial advice on any financial or business matter.

Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - - 18,000,000
Resources - - - 220,000,000

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT
298 branches. General Office, Toronto.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Income Tax Returns Made Easy For Farmers

It is now necessary that Income Tax returns be made to the Government by farmers as well as men in other lines of business. Accurate returns cannot be made without the keeping of a set of books. We are issuing a "Farmer's Record and Account Book," which requires no knowledge of bookkeeping whatever. The book will be sent free to any farmer sending us his name, address and date of birth.

Send for a copy—while they last.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Dept. "Z" Head Office: WINNIPEG

In writing please mention this paper.

A "Right" Refrigerator.

"When buying a refrigerator," says The Forecast, "insist upon seeing a cross-section of its doors and walls. All makers of good refrigerators will be glad to have you judge of their insulation for yourself. An ice-box, to be adequately insulated, should contain at least 3 inches of insulating material, exclusive of the wooden case and lining. As to the insulating materials,—wood, mineral wool, charcoal, sawdust are all effective insulators when they are dry. Unhappily, they will not remain dry. They will absorb moisture from the outer air, from the food, from the ice—and pretty soon the interior of the ice-box will 'sweat,' producing just the moist atmosphere which is favorable to the breeding of millions of germs. A refrigerator made in this way is nothing but a dilution and a snare. The only reliable kind is that in which materials non-conductive of heat or moisture—such as wood-felt or cork—are used. For ideal insulation, these materials should be found in combination with a 'dead-air' space. As everybody knows a vacuum is the best non-conductor of heat; and the nearest thing to it which would be practical for use in the construction of refrigerators, is air. You will find that a space of dead or confined air is a feature in the insulation of all the better-grade of boxes. Equally important is the free circulation of air in the interior of the refrigerator. Without it the food will not receive much benefit from the ice. There should be an unobstructed passage of air from the ice-compartment to the food-compartment, around the shelves and back to the ice-closet. A poorly insulated refrigerator will make away with 158 pounds of ice in a week, while a well-constructed one will use only 65 pounds in a week."

Phoebe.

BY FANNY R. FOOLE.

The rosy hesitance of morn
Is parted between a smile and tear.
I hear the Phoebe pulsing clear;
"Phoe-be, Phoe-be"—a thrill is born,
An ecstasy compact of June,
Till throbs the saddest heart in tune.

Amid the apple's flaming snow,
One little brown bird, passion-fraught,
Its rapture to my soul hath brought;
No need of longer tale, I know
Chill winds depart, warm airs blow free,
And dreams of youth return to me.

"Phoe-be, Phoe-be"—who is the maid?
Your sweet bird bride? You'll find her soon,

And then I'll hardly hear a tune,
But spy her nest in some fair shade
Beside the ledge, with moss inlaid—
Fairies could tell how it is made.

Were ever rhythmic notes that bore
Such wealth of music? Young lambs play
As life were one long holiday.
Blithe showers have called from dreams
before,
Shlee-weighted flowers, but you, Phoebe,
Have pramed my childhood back to me!
—In *Our Dumb Animals*.

Ninety in the Shade.

O for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!
O for an iceberg or two at control!
O for a vale that at mid-day the dew
cucumbers!
O for a pleasure-trip up to the pole!

O for a soda-fount spouting up boldly
From every hot lamp-post against the
hot sky!
O for proud maiden to look on me coldly,
Freezing my soul with a glance of her
eye!

Then O for a draft from a cup of cold
pizen!
And O for a through ticket, via Colde-
grave,
To the baths of the Styx, where a thick
shadow lies on
And depends the chill of its dark-
running wave!

—Rossiter Johnson.

Refrigerator.

Refrigerator," says upon seeing a cross-section of walls. All refrigerators will be of their insulation box, to be adequate contain at least 3 material, exclusive and lining. As to materials,—wood, mineral dust are all effective they are dry. Un- they remain dry. They from the outer from the ice—and erior of the ice-box ing just the moist is favorable to the s of germs. A re- is way is nothing but nare. The only re- in which materials at or moisture—such rk—are used. For e materials should be on with a 'dead-air' ly knows a vacuum ductor of heat; and o it which would be the construction of You will find that nfinied air is a feature ll the better-grade of mportant is the free the interior of the ut it the food will benefit from the ice, unobstructed passage -compartment to the around the shelves -closet. A poorly will make away with a week, while a well- use only 65 pounds

Rebe.

R. FOOLE. of morn a smile and tear. pulsing clear; —a thrill is born, of June, est heart in tune.

ming snow, ird, passion-fraught, soul hath brought; le, I know warm airs blow free, h return to me.

—who is the maid? ride? You'll find her

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the Shade.

garden of cucumbers! or two at control! at mid-day the dew

trip up to the pole!

outing up boldly amp-post against the

to look on me coldly, with a glance of her

from a cup of cold

ugh ticket, via Colde-

e Styx, where a thick

n the chill of its dark-

! —Rossiter Johnson.

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

The Royal Bank of Canada



Farmers' Sons and Daughters have great opportunities to-day.

They never had better chances to make and to save money. Now is the time to lay the foundation of future prosperity by cultivating the habit of thrift.

There is a Savings Department at every branch of this bank. The staff will be glad to show you how to make the first deposit.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$33,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES - \$470,000,000

BUY AN Irrigated Farm IN Sunny Alberta AND GET A CROP EVERY YEAR

The most important factor in the growth of large crops in Western Canada is **Moisture**. Given plenty of **moisture** at the right time, **big crops are assured**. This is what the farmer on **irrigated land** can have every year. In Southern Alberta such varied crops as wheat, oats, flax, barley, rye, alfalfa, timothy, brome grass, and all kinds of fodder, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, roots, vegetables, are grown profitably on irrigated land. Ideal mixed farming propositions. First-class land, \$50 an acre, including water rights. Easy terms, only one tenth cash and 20 years to pay. \$2,000 loan for buildings, etc. A splendid chance to become independent.

Write now for free booklet, containing full information, to

A. La Due Norwood
C.P.R. Land Agent
Windsor Station
MONTREAL, - QUEBEC

"Pa, what is phonetic spelling?"
"It's a way of spelling that I often got whipped for when I was your age."
—Pearson's Weekly.

Be a Taxidermy Artist

Marvelous Book Sent FREE

You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, tanning skins, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decide upon and skin. Hunters, trappers, nature lovers, you need taxidermy. Instructing, fascinating, big profits. Join our school. \$5,000 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book with our catalog. Send postage—today.

N.W. School of Taxidermy, 507 Broad St., Omaha, Neb.

Where They Lost Their Luck and How.

In bar-rooms.
At the racetrack.
With the gun and dog.
In cheap, demoralizing shows.
In over-sanguine expectations.
At the end of the fishing rod.
Their luck went down in drink and up in smoke.
They never prepared for any worthwhile career.
In dawdling, idleness, indecision, ambition-sagging influences.
By not preparing for an opportunity, not being ready for it when it came.
They lived in dreamland, never put a foundation under their air castles.
By their disregard for personal appearances, their slovenly, slipshod dress and disagreeable personal habits.—Dr. Orison Swett Marden in *The New Success* for January.

His Dog.

I surely sniff excitement in the air—
Perhaps he's coming home! if I could know!
But up and down the street, and everywhere
I've watched about a hundred years
or so;
Yet somehow I expect him, any day
With shouts and cheers, as when he marched away.

And when I hear that whistle! and you see
A streak of dog, in frenzied happiness—
You'll understand! he'll pat my head and say:
"Hello, old Pal! you missed me some, I guess!"
I leap to kiss his hand—and then—oh boy—
I wonder if a dog can die of joy?
—Laura Simmons in *Life*.

The Victory Loan Canvass.

The Victory Loan Canvass will be carried on between October 27 and November 15 when every part of Canada, rural and urban, will be combed for subscriptions. Everyone realizes that success for this loan is extremely important and it must not be permitted to come short of the objective. The proceeds are needed to liquidate the country's floating indebtedness; to help defray the expenses of demobilization and discharge other obligations with which the Government is faced. The people into whose hands there is coming a substantial revenue, owe it to the country to subscribe liberally while those whose earnings are small will be losing nothing and helping much by buying Victory Bonds. As an investment these bonds have much to commend them, but more in this regard can be said when the full announcement is made by the Minister of Finance.

Markets

Continued from page 1770.

Cheese Markets.

The offerings on the Cornwall Cheese Board on Saturday were 335 white and 1,791 colored, a total of 2,126, the colored selling at 26½¢. and white at 25 9-16¢. St. Hyacinthe sold 400 boxes at 25 cents. Belleville sold white at 25 11-16¢., and colored at 26 3-16¢. London boarded 200 boxes of colored at 26½¢., but reported no sales.

Sale Dates.

Oct. 15, 1919.—C. J. Stock, Woodstock, Ont.—Scotch Shorthorns.
Oct. 16, 1919.—Geo. H. Montgomery, K.C., Montreal, Que.—Ayrshires.
Oct. 22, 1919.—Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus.—Oxfords.
Oct. 22, 1919.—Robt. Mitchell, Ilderton.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
Oct. 30, 1919.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—Pure-bred live stock.
Dec. 2, 1919.—David Campbell, R. 8, St. Thomas, Ont.—Holsteins, farm stock, etc.
Dec. 3, 1919.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein Friesian Association, Dunnville, Ont.

Only Healthy Hogs are a Source of Profit

In order to get the best results from hogs by forced feeding, a reliable stock food tonic must be used—otherwise this style of feeding places an unnatural strain on the digestive organs, and they become overworked, and consequently cannot perform their functions properly.

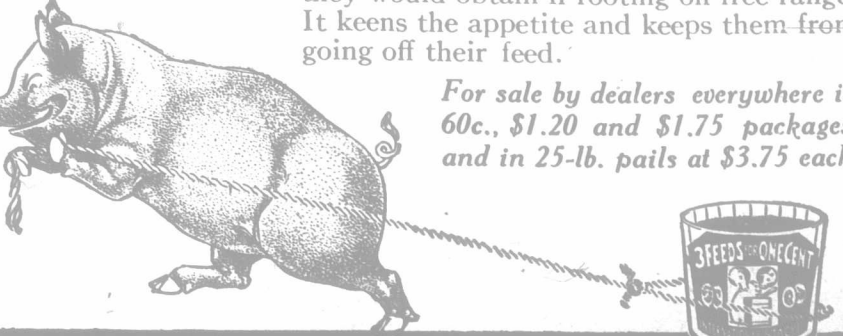
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC

has proved itself to be the ideal Stock Food for keeping hogs healthy, thrifty and in rapid growing condition.

For the past thirty years it has held the confidence and endorsement of hog raisers by producing the most satisfactory results.

International Stock Food Tonic supplies to the hogs the valuable properties of roots, herbs, seeds and other things which they would obtain if rooting on free range. It keeps the appetite and keeps them from going off their feed.

For sale by dealers everywhere in 60c., \$1.20 and \$1.75 packages, and in 25-lb. pails at \$3.75 each.



High-class Scotch Shorthorns

22 AT AUCTION 22
16 Females
6 Young Bulls

At Karama Dell Farm, Lot 11, Con. 10, Lobo Tp.
Wednesday, Oct. 22nd, 1919
The property of Robt. Mitchell, R.R. No. 2, Ilderton, Ont.

The foundation stock of this herd is from the noted herds of Messrs. Watt, Harry Smith and J. T. Gibson. Only first-class sires have been used, such as Blarney Stone, Strathallan Chief and Roan Blarney, etc. The majority of the cows are in calf. A few of the choice offerings in this sale are Scottish Rose 6th =121051=, by Scottish Baron. Flora Queen =101834=; Carmine 2nd; Dan. Carmine =114664=, a beautiful 3-year-old by Blarney Stone; also a 2-year-old heifer by a son of Blarney Stone (Roan Blarney) the highest price bull at London Sale, 1915. The bulls in this sale range in age from 3 months to 19 months, and are a grand lot. There will be included in the sale two Clydesdale fillies (imported bred), eligible for registration; one grand, registered Clydesdale brood mare, 7 years old, a good breeder.

As the farm is for sale, there will be no reserve, and all the other farm stock, together with implements, etc., will be sold also. Any person desiring to purchase this farm will do well to correspond with the undersigned. Sale commences 1 o'clock.

Trains will be met at Komoka and Ilderton stations on morning of sale.

TERMS.—8 months' credit on approved paper; 6% per annum off for cash.

Auctioneers:
Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont. H. Stanley, Lucan, Ont.
Robt. Mitchell, R.R. No. 2, Ilderton, Ont., Prop.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO. OF CANADA

71 A ST. JAMES, MONTREAL

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AGAINST LOSS THROUGH DEATH BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASES

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

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Address: THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO.
71 A St. James Street, Montreal.
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"NEVER PUT OFF UNTIL TO-MORROW"

Is a good motto when your insurance affairs are concerned. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.



Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

29 Pounds Butter—103 Pounds Milk

This is the seven-day butter record and the one-day milk record of the dam of my last bull of serviceable age—an exceptional bred youngster and a choice individual. Also have a month-old bull, whose dam and sire's average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and 111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.

D. B. TRACY HAMILTON HOUSE Cobourg, Ontario
HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
Regular Subscribers

To
The Farmer's Advocate
and **Home Magazine**

For the name of each **New Subscriber**, to the Farmer's Advocate that you send, accompanied by the sum of \$1.50, to pay the subscription for one year, we will advance the date to which your own subscription is paid—

SIX MONTHS FREE OF CHARGE

If you send us the names of **Two New Subscribers**, with the sum of \$3.00, paying their subscriptions for one year, we will advance the date to which your own subscription is paid—

ONE YEAR FREE OF CHARGE

The number of farmers who read and support the **Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine**, is increasing every year, and our old friends who have been reading the paper for years, and appreciate the work the "Farmer's Advocate" has done, and is doing for the farmers of the country, steadily send in the names of new readers, and we take this opportunity of thanking them for their support, and we want every reader to take the same interest in the paper. We make the above offer to our subscribers in appreciation of the assistance they have given the **Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine** in its work, and we want every Canadian Farmer to become a subscriber,

Publishing The Farmer's Advocate, costs double what it used to do, but you old friends of the paper will agree that in every way, it has been better [this year than ever before. We have tried to make it so, and no expense has been spared to accomplish that purpose.

When Sending New Names—Use This Coupon

THE WILLIAM WELD CO. LTD. - - LONDON, ONT.

Gentlemen:— Enclosed is _____ value \$ _____ to pay for one year's subscription to **The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine** for the following new subscribers. Please advance the date on my label _____ months in accordance with your advertisement.

Name of Sender _____ Address _____
 Name of New Subscriber _____ Address _____
 Name of New Subscriber _____ Address _____

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Value of Straw.

1. What is an average crop of corn worth per acre?
2. What would be an estimate on the value of a day's threshing of oat and wheat straw? W. H.

Ans.—It is so seldom that corn is purchased in the field that it is difficult to put a value on it. Some estimate it at three dollars a ton. This would make eight ton to the acre, crop worth \$24 an acre.

2. So much depends on the amount of grain threshed in a day and upon the quality of the straw that it is difficult to estimate the value. It might be worth two hundred dollars but this is but a rough estimate.

Seeding Down—Potatoes.

I plowed down potatoes last spring and intend putting potatoes in the same ground next year. Would you approve of manuring and plowing light this fall and then plowing again in the spring? Would the one manuring do?

2. Would you approve of seeding down on light soil? J. B.

Ans.—1. While it is a common practice to sow the same crop two years in succession on the same piece of land there are arguments against doing so. There is a possibility that disease will be more prevalent the second year. Plowing under a heavy coating of manure this fall adds humus to the soil and puts it in good condition for potatoes next spring. An application of straw horse manure could be plowed down with the potatoes next spring if the land is not in good heart.

2. A good catch of clover helps build up a light soil and the more of it that can be grown the better for the land. Sometimes there is difficulty in getting a catch if the season is dry. However it is worth trying.

Mortgage Matters.

1. I hold a second mortgage on my brother's farm in Sask. A certain company holds the first which falls due this November 1st. If my brother fails to make good I am prepared to raise mortgage No. 1. What steps should I take to obtain the transfer to me?

2. Shouldn't I hold all fire insurance policies then until my mortgage is redeemed?

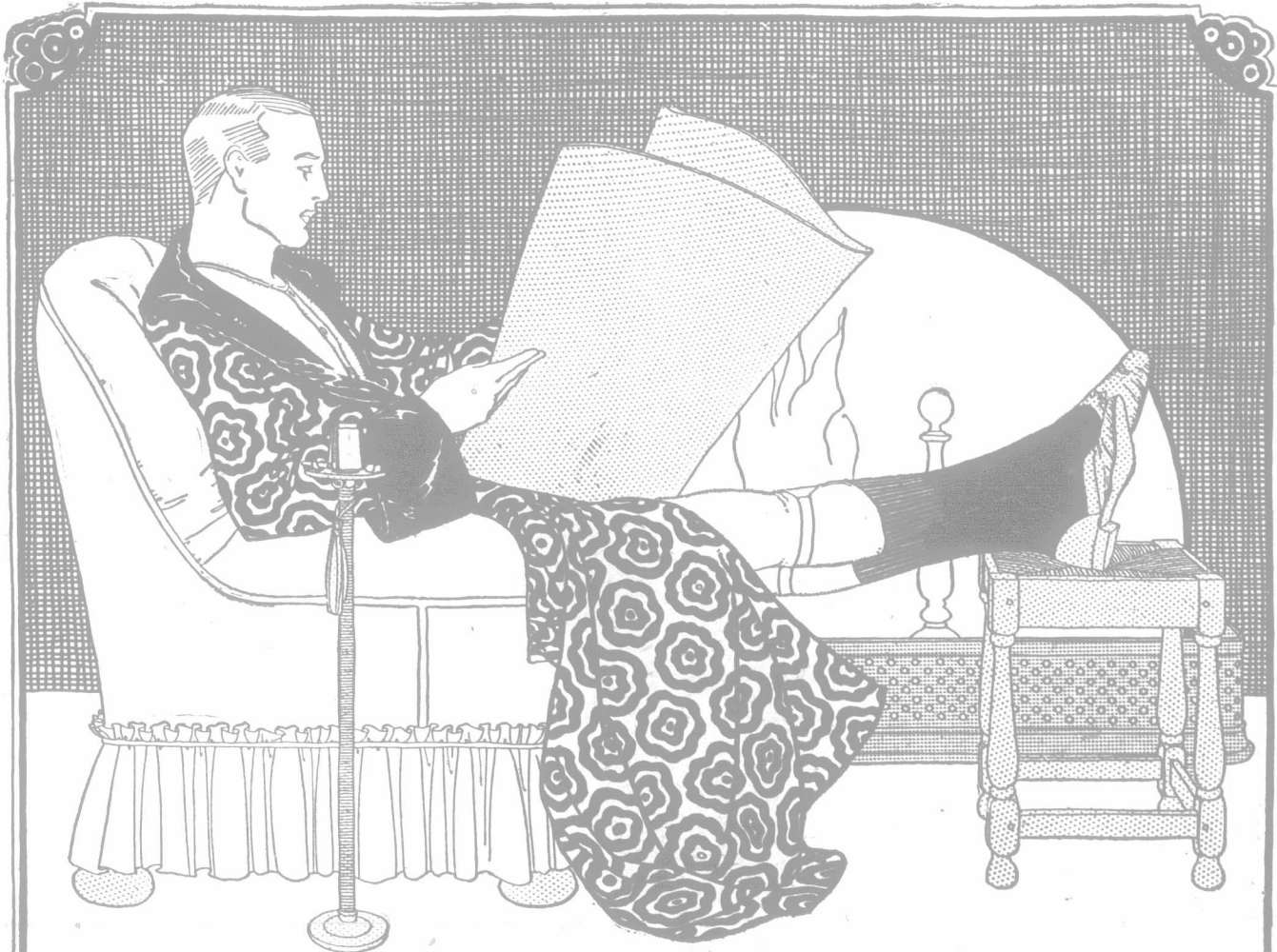
3. Which party should pay the registration fee on a mortgage? Ontario. M. D.

Ans.—1. You should write the company for a statement of the amount required for the transfer, including their solicitors' fee thereon; pay same; and then, having received the mortgage, transfer and title papers, you should register the transfer, and notify your brother that you hold the first mortgage as well as the second.

2. Yes.

3. If the mortgage was given to secure the amount of a loan the borrower pays the fee; but if it was for a balance of purchase money the vendor pays it.

An old lady in indifferent health who had a pet parrot told her old servant she had left her one pound a week so long as Polly lived. One day, the servant, who was longing to receive the promised pension it is feared, said, in an impatient voice, "If the old lady would only die!" A short time after the mistress came in when Polly cried out, "If the old lady would only die." Terribly upset and thinking her end was near she sent for the parson, a near neighbor. Hearing her tale, and seeing the depression caused by Polly's speech, the parson said, "Oh that's nothing, parrots say all kinds of foolish things, the bird is perhaps dull and wants a companion, I will send my bird over; he is full of spirits." In a short time the parson's parrot was brought in. When the cover was taken off its cage, the old lady's bird at once repeated his new phrase, "Oh, if the old lady would only die!" Hardly had it uttered those words before the parson's parrot responded in the voice of his master, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord."



DOES it make a difference to have the right hosiery on your feet? Does it? The same before and after the laundry, shape, color, softness. That's Penmans. Then to have that feeling of being well-groomed, buy your hosiery by name—Penmans.

N. B. Penmans go longer without darning.



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HOSIERY for MEN

"THE STANDARD of EXCELLENCE"

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BIG PRIZE MONEY FOR

CATTLE
HOGS

CALVES
SHEEP

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS

December 11th and 12th

This is the tenth year of the show, and our motto has always been: "Every year a better show." Many new classes for this year.

Premium List on application to

Secretary, Box 635,

West Toronto

"What do men know of women's work?" fiercely queried the lady orator. "Is there a man here," she continued, folding her arms, "that has, day after day, got up in the morning, gone quietly downstairs, made the fire, cooked his own breakfast, sewed the missing button on the children's clothes, cleaned the pots and kettles, and swept the kitchen? If there is such a man in this audience, let him rise up. I should like to see him."

In the rear of the hall a mild-looking man in spectacles, in obedience to the summons, timidly arose. He was the husband of the eloquent speaker. This was the first chance he had ever had to assert himself.

A seeker after knowledge asked the young woman behind the desk of one of Brooklyn's branch public libraries for Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson." She catechised him as to what Dr. Johnson's first name was—and how did Boswell spell his name and what were his initials. Then she confided with a charming smile that she wanted to be sure.

"There are so many Dr. Johnsons, you know," was her final comment.—

LOUDEN

LITTER CARRIERS DO THE CHORES IN HALF THE TIME

Life is too short nowadays to clean the stables with the old out-of-date, labor-wasting, back-aching wheelbarrow.

Louden's roller bearing litter carrier will help you—keep your stables and yards sanitary—produce sanitary milk—do the chores in half the time—keep the boys and hired man satisfied—every day in the year for years to come.



Louden's double beaded rail steel track—carries two tons—hangs from centre—no side strain or warping—easy to erect.

Roller bearing track wheels—easiest to push under heaviest loads—no brakes—ratchets—clutches—to get out of order—absolutely safe—one pound pull lifts forty pounds in bucket—heavy galvanized steel end all steel bucket—water tight—acids cannot rot or corrode—carries three or four barrow loads, and a ten-year-old boy can handle it.

Discard your wheelbarrow—Best investment you will ever make.

MADE IN CANADA BY US FOR A GENERATION THOUSANDS IN USE

Mail us rough sketch of layout of your stable, giving—length and width—number of beams, with width and thickness below ceiling—show where you want track to run.

We will return complete list of fittings required to equip with Louden outfit complete.

You will be surprised how little a really high grade outfit costs.

If you are going to build or remodel, write for our large 112-page barn plan book—not a catalogue—its free—also our large illustrated catalogues.

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Please mail me free, postpaid, your large illustrated books as indicated by cross in squares below.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Barn Plan Book. | <input type="checkbox"/> Calf and Bull Pens. | <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Tools. |
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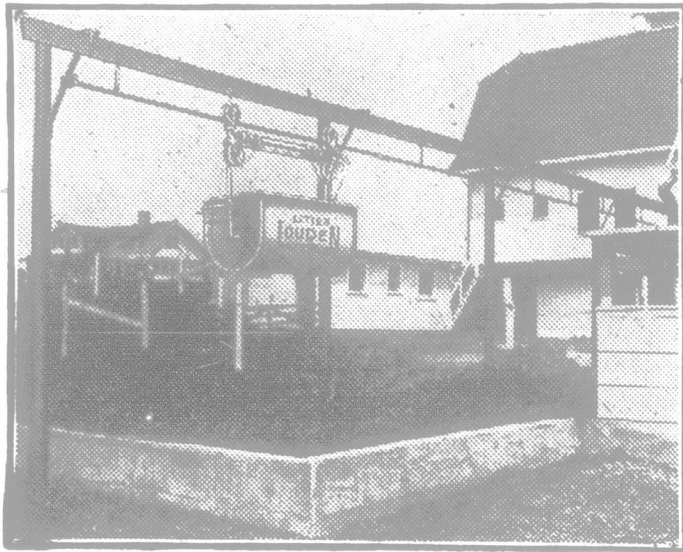
My stables are ft. long by wide. There are beams below ceiling inches wide by inches thick. Sketch attached shows where track is to run.

I expect to equip my stables in month of with

I expect to remodel my stables in month of with

I keep cows horses calves

My local dealer is at Prov.



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Sweet Clover.

I am seeding a field to rye and wish to seed it with sweet clover. Is it better to sow the clover in fall or spring?

2. Heifer makes a noise when breathing. She is in good condition and has no cough.

A. C.

Ans.—It is preferable to sow sweet clover in the spring. The seed may be sown early in the spring on the rye.

2. It is possible that the bronchial tubes are affected or there may be a small substance lodged in the throat. Throat trouble on animals is difficult to treat and unless the heifer is suffering it might be advisable to leave matters as they are.

Failure to Keep Agreement.

I purchased a registered stallion from my employer and was promised that the pedigree would be transferred to me. After waiting six months I approached him but he absolutely refused to give it. Now he says he did not promise to give pedigree. When a man sells a registered colt is he supposed to give the pedigree.

A. S.

Ans.—The purchaser is entitled to have the pedigree transferred to him, but it is necessary to have the transfer slip signed and forwarded to record office Ottawa, to have transfer of pedigree made to you. You might find out from Ottawa whether or not colt is registered and if so request the transfer of ownership, being made. Failing to come to an agreement the matter could be placed in lawyers hands. If you can prove ownership and are assured that colt is registered then the man is obliged to give transfer.

Setting Out Orchard.

What kind of apple trees are best (preferably the large late variety for fall and winter use.) The soil being loam top and clay bottom; heavy, but not overly warm. What strawberry plants would thrive in the same kind of soil? What nursery supplies trees?

T. H. G.

Ans.—As your location is a good way East it would be advisable to secure local information regarding the hardiness of certain varieties. The severity of the winters influence the variety to plant. Spies and Baldwins are good varieties for winter. McIntosh Reds, Snows and Kings are good early winter varieties and Wealthies, Alexandras and Gravenstines are satisfactory fall varieties. We do not know how some of these varieties would do in Quebec. Baldwins and McIntosh Reds have been severely injured by severe winters. Dunlop, Glen Mary and Williams are commercial strawberries. Spring planting is most generally followed. Nurseries advertising in our columns can be relied upon to send suitable stock. The Horticultural Department at Macdonald College, St. Ann's, Quebec, are in a position to advise regarding suitable varieties of fruit for the district.

Bees Keeping — Storing Blankets.

1. I have fifteen hives of bees and all machinery for handling them, I want to let them on shares. What share of honey should I get a year, and what share of the increase of bees a year the man to do all the work?

2. I want to store some woolen blankets for about eighteen months. What will keep moths out of them for that length of time?

3. Give me a recipe for a fruit loaf something similar to what the bakers make.

D. C.

Ans.—We have had no experience with beekeeping on shares but would think that as you have the bees and equipment that a sixty-forty basis should be satisfactory. That is you should have 60 per cent. of the returns from honey and of the increase in bees while the tenant could have forty per cent. for his labor.

2. Pack blankets in a tight box with paper between blankets and use plenty of moth crystals.

3. One recipe is one pint of bread sponge, 1 tablespoonful of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup raisins, 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, butter size of egg, spice; add flour to make a rather stiff batter. Let rise and bake like bread.

Gossip.

Attention is herewith drawn to the Ayrshire sale advertised elsewhere in this issue, by G. H. Montgomery & W. F. Kay, M.P., of Quebec. There are 60 head of registered stock to be disposed of. In the offering are a number of imported animals, winners in keen competition at large fairs, and those which have creditable records in the R. O. P. test: Auchenbrain Sir Andrew Imp., is included in the offering. An idea of the quality and breeding of the stock may be obtained by mentioning some of the sires which have been used in the herd; Hobsland Jolly by Auchenbrain Drummer Boy; Fairfield Mains Triumph by Hobsland Perfect Peace; Auchenbrain Scafoam by Lessnessock Goodgift. The sale is to be held at the exhibition ground at Ormstown in the Province of Quebec. The sale commences at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday October 16th. The animals are sold subject to tuberculin test. This is a splendid opportunity for Ayrshire breeders to purchase right good stock. Write G. H. Montgomery, K. C. Dominion Express Building, Montreal, for catalogues giving full details of the breeding of the herd.

WHITE LIGHT FROM COAL OIL

Beats Gas or Electric

BURNS 94% AIR



Aladdin

TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

You can now make your home bright and cheerful and SAVE ONE-HALF ON OIL. Tests by Government and leading Universities prove this wonderful new Aladdin is nearly five times as efficient as the best round wick flame lamps. BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON common coal oil. No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. Won GOLD MEDAL. Guaranteed.

TRY IT 10 NIGHTS FREE

Prove for yourself without risk that this remarkable white light has no equal. If not entirely satisfied, return it at our expense. \$1000 REWARD will be given to anyone who shows us an oil lamp equal in every way to this new Aladdin.

GET YOURS FREE! We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. In that way you may get your own without cost. Write quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

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LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

No previous experience necessary. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. NO MONEY NECESSARY. We start you. Sample sent for 10 days' trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

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FOR MONEY MAKING HOME, & RED CROSS WORK

Catalog free. CREELMAN BROS., Mfrs., Box 701, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

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

and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

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to make a rather stiff
and bake like bread.

**Handling and Grading
Raw Furs.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The recent advances in price that the last few years have witnessed in the fur market has been instrumental in adding considerably to the already large number of men and boys that do more or less trapping during the winter months.

There is hardly a section of the country where some furbearers cannot be found, and while the day of the professional trapper is past in most of the older farming districts, yet there are many men and boys who could pick up quite a few dollars during the slack time of the winter if they only knew the right way to go about it.

The first essential is not to catch any animal until the skin is prime. By this is meant that the summer coat of hair must be replaced by the winter coat of fur. Skins caught during the summer are absolutely worthless. In most sections fur is prime by November 1, and several of the provinces prohibit trapping before that date. A skin caught before the frosts have thickened up the fur is like wheat cut when it is green.

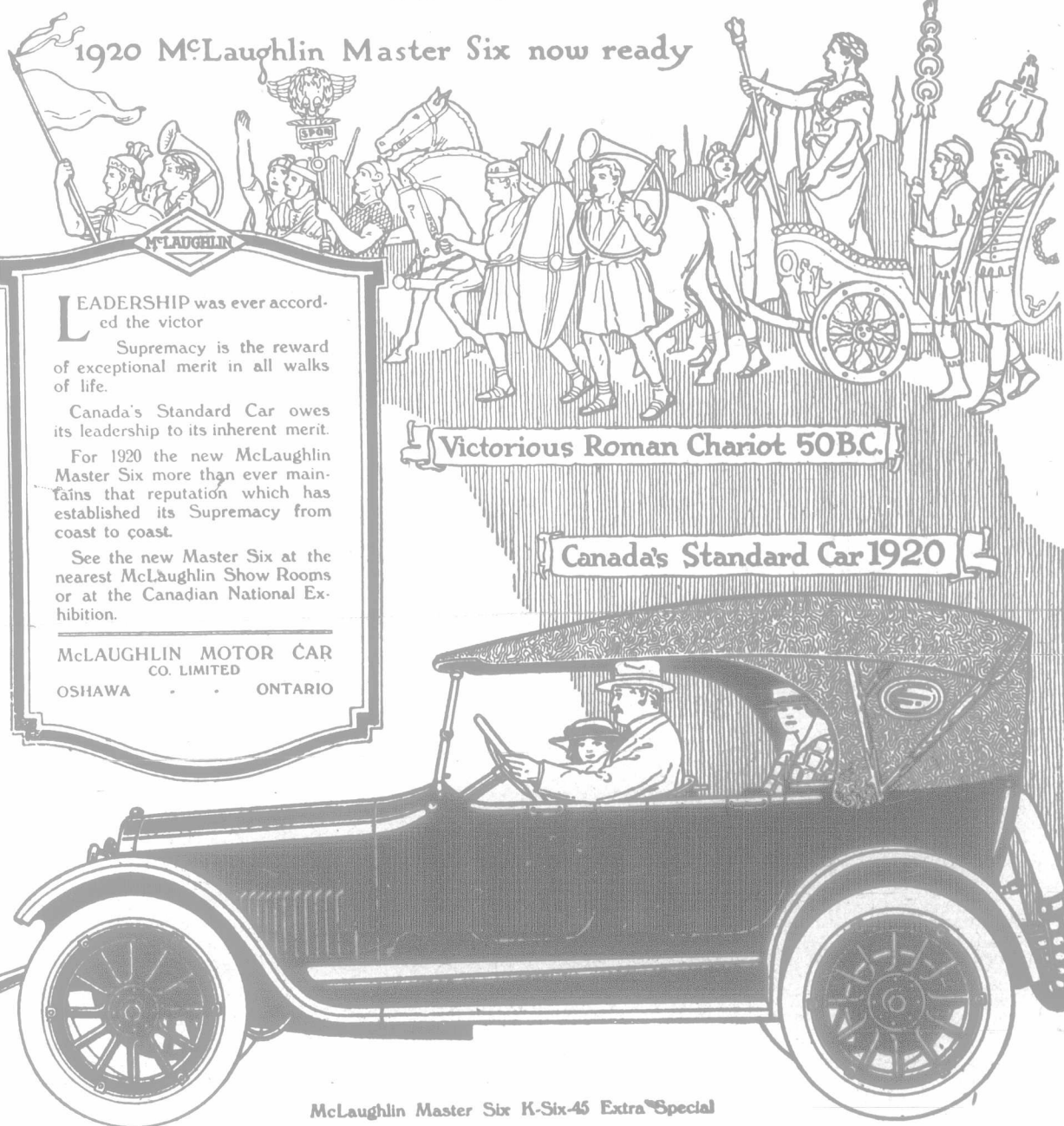
To grade prime the fur must be thick and the flesh side of the skin must be free from blue spots. The more blue present the less prime the skin is. Muskrats are not really prime until the spring, but the fall rats, even those caught in late October, have some commercial value, and for this reason rats are graded in four divisions, spring, or prime, winter, or partly prime, fall or unprime and kits, this latter including all under-sized or badly damaged skins. Unless they are very small in size all other skins with the exception of skunk will grade No. 1 if they are prime and well handled and free from cuts and shot-holes. In buying them the fur buyer will then grade them No. 1 large or medium or small as the case may be. The exceptions are muskrats, which are graded by the season in which they are caught and skunk, which are graded by the amount of white present in the fur, No. 1 being black or very short narrow stripe, No. 2 short stripe, No. 3 long narrow stripe, and No. 4 broad white stripe. The pelt should be removed from the animal as soon as possible after being caught. All skins should be cased with the exception of bear, beaver, mountain lion badger and raccoon, which are skinned open. To case a skin a sharp knife is run from one hind foot down to and around the vent and up to the other hind foot. The bone is removed from the tail by means of a split stick. Slip the bone between the stick then holding the tail in one hand and the stick in the other you will be able to pull the bone out. Be careful that you do not injure the tail in removing the bone, or you detract greatly from the value of the skin. This does not apply to muskrats, as in this case the tail is left on the carcass.

With the exception of the cut from hind foot to hind foot no other cut is made in the skin. With muskrats the feet are not needed on the pelt, and so you can cut around the wrists and ankles before removing the skin. With all other furs it is better to leave the feet on the skin, but skin it out to the last toe joint, leaving the claws on the pelt of course.

There will be a layer of meat and fat over the shoulder blades, and the point of the knife should be run between this and the skin. Around the eyes and ears is also a place where care is needed and the knife must be depended on here. Be careful to cut the ears off close to the head and do not enlarge the eye openings beyond their natural size. By the time you have removed the skin you will find that it resembles a long glove with the flesh side out. Leave it that way and do not turn it so that the fur side is out. The next thing to do is to remove all the superfluous meat and fat. This requires care and time, but it must be done else the skin may heat, which will cause the fur to shed. In fleshing slip a long board inside the skin so that it is kept fairly tight and then remove the meat and fat, always keeping the skin tight or you will cut it, and always working from the tail downwards to the nose. Unless you do this you will injure the grain of the skin.

Having removed all the fat and meat possible the next thing is to stretch the hide. Here again a little knowledge may be the means of saving you several

Announcing
A TRIUMPH



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**Big Interprovincial Plowing Match,
Tractor and Farm Machinery
Demonstration**

Ottawa, October 14th, 15th and 16th, 1919
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL AND J. R. BOOTH FARMS

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME:
TUESDAY, October 14th, will be setting-up day for the Tractor and Machinery firms.
WEDNESDAY, October 15th.—Plowing classes will be in competition, and all Tractor and Machinery firms will be demonstrating.
THURSDAY, October 16th.—Plowing classes will be in competition, and Tractor and Machinery firms will be demonstrating.

Reduced rates on all railway lines.
For prize list and further particulars apply to
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F. C. NUNNICK, Secretary Temple Bldg., Ottawa

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SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

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Brockville, - - Ontario
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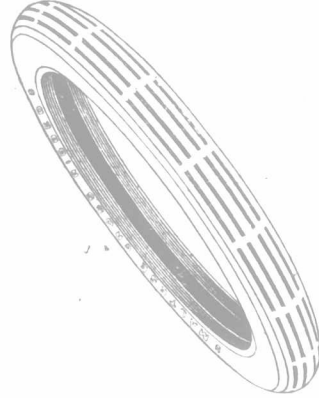
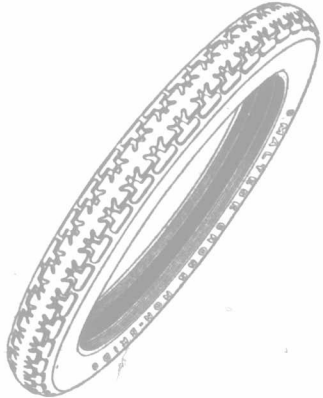
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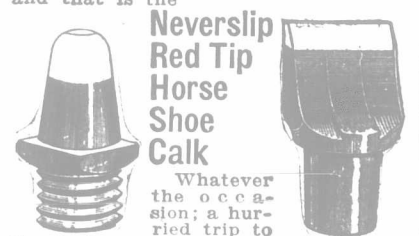
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Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing. There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the



Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road. Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP.

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Ontario Farm Properties Wanted

Parties having farms for sale may send particulars of same to the Provincial Bureau of Colonization for the information of prospective buyers from Great Britain and elsewhere. The Bureau will not act as broker for the sale of properties, but will direct buyers to the owner or agent of the property. Write:

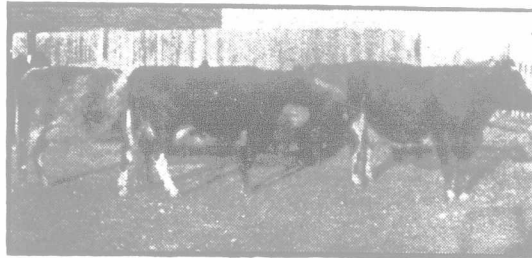
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Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines
H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, - TORONTO

Dispersion Sale of 35 Head of Scotch and Scotch-Topped SHORTHORNS

Southview Stock Farm, one mile south of
TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Wednesday, October 15th, 1919

Sale commencing 1.30 p.m., old time



Several of the two-year-old daughters of Secret Champion; a number of which are due to freshen around sale time to the service of Victor Bruce, the present herd sire.

Comprising young cows with calves at foot, two-year-old heifers in calf, yearling heifers and heifer calves and three bull calves, as well as the great two-year-old herd sire.

Victor Bruce, No. 114766

This bull is rising three years old, and carries a strong Miss Sycme pedigree. All the calves listed are sired by this bull, and he sells fully guaranteed.

Trains—G.T.R. from the south, Buffalo & Goderich Division, arrives at Tavistock at 11 a.m., and connections for same from the C.P.R. main line may be made at Drumbo. Conveyances will meet all trains.

CATALOGUES READY OCT. 1st. ADDRESS:

C. J. STOCK, R.R. No. 6, Woodstock, Ont.

Auctioneers: T. E. ROBSON, M. ROTH.

dollars. For instance mink are long slim animals while muskrats are short and fat. If you were to stretch a mink on a muskrat stretcher you would lose anything from 25 to 50 per cent of its value. Because the size of skins vary in different sections it is almost impossible to give the exact dimensions of the various stretching boards, but the following will be found to be somewhat approximate. For mink the boards should be about thirty inches long, and four inches wide at the shoulder. From the shoulder the board gradually narrows to a point that fits into the nose of the skin. Do not make the nose too long and narrow. Muskrats need a board around twenty-two inches long and from five to five and a half inches wide at the shoulder. Skunk boards are about 30 inches long, width at shoulder from five to six inches, depending on the size of the animal. For fox the boards should be 45 inches long and from five to six inches wide. Where raccoon are cased the boards run about 34 inches long and from 8 to 8½ inches wide. These sizes may be too large for some of the skins, in which case the boards must be cut down until they fit. Never overstretch a skin, for while you gain in size you lose in the thickness of the fur. The board is inserted in the skin and pushed up until the point is inside the nose. Then the two hind legs are pulled down as far as they will go and are tacked down, one on each side of the board. If the board is the right size most of the slackness will be taken up, but if any remains another small board can be inserted just as far as is necessary to take up any remaining looseness. A tack at the root of the tail and another on the stomach will hold the skin in place. Hang the skins up to dry in some cool outbuilding where the mice cannot reach them. Never dry them before a fire or in the sun, and unless you want to use them yourself do not attempt to tan them.

British Columbia H. G. HADDEN.

Crop Conditions in Ontario.

The following is a summary of reports made by Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture and issued under date of Sept. 22:

A large acreage of fall wheat has so far been got in. Where sown early the crop is looking well on fallows, but it is rather patchy where grown on stubble or other poorly prepared land. Middlesex reports that a number of farmers are sowing their wheat late to avoid injury from the Hessian fly.

Buckwheat, which has been grown more largely this season than usual as an alternative crop on account of the sowing of spring grains being delayed by wet weather, promises a fair yield generally, although Victoria states that some of it was got in too late to fully mature.

Late potatoes are doing better than was expected, and roots generally are at present making good growth.

Latest reports from Essex and Kent are to the effect that the weather so far has been favorable for harvesting the comparatively large acreage of tobacco, which work is now in full swing. It is estimated that the yield per acre will be from fair to good.

The corn crop is being cut under favorable conditions, and it is claimed that an abundance of good seed has been ripened this year. Silo filling is also progressing satisfactorily.

A number of promising clover fields are being saved for seed, according to the Middlesex representative. In fact, Ontario farmers have never before grown as much red clover and alsike for seed as they have this year.

The milk flow has not come back as freely as was hoped for by dairymen. Condenseries in Grenville are now paying \$3 a cwt. for milk with 3 per cent butterfat, and a bonus for every point above that standard.

He was a green Scottish lad, and one of his duties was to answer the telephone. When first called on to do so, in reply to the usual query, "Are you there?" he nodded assent. Again the question came and again and yet again, and each time the boy gave the answering nod. When the question came for the fifth time, however, the boy, losing his temper, roared through the transmitter: "Man, are ye blin'? I've been noddin' ma heid aff for the last half-oor."

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

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Income Tax.

Miss B. teaches in a boarding school in the city of Ottawa. Her salary is \$500. The city levies taxes on all over \$600. To the \$500, \$350 is added as board equivalent and Miss B. receives a tax notice levied on (\$500+\$350-\$600) i. e., \$250. Is she obliged to pay it?

Ontario.

F. B.

Ans.—She is liable to income tax on the basis of the \$850; but we would point out that the exemption is now \$700—See Ontario Statutes of 1919, at page 316.

Floor for Hen House.

1. Which gives most satisfaction, wood, earth, or concrete floor in a hen house?

2. What is a recipe for whitewash for stables?

J. M.

Ans.—1. A concrete floor is more permanent and eliminates the trouble from rats. It is also more easily kept clean and more sanitary than a wooden or earthen floor. The big trouble with the wooden floor is the rats will come in underneath it.

2. Using a peck of salt, three pounds of boiled, ground rice, and a pound of glue previously dissolved, and a half-bushel of unslaked lime are the proportions for a very good whitewash. The lime is first slacked and the other materials stirred in separately, after having been dissolved. Five gallons of hot water is added to the mixture, and it is advisable to let the wash stand for a few days. Best results are given if it is put on hot.

Water Supply.

1. A rents a farm from B for ten years, but nothing was said about water supply in the lease. There is a small well with pump about quarter of a mile back from the house and barn. Is there any law which compels owner to supply water nearer in case of fire?

2. We have a pear tree which is loaded with fruit ever year, but the fruit is bitter. Is there any way of preserving them?

E. S.

Ans.—1. There is no law to specify the location of the water supply on a farm. This matter should have been taken up at the time of renting the farm, and arrangements made for the owner to either have the water piped to the buildings, or else a new well dug. Having the water supply quarter of a mile from the buildings is very inconvenient, it is seldom, however, that there is sufficient water supply so arranged on a farm as to be effective in fire-fighting.

2. We are not familiar with any method of preserving pears to remove this bitter flavor.

Tractor.

I am being urged to take over a farm of 200 acres, it is fairly heavy and I don't like clay farms or clay roads, but there is a financial condition that might make it otherwise desirable for me to do so. What I would like to ask your advice on is the question of tractor or horse-power for its operation. Could I successfully operate 200 acres as above described with the tractor outfit? Will tractor operate as successfully on clay as on sand? By the use of tractor could I not materially reduce man-power and use of horses (which I would imagine would be very heavy on clay) to a minimum? Could it not also be used to good advantage for ditching or draining. Would you under the circumstances consider purchase of tractor a good one?

H. S.

Ans.—Tractors are fast coming into use on farms of the size mentioned. Both horse and man-power is saved, and the work is done more quickly. Tractors are used on both light sand and heavy clay soil successfully. Some have considerable trouble with their tractor, but that is very often the fault of the operator rather than of the tractor. Some horses are required on every farm, but the number can be reduced where there is a tractor to do plowing and cultivating.

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Save enough for your own use and smoke your meat and fish in the National Giant Smoke House. This wonderful smoke house is portable. Can be operated in and out doors. Runs on sawdust, coke and little bark for seasoning. The

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Is a 6 Years' Success Thousands in use in U. S. and foreign countries. Positively best way to smoke hams, bacon, etc. After smoking meats, use for store house. Made in sizes of heavy sheet steel. FIREPROOF. GUARANTEED.

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Unexcelled dining car service

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

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

Bright Prospects

It looks as though the demand for beef will be strong for some years to come, and the man who is in line for greatest profits is the Shorthorn Breeder.

We haven't room to give our reasons here, but write the Secretary for our free publications, which furnish facts.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. A. DRYDEN, President
Brooklin, Ont.

C. E. DAY, Secretary
Box 285, Guelph
Ont. 21

Shorthorns

SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.

G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario
P.O. and phone
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Sunny Side Herefords—Heifers to calve in Sept., some calves at foot. A few bulls ready for service. All priced to sell.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS
Phone Granton. Denfield, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Sired by Middlebrook Abbot 2nd (won 1st prize when shown at Toronto and Ottawa). Apply to A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ontario, 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

For Sale—Shorthorns, Berkshires, Clydesdales. Four bulls, two fit for service. Some spring pigs, both sexes. Also one mare and two fillies.

Joseph Brewster, R.R. No. 1, Seaforth, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Fifty Shearling Ewes
Fifteen Shearling Rams
Twenty-five Ewe Lambs
Twenty-five ram Lambs
Twenty Ewes of different ages

WM. D. BURTCH, BRANTFORD R.R. No. 2
Bell Phone 239, ring 1 and 2

SHROPSHIRE

Ten choice pure-bred ewes and one ram. All two years old and in good condition.

PHILIP ROSS ROSS, Lancaster, Ontario

Cabbage Ways.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Cabbage is such an excellent vegetable and lends itself so well to be put away for winter that no family should be without supplies. It is enormously rich in potassium and mineral matter. And in sauerkraut there is an acid formed during the process of fermentation that is invaluable as a tonic and digestive. A kettle of sauerkraut cooked at intervals during the cold season will prove a mine of good eating. And there is no offensive vegetable odor attending the cooking when made after the manner indicated below. It is good warmed up, and so may be used as needed. It is nice fried, and if you like cabbage you'll like kraut.

Things needed to make a keful: A pickle keg; a cabbage cutter; a cupful of salt, 50 head of cabbage.

Then some morning in October or before while the dew is on the cabbage go to your patch and select good, solid heads. Trim off the outer loose leaves and shred the heads of cabbage on the slicer, discarding the hard heart of each head.

Place a layer of shredded cabbage in the keg and sprinkle a very little salt over it and pound down with a clean mallet. Continue to add layers till keg is full. Place plate over cabbage and weight down. Tie a piece of cheesecloth securely over the keg and set it in the sun. In a few days it will begin to work and the juice will overflow the keg. Let keg stand till fermentation is completed, then set in a cool place and before real cold weather take keg to cellar.

Be sparing of the salt you use. It is not required to salt the cabbage to make it keep. It will keep with very little salt. If you add too much you'll have to freshen the kraut before using, and that gets away with all the good in the cabbage. So I say again, use very little salt.

For stuffed cabbage select a solid head. Trim off loose outer leaves, cut a lid off the stem end of the cabbage and excavate, leaving the head a shell of cabbage about an inch in thickness or a little more if the cabbage is not real firm, as it should be.

Fill the excavation with previously-chopped fresh veal or beef, seasoned to taste. Put on the lid. Tie securely with strong cord and plump the stuffed cabbage head into a pot of slightly salted boiling water and keep boiling for an hour or more, depending on the size of the head.

Remove head, place on hot platter and slice at table, serving it on hot plates. It is a fine dish. The cabbage impregnates the meat and gives to it the most delicate and elusive cabbage flavor.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON.

Gossip.

The National Dairy Show will be held in Chicago, October 6 to 12. It is the biggest exhibition of dairy cattle and of everything pertaining to the dairy industry in America. Plan on visiting this big show. At 9.30 on Oct. 7 the judging of Holsteins and Brown Swiss cattle commences, Wednesday the 8th is Jersey day; Thursday, Ayrshire day, and Friday the Guernsey awards are made. During the week numerous dairy organizations will hold meetings. The evening of each day is devoted to a parade of the prize-winning cattle, a band concert and horse show.

In our report of the swine at the Canadian National the awards in Poland China hogs was not given in detail and the way the comment was worded justice was not done G. G. Gould. One of the exhibitors, C. Stobbs of Leamington won first on aged boar; boar over six months and under twelve; on aged sow; sow one year and also secured the championship honors for both sow and boar. G. G. Gould, of Essex, won first on yearling boar; boar under six months; sow over six months and under twelve, and on sow under six months, besides winning many seconds and some thirds. Each exhibitor won a first on pens.

"Russia is the fastest country in the world," said the one.
"How so?" asked the other.
"Makes the most revolutions per minute," said the first.

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YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—
"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."

Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heat and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

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It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."
—Ed. Rosenburg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of gonitro. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

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Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A Liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

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Aberdeen-Angus Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Meadowdale Farm ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES
Forest Ontario.

Alonzo Matthews H. Fraleigh
Manager Proprietor

A choice lot of Angus cows in calf to Queen's Edward. Collie puppies—A litter now ready.

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

BROOKDALE HEREFORDS

No matter if you want bulls or females, see the get of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, before buying elsewhere. We have the best of breeding and good individuals, priced right. Visitors welcome.

W. READHEAD, MILTON, ONT.

Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxford Sheep—Bulls from 8 months to 20 months. Females all ages. Shearing runs and ram lambs. Priced for sale.

ALEX. MCKINNEY, R. R. No. 1 Erin, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

6 imported bulls, 4 home-bred bulls, 25 imported cows with calves at foot or forward in calf. Half a mile from Burlington Jct. Phone or telegraph, Burlington.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - - Freeman, Ontario

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

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Six-year-old Cotswolds rams. These are big lusty fellows and in good condition. I also have four Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age. Write for prices and particulars.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Several bulls from six to nine months, priced for quick sale. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELLDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see the

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

TOP-NOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Sixteen yearling heifers, imported in dam, and four heifer cows and four bulls. See these before buying elsewhere.

GEO. ISAAC MARKHAM, ONTARIO

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

We have on hand at present, four young bulls ready for service (two reds, two and from our Good Crimson Flower and Butterfly dams. Stations: Clarendon, C.P.R., D. BIRRELL & SON, CLAREMONT, ONT. Greenburn C.N.R., Pickering G.T.R.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Herd and Dairy.

It is necessary to remember that milking is new work for the heifer. She is apt to be nervous and to step round, or even to try her best to kick the milker. The man who is patient under such circumstances, speaks kindly to the heifer, strokes her on the side and gains her confidence, manipulates the udder and teats as if he realized that they were tender and not yet toughened to the severe usage which may be given later, is a man that is worth far more in the dairy than one that swears and ill-uses the heifer.

Every dairyman should observe his cows so closely that he will be able to detect at once even a slight departure from the appearance of perfect health. Standard books on the diseases of cows and other stock cost but little, and every keeper of cows should have one or more and be so familiar with their contents that he can form an intelligent opinion as to the nature of the trouble when any of his cows are ill. And he should keep on hand and know how to administer simple remedies for minor ailments. But, except in the way of giving "first aid," he should not attempt to treat severe attacks or cases of less violent but manifestly serious diseases. In these cases the services of a competent veterinarian should be employed.

In selecting a bull for the herd sire, one should keep in mind the fact that the dam is as important a factor in his ancestry as the sire. Therefore, in selecting herd bulls keep in mind also the better cow. Just a "registered" dam is not good enough any more than it is sufficient that the prospective sire shall have as a sire just a registered bull. The dam influences the productive and reproductive ability of her offspring as much as does the sire of her offspring, and if one has a care in regard to the dam as well as the sire in selecting herd bulls, progress in breeding up the herd will be the more rapid and assured.

Scant or liberal feeding may cause a cow to give milk that is abnormally rich or poor. For instance, if a cow be taken in good flesh and fresh in milk-giving and put upon a poor or innutritious ration she may for a time exist upon her stored-up or latent supply of substances and give very rich milk at the expense of her own body. Similarly excessive feeding may disturb the balance of the system to such an extent that the cow may depart from her customary quantity and quality of milk, but eventually she will go back to the normal in quality, at least. —Live Stock Journal.

Soot as a Plant Food.

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE: Soot from stoves and chimneys, even in wood-burning districts, does not get the attention it merits as a plant food that formerly was given to it.

In fact, with the passing of the chimney sweeps even in the old land soot has fallen into disuse, but when it can be easily obtained it merits use because soot is really little minute unburned bits of fuel that gathers on stove pipes and in chimney flues and contains more or less of such valuable elements as potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

In its effect on plants it is similar to soda, though, of course, it is weak in soda. It is a great stimulant, and vegetables such as celery, cabbage, onions and roots generally respond to the applications of soot or soot-water.

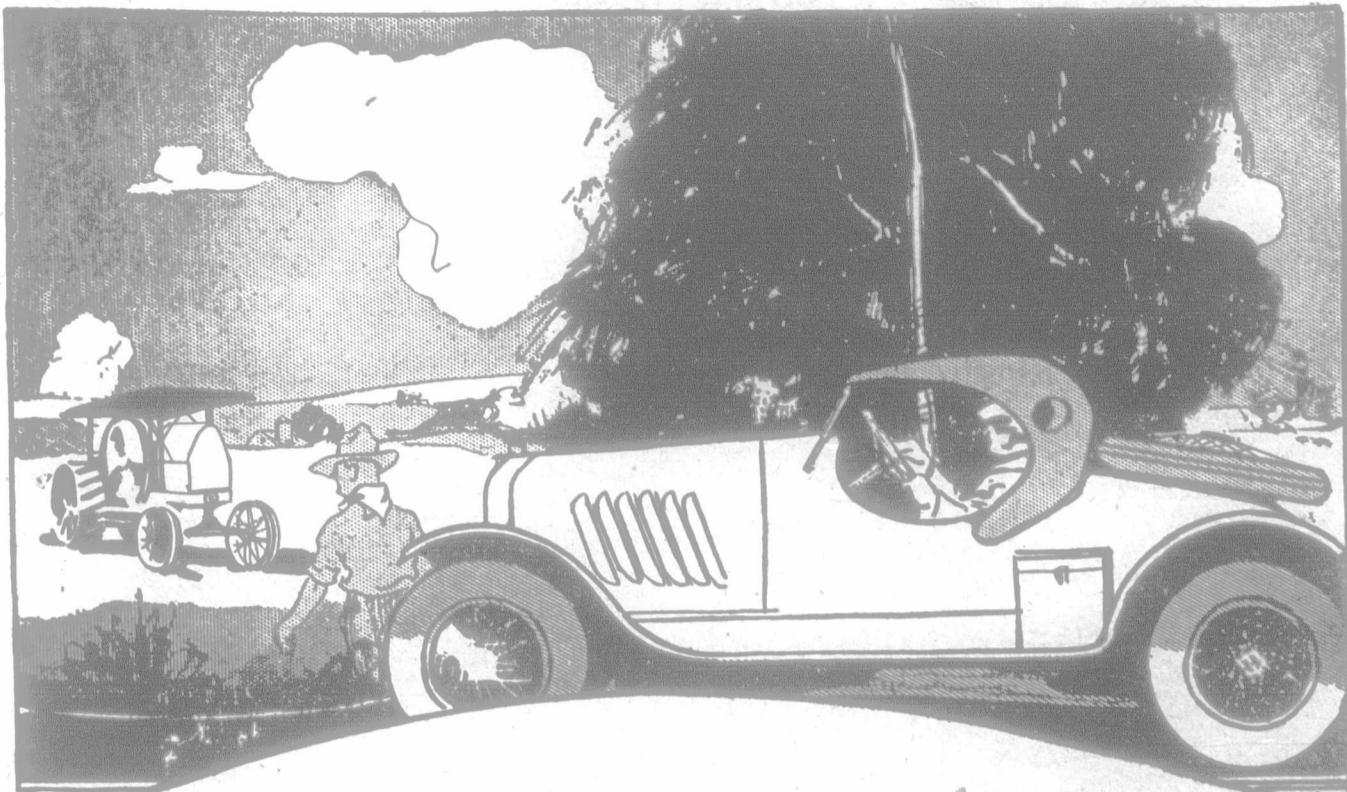
In the Old Land it is put on land to draw the sun's heat, and is excellent to keep away grubs, cut and wire worms, etc.

In judging soot values, always prefer the lighter samples, by weight, a heavy sample of soot is heavy from brick and mortar impurities.

When you are using soot do not use lime. For the two used together have a chemical affinity for each other, and the changes that occur will liberate ammonia, and that is valuable to the plant and must be saved.

To make a quantity of soot water, put a peck of soot into a gunny sack with a heavy stone and sink the bag in a barrel of water and let it percolate for a week. Then apply to the garden plants about the roots to promote growth, and on the foliage of bushes to destroy and prevent leaf destroyers.

It is most effective in both ways. The plants treated seem to fairly spring out of the ground and become stocky and thrifty, able to withstand drought and unfavorable weather. F.M.CHRISTIANSON,



Polarine Keeps Friction from Wearing Out Parts

You don't waste time for repairs if you lubricate your car, truck and tractor with Polarine. Polarine kills the friction that grinds away engine life. When the engine runs fast, heat runs high. A poor oil with a low burning point breaks down in body—separates, gums, ceases to lubricate properly. Friction then gets busy, wear is speeded up, and repairs are soon needed.

Polarine keeps its body at highest engine speed and heat. It films over friction surfaces with continuous, unbroken lubrication. It doesn't let power escape from

the cylinders—burns with little carbon, has no acid or foreign matter to impair engine efficiency.

Three grades—Imperial Polarine, Imperial Polarine Heavy and Imperial Polarine A. For motors that require an unusually heavy lubricant. In barrels and half barrels, and one-half, one and four-gallon sealed cans. Imperial Polarine for sale by good dealers everywhere. Ask the Imperial Oil Man to advise you regarding the lubrication of your car, truck and tractor.

Write for Polarine book on "Automobile Lubrication."

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FRICITION REDUCING MOTOR OIL
" Makes a good car better "



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
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Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

ROSS MARTINDALE CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT. Long Distance Phone.

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

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

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

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS

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

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

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1919 Hean Dorothy Star (imp.) now at head of Scotch bred and dual-purpose Shorthorns. Two Shearling rams and a few good ram lambs. For sale now. Lucan Crossing 1 mile east of farm Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R. R. No. 1

A 12 MONTHS' OLD ROAN WIMPLE BULL FOR SALE

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

English Dairy Shorthorns

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

LYNNORE STOCK FARM F. W. COCKSHUTT, Brantford

DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns

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

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns

8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,500 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, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxfords for Sale—Two young bulls, one a choice roan grandson of Right Sort; also ewes and lambs, either sex.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont

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SELF—g to stop cure my at once. you immediate never failing or cured by ful healing and ment that will and bruises.

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Caustic Balsam, but for years

press prepaid.

Toronto, Ont.

ge Stock Farm OUTHDOWN, LIES

cows in calf to Queen's oles—A litter now ready.

R. 4, London, Ont.

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een-Angus and Oxford —Bulls from 8 months all ages. Shearling rams d for sale

R. R. No. 1 Erin, Ont.

ORNS ot or forward in calf. arlington.

man, Ontario

est young bulls that he has ood ages and beautifully ers in calf to Roseman breeding. The prices are

SWOLDS ition. I also have four rticulars.

MITH, Columbus, Ont.

ator 106224, whose two 112 pounds of milk in a tion of herd solicited.

ate, London, Ont.

RTHORNS le. You should see the

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NS cows and four bulls. See

MARKHAM, ONTARIO

nd at present, four young ervice (two reds, two e Flower King No. 90447 Claremont, C.P.R., N.R., Pickering G.T.R.

Pride =96365-. Present herd headers. One imy Sea Gem's Pride and rticulars.

R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

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The Most Authoritative Fur Style Book in Canada— You Can Buy Your Furs by Mail

THE famous Sellers-Gough Fur Catalogue—the most comprehensive fur-buying guide ever published—is now ready to mail. Year after year we prepare this illustrated panorama of every beautiful fur piece to be seen in our store. This year it is bigger and better than ever, surpassing all previous efforts in depicting the bewitching styles Dame Fashion has decreed for the coming season.



Packed with Money-Saving Bargains A Boon to Out-of-Town Folks

Not only does this catalogue show in picture the designs created by the genius fashion artists of the world—the models which the world's fashion leaders will be wearing—it offers each piece at a price astoundingly low. It is a fur book of amazing values. It permits out-of-town patrons to take advantage of the "Maker-Direct-to-You" prices for which we are famous.

Write to-day for your copy. Style and economy both urge you to get this catalogue at once. Choose the fur you want. Order it by mail immediately, before the choicest pieces are gone. Every mail order is covered by a complete guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money refunded.

Sent to anyone—anywhere FREE.

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO., LIMITED
244-250 YONGE ST. TORONTO

BOG Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

FOR SALE: THE PROVED Shorthorn Sire
Escana Emperor 99801
Also two young bulls off above. Apply
MRS. McLAREN
"Uplands" Stock Farm, Ancaster, Ontario

FOR SALE Registered Holstein Bull
"Riverside Beets Korndyke"
Calved March 6, 1916. Bred by J. W. Richardson, Caledonia. Sire, King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, Dam, Paladine De Kol Beets. Butter, 25.76 seven days. A first-class stock bull, only sold because of heifers coming in. For further particulars apply
T. HALL, West Hill, Stop 46, Kingston Road

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Capacity of Mow.

How many cubic feet of hay is there to a ton in a well settled mow? L. S.

Ans.—It is generally estimated that a ton of hay will occupy 450 cubic feet of space in a well settled mow.

Tree Trimming.

A row of trees are about 3 feet from line fence on neighbor's side, but branches extend over fence into my place, some being so low as to interfere with roof of buildings, also fertility of my land, for about a rod in from fence, is hindered by said trees.

1. In trimming off these limbs is it necessary for me to cut them directly above fence?

2. Or can I place a ladder against neighbor's tree, and cut limbs off where they intersect with the trunk?

Ontario. F. B.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No.

Calf Meal.

Recommend a meal mixture for calves from a few weeks old to twelve or fourteen months at which time I sell them for baby beef. I feed alfalfa hay and silage, principally as roughage. E. V. W.

Ans.—Different mixtures have been fed with success. It is difficult to displace milk, whole or skim. If skim-milk is used some of the commercial calf meals can be fed with it to advantage. As soon as the calves commence eating a mixture of rolled oats, bran, oilcake and corn meal makes a splendid concentrate ration. The first three are bone and muscle producing feeds, and the corn helps supply the fat removed in skimming the milk. If ground flax seed is available so much the better as it is rich in fat nutrients. Some have had good success in feeding molasses in skim-milk. Encourage the calves to eat plenty of alfalfa or clover hay. A little silage is alright, and roots are an excellent feed.

Scab of Wheat.

What is the name of the disease attacking the enclosed heads of wheat? What remedy is recommended? A. S.

Ans.—The enclosed samples of wheat are affected by a fungus disease known as scab of wheat and caused by the fungus (*Fusarium roseum*). The disease appears to be quite generally distributed in Ontario, and is sometimes, though not usually, the cause of considerable loss. Under conditions favorable to the spread of the disease the loss may reach 10 per cent. Scab appears on the ears of some of the grains. After ripening of the ear the diseased parts appear shrunken. The grain itself is hollow, shrunken, covered with a dense fungus growth and incapable of germination. The disease is carried over in the seed and frequently destroys the seedling wheat plants. The methods of prevention recommended for this disease are the sowing of only large, whole, plump grains, and the disinfection of the seed with formalin as for bunt or stinking smut of wheat. J. E. H.

Veterinary.

Diseased Pork.

Hog did not thrive as well as the rest. When being dressed after slaughter the flesh was found to be full of little white spots like worms; some were larger than the others. What was the matter? J. O.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate measles, caused by the larvæ of a species of tape-worm. There certainly was some diseased condition of the flesh, hence the flesh is not fit for consumption. It should be burned. V.

Too Small a Wage.

Bushby was sorely in need of an extra hand and advertised.

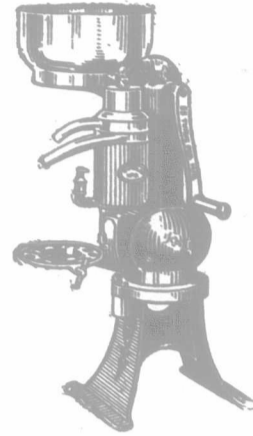
"What'll ye pay?" questioned an early applicant.

"I'll pay you what you're worth," promptly replied Bushby.

The applicant meditated thoughtfully for a moment, then turning on his heel, decisively announced:

"I'll be darned if I'll work for that!"

High Efficiency in Separators



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

IMPROVEMENTS:

The Bowl.—The bowl cover and shield is now made in one solid piece, which is more convenient in handling and cleaning. There is also a wider range for adjustment of cream density on the new bowl.

The Frame.—A great convenience, and a necessary one, is found on the "Simplex" frame. The body of the separator is held on extra heavy hinges with a self-closing spring. This allows ready access for cleaning and oiling. This ready access to these parts is essential on any separator, but the "Simplex" Separator is the only one claiming this advantage.

The Bearings.—Very high grade annular ball-bearings, not known to be used on any other separator, gives the

SIMPLEX CREAM SEPARATOR (LINK BLADE)

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

D. DERBYSHIRE CO. LIMITED, Brockville, Ont.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

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

RAYMONDALE FARM
Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable Apply to Superintendent.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkston, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville.

Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Our present offering consists of two choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right for quick sale. Write **GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ont. R.R. No. 1**

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna LeStrange, the \$15,000 sire—He is a son of the 33.06-lb. cow, Lakeview LeStrange, and is out by him, at right prices. We are offering a few females bred to him, and also have a few bull calves sired by King Segis Walker. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario.

Silver Stream Holsteins—Special offering—Four choice bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. Write at once for particulars and prices or better come and see them.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

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

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

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ontario

9 HOLSTEIN BULLS

Any age up to 14 months. From high record and untested dams. Sired by May Echo Prince and Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia; both 30 lb. bulls. Price right.

For Quick Sale—One Bull Eight Months Old—His dam gave 16,388 lbs. milk, and his sister 20,400 lbs. milk. He is a son of Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, who is a 32.92-lb. grandson of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy. Write at once for price, or, better, come and see him. Take Kingston Rd. cars from Toronto. Stop 37.
ARCHIE MUIR, Scarboro P.O., Ont.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

Holstein Bulls—A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam, and his 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.

R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

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late improvements
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Friesians

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also sons of our former sire,
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Write to-day.

YMOND, Owner
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Spofford—a splendid
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Friesians

senior and junior sires, King
record dams.
as, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to

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Toronto and Hamilton Highway
IN FRIESIANS

ready for service. Priced
gwood, Ont. R.R. No. 1

Lestrangle, the \$15,000 sire—
review Lestrangle, and is our
also have a few bull calves sire
sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of
C. N. R. station one mile

choice bulls fit for service, sire
ha, the records of his six nearest
bs. butter in 7 days, and from
once for particulars and prices.

R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

TEINS

who is a full brother of world's
mond Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

CE BULLS

100 lbs. of milk per day and
individuals. Inspection invited.
Caledonia, Ontario

BULLS

ed by May Echo Prince and

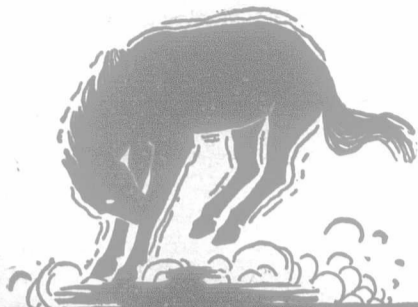
ave 16,388 lbs. milk, and his
30 lbs. milk. He is a son of
nd Butter Boy. Write at once
Toronto. Stop 37.
R., Scarboro P.O., Ont.

TEINS

1919. These are priced right.

No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

om a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a
ills by "Ormsby Jane Burke".
King's grandsons of the 40-lb.
ed. Also females.
t. 4, Port Perry, Ont.



DON'T BLAME THE HORSE!

It's YOUR Fault!

Don't blame the horse if he kicks, balks, shies, or runs away. It's the fault of the one who trained him. If your horse shies on the road, it is because, nine times out of ten, you have taught him to by the improper use of the whip. Bad habits reduce a horse's value and usefulness. Wrong training caused them—right training will correct them.

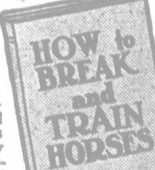
Train Your Horse RIGHT

No matter how vicious or wicked-tempered your horse may be, no matter what bad habits he may have, you can easily and quickly subdue him and make him gentle, willing and dependable. The 30 years' experience of Prof. Jesse Beery, America's foremost horseman, has enabled him to teach others efficient methods making the mastery of any horse easy. No horse can resist Beery methods. They GUARANTEE satisfactory results. Bad habits, kicking, biting, rearing, shying, balking, running away, etc., are soon broken forever, and the value of the horse is increased by many dollars.

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Send for our amazing book "How to Break and Train Horses." Fully illustrated and check-full of valuable pointers on horse training. Tells all about Beery System, and shows you how our students are making big money by training and breaking green or "ornery" horses. Course is for spare-time home reading and is easy and interesting. Simply fill out attached coupon. We send this wonderful book absolutely free. No obligation whatever. It's yours FREE! Mail coupon NOW!

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Dear Sir: Please send me free and postpaid your book, "How to Break and Train Horses."
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COTTON SEED MEAL

We are now booking orders for new crop meal. October, November, December shipment. Ask for quotations on carlots delivered your station.

WE CAN ALSO SUPPLY LESS CARLOTS FROM TORONTO.

Crampsey & Kelley
Dovercourt Road Toronto

Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered

Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the paid We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM Lowell, Mass.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
REGISTERED
COATICOOK, QUE.

Glencairn Ayrshires—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

City View Ayrshires—Write, or come and see. We have them milkers, heifers and young bulls; all tracing to the best Canadian records.

James Begg & Son, St. Thomas, Ont.

Please mention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Vinegar.

I have put by sweet honey water in a barrel for vinegar. There is a quantity of "mother" in the barrel but the vinegar is not very strong. What can I do?

Ans.—Adding fresh "mother" to the barrel should hasten the fermentation. Keep the barrel in a moderately warm place.

Blackhead.

I have a flock of young turkeys that are dying, and on examining the dead birds find the liver all spotted. What is the trouble and cure if any?

Ans.—Without more detailed symptoms it is difficult to diagnose the case. Birds affected with tuberculosis have white or yellowish spots on the liver varying in size. Blackhead is also a disease which affects turkeys. The liver is enlarged, and round whitish spots are found on its surface, but with it the head will very often be dark and swollen. The diseased birds mope around and separate from the main flock. Starve the birds for 24 hours then give drink of a mixture containing a teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water. This should be followed by a dose of Epsom salts or castor oil. Put the birds on fresh feeding ground. The disease germs remain in ground for some years. If tuberculosis is the trouble there is no cure; in fact, a cure for blackhead is doubtful.

Heifer Has Cough.

Heifer has a dry cough since freshening last spring. She did not cough before that but coughs continually since. She is in fair condition and milks well. She has moisture on the nose. Is this a sign of health? Another heifer is contracting the cough? Is this tuberculosis or would it be possible to be something else causing the cough. Would it be safe to use the milk?

E. B.

Ans.—The cough is one symptom of tuberculosis in an advanced stage. However it may arise from irritation of the throat or bronchial tubes. Sometimes the strain at freshening and the production of milk weakens the system and leaves it in a condition for the germs of tuberculosis to work. Moisture on nose shows that the heifer has no fever and her system is fairly normal. Unless the udder was tubercular the milk should be safe to use although it would be safer to pasteurize it for human consumption. Test the cows with tuberculin in order to ascertain definitely whether or not the cows are affected.

Impounded Cattle.

1. Is the inclosed By-law legal? Can any township council make a by-law regarding pounds that is legal, or whether it would have to be governed by the Ontario Pound Act?

2. A has some cattle running in pasture on a lot in an unorganized township, lot being on the boundary, having a good stump fence to keep his cattle in the pasture. A's cattle break out and get into B's oats, B goes to work and runs A's cattle into pound, not saying anything to A that his cattle got out. A lives three miles from his lot where his cattle are, and therefore knows nothing about his cattle getting out until one of the neighbors tells him about B having put his cattle into pound.

A lives in the same township as B. Can B lawfully put A's cattle to pound, B having no fence or nothing whatever to stop anything from getting into his crops that might get on to the roads?

Does A have to pay pound charges as stated in this By-law? When B has nothing in the line of a fence to keep anything out of his crop that might get on the road? Can B collect any damages without having a fence?

Ontario. E. M.

Ans.—1. The By-law in question appears to us to be legal and valid in respect of the point raised. While "The Pounds Act" is in force throughout Ontario, in every municipality, it is only so to the extent that it is not varied by local municipal by-law.

2. We consider that B had the legal right to have A's cattle impounded, and that A is liable for payment of damages and charges. A's cattle would seem to be breachy or unruly.

Lakeside Farm Ravensdale Farm Ayrshires

60 Head Dispersion Sale 60 Head

Thursday, October 16th, 1919

Commencing at 10-30 a.m.

At the Exhibition Grounds, Ormstown, Province of Quebec

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., W. F. KAY, M.P., Proprietors

The sale will include imported animals, Record of Performance animals, and the prize-winning herds of both farms, including the championship bull

Auchinbay Sir Andrew (Imp.) No. 54284 (15781)

The sires which have been used in these herds afford a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the stock offered.

Barcheskie Cheerful Boy, by Howies Conductor; Hobsland Jolly, by Auchinbrain Drummer Boy; Hobsland Bonnie Boy, by Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland; Morton Maine Planet, by Auchinbrain Pluto; Auchinbrain Sea Foam, by Lessnessock Good Gift; Fairfield Mains Triumph, by Hobsland Perfect Piece; Auchinbay Sir Andrew, by Nethererton Vice Roy.

All animals sold subject to tuberculin test.

FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.

Dominion Express Building, Montreal

The sale will be held the day following the Cottingham sale at Ormstown, so that buyers from outside points can have the privilege of attending two sales of high-class Ayrshires.

Snowflake THE FULL STRENGTH Ammonia
CUTS GREASE SAVES SOAP 10 cts
Lawson's Snowflake Ammonia Saves 90 Per Cent Soap For Household and Disinfecting Purposes S. F. Lawson & Co. LONDON, ONT.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five out 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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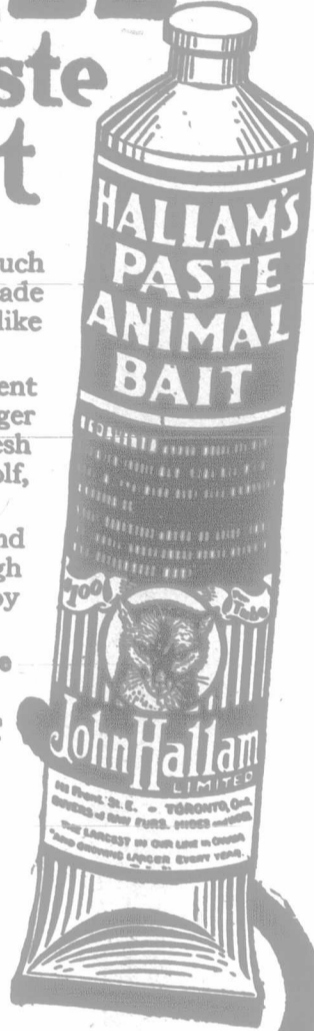
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The Man Who Won't Work.

War always looses men's worst passions. The killing of human beings, when the last word has been said in justification of it, is a brutal and debasing business. There is so much glamour, excitement, and uncertainty about war that the hardened soldier is not anxious to return to civil life. He finds the discipline of peace far more exacting than the discipline of war.

If he is a sensible person, however, he will try to adapt himself to his new surroundings. It is far better for himself to do so.

Unfortunately, however, all men are not sensible. Thomas Carlyle said bluntly that most of them were fools. If he were here to-day, he would probably repeat his scorching statement with emphasis. Why? Because a great many of the people of Canada are fiddling while Rome burns. Pampered and spoiled by the luxuries and excitements of war, they have grown irresponsible, lazy, and inordinately selfish. The day laborer is strutting around with a cigarette in his mouth, and his attitude reeks with insolence. He has a little money in his pocket, it is not very hard to find a job, and so he is not worrying about the future. He doesn't want to work. The skilled worker is drawing bigger wages than he ever drew before. Taking it by and large, he is doing less work, and poorer work, than he ever did before. His attitude towards his employer is surly and uncompromising. He is not seriously concerned about the quality or quantity of his work. He is able to command big wages, and the thought of bigger wages takes up so much of his time that his work is shoddy.

He spends a good part of his spare time in denouncing the high cost of living, yet he makes little or no attempt to curtail his own extravagances. His expensive labor, coupled with his small output, is one of the chief causes of the high cost of living that he is constantly crying out against. The skilled worker, because he is very comfortable, is also suffering from an enhanced appreciation of his own importance. Our National debt is a staggering one, and it is growing. Our population is small, and we are going to have to shoulder big taxation burdens. We cannot escape them. Capital is playing safe. Financiers are not investing money in enterprises that depend for their success on labor. The markets are topsy-turvy. Each nation is protecting itself. With the exception of the United States, all the leading nations of the world are groaning under a load of debt. Their workers are truculent too. They, too, want the luxuries of the war to continue, but they do not want to work harder to keep these luxuries. In short, this seems to be the day of selfishness, greed and discontent. Large sections of our producing classes seem to be totally irresponsible.

Danger lurks just around the corner. Make no mistake about that. We are in for some bad times—unless we head them off. All sorts of people are coming forward with all sorts of remedies for our National ills. Our worst National ill at the present time is the arrogance, selfishness and irresponsibility of the common people. They are not thinking about the future. They are not thinking about good government. They are not thinking about the serious crisis through which we may pass in the near future. They are comfortable, and so, like Nero, "they fiddle while Rome burns."

There is only one ending to this drama. Unless we work, we will go without work. Unless we curtail our extravagant habits, we will some day face the sobering fact that we must do without necessities. In short, we are going to be taught common sense by adversity. Fate has a peculiar way of solving problems for us. A large number of people, whose heads are a little dizzy at present, are going to be starved into a humbler and more sensible frame of mind before another twelve months have passed. Honest toil and right living will solve our problems.

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Cotswold

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I have at present a choice offering in shearing and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as well as a limited number of shearing and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

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GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

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Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—A fine lot of yearling rams and ram lambs, large and good quality, imported and home-bred; also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable.
JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

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G. A. GREER, Trout Creek Farm Lucknow, Ontario

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8 yearling rams, 12 ram lambs for sale now.
W. H. BARRETT & SONS, Port Dover, Ont.

Oxford Downs—We are offering a number of ram lambs and shearing rams at reasonable prices.
JOS. MOUNTAIN, Linden Farm R.R. No. 5 St. Mary's, Ontario

FOR SALE
 Reg. Oxford Down Ram Lambs. Reasonable price. From show stock.
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Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; sired by imported ram of Kellock breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable.
ALEX. GRAY, Claremont, Ont.

Remember the Date
October 20-22
**National Educational
Conference**

At Winnipeg

PROMINENT SPEAKERS—LIVE SUBJECTS

In advance of the definitive program in the form in which it will be issued at the time of the Conference, the Convening Committee announces that the following items are definitely assured:

- 1—Salutatory Addresses—By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir James Alkins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and His Worship, C. F. Gray, Winnipeg.
- 2—"The Lessons of the War for Canadian Education," Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, Ontario.
- 3—"The School and the Development of Moral Purpose," Dr. Theodore Soares, Professor of Religious Education, University of Chicago.
- 4—"The Development of a National Character Through Education," Sir Robert Falconer, President University of Toronto.
- 5—"The Essential Factors of Education," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ontario Department of Education.
- 6—"The Boy Scout Movement as an Auxiliary to the School in Moral Training," Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.
- 7—"Methods and Ideals of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups," Taylor Statten, National Secretary Boys' Work Department of the Y.M.C.A.
- 8—"The Function of the Public School in Character Formation," Dr. J. F. White, Principal Ottawa Normal School.
- 9—"Education and Reconstruction," Peter Wright, British Seaman's Union.
- 10—"The Basis of Moral Teaching," Michael O'Brien, Toronto, Ont.
- 11—"The School and Industrial Relationships," Dr. Suzzalle, President University of Washington.
- 12—"The School and Democracy," President John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.
- 13—"The School and the Newer Citizens of Canada," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, Regina, Sask.
- 14—"The Interest of the State in Character Education," Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D.C.

The task of initiating discussions has been assigned to persons representative of all parts of Canada. Among those definitely secured at this date in this connection are:

Dr. Clarence McKinnon, Principal Pine Hill College, Halifax, N.S.; Prof. H. T. J. Coleman, Dean of Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; J. J. Tompkins, Esq., Vice-President University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Very Rev. Dean Llywdd, All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., Brandon, Man.; Prof. Iva E. Martin, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Prof. W. H. Alexander, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; R. W. Craig, K.C., President, Winnipeg Canadian Club and Chairman Winnipeg School Board; Dr. John McKay, Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.; R. L. Torrance, Manager Royal Bank, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge, Alta.; W. McL. Davidson, M.P.P., Editor Calgary Albertan, Calgary, Alta.; W. G. Raymond, Esq., Post Master, Brantford, Ont.; Prof. C. B. Sissons, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Sisler, Principal Strathcona School, Winnipeg.

Delegates to the Conference should make their hotel reservations immediately.

The following committees are at your service: Reception, Entertainment, Transportation, Hotel Accommodation.

Address all communications to

The General Secretary, National Educational Conference
505 Electric Chambers WWINIPEG

Our School Department.

The School Ground Beautiful.

BY A. H. TOMLINSON, O.A.C., GUELPH.

The school ground should be a most attractive spot, loved by scholar, teacher and parent. A spot that should merit praise and pride in every district and bring about pleasant memories.

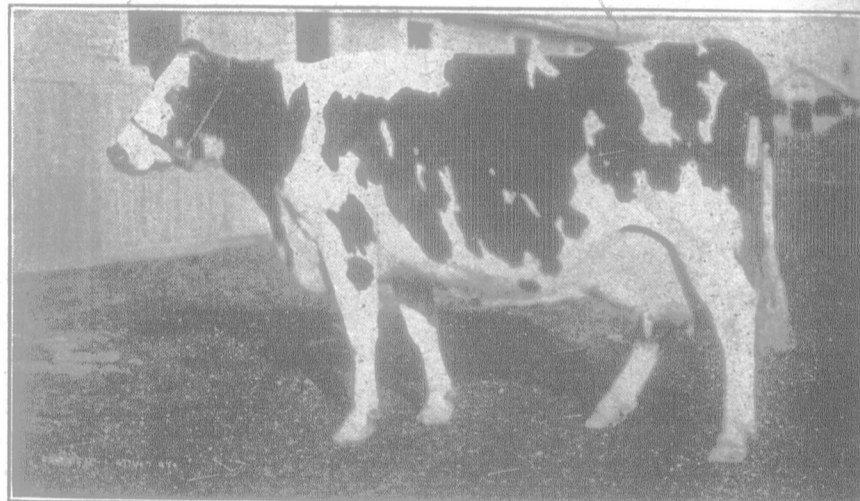
Contrast a bare building and grounds without trees, shrubs, flowers or grass with a building adorned with ivies and bushes interspersed with perennials, a few shade trees around the grounds and evergreens in the windy quarters.

A school yard properly planted and looked after is always interesting, cheerful and homelike. It is said that the condition of the surroundings of a dwelling is often an indication of the character of the occupants. Without doubt the character of the school surroundings have an effect on the scholar within. Surely it is wise in the children's early training to bring them in touch with things which make for beauty. The young are intuitively fond of nature, and this love should be fostered. What child in spring will not go in ecstasy over the lovely way-side flower and the new growth of trees? Unfortunately, if care is not taken that regard is gradually lost to things more materialistic and possibly less worthy of interest. After all, the beautiful in nature is simply a reflection of the Great

the trees and flowers found in the forest and roadsides. It is wise to have the different varieties labeled giving the common and scientific names.

Usually the school building is placed near the road where good drainage is to be had. If the building is fifty feet or less from the road a straight drive and path are preferable, but if not a curve drive is better. The lawn should be in front and separated from the playground, which is usually at the back of the school, by groups or a row of shrubs with a border of perennials towards the lawn. The school garden should be placed in the most convenient spot and partitioned off with a row of shrubs or flowers. Some planting may be done at the entrance and around the building, with the idea of breaking the rigidity of the architecture and to bring about a state of harmony between the building and the grounds surrounding. The lawn should be kept open with the exception of a lawn or shade tree or so. Largely, the planting should be done near the boundaries. Deciduous trees should be planted on the south and east sides so as to provide shade. Conifers planted in rows or groups are needed on the north and westerly side to give shelter in winter. On the walls of the building the self-clinging ivy should be planted.

With thought, desire and hard work a school ground beautiful can be made. Where such is found pleasure and satisfaction is the natural outcome.



Pick Out the Good Points of this Dairy Cow.

Creator. To sojourn among this beautiful creation means a direct influence on those who love and care for even a plant or a tree. It means co-operation with the Great Gardener of the Universe in making the soil produce and according to design the best in foliage, flowers and color.

Truly the school ground cannot be made beautiful without hard work and material to plant; thus time and money are needed. Scholar, parent and teacher must all become personally interested and help in this beautification work.

To begin with, a plan should be prepared showing the present design with suggestions for changes, or else a plan showing the new design complete with the new drives, paths, buildings, playground, and the planting scheme. With the plan a planting list should be got out showing the common and scientific names and numbers of trees and plants required. Ordinarily a rough sketch is prepared at first and later a plan drawn to scale giving the accurate location for the various features.

The fall is a splendid time to transplant most trees and plants, or to make a lawn. Well-rooted planting stock must be secured and properly planted in enriched and well-cultivated soil. The lawn, too, must have every attention. In cold sections the root surface of newly-planted stock should be protected with a litter mulch.

For the planting of a rural school ground, it is wise to select largely varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers that are native to the district. If these can be secured in the neighboring woods, so much the better. If not, the nearest nurseryman should be approached.

In planting native species it helps the scholars to become more familiar with

Lessons in Dairying.

The dairy cow is often spoken of as "the foster mother of the world." Milk is the most important source of those foods which cause growth and development in the young animal; without milk and its products the human race would become weaker and less superior among the animals which inhabit the earth. As the years go by people generally will lay more stress on the milk supply, which means that mothers will know more about milk and how to use it, while father will have to be a more up-to-date dairyman in order to supply the quality of milk desired by the trade, and, more than that, he will have to know how to produce it at a profit. It will be just as vital a thing to know considerable about milk as it will to know who succeeded Henry VIII as King of England; so why should it not be taught in the schools? From week to week we are going to publish short lessons in dairying, and we should like to see the school boys and girls who read these columns take the lessons home and think of their own cows and herds as the ones we are talking about. The object of this little series will not be to make hardworking, expert dairymen, but to educate teachers and pupils in the great science known as dairying, so they will know a great deal about milk and its products as well as something about the way it should be produced. A study of dairying requires a knowledge of arithmetic, chemistry, bacteriology, botany, and in fact a great many of the sciences in addition to good farm practice. It is, therefore, worthy of study in the school; for in what better way can these various things be taught than by linking them up with and associating them with something we already know?

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Summing Up—A Sermonette in Verse.

BY CRAWF-C. SLACK.

Text—Afflictions are sometimes benefits in disguise.

How I wish the calculations of my dad had gone adrift.

That in planning my vocation he had made another shift.

Just because I took to drawing, had some scrawly pictures made.

Why, said he, "You have a genius for some high artistic trade."

And said he, "I've made a study of life's places where you'll fit.

But I've come to the conclusion that he made a miss of it.

Joe was born to be a preacher for he loved a collar high.

Bill was born to be a lawyer for he naturally was sly.

Hiram was the politician, father said he'd make a peach.

For he had the gift to gobble every blooming thing in reach.

Mary was cut out for nursing, all vocations had but Jim.

He was kind of slow and backward, so he gave the farm to him.

I took up the trade of painting, now I'm cleaning tar and mud

Just to get a thread-bare living and a Sheeny cut-rate dud.

With the price of farm stuff soaring, butter, eggs and pork and beef.

And in looking to the future there's no hope for a relief.

When I pay for food undated (and I'm glad to get that kind).

Then my thoughts wing to Plum Hollow and the farm I left behind.

By the post there comes a wailing from the preacher and the nurse.

That their present situation is as bad as mine or worse.

Mary writes she's often hungry and bewails the ways of fate.

Preacher Joe reports a shortage on the church collection plate.

Once I thought that skill and learning led to plenty and to ease.

But I long ago discovered, you can't live on skilled degrees.

Now when lawyer Bill is making on an average ten per day.

Jim is getting thirty dollars for a load of marshy hay.

And while sister Mary's nursing, nearly running off her legs.

Jim's wife drives her car to market and gets sixty cents for eggs.

And while I've been making sketches, and been rather shy of food.

Jim's been roping in the shekels selling bacon hogs and wood.

'Bout the only one that's thrifty of the whole outside of Jim.

Is the scheming politician, Hiram's in the vested swim.

Hi by shrewd manipulation has been favored in the deal.

For he's always held positions, where there's chances been to steal.

But I'll bet while he is fretting and a-fuming by the hour.

Jim has got Hi's profits stunted, by the price he got for flour.

Now you cannot tell for certain 'bout the wisdom of a chump.

Nor tell by looking at a toad, how far the toad would jump.

Sometimes the brightest scholars in the primary schools

When they arrive to manhood turn out the greatest fools.

The dough-head of the family sometimes when put to test.

May have more real ability than all the favored rest.

I would like to swap my brushes and my trained artistic skill.

For a good productive acre of land that I could till.

I'd go in for milk and honey, bacon hogs, and beans and spuds.

Soon like Jim I'd own an auto and be wearing tailored duds.

I've a lot of poems and pictures, which the critics say are good.

But when it comes to eating they're of little use as food.

The family all had sympathy for slow and backward Jim.

But things have changed materially and now we envy him.

Let me here convey the moral, skill don't fashion beds of ease.

Colleges are most important but you can't eat their degrees.

And I wish the calculations of my dad had gone adrift.

That in planning my vocation he had made another shift.



What your Neighbor Can Do

THE experience of others always is helpful. The story of things accomplished in every day life on one farm is informing and stimulating to other farmers.

The Globe has always had this in mind, even before the days of Bow Park Farm, when George Brown showed his neighbors what could be done with pure-bred stock.

This thought still governs The Globe. Its weekly agricultural pages—"Farm and Country Life in Canada"—are devoted to reporting and recording the doings of the farmers throughout Ontario.

The Globe does not say what the farmers should do, but tells them what others do, and suggests that its farmer readers do likewise.

The Globe's staff writers in this department are highly trained agriculturists, brought

up on the farm, trained in college, and masters of practical farming. These men travel the length and breadth of the Province, and indeed the Dominion, recording the doings and accomplishments on Canadian farms.

The Globe does not assume the rôle of a Farm Journal. It is first and foremost a Great Family Newspaper, appealing to every class in the community.

All persons, old and young, on the farm, should read a daily newspaper. It broadens their outlook and keeps them in touch with the outside world.

For seventy-five years The Globe has never wavered in the performance of its duty. The service it has rendered Canadian Farm Life in the past is its guarantee of its service in the days to come.

The Globe

TORONTO

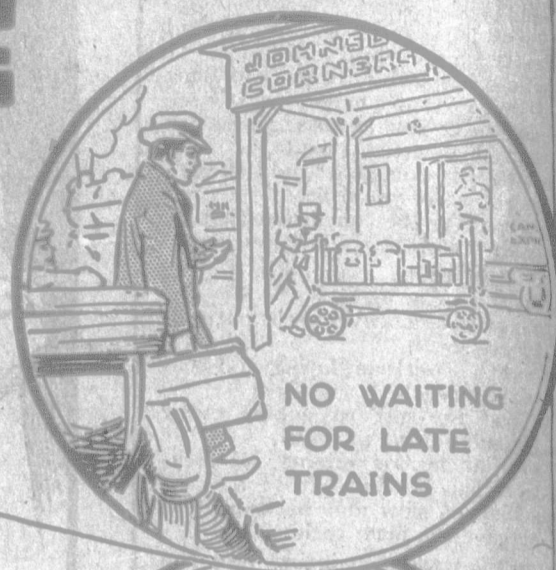
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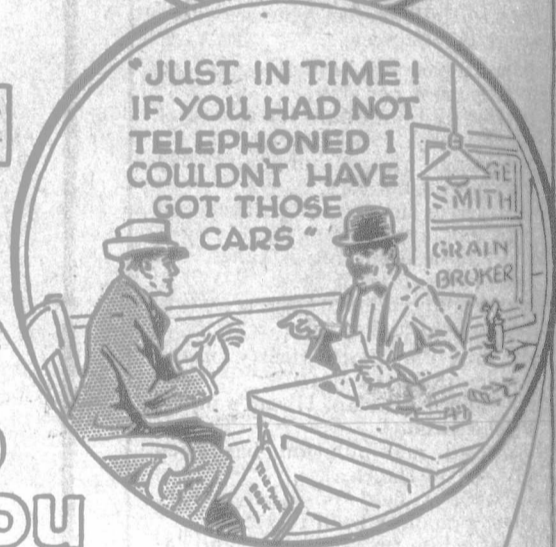
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GRAIN BROKER

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