

AUGUST 7, 1919

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 14, 1919.

No. 1403

# McClary's was not built in a day

McClary's make more stoves and furnaces than any other maker in the British Empire. Their leadership is unquestioned. It came naturally as the reward of a firm purpose.

In 72 years, every plan, every policy of the McClary's institution has been actuated by one dominating thought.

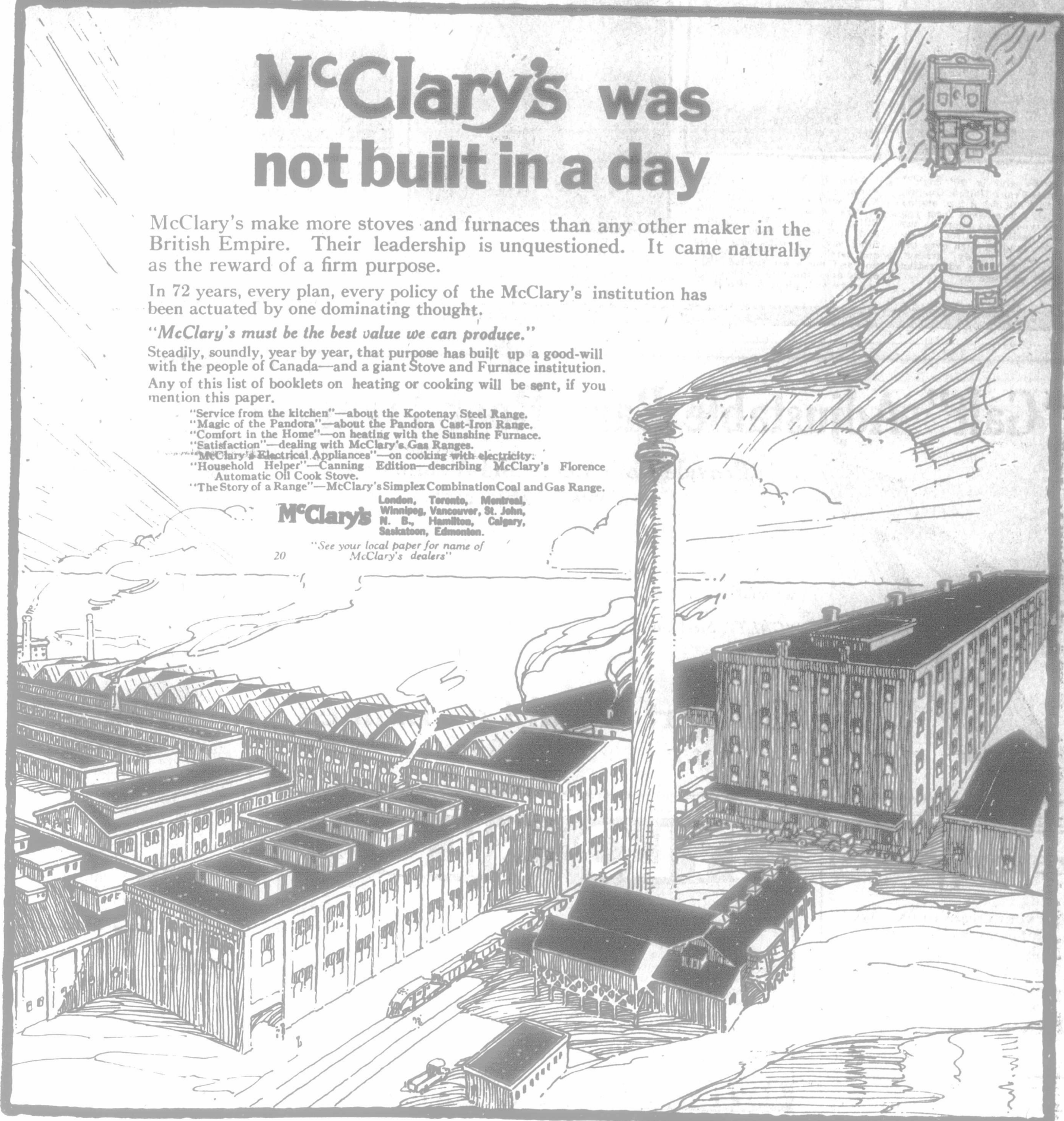
*"McClary's must be the best value we can produce."*

Steadily, soundly, year by year, that purpose has built up a good-will with the people of Canada—and a giant Stove and Furnace institution. Any of this list of booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper.

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

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

20 "See your local paper for name of McClary's dealers"





# WILL SILO FILLING TIME FIND YOU READY?

**S**ILO FILLING time will soon be here—and the Canadian Farmer is depending upon the corn crop this year as never before. It is your duty, and it will mean more money in your pocket, to use every effort, to get ALL the FEEDING VALUE out of every stalk of corn.

The most important thing is to silo your corn crop when it possesses the GREATEST FOOD VALUE. If you get a Gilson Silo Filler EARLY—before we are sold out—you will fill your own silo. This means that you will silo your own corn when it is just right for silage. Be independent of the cutter gang. You do not need big power to operate the "Gilson." Your own farm engine—4 h.p. or larger—will do the work.

**Write for Free Silo Filler Book to-day** It tells the Gilson Story from start to finish—points out the advantages of design, and describes the all-metal construction in such a way that you will understand WHY our machines cut and elevate MORE silage with LESS power than ANY OTHER Blower Cutter. This is a matter of dollars and cents to you. A Gilson Silo Filler will, in all probability, pay for itself the first season. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND INFRINGEMENTS.



The Wonderful GILSON

Your small engine will run it

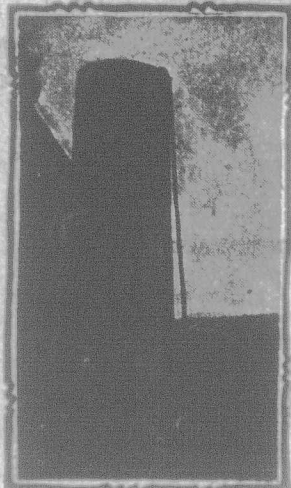
It is as much a part of your Farm Equipment as your Binder or Plow.

## GILSON MFG. CO., LIMITED

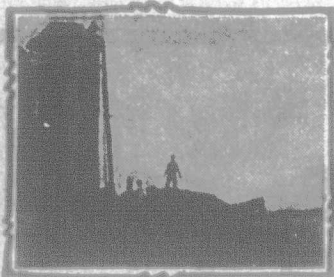
Makers of the Gossie and Only GILSON The Lightest Running Blower Cutter made

389 YORK STREET

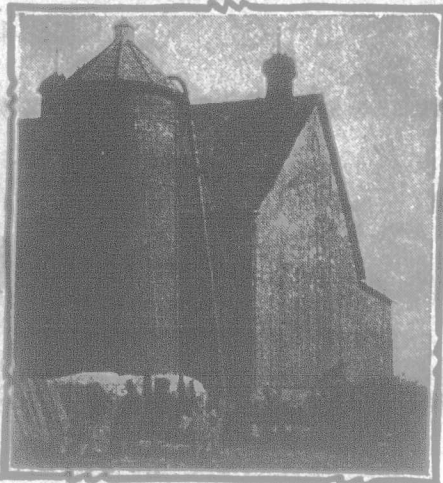
GUELPH ONTARIO



"My silo is 40' high," writes Frank Bolton, Guelph, Ont., "but my 8 h.p. engine which I purchased from you nine years ago operates my 18" ensilage cutter splendidly, sending corn over the top in a steady stream. This outfit is the admiration of all who see it."



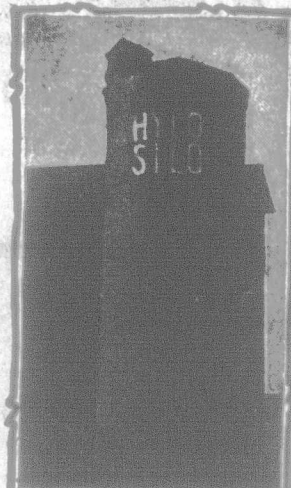
John H. Murray, Sea View Farm, Cap La Ronde, C.B. N.S., writes: "Enclosed find picture of my 10" Gilson Silo Filler, 6 h.p. Gilson Engine and 30' Gilson Hilo Silo. I filled my silo with oats, peas and vetch, and it is coming out fine and not a bit spoiled. My outfit does splendid work and I am very well pleased with it."



Fred Huether's farm showing his 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 18" Gilson ensilage cutter filling his 30' Gilson Hilo Silo.



Jacob N. Haist, Ridgeville, Ont., writes, "The enclosed picture shows our 18" Silo Filler and 12 h.p. Gilson Engine hard at work filling our silo. This outfit works beautifully and is as much a part of every farm as a binder or mower."



M. I. Adolph, of Gowans-town, Ont., writes, "The silo filling outfit 'is a source of real satisfaction and profit. I would not want to be without my 10" Gilson Silo Filler, 8 h.p. Gilson Engine and 12x30' Gilson Hilo Silo. I have used it for three seasons, and have had practically no trouble—it was always ready when wanted."

38

## "Galt" Adjustable Barn Roof Lights



Provide both Light and Ventilation at a reasonable cost

These Roof Lights are shipped complete, including the glass.

We manufacture everything in the Sheet Metal Line, and we manufacture only the best.

"GALT" Steel Shingles

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### The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited

GALT ··· ONTARIO

## Cream Wanted

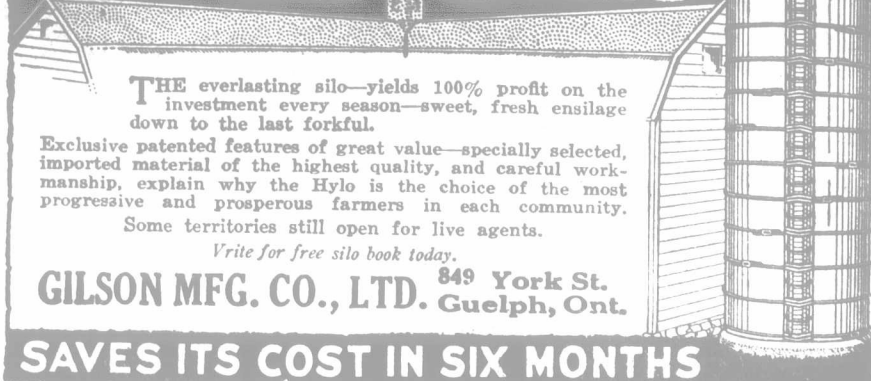
Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

**Ontario Creameries LIMITED**

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

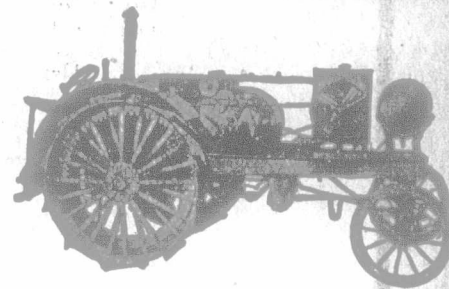
Exclusive patented features of great value—specially selected, imported material of the highest quality, and careful workmanship, explain why the Hylo is the choice of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in each community. Some territories still open for live agents.

Write for free silo book today.

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

**SAVES ITS COST IN SIX MONTHS**

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WATERLOO BOY

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



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

Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted. **THE ROBT. BULL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED**, Seaford, Ontario. Also Steam Tractors, and large size Threshers

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The tractor is one of the most severe of all service tests to which Spark Plugs are subjected. Its low speed and continuous, heavy load, whether on draw-bar or belt, develops a terrific heat with tremendous shock strain and vibration. Its efficiency depends on the ability of its spark plugs to withstand such gruelling punishment.




# Champion

## Dependable Spark Plugs


have a "built in" dependability and have long since proved their ability to render satisfactory service under any condition in every type of tractor or farm engine just as they have in the more than two hundred makes of motors in which they are regular factory equipment. Champion 3450 Insulators with their patented asbestos lined gaskets resist heat expansion, cylinder shock and vibration to an extent far in excess of the efficiency demands of heavy duty tractor service.

**Champion "Tractor" for Fordson**  
A 14, 1/2 inch.  
Price \$1.00.

**"Heavy Stone" for Tractors and heavy Service Motors**  
B 13, 1/2 in. B 43, 1/2-18  
B 53, 1/2 long.  
Price \$1.25.  
Full terminal furnished when specified otherwise regular knurr nut.

Insist that every Spark Plug you buy for any purpose has "Champion" on the insulator—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."  
Sold wherever Motor supplies are sold.

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

EVERYWHERE you go, market-place and town and village, you see the Carhartt button, which has become the mark of those who use the same canny, common sense in buying overalls as they do in picking separators or horses. My Carhartt's have interlacing suspenders, which stick together in the wash and stay on your shoulders; they are double sewn throughout, they have riveted, reinforced facing, and buttons have a bulldog grip that no ordinary strain can break. Made of first-grade denim cloth, my Carhartt's wear like leather. They are generous in cut and allow plenty of freedom in action.

*Hamilton Carhartt*  
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Hamilton Carhartt  
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## Carhartt's Overalls

# Remington UMC "High Power" RIFLES

## Big Game Hunting Calls for the Best

The man who stocks up with Remington UMC shows he's after results—and he'll get them, and no need to be a crack shot either.

Take our splendid Remington UMC Autoloader—firing and reloading all done by pressing the trigger; fast, smooth, deadly shooting is inevitable; solid breech, side ejection, hammerless, safe.





The Remington UMC Repeater reloads by a velvet smooth, long slide action. Our 100 years' experience stamps all Remington UMC firearms perfect from "butt to sight." Remington UMC Metallics are in 450 kinds and sizes—to suit any firearm made.

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WINDSOR, ONT.

## Steel Rails

for Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.  
Cut any length.

**JNO. J. GARTSHORE**  
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## NORTHERN ONTARIO

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write:

**H. A. MACDONELL,**  
Director of Colonization,

**G. H. FERGUSON,**  
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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

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### LOW PRICED MATERIALS

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

## BUILD FROM FREE PLANS

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

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

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

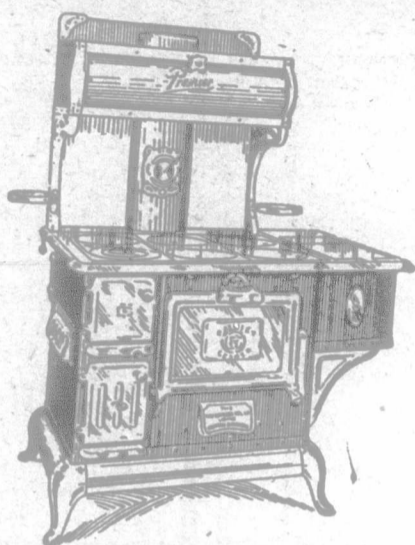
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FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS  
HAMILTON CANADA

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...declares that his  
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...Plows, Threshing, Silo  
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...reshers, suitable size to  
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...Keep your farm clean  
...e, prices and any infor-  
...GINE & THRESHER  
...Seaforth, Ontario.  
...d large size Threshers  
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...UILDS ALL SIZES OF  
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...LICITORS  
...The old-established  
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...Canada. Booklet free.



## You Can Rely On "THE LEADER"



### DAVIDSON'S

#### PREMIER LEADER RANGE

It can be relied on from the minute you get it in your kitchen to the end of a lifetime.

It is a well planned, well built range and priced as low as is consistent with honest value.

It is a perfect cooker, and delights every housewife because of its good baking results. The LEADER will grace any kitchen. It is well designed and artistic, besides being a highly useful piece of furniture.

The "LEADER" will serve you well. It is economical with fuel, easy to clean and simple to operate.

Our usual guarantee bond goes with every range.

#### SEE OUR DISPLAY AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

As usual, we shall have the largest exhibit of stoves at Toronto Fair. We invite you to come and have the many points of superiority demonstrated to you. A large number of good dealers throughout Canada sell Davidson's Stoves and Ranges. Write us for name of store where you can conveniently make inspection.

**The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.**  
LIMITED  
Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg



### There's Nothing Like It. THE FAMOUS RELIABLE CHURN

If you are tired of "SHAKING" the butter from your cream, investigate the "Reliable" Churn.

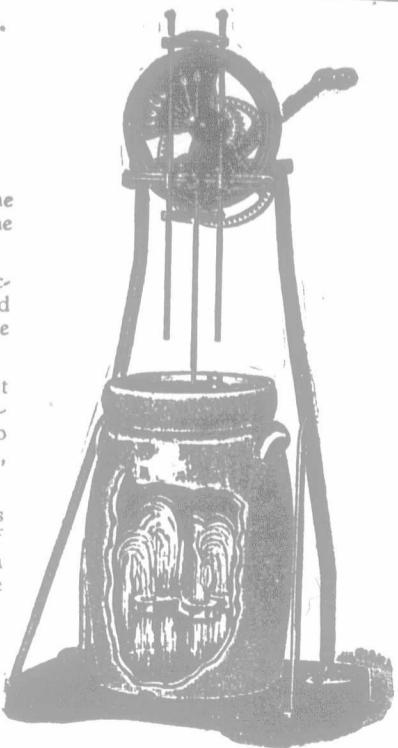
It "CHURNS" for you just as effectively as did mother's old fashioned "Dash." Gets "all of the butter from the cream," and many times more easy.

Its clever mechanism gives that efficient perpendicular stroke, but with a high-g geared rotary drive, and it is easier to keep clean, too, just lift out the smooth, white, double glazed jar and rinse.

You can get a book which illustrates every part, gives you full information of hand drive (which can be operated by a child of six) belt drive and electric drive Reliable Churns.

POST CARD O. K. DO IT NOW.

GLOBE ENGINEERING CO., Limited  
HAMILTON, CANADA.



## On the Free List

**BINDER TWINE** is on the free list. This means that the Brantford Cordage Company has had NO tariff protection since its inception—and is the sole surviving All-Canadian binder twine industry.

This means that we have always competed for business on a basis of price and quality.

Our factory superintendents know that nothing but the very best quality twines will be passed by our highly efficient inspectors. Thus our insistence on high factory attainment has given

## BRANTFORD Binder Twines

a world-wide reputation. Repeat orders running into thousands of tons are being shipped to Great Britain, Roumania, Greece, Africa, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentine, etc., etc.

The big buyers of twines in these countries know a good twine when they see it.

You, too, buy one of the best twines obtainable when you get any of the following brands.

BRANDS	
Gilt Edge	- 650 ft.
Gold Leaf	- 600 ft.
Silver Leaf	- 550 ft.
Maple Leaf	- 500 ft.

We submit these to a special preserving treatment to make them insect-proof.

The Brantford Cordage Co. Limited  
Brantford, Ontario  
Western Branch:  
Winnipeg, Man.



## Grow More Fall Wheat

The big thing is to properly seed with fertilizer which gives strong, vigorous rootlets—avoiding winter killing—inducing early spring growth.

"Making two blades grow where only one grew before"

Fertilizing adds not one cent to your labor costs—but it can double your profits.

That's no fairy tale. Agricultural experiments in Pennsylvania over 35 years prove an increased crop of 12 1/3 bushels per acre with proper fertilizing. That means you would bank a good \$25 per acre extra hard cash—and fertilizer prices have been cut down one-third since the war. Gunns' "Shur-Gain" supplies exactly the balanced food that Ontario Fall Wheat needs. It's making money for others. Why not for you? See your dealer now. Avoid shipping delays and get early-buying discounts. Seeding time won't wait. Act to-day.

Gunns Limited  
West Toronto

**Gunns Shur Gain  
Fertilizers**



# Get this Handy Oiler **FREE** Fill out and Send Coupon Now

## Motor Experience Says:

*"You Must Use the Best Lubricants and Fuel"*

Every motor owner should realize the vital importance of highest quality in his lubricants and fuel. He should be content with nothing less than the best, for the degree of motor service he receives and the life of his engine is affected in a great measure by these factors.

En-ar-co products are the result of scientific refining. Nearly forty years of experience and research has made these the dependable lubricants and fuel for every motor.

# En-ar-co National Motor Oil

*For Automobiles, Trucks, Gas Engines, Motor Boats, etc.*

### Extra Heavy Grade for Tractors

Our refining processes eliminate the possibility of residue or coke-like substances being carried in the oil. It is converted into vapor several times, condensed, subjected to extreme heat and cooled to zero. Thus carbon-forming is reduced to a minimum. The oil is all oil—oil that enables a motor to develop full power and wear long.

### White Rose Gasoline

*For Every Gas Power Motor*

One trial will convince you that White Rose has extra force and power—that it is vastly different. White Rose is a pure, dry, uniform gasoline that contains no free carbon. Buy a barrel and note the better performance of your motor.

### National Light Oil

*For Tractor Fuel; for Lamps, Oil Stoves, Incubators, etc.*

The right tractor fuel—powerful and dependable. Best also for lamps, oil stoves, incubators, brooders, etc. No soot or charred wicks. No obnoxious odors or poisonous fumes. Buy it by the barrel—the economical way.

### Black Beauty Axle Grease

Unequaled for the wagon because it contains all the rich lubricating qualities of crude oil. It insures a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle. No compounds to clog or gum.



### Economy Ready-Mixed Paint:

For all outdoor and indoor painting. Stands the wear and weather.

### Longwear Barn, Bridge and Roof Paint:

Preserves the wood. Does not crack or blister. Put up in barrels and half-barrels.

Write for color card and prices.

### Buy of Your Local Dealer

—if he cannot supply you, write us for prices and location of nearest distributing point.

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**Canadian Oil Companies, Limited**

1340 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

### CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES, LIMITED

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I own.....(Give Name Above).....automobile or tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me handy oil can FREE. Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked.

I will be in the market about.....(Give Date Above).....

I use...gals. Gasoline per year    I use...gals. Tractor Oil per year  
I use...gals. Motor Oil per year    I use...lbs. Motor Grease per year  
I use...gals. Kerosene per year    I use...lbs. Axle Grease per year

My name is.....

Postoffice .....

Province .....

TEAR OR CUT OUT—MAIL TODAY

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

## List

the free list. Ford Cordriff protection is the sole twine in-

competed for

that nothing passed by our tence on high

## ORD

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## ow More Wheat

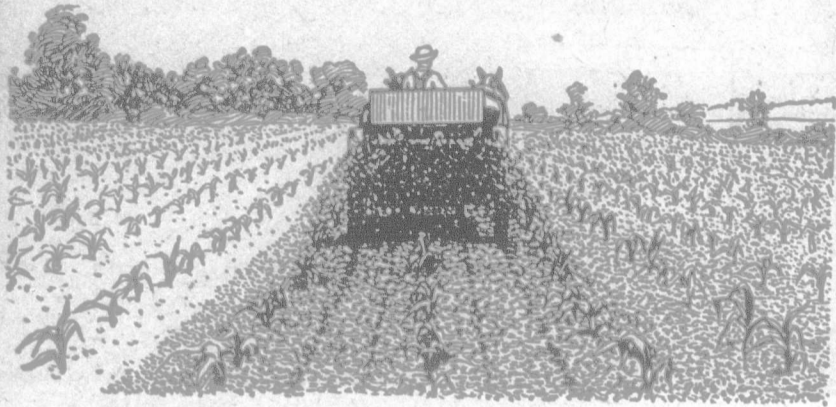
big thing is to ly seed with fer- which gives vigorous root- avoiding winter -inducing early growth.

labor profits.

Pennsylvania over acre with proper or acre extra hard d -since the war. that Ontario Fall ot for you? See buying discounts.

## Shur Gain izers





### Buy Your Spreader Now

A GOOD manure spreader, properly used, will undoubtedly earn its full cost and more on any average farm this year. Besides doing that, it gets you into the habit of fertilizing your land regularly and so building up a soil condition that makes your farm more valuable with each succeeding year.

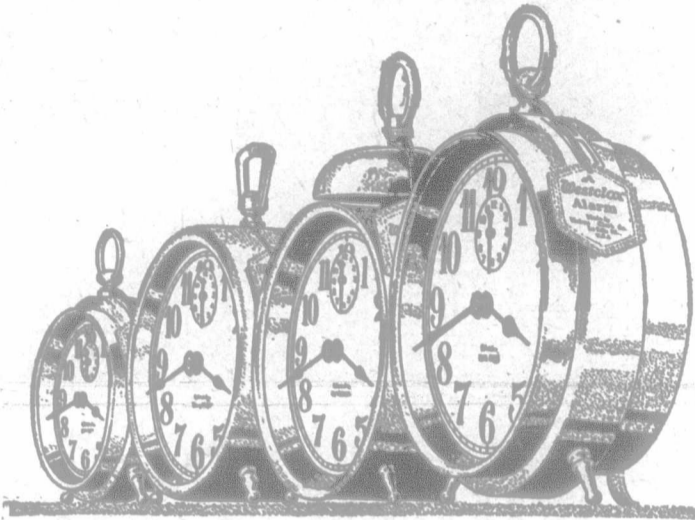
Everybody expects prices of farm products to be high this year. The market will absorb everything you can raise and pay you well for it. Occasional top dressings of growing crops will increase yields this year, probably more than enough to pay for your spreader, and will also give you even greater assurance of bigger yields next year. Buy your manure spreader now and get busy.

For best results, get a light-draft McCormick or Deering spreader. These machines spread beyond the wheel tracks, yet are so narrow they can be driven right into the barn for easy loading. There are three handy sizes, small, medium, and large. Each can be adjusted to do the heaviest spreading ever required, or for the lightest kind of top dressing. The spread is wide enough to dress three rows of corn at once.

You cannot expect land to grow bumper crops on an empty stomach. This year it will pay you well to feed your crops. Buy a McCormick or Deering spreader now. At harvest time you can charge the full cost off your books and have a spreader that has cost you nothing and that will do good work for years to come. See the local agent, or write us for catalogues.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
OF CANADA LTD.

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

WESTCLOX is a short way of saying Western clocks. It means a line of good alarm clocks made by the Western Clock Co.

The trade-mark, Westclox, is printed on the dial of every one; also on the orange-colored, six-sided tag attached to each clock. These marks of quality make it easy to choose a Westclox alarm.

There is a strong demand for Westclox. The present increased capacity is not great enough to supply it. Big Ben, Baby Ben, Sleep-Meter and America have more friends than they can serve.

Western Clock Co.,—makers of Westclox  
La Salle and Peru, Ill., U. S. A.

## The Western Fair

London, Ontario

September 6th to 13th, 1919

This is the Great Agricultural Exhibition of Western Ontario

Exhibits the Very Best	Two Speed Events Daily	Attractions Better Than Ever	Johnny J. Jones Midway Exposition
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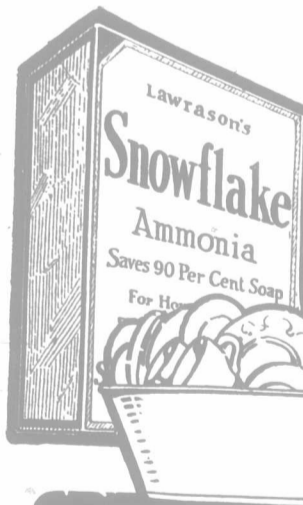
PLENTY OF MUSIC  
PURE FOOD SHOW  
FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT  
TRACTOR DEMONSTRATIONS

Auto Entrance corner Dundas and Egerton Sts. Usual Entrance at the Gates. Grand Stand 50c. and 25c.

Entries close for Dogs and Poultry Sept. 2nd. All other departments Sept. 3rd. This is earlier than usual. Note the change.

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President A. M. HUNT, Sec'y.



### Cuts grease - Saves Soap

A spoonful of Snowflake Ammonia softens a whole pan of dish water, dissolves the grease from the dishes—and saves its cost in soap.

Use it in kitchen, bath-room, laundry.

**Snowflake**  
THE FULL STRENGTH  
**Ammonia**

### BOYS AND GIRLS!

NOW IS THE Time to begin to earn and to save. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE offers to sons and daughters of SUBSCRIBERS an easy way to earn money IN SPARE TIME by securing NEW SUBSCRIBERS. You will earn a generous commission on each new subscription you send in. Write us a letter, giving your age, and telling us who subscribes in your family, and we will send you instructions and supplies at once. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. ALL YOU MAKE IS CLEAR PROFIT. Address: THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 14, 1919.

1403

## EDITORIAL.

Take good care of the straw; it will be needed before spring.

Fall rye makes early pasture for hogs in the spring, and is a splendid prelude to clover or alfalfa.

The exhibition and fall fair season is approaching. Have you anything that will help the local fair? Exhibit in the spirit of boosting local institutions rather than as an effort to win a few dollars.

Corn took another jump in Chicago recently, when it was learned that the U. S. Government would live up to its guarantee of \$2.26 for this year's wheat crop. Feed of all kinds threatens to remain high.

When travelling through the country we have seen many fields being put into excellent condition for wheat. Some commercial fertilizers added to give the crop a good start this fall might be a very profitable investment.

If governments on this continent and in Europe would abolish profiteering there would be no need of collective buying, for then the law of supply and demand could operate and maintain the equilibrium. Collective buying as practiced hits at production, which is the surest way of raising prices in the end.

The political pot has been heated to well beyond the boiling point, and those who have been longing for a return "to the good old party times" are likely to have their wishes gratified. Meanwhile, farmers are wisely cultivating corn and harvesting grain, awaiting election day, when their opinions will be expressed.

There was a time when farmers were practically independent of trade or industries, because almost all the necessities of life were produced at home. Nowadays we are obliged to pay high prices for necessities and the implements of production, while the price of what we have to sell is not based on what it costs to produce it. We have relinquished many advantages and got few in return. Civilization, so called, has carried farmers into a peculiar situation. Perhaps we have been progressing too fast.

President Woodrow Wilson is apparently the most outstanding apostle of daylight saving on this Continent. The fad has lost favor in the United States, and only the President saved it from destruction. "Wallaces' Farmer" sizes up the situation thus: "Congress has passed the agricultural appropriation bill, omitting the rider repealing the daylight-saving law. A separate bill to repeal this law has been introduced, and the chances are that it will pass Congress. This will do no good, however, if the President again vetoes it. Of course, it might be passed over the President's veto, but the chances seem to be against it."

A large Chicago banking institution seems to have some understanding of the farmer's present position, when they include the following comment in their annual report: "There is one feature in the labor situation that indicates cross currents at work. Farmers and ruralites, generally, are seriously perplexed at being called upon to exert themselves to raise larger and larger crops in order to reduce the cost of living for dwellers in towns and cities, while the latter seek to organize and strive harder and harder to reduce working hours and advance wages, thus tending to increase the cost of wares which the farmer must buy. This is one of the many anomalies cropping out in the return from the abnormal conditions of war time to a peace footing."

### A Warning to Farmers Who Buy Concentrated Feeds.

Farmers who purchase concentrated feeds must take heed lest they be openly robbed by unscrupulous manufacturers, and their farms infested with noxious weeds. This injunction may, at first sight, appear startling to the average reader, but unless a warning is sounded we feel sure that many will be induced to buy feeds that are little better than trash in feeding value, and moreover run a great risk of introducing weeds that no progressive farmer wants on his place or in the neighborhood. A concentrated feed, the basis and substance of which is elevator screenings, is expensive at any price and likely to do irreparable damage to farms and the live stock which deigns to eat it.

An incident was recently brought to our attention which explains, in part, why this warning is sounded. An Ontario cattle breeder wrote to the Canadian Feed Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Fort William, Ontario, enquiring about their product and prices. In reply, he received three excellently prepared little pamphlets describing the different feeds, and a letter giving the following quotations, per ton, delivered at his station: Canadian Pioneer Molasses Dairy Feed, \$48; Canadian Pioneer Molasses Hog Feed, \$58; Canadian Pioneer Molasses Horse Feed, \$53.

Samples of the three feeds mentioned accompanied the reply, but the party who received them was so alarmed by their appearance that he proceeded at once to have an official analysis made of the contents. The Government analyst's findings are quoted below:

"In reply to your request for information in regard to the relative feeding values and general suitability of the ground food samples sent us, I am submitting herewith a report of my analysis of the same.

"Apart from weed seeds I find the hog feed to contain fine chaff, some tankage, a little wheat bran, and wheat flour, a trace of oat flour, and a slight indication of timothy, and ground flax. Among the weed seeds there is a prevalence of wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, and stinkweed, some wild vetch and such mustards as hare's-ear, ball, tumbling, brown and wild. In addition there are also present traces of ground Russian pigweed and peppergrass; moreover, whole weed seeds of lamb's quarters, Russian pigweed and tumbling mustard are present at the rate of 172, 6 and 26 per ounce, respectively.

"The horse feed consists of weed seeds, fine chaff, some oats and flaxseed, with also a trace of wheat. Among the weed seeds present I find traces of campion, sunflower, peppergrass and Russian pigweed, some green foxtail and wild oats, some wild, ball, brown, hare's-ear and tumbling mustard, while lamb's quarters, stinkweed and wild buckwheat are prevalent. Whole weed seeds are present as follows: lamb's quarters, 60; wild buckwheat, 2; wild oats, 12; tumbling mustard, 18; brown mustard, 2; and peppergrass, 2 per ounce.

"In the Molasses Dairy Feed, besides weed seeds, there is to be found a considerable quantity of fine chaff, traces of oil cake, of wheat, oat and barley flour, with also a slight trace of wheat bran. The ground weed seeds consist of traces of wild vetch, wild oats, Russian pigweed and peppergrass, some wild, ball, hare's-ear, and tumbling mustard, and prevalent wild buckwheat, stinkweed and lamb's quarters. Whole seeds of the latter species are present at the rate of 82 per ounce of sample, also of Russian pigweed at the rate of 2 seeds per ounce, peppergrass 8, tumbling mustard 34, and wormseed mustard 2 per ounce.

"All these feeds are consequently seen to consist largely of ground screenings with probably some ground mill sweepings. In the case of the hog feed, tankage appears to have been added, and in the horse feed a small quantity of ground flax and oats. Many of the weed seeds found present in the samples are injurious, if not actually poisonous to stock.

"Feed in which stinkweed, for instance, is present in considerable quantity is usually refused by stock, presumably since the seed causes counter irritation because of its pungent properties. Peppergrass, too, is also a counter irritant. While the mustards are all suspected of being poisonous, wild, tumbling and wormseed have been proven so. Some of the campions are known to contain poisonous alkaloids."

The Government analyst concludes with the following significant remark:

"In view of these analyses, I think you will be able to form a fair estimate concerning the values of these ground feeding stuffs."

If these analyses are correct, and we have no occasion to question them, it becomes at once the duty of the Government to establish a vigilant inspection service to safeguard the agricultural industry against this fraudulent traffic in weed seeds dressed up, with a little molasses and other camouflage, in the form of a concentrated feed. Mill-feeds are bad enough, for the "Feed Act" allows too much latitude, and is administered by the wrong department to ensure its proper enforcement. There are cases on record where middlings, containing poisonous weed seeds, have been suspected of causing fatalities in live stock, and the evidence is sufficient to make the suspicion well-founded. However, when a firm can take such ingredients, as these analyses reveal, and compound them into a high-priced concentrate, it is time for some change in the regulations.

We are confident that many feed manufacturing plants in Ontario are putting out an honest product, for we have fed prepared mixtures to our live stock at Weldwood that we felt were worth the price charged. The basis of these, however, was not screenings; it was something more substantial and less injurious to live stock and farm.

Again, we would advise farmers to be careful in their feed purchases and deal with reputable houses having an established reputation for an honest product. Firms so unscrupulous as to embody poisonous and whole noxious weed seeds in feeding stuffs ought not to exist.

### The Minister of Agriculture and His Job.

The new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, enters the Cabinet with a thorough knowledge of the outstanding needs of agriculture in this Dominion. Not only is he a practical farmer himself, but for many years he has been active in big organizations working for the advancement of the industry, and in this field he has enjoyed a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with conditions in the various provinces, and the larger Canadian issues such as markets, transportation, credits, obstacles to production, etc. His activities have not been confined to Canada alone, for he has figured prominently at events staged in the neighboring Republic where his ability is also recognized. However, Dr. Tolmie's task embraces more than the oversight of the Agricultural Department and the working out of its policies. The Cabinet Council must be impressed with the importance of the agricultural industry and made to comprehend the relation it bears to national prosperity. The present Minister and the present Government are not singled out on this occasion on account of any peculiarity or difference from former ministers and former governments. It has long been felt that our Canadian Governments have not paid ample attention to, or been sufficiently sympathetic with agriculture, and that our agricultural ministers have not been as important factors in the various cabinet councils as have the heads of some other departments of Government. The Food Controller said that our national debt will be paid out of the top



## The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
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six inches of Canadian soil, and if this be true agriculture will, at least, demand a square deal in order that it may fulfil its duty to the nation. Agriculture is willing to assume the task of discharging this enormous obligation, but it will be necessary to place farming on a parity with other industries if the desired result is to be achieved. The new Minister's efforts in behalf of the industry he represents can and should be supported by a strong parliamentary backing, which matter is of concern to farmers themselves.

### Price Fixing and Cheese.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I generally try to get half an hour or so, even in hayin' time, for readin' the daily paper that comes tae the hoose, although I hae sometimes to shorten up my sleepin' time a wee bit to mak' it oot.

I read first the stuff they consider worth puttin' on the front page an' then I turn back to the markets an' find out what like a price is going for the particular thing I may happen to be interested in at the time. Just noo it's cheese. I had na mair than finished readin' about all this price-fixin' business that has been goin' on amang oor cheesebuyers here an' in the auld Country when the auld wumman cam' in. She had been oot tradin' information wi' some o' the neebors, I suppose.

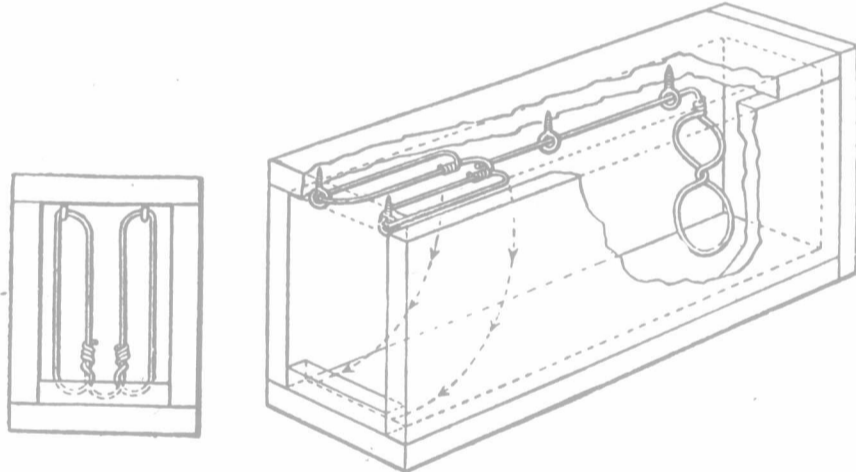
"Look here, Jean," says I, "Dae ye ken what they've gone an' done noo? They've brought the price o' cheese doon to twenty-five cents a pound, an' we'll get na mair than that for the rest o' the summer, onyway. First thing they ken they'll knock the bottom oot o' the business a'tegither wi' their foolin' wi' the prices we should be gettin' for oor stuff, accordin' tae the natural condition o' things. Talk about yer law o' supply an' demand, I'm thinkin' it's time they stopped interferin' wi' it, noo that the war is over an' we're tryin' to get back to a mair settled state o' affairs."

"Yes," says Jean, "but this is supposed tae be the period o' reconstruction. I guess the Government in the auld Country think they hae the right to say what they'll pay us for oor cheese, an' ither things, for a while yet. They are pretty hard up there, ye ken, after all they hae been through. An' when they hae to pay mair than twice as much for what they eat as they did before the war ye canna blame them for daein' some kickin'." An' fixin' the price looks to be the easiest way o' gettin' past the difficulty, don't ye think?"

"Naething is ever settled till it's settled right," I replied. "It only mak's matters worse tae be holdin' doon the prices o' things. Especially o' the necessities o' life. The mair ye keep doon the price o' any particular article the less o' that article will be put on the market, as a matter o' course. We farmers, for instance, are no' gainin' to keep on raising stuff that we can't sell at some

kind o' a wee profit. But when an article gets scarce an' the price goes up, as it will when it isna interfered with, then the tendency is for all tha' can go in for producing that article and in an unco' short time the price comes tumblin' doon to a point where the buyer is satisfied. Or comes as near to that state o' mind as he ever gets.

"Tak' the cheese business. I mind the time when we were getting six cents a pound for it, which brought us as much as forty-eight cents a hundred for oor milk. Some o' us stayed wi' the job, hoping for better things on ahead, but a lot o' the dairymen o' the country went oot o' the business, or started sellin' their milk and cream to customers in the cities. And then the price o' cheese started to gae up a little. When it went to twelve cents I mind o' a man in toon askin' me, one day, if the farmers had ony conscience at all, takin' a price like that. "It's too high," says he. But it wasn't high enough yet to tempt mony o' the chaps that had quit the business to come back. For there wasn't a man that wis handling his milk in ony ither way but wis makin' mair money than was the patron o' the cheese-factory, until this spring. Then for a couple o' months we got the price that the natural state o' the market made the ither fellow willing to pay. We got mair for oor milk, for the first time, than the man did who wis shipping it to the city. And the result was that the production o' cheese went up wi' a jump, an' the shortage, compared wi' last years make, wis soon a thing o' the past. If the price had been let alone it wad be safe bettin' that they wad soon hae had all the cheese they needed in the auld Country and the Government woul'dn't hae to be rationing it oot the way they are daein' at present an' giving the storekeepers there just about half the amount they are cryin' for. Tak' my word for it; if ye want to overcome a shortage in ony line boost the price. That's the way to get the stuff an' to get it at a reasonable cost, through time. But when some o' these smart chaps that they say hae made a life study o' Political Economy an' that sort o' thing, get to improvin' on Nature an' fixin' prices they mix things up as bad as did the farmer I heard aboot once, that tried to dry his fields by damming the creek back. It looked as though it wis gainin' to work well for a little while but he never repeated the experiment."



The Wellhouse Trap for Cotton-tails.

"Weel noo," Jean says, when I had stapped for breath, "ye've talked for quite a while an' maybe ye've said something. I canna be sure. I hae never made a special study o' these things. But I'm gainin' to tell ye a thing or twa that I think ye ken as weel as mysel' but which ye hae maybe forgotten. In the first place, is it going to dae ye ony good to be makin' yersel' dissatisfied wi' things as they hae been arranged? If the price o' yer cheese has been fixed for the rest o' the year ye want to remind yersel' that it's twice as much as ye got for it before the war and the grass that the coos are eatin' in that auld bush pasture hasn't gone up a cent in value in the last fifty years. I dinna see where it's costin' ye ony mair to feed the bossies noo than it used to. In the summer time, onyway."

"That's all right," says I, "but what about the cost o' the ither things that ye think ye hae to get ilka time we gae to the toon? What about the pair o' shoes I paid six dollars for the ither day. Juist everyday workin' shoes at that. I mind when I could get them for a dollar an' a quarter. That must be a rise o' pretty near five hundred per cent."

"Yes," replied Jean, "and I heard ye say the ither day that some auld Jew peddler had offered you five dollars for a calf-skin. The same make as ye used to sell for twenty-five cents. That must be a rise o' pretty near two thousand per cent. I'm thinkin', the high cost o' livin' seems to leave a balance in yer favor, all right."

"Anither thing," continued Jean, "you shouldn't be lettin' yer patriotism end wi' the war. If ye are sellin' yer cheese too cheap juist remind yersel' that the Empire is gettin' the benefit, and na doot it will help to tak' away that sore feeling that's botherin' ye sae much juist at present."

"If cheese had never gone higher than twenty-five cents ye wad think the price wis fine. But having kenned what it wis to get thirty, or mair, the drop o' five or six cents seems like ruination to ye. The trouble is all in yer mind so remember that when ye are lookin' for a cure. Ye mind what the preacher said last Sunday, 'As a man thinketh in his heart so is he.' Sae far as being rich or poor is concerned there's a guid deal in it, ye ken that, Sandy," says Jean.

"Oh maybe," says I, "maybe."

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

#### Common Hares in Canada.

We have four species of "rabbits" which may be distinguished as follows:—

Varying Hare or Snowshoe Rabbit. Hind foot longer than head. Ears as long as head. Turning white in winter. Range: The whole of Canada, except southwestern Ontario and the B. C. coast.

Jack Rabbit or Prairie Hare. Hind foot longer than head. Ears much longer than head. Turning white in winter. Range: Prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Cotton-tail.—Hind foot not longer than head. Ears two-thirds length of head. Brown above at all seasons. Range: Southern Ontario as far north as Mount Forest (as far as my records go).

Arctic Hare.—Hair somewhat curly. White at all seasons. Range: Arctic Regions.

Strictly speaking, none of these species are rabbits, as this word really only applies to the species which live in burrows, like the rabbit of England, *Lepus cuniculus*, and all are really hares.

The Cotton-tail *Lepus floridanus mearnsi*, is not an aboriginal inhabitant of Canada, but was first recorded in the Dominion in 1872, at Niagara, having apparently crossed over on the ice.

The Cotton-tail raises two or three litters of five or six young during the summer. The nest is made under bushes or long grass, it consists of grass, and is lined with fur which the mother pulls from her body.

This species feeds on the leaves, stems and seeds of herbaceous plants and on the leaves, buds, bark and fruit of shrubs and trees. It prefers the most succulent foods, such as tender garden vegetables, clover, alfalfa, and ripe fruits, and only resorts to bark when other food is unavailable.

It is chiefly its attacks on garden products and on the bark of young trees which render this species obnoxious to the horticulturist. It should be mentioned that a good deal of the work laid to the Cotton-tail is often done by field mice, and in deciding this point the size of the tooth-marks and nature of the tracks in the snow should be noted.

Cotton-tails rarely do much damage in localities in which predaceous animals are still common, as these natural enemies keep them in check, but in regions where hawks, eagles, owls, foxes, weasels, minks and wildcats have been practically exterminated, or very greatly reduced in numbers, they often increase rapidly and do a great deal of damage.

Several methods may be used in protecting crops from the attacks of this species. An effective method is trapping, and an efficient trap is the Wellhouse trap, recommended by the United States Biological Survey, which is a box 21 inches long, 6 inches high, and 4

wide, (inside measurements). It should be made of old weather-beaten boards. The box is closed at the rear and has a wire door in front, which swings inward from the top and has a cleat at the bottom to prevent its opening outward. The trap is set and the wire door kept open by a wire trigger-rod held in place by two staples in the top of the box. The trigger-rod is bent down into a figure 8 near the rear of the trap. As the animal enters the trap and crowds into the back part it presses against the loop and is imprisoned as the wire door falls. Bait such as fresh lettuce or cabbage leaves should be placed beyond the loop, though in inclement weather bait is not necessary, as Cotton-tails will take shelter in just such a recess as the trap.

The materials needed for making this trap are: Four boards 1 inch by 6 inches, 21 inches long; a piece 1 by 6 by 8 for the back, a small cleat for the door-stop, 28½ inches of wire for the door; 22 inches of wire for the trigger; 4 small staples; and some nails.

Cotton-tails may be poisoned by inserting powdered strychnine into pieces of apple and placing them in the situations most frequented by the animals, but this method is decidedly dangerous to domestic animals and even to children, and is not to be advocated. They may also be poisoned in winter by dipping freshly-cut apple twigs in the following mixture:

Mix 1 tablespoon laundry starch with ½ pint cold water. Pour this into 1½ pints of boiling water and boil until clear. Mix 1 oz powdered strychnine with 1 oz bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), and sift the mixture into the starch. Add ½ oz. saccharine, and stir thoroughly.

Small areas may be protected against Cotton-tails during summer by enclosing them with a fence of wire netting of 1½ inch mesh 3½ feet high, turning 6 inches of the netting flat on the ground and covering it with soil.

Young trees may be protected by applying a thick coating of lime-sulphur wash, mixed with a cheap glue, to the lower four feet of the trunk, or by placing cylinders of 1 inch mesh wire netting about them.

The scrub bull is being legislated against in Nova Scotia. Such an unprofitable animal ought to be voluntarily banished by farmers themselves.

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## THE HORSE.

### Canada as a Horse Dealer.

We have as good horsemen in Canada as can be found anywhere in the world, but the Dominion as a whole, for some reason or other, has not been successful in disposing of surplus horses, either while the war was using and requiring vast numbers, or since the Armistice, to supply the reconstruction needs of Europe. More than that, we were privileged to see trainloads of army horses en route through this country while our own grazed peacefully on pasture, or stood idle in their stalls. A situation existed in regard to horse sales that has never been satisfactorily explained or cleared up, but that is history; now we are more concerned with the present. The European buyers are operating on this continent and the time is opportune to establish a business that will encourage the horse-breeding industry in the Dominion of Canada. At a live-stock convention held in Ottawa, on May 12 and 13, a memorandum was endorsed after much discussion, recommending that export companies be organized to facilitate the handling of horses between here and Europe. Since then we have heard of no action being taken, or anything done to develop the trade.

Information coming from a reliable source in the United States announces the beginning of an export horse business which is likely to grow to considerable proportions. The letter says: "Exports to Europe have already begun, despite very high ocean rates. Marx & Hammel have forwarded three shipments to Havre, France, part of which were billed directly to Belgium, via Havre, as the Port of Antwerp is not yet available. Vanlandingham of Belgium, who formerly acted as interpreter for many Americans purchasing purebred horses in France and Belgium, has begun buying horses in Chicago market and expects to ship at least 100 per week. Another firm, the identity of which has not yet been disclosed, will begin July 7, so that from the known arrangements of these three exporting firms from 400 to 500 horses will be purchased and shipped abroad each week from Chicago alone. St. Louis will undoubtedly be in this trade soon, so that farmers may look for a good demand for surplus drafters.

"The horse that is most sought for is the one that will stand 16.3 to 17 hands, with depth of chest equal to one-half his height, and well proportioned throughout. Such a horse must be strong backed, powerful in build, deep middled and well let down in the flanks, with good underpinning, and weigh over 1,700 pounds in working flesh. Such horses will bring from \$325 to \$350 each. Short, steep pasterns, small constricted feet or crooked hocks are not wanted, and unsound horses are also declined with thanks, although a slight puff about the joints will get by if the horse is otherwise sound.

"One fact of especial interest to farmers is that the exporters will take the mediocre stuff if they cannot get the best. No man can afford to sell the best if he expects to improve his horses. It is, therefore, good policy to cut out all of the smaller, less desirable work horses, and dispose of them as buyers appear; and they will come more and more frequently, for there is a steadily growing demand for drafters for city and construction work, as well as for export."

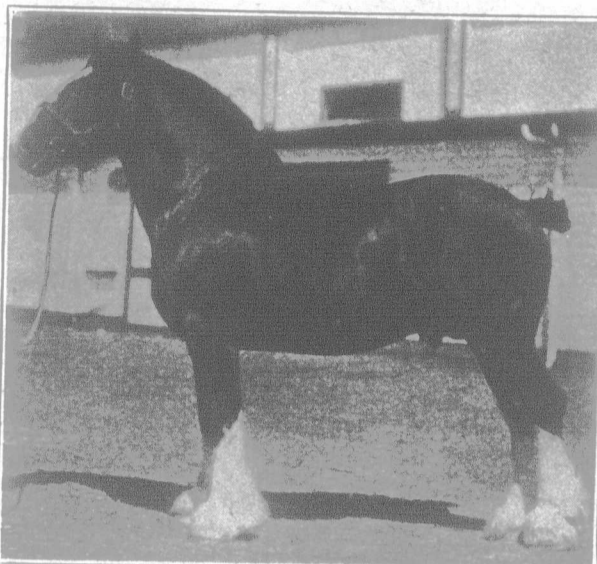
Canada has no surplus of good breeding horses to export, but if she can dispose of animals of medium quality, even at a reasonable price, it will stimulate the horse-breeding industry to a marked extent and give an impetus to agriculture in general. The breed associations in this country could do nothing better for their business than to put some of their best men on a committee to organize and superintend a real, live exporting organization. They would have to advertise the fact that we have horses to sell and there is no doubt but that the kind we have to offer can be used in Europe. Great Britain will take first-class horses, but the continental countries are in the market for a medium-quality, reasonably-priced horse to tide them over the reconstruction era. It would pay Canada to engage a good horseman and business man at \$10,000 a year to develop a market for Canadian horses.

### Buying a Horse.

Horse-buying is fraught with considerable uncertainty, but if the purchaser has an understanding of what constitutes a good horse and what vices or unsoundnesses are likely to be present and decreased his value, the transaction can be executed according to business principles without any disadvantage to buyer or seller. Carl W. Gay a recognized horseman and author gives the following hints to the prospective horse buyer:

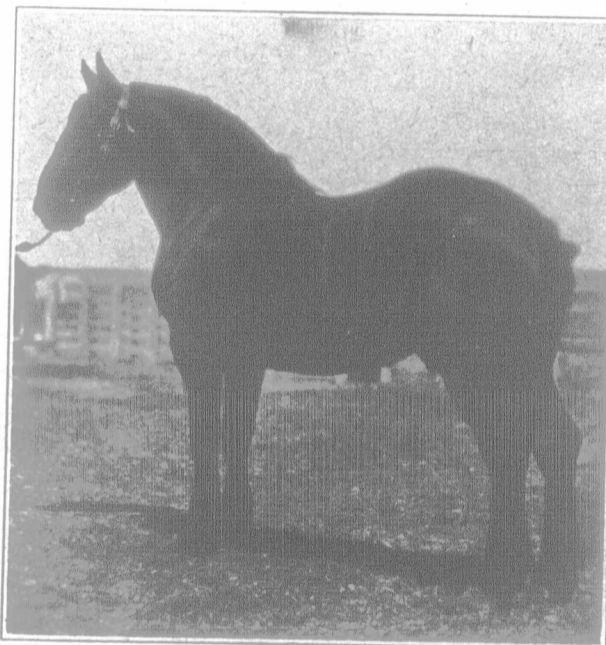
"When buying green horses in the country, or whenever the buyer has no recourse but to rely on his own ingenuity in making a selection, some system should be followed. It is important that the horse be inspected in the stable. Note the condition of his stall; this is the place to detect such vices as kicking, cribbing, and weaving. Consider how he stands on his feet and the manner in which he backs out on the floor. The first few steps taken after standing will often reveal what the next few will quickly obscure. Watch him harnessed, put to, and driven out. Here again and here only many disagreeable traits may be discovered. Try him out in whatever way desired. Never buy a horse "hot," i. e., warmed up. It may be more convenient to have a horse or a pair brought round for inspection, but there are a number of conditions of unsoundness that a

horse may be warmed out of. Examine the eyes with a shadow cast on them; note the relative size of the two front feet; then wind him and work him to see how he goes."



Bonnie Woodside.

Champion Clydesdale stallion at Calgary for Massie Bros.



Olbert.

Geo. Lane's champion Percheron stallion.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Diseases of Sheep.—Con.

#### External Parasites—Head Scab

The parasite that causes head scab is very small. It usually burrows under the skin of the nostrils, causes great itchiness and the formation of small pimples.

**Symptoms.**—Well-marked itchiness exhibited by uneasiness and scratching or rubbing of the nose. An examination will, in most cases, except in the very early stages, reveal the presence of small pimples and more or less loss of the fine hair or wool of the parts.

**Treatment.**—A 5-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics well rubbed into the parts, or hand rubbing with one of the commercial sheep dips twice daily usually checks the disease in a few days.

#### Foot Scab.

The parasite or mite that causes foot scab is larger than that of head scab. It attacks the coronet and legs.

**Symptoms.**—Uneasiness and intense itchiness. The patient stamps, bites or rubs its legs and coronet, and is generally uneasy. Vesicles or pimples form, and this stage is soon followed by crust-like formations.

**Treatment.**—Olive oil or a lather of warm soap suds well applied will loosen the crusts, which can then readily be removed, and the parts should then be well-dressed or scrubbed with a good antiseptic and parasiticide as recommended for head scab, but may be used stronger. Some recommended a 10 per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics, but probably 7 or 8 per cent. is sufficiently strong. In all forms of scab, of course, the pens or corrals must be disinfected, if treatment be given in cold weather. Disinfection can be accomplished by thoroughly dusting and sweeping all parts of the premises and then thoroughly scrubbing with a hot 10 per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid, or one of the coal-tar preparations, or giving a thorough coat of hot lime wash with 5 per cent. crude carbolic acid.

#### Sheep Ticks.

The sheep tick is a six-legged, brownish-colored, mottled parasite, resembling a fly without wings. It spends its entire life on the sheep, the female laying about

fifteen eggs, which hatch in about three weeks, the exact period depending somewhat on weather conditions.

While not as destructive as the scab mite, the tick causes considerable damage by blood sucking, in lambs often interfering with growth.

It is not an essentially infectious parasite as it appears to prefer staying on its original victim. It is claimed that sheep can be kept free from ticks by keeping a three-foot partition between them and infected animals.

The symptoms are readily recognized. The infected animal shows symptoms of skin irritation, and by parting the wool the ticks can be readily seen.

**Treatment.**—The use of any of the commercial sheep dips according to instructions gives good results. Dipping or washing with a 3 to 4 per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics also acts well.

It is common practice to dip sheep after shearing. This not only rids the animals of ticks, but also of lice and fleas. Infected sheep may be safely dipped at any time if care be taken to keep them in comfortable quarters until thoroughly dry, which under ordinary conditions is very difficult in cold weather.

#### Lice.

The sheep louse is a very small white and reddish-brown parasite. The eggs are laid at the base of the wool fibres. The symptoms presented simulate those of scab and it requires a very careful examination to reveal the cause of the irritation. In the heat of the day the parasite will be found sticking to the outer end of the wool fibre.

**Treatment.**—If but few animals are infected the application of an ointment made of equal parts of vaseline or lard, and sulphur is effective. It may be noticed dipping as for ticks is advisable.

#### Maggots.

Wounds in sheep appear particularly liable to maggot infection. When a sheep is cut during shearing, or receives some other injury breaking the skin, the blow-fly attacks the animal. In some cases the skin becomes over-laid with foetid discharges as urine faeces or pus, and here the fly deposits her eggs. Soon a mass of maggots is present, which is often not discovered until the animal is nearly dead.

**Treatment** consists in getting the maggots out of the sore. When they have burrowed deep and cannot readily be reached a few drops of a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water, poured into the wound causes them to curl up and roll out. The wound should then be kept clean and dressed with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid 3 times daily until healed.

Preventive treatment is best. In cases of injuries the application to the raw surface of pure tar or equal parts of lard and sulphur and keeping the wound clean until healed saves the animal much distress and the attendant much trouble. W.H.P.

### A Blow for the Scrub Bull in Nova Scotia.

Considerable encouragement is given to the live-stock industry in Nova Scotia through the medium of agricultural societies, but this organization does not care to see its good work undone by the depredations of scrub sires too common throughout the Province of Nova Scotia and all Canada. Last year the Legislature passed an Act discouraging farmers enjoying the assistance given by the societies from changing breeds, and made it necessary for the local association to take the matter up with the Superintendent before introducing new sires of a breed other than the one already endorsed. The scrub bull has this year been dealt a body blow by the Legislature in an "Act to Encourage the Improvement of Live Stock." Several paragraphs copied from this Act give some indication of its purpose. Four sections follow:

"No keeper of a scrub bull shall allow or permit such scrub bull to serve any cow that is owned or harbored or kept within the boundaries of any Agricultural Society, except a cow owned by him as hereinafter provided.

"When a scrub bull is within the boundaries of any agricultural society, the keeper of such scrub bull shall keep the same in some place so fenced or otherwise enclosed that the passage of such scrub bull is unaccompanied by or not under the control of a competent attendant.

"Where it is made to appear to the President or Secretary of an Agricultural Society that it is impracticable for a person owning a cow within the boundaries of such society to procure the services of a pure-bred bull, such President or Secretary may issue a permit in writing authorizing the keeper of a scrub bull to serve said cow. In the case of the refusal or neglect to issue such permit, the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies may, if he thinks proper, issue the same.

"Every person who is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars."

The penalty, it will be noticed, can be made quite severe, and the owner of the scrub bull is held responsible. There is much damage done throughout the country by scrub sires getting into other than their owner's fields and serving pure-bred or well-bred grade females. If an individual wishes to keep a scrub entire animal he ought to be obliged by drastic legislation to limit his freedom to very close confines, because it is very



exasperating to progressive farmers to have their female stock served by these worse than worthless males.

This Act of the Nova Scotia Legislature has been a long time coming, but it is in the right direction, and will safeguard, to a considerable extent, the work of the agricultural societies.

### The Live Stock Exhibit at Saskatoon

Financially, this year's exhibition at Saskatoon was a success. In spite of poor crops the attendance was large, and the gate receipts made the management jubilant. For the whole duration of the fair the sun shone with a disconcerting brilliancy, and the holiday crowd apparently had a good time while Saskatchewan's crops shrivelled in the scorching heat.

#### The Clydesdales.

Considering the number of horses shown and the average quality of the various classes, Saskatoon can lay claim to the best exhibit of Clydesdales so far on the Western fair circuit this year. John Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., distributed the ribbons. Among the exhibitors were: R. H. Taber, Combie, Sask.; J. H. Robson, Leney, Sask.; D. Caswell, Juniata, Sask.; John Prowse, Cluny, Alta.; Thos. Halfpenny, Regina, Sask.; Alex. Tosh, Piche, Sask.; University of Saskatchewan; Jos. Lorimer, Conquest, Sask.; F. W. Hodson, North Battleford.

Nonpareil Lad, Prowse's big aged horse, beat Pride of the Maples, shown by Robson in the aged class. These were the only two to appear. In the three-year-old class, Taber brought out the only entry. This was Prince of Hillcrest, and he is considered by some the best horse ever shown by Mr. Taber. He is a Bruce colt, but he is already larger than his sire, and has abundance of style and quality. The University of Saskatchewan headed a line of six stallions coming three years old, with Baron Fitzjames. Next him in order

sixth prize ribbons. Watt won eight firsts, six seconds, six thirds and one fourth prize ribbons, so there was a fairly even distribution of honors between the Ontario and Manitoba herds.

#### Herefords.

The big Hereford herds that appeared at Calgary and Edmonton competed again at Saskatoon to be appraised by a different judge, who made some changes. The judge in this case was John Wilson, of Innisfail, Alta. In the bull classes, L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, won one first, which was on Cavalier, his two-year-old, later made senior champion. Panama 81st, shown by Cook, was junior and grand champion male. In females, Clifford won the three-year-old cow class with Dolly Fairfax; two-year heifers with Perfection Lass 5th, and junior yearling heifers with Lady Armour Fairfax. Jewel Fairfax, also for Clifford, won the junior-calf class. Perfection Lass 5th was senior and grand champion female, while Lady Armour Fairfax was junior champion.

#### Aberdeen-Angus.

In the Dobby classes, L. R. Kershaw, of Oklahoma, scored again with his aged bull, Plowman, which was senior and grand champion, while the junior honors went to Blackmere 4th, shown by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man. Kershaw also won the senior and grand champion female honors with Muskogee May 6th, but the junior champion female was Broadus Queenette 3rd, shown by G. A. Buffum, of Bechard, Sask.

### Keep the Hogs and Pens Clean.

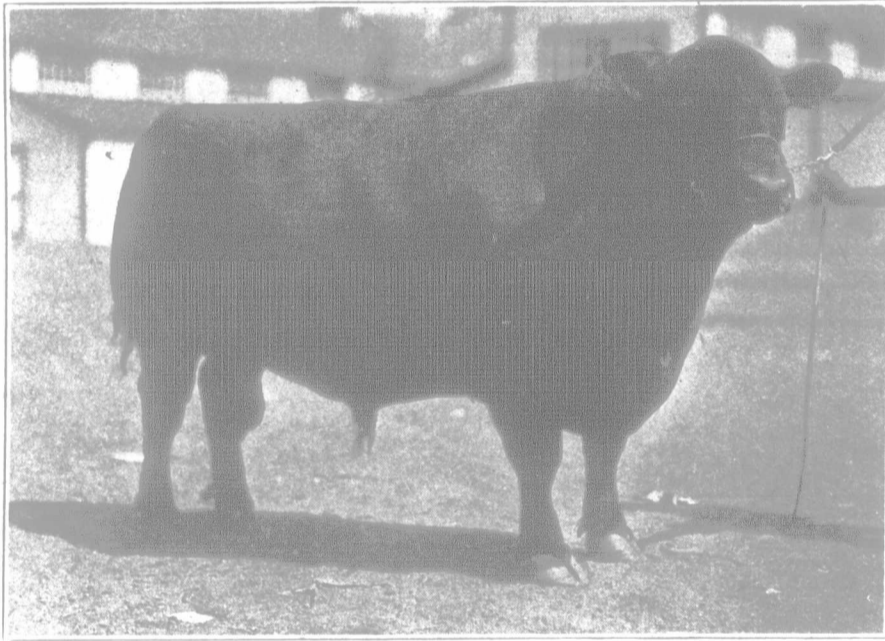
Cleanliness in the hog pens is a rather inconspicuous expression, but in a relative sense sanitation and cleanliness are as necessary in the piggery as anywhere about the farm. While pigs which enjoy any degree of free-

dom will wallow in a mud hole, and enjoy it, they are not unclean in the real sense of the term. Swine become dirty in order to keep clean. This may sound paradoxical, but contact with soil and water is necessary for the skin of the hog in order that it may function properly and be clean. Swine are difficult to treat when once they become affected with disease or vermin, and with pigs more than with any other class of live stock is an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure. Where any number of swine are herded together during hot weather, disease and vermin are liable to gain an entrance to the herd, and during winter, under close confinement, this danger is all the more real. A good hog wallow in summer will pay for itself many times, and anyone who observed how the hogs enjoyed this convenience during the recent hot weather would not hesitate to provide one.

### Converting Enquiries Into Sales.

Many breeders of pure-bred live stock depend on their advertising to sell the surplus from their herds and flocks, and in the majority of cases they are quite successful, but a large number of advertisers would get still better results from the printer's ink used if they would give sufficient time and attention to the correspondence which arises.

Display advertising hunts out the man in need of a certain commodity and puts him in touch with the party having that commodity to sell. The individual who answers an advertisement is not at time of writing a purchaser. He is a "prospect," or a prospective buyer. He may, perchance, ask for information from several breeders by the same mail, and it is reasonable to expect that the most prompt reply and the clearest, most straightforward description of the offering advertised will have the best influence. Waiting several weeks for a reply and then receiving only the name, registration number, and a mention of the sire and dam, dampens the prospective buyer's enthusiasm. He wants that information, but he also desires a description of the animal he is likely to receive in case he orders by mail. No one likes to go to the local railway station and take home a poor animal, even if he has all kinds of promises that "it will turn out all right." Therefore, he desires assurance that the animal is right in every way, and information about the size, weight, color and general conformation. Just in this connection a snapshot or small photograph will help wonderfully, and with the development of photography this is no great obstacle



Plowman.

Kershaw's champion Aberdeen-Angus bull on the Western show circuit, 1919.



Lavender 47th.

Junior champion Shorthorn female at Calgary and Edmonton, and grand champion at Saskatoon for J. G. Barron.

stood Taber's Hillcrest Commander. Taber scored again in the yearlings with Hillcrest Stamp.

The brood-mare class brought out a good quartette. Craigie's Meral of Westholme, shown by Saskatchewan University, captured the premier ribbons. Lorimer's Rosie's Beauty came second, while third and fourth stood Lady Ruby, for Tosh, and Lady Jane for Caswell. Kate Dunure, shown by Lorimer, was alone in the yearling class, and in three-year-olds, with three out, Prowse scored with Nonpareil Model.

The champion stallion of the show was Prince of Hillcrest, and the Canadian-bred champion was Baron Fitzjames. The champion mare was Craigie's Meral, and the Canadian-bred champion female was Nonpareil Model.

#### Percherons.

The Percheron exhibit at Saskatoon was largely a duplication of what appeared at Edmonton and Calgary. The champion stallion was Private, shown by J. A. Grant, of Black Diamond, Alta., and the reserve was Foch, exhibited by Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask. The champion mare of the show was Vanstone and Rogers' Irene, which won the brood-mare class, and the reserve was Geo. Lane's Olive.

#### Shorthorns.

John Barron, of Carberry, Man., again entered the contest at Saskatoon, and the only herd to oppose him was that of J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont. The University of Saskatchewan showed The Marshall, a straight-lined, growthy senior calf. This was their only entry and it won the class. Barron won all the bull championships, his senior yearling, Star of Hope, winning the grand championship ribbon. Lavender 47th, Barron's senior yearling heifer, was made grand champion of the female aggregation. Watt's big, deep cow, Gainford Belle, was made senior champion. Barron won all the premier awards in the herd classes. In all he won every championship but the senior female event, eight firsts, six seconds, four thirds, four fourths, one fifth and one

dom will wallow in a mud hole, and enjoy it, they are not unclean in the real sense of the term. Swine become dirty in order to keep clean. This may sound paradoxical, but contact with soil and water is necessary for the skin of the hog in order that it may function properly and be clean. Swine are difficult to treat when once they become affected with disease or vermin, and with pigs more than with any other class of live stock is an ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure. Where any number of swine are herded together during hot weather, disease and vermin are liable to gain an entrance to the herd, and during winter, under close confinement, this danger is all the more real. A good hog wallow in summer will pay for itself many times, and anyone who observed how the hogs enjoyed this convenience during the recent hot weather would not hesitate to provide one.

A thorough housecleaning should take place in the piggery at least once a year. Cobwebs should be swept down, broken pieces of boards should be taken away and the pens thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The well-known proprietary or patent disinfectants upon the market are quite effective if used according to the directions which accompany them. Professor G. E. Day, in his book on "Productive Swine Husbandry," says: "Crude carbolic acid and creolin are excellent disinfectants. A five-per-cent. solution of either or 5 parts of the disinfectant to 100 parts of water will be found effective for disinfecting pens. Chloride of lime is also good, and is especially recommended by some for pens where cholera has existed. Five or 6 ounces of chloride of lime to a gallon of water makes an effective disinfectant." Professor Day also says: "Systematic disinfection of the premises should not be neglected, even if there is no disease. A small spray-pump and a constant supply of disinfectant to be used at frequent intervals about the buildings constitute an important part of the equipment of the piggery. At least once a year a general housecleaning is advisable, and whitewashing the walls, ceiling and partitions with lime and

to overcome. A reasonably good camera will soon pay for itself in the selling end of the business, and it also affords the breeder an opportunity to keep life-like records of his breeding operations. Anyone to whom correspondence is a hardship would be able to save himself much writing by placing the camera in the hands of some member of the family, with the object of getting descriptive photographs. Some Old Country breeders are now able to illustrate the pedigrees of their offerings back for three or four generations with photographs of the ancestors. The effect is very convincing.

Prompt replies indicate good salesmanship, and without supplementing the advertising with ability to sell and with business methods, the breeder is not making a success of his enterprise. Very often the most unpromising enquiry results in a highly satisfactory sale, so no advertiser can afford to lay his correspondence aside and say "this can wait, I don't think there is anything in it." All enquiries, promising and unpromising, should be answered at once for one can rest assured that no prospective purchaser is going to await some particular breeder's pleasure and convenience.

Another important feature in connection with the success of a breeder of pure-bred live stock and the reputation of his herd or flock, is the matter of making his customers satisfied. No reputable breeder can afford to have dissatisfied customers. Repeat orders are important to any business, and they should be striven after by live-stock men as much as by the sales departments of other enterprises. We know of breeders who submit to considerable financial losses (where they are not themselves in the fault, but where purchasers have a reasonable complaint) simply to make themselves right with their customers and the trade. Complaints and criticisms spread farther and quicker than do words of approbation.

Farm paper advertising is the most effective way of bringing the buyer and seller together, but the use of printer's ink is one step only, and must be followed up with good descriptive letters, promptly written.

Farm

Lying at within the b designated appellation the land is no doubt from clature which extent in the communities and there in have suffered arisen in co Thunder Ba has not single Early in Ju when South and when Ol been neede found the about their and fairly v needs.

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## THE FARM.

### Farming in the Thunder Bay District.

Lying at the head of the Great Lakes, and still far within the boundaries of Ontario, is a large area of land designated at Thunder Bay District. This ominous appellation is, we believe, quite undeserved, so far as the land is concerned, and the name has been derived no doubt from Indian legends or the aboriginal nomenclature which still happily survives to a considerable extent in the Northland. Be that as it may, the little communities and sparsely settled districts dotted here and there in this recently sought out land seem not to have suffered at all from any tempest which might have arisen in connection with the rumblings common to Thunder Bay. Incidentally, too, the drought demon has not singled out this district for his unwelcome visits. Early in July, when hope had vanished in Alberta when Southern Saskatchewan was parched and dried, and when Old Ontario was needing rain as it has seldom been needed before, a representative of this paper found the farmers in Thunder Bay District going about their work, quite pleased with the weatherman and fairly well satisfied with his appreciation of their needs.

Thunder Bay is only one of the districts which comprises what is commonly spoken of as New Ontario, in contrast to the Southern or older section of the Province which is only a small part of the whole when area is taken into consideration. Agriculturally, New Ontario is still small, but there are wrapped up in that vast land enormous possibilities that await development. Good markets and railroad facilities, plenty of timber and fuel, abundance of wild life and game, comparative freedom from weeds, insects and diseases common to the longer-settled districts, and climatic conditions which make the North a seed farm for Old Ontario are a few of the advantages which characterize these new farming districts of New Ontario. The pioneer does not find his lot cast amid a bed of roses. Such was never the case, and it never will be perhaps, but the always redeeming features in connection with most circumstances and the optimistic settler who looks on the bright side and capitalizes the advantages which present themselves, is sure to win out.

Owing to the relationship which is likely in the future to exist between Old and New Ontario, in regard to the exchange of certain commodities, and the likelihood of these various districts in the North becoming seed centres from which Old Ontario will obtain large quantities of grass seed, potatoes, etc., there should be a general acquaintance established through a knowledge of conditions and environments peculiar to the Northland.

#### The Seed Potato Industry.

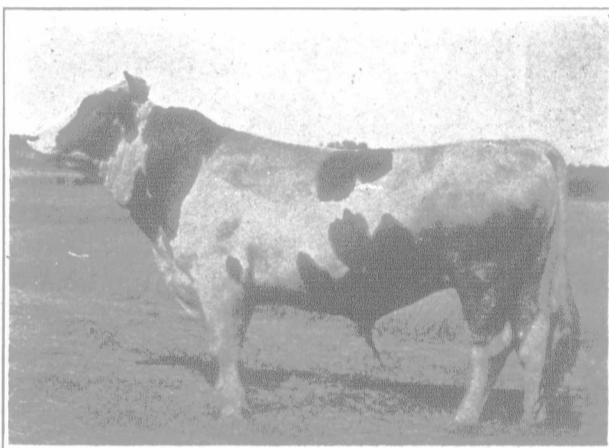
When the office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture was opened at Fort William, in the spring of 1911, and G. W. Collins placed in charge, the Twin Cities were importing nearly all the potatoes and vegetables consumed. The production of these crops was the first to receive attention by the Agricultural Representative. By 1913 the great bulk of the vegetables required by these two cities was supplied locally. Since 1913 the district changed from a buyer to a seller of potatoes to the extent of 148 carloads, or 121,000 bushels, in 1915. The total production of potatoes in the Thunder Bay District last year (1918) was 271,200 bushels.

From experiments conducted in Old Ontario during the last four or five years, with seed potatoes of the same variety obtained from three different sources, namely, New Brunswick, Old Ontario and New Ontario, it was learned that the Northern-grown seed was freer from disease and would produce larger yields than the seed from other sources. This led to the establishment of a certified seed-potato industry in the Northland, and the Thunder Bay District has been doing its share in the endeavor to supply the requirements of potato growers in the more southerly counties in Ontario. In order to supply the growers in Thunder Bay with some good foundation stock, the Ontario Department of Agriculture purchased a carload of certified Irish Cobblers and sold them to the growers

at cost. These potatoes were thoroughly inspected during the growing season; diseased plants were rogued out and the tubers were inspected at harvest time. Last fall 5,000 bags (7,500 bushels) of certified seed were sold to Eastern Ontario growers. There will be about 150 acres of certified Irish Cobblers to harvest in the Thunder Bay District this fall, and, with a fair season throughout, the production from this acreage will give 15,000 bags, or 22,500 bushels. In addition, there are about 50 acres of Green Mountain type of potatoes to be certified for seed purposes. This acreage should give in the neighborhood of 5,000 bags, or 7,500 bushels. Hence the total production of certified seed potatoes in the Thunder Bay District this year should amount to about 20,000 bags, or 30,000 bushels. The work of promoting seed-potato production is being taken up very earnestly by Mr. Collins at Fort William and by L. M. Davis, the Agricultural Representative at Port Arthur, who supplied us with the accompanying photograph of a field of Irish Cobbler potatoes grown for seed in the neighborhood of Port Arthur.

#### Clover Seed, a Natural Product.

In a country where the clover grows so abundantly it is only reasonable to expect that clover-seed production would become a profitable enterprise. Alsike and red clover seed are produced in considerable quantity every year, and the yield of seed per acre runs from five to



Duke Colanthus Belle Abbekerk.  
One of the dairy sires in Thunder Bay.

ten bushels. Unlike the practice in Old Ontario, red clover seed is taken from the first cutting. Five and ten-acre fields were being saved for seed this year, and the yield is expected to be very good. The district lacks somewhat in cleaning devices, but these will come in time.

#### A Live Stock Country.

Clover grows almost everywhere in New Ontario, and with a climate suitable for practically all staple farm crops there is no reason why this new country should not become a great live-stock producing section. Any class of live stock seems to do well in the Thunder Bay District, but, owing to the local demand for milk and dairy products, farmers in Thunder Bay have devoted themselves particularly to dairying. As in most new sections, the settler started with grade cattle, and most of them of a very low grade. Live stock improvement associations, however, sprang into existence in 1913 and to-day there are eleven of these organizations in the District, five using Holstein bulls, four using milking Shorthorn bulls, and two using Ayrshire bulls. The Federal Live Stock Branch have loaned sires to the associations, and a vast improvement in the live stock of the district is noticeable. A number of pure-bred sires of good quality have been purchased by individuals, and it is said that there are very few scrub sires remaining in the district. A few pure-bred females have been obtained; a number of farmers are maintaining pure-bred herds already, and others are ready to purchase foundation stock with a view to building up substantial pedigreed herds. For years to come the upbuilding of agriculture in New Ontario will require foundation animals upon which to erect a live stock industry; while farmers in Old Ontario

can profit by the use of vegetable, grass, potato, and other seed produced in the North.

#### The Industrial Farm.

On June 4, 1912, J. R. Elliott and his associates pitched their tent on a 1200-acre block of wild land which the Provincial Secretary's Department surveyed for a prison farm in the neighborhood of Fort William. Now 600 acres are cleared and early in July the fourth hundred acres was being broken. Part of this strip broken last spring was producing an excellent crop of grain which speaks well for the quality of the soil. We had a splendid opportunity here to ascertain the crop producing possibilities of the district and the evidence was strong in favor of the soil and climate. The grain was of good length and mostly shot into head by July 8; a good crop of hay was being harvested, and the roots, mangels and turnips were a splendid stand. The turnips, particularly, gave promise of a handsome yield, for the tops at that time were almost covering the land. Turnips are sown early in the Thunder Bay District to avoid insect pests which we endeavor to escape in Old Ontario by planting late.

The Industrial Farm affords a splendid example of what can be accomplished in grading up a herd through the use of pure-bred sires. The female ancestor of the present stock and about which the present herd has been built up was a very common cow with no pride of ancestry, and nothing to boast of in general conformation, appearance or production. Mr. Elliott said: "She was just a cow, that was all." No expensive females have been purchased, but well-bred, high-quality Hereford bulls have always been used, and now the breeding herd, for beef production, would look well anywhere. They are big roomy cows with considerable Hereford character, and give a fair flow of milk. The young stuff, calves and heifers, are all well-built, smooth, promising things, Hereford throughout in markings and conformation, and might easily be taken for pure-breds. It was the best advertisement for pure-bred sires we have seen for many a day. The illustration on the succeeding page shows the farm's exhibit at the local fair last fall. The bull and one of the females only are pure-breds. The remainder were bred up from common stock through the use of pedigreed bulls.

Ten splendid Yorkshire sows are maintained at the Industrial Farm, and about 100 breeding ewes; a number of these are pure-bred Shropshires. Everything is quite modern about the place, and only by the newness of the surrounding country is one reminded of the fact that the farm is not located in one of the older counties of Ontario. A plant-breeding station is also located here, and is working with the requirements of New Ontario in mind in regard to fruits, berries, vegetables, shrubs and other lines. More will be said of this in a future article so we shall leave it for the present.

#### The State River Valley.

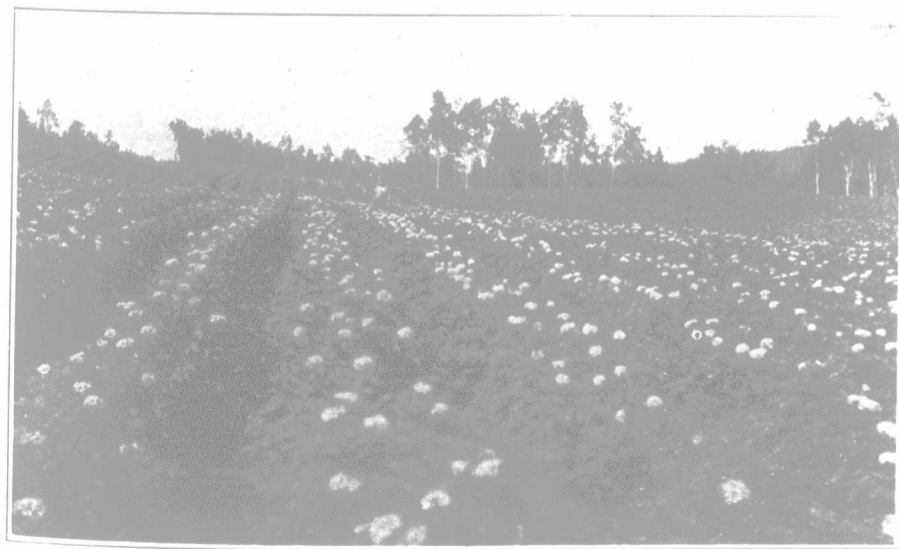
One of the biggest surprises experienced by the writer when travelling through the Thunder Bay District was the development of the State River Valley. Here good homes have been built over a large area, a good rural telephone system connects the farmer with the city and a considerable number of them now own automobiles. Dairying is the chief pursuit but such cash crops as potatoes and clover seed are grown. Small fruits, poultry and bees are indulged in by some and a good general system of mixed farming is in vogue.

#### Growing Pork for the Twin Cities.

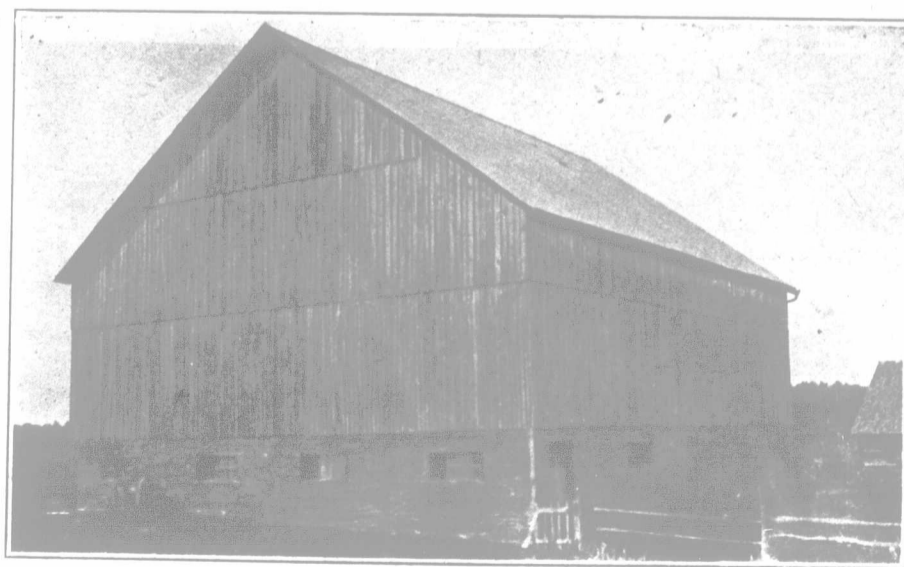
Bencourt Caldwell in Oliver Township has a real stock farm. Here a modern piggery about 85 feet by 35 feet was erected. In the neighborhood of a dozen brood sows are kept and Mr. Caldwell has had approximately 150 pigs on the place at once. The hogs are slaughtered at home, and disposed of in Port Arthur and Fort William where a good demand for all the meat products of the district is found. The Caldwell farm also maintains a herd of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

#### A Dairy Farm.

John MacDonald of Oliver Township has demonstrated what can be done in Thunder Bay with dairying as a speciality. During the month of June his cream check amounted to \$217 and the receipts from his herd last year totaled around \$2,500. Grade Holsteins are kept but the herd is being improved by a pure-bred bull



Irish Cobblers Growing in Thunder Bay.



An Up-to-date Barn on John MacDonald's Farm.



which was fourth at Toronto and first at London as a senior calf in the fall of 1917. This bull, illustrated herewith, was snapped in his every day work clothes. He is improving the herd as several promising heifers by him are now coming on.

Mr. MacDonald has his farm equipped with a 6 horse-power gasoline engine, feed-chopper and straw cutter as well as many other time and labor saving devices. At one corner of the barn shown here can be seen the pump which is worked from a shaft operated by the engine and near it is a grindstone attached to the feeding apparatus of an old silage cutter. This too is worked by the engine.

Throughout the District there are farms and homes in all stages of development. The settlers shack may still be seen where the new-comer is working to get his start in a country which has a big future and practically no past so far as farming is concerned. In contrast to this is the comfortable dwelling of the man who has been through the worst and now has a farm well cleared and improved. There are failures and disappointments, some have been "out of luck" and others have not had the staying qualities so necessary in the pioneer. With it all, however, there is ample evidence that the district is fair with the settler who is fair with it.

### Laying the Foundation for a Good Wheat Crop.

The essentials for a good start and strong finish of a winter wheat crop are: first, a good seed-bed; second, ample fertilization; third, clean, plump seed of strong vitality; and fourth, seeding at the proper time. These several factors may not be arranged in order of importance for all districts, but if the grower pays particular attention to each as he proceeds in his preparation for the winter wheat seeding, he will be laying the foundation at least for a good crop, and will have done his part. Owing to the vagaries of the weather, and the unsatisfactory conditions which existed last spring, there was considerable land left in summer-fallow that will be seeded to wheat this fall. A good surface mulch not too deep ought to be maintained in these fields, and the weeds kept down until time of seeding. Summer-fallow makes an excellent seed-bed for wheat. Much sod has already been plowed and cultivated in preparation for the fall seeding, but if late plowing is practiced anywhere, the soil should be turned over not less than five inches deep, and followed immediately with the roller and disk. Special care should be taken to roll and cultivate this late-plowed sod very thoroughly in order to establish a good surface mulch and to connect the water channels which are broken by the overturning of the sod. A moist seed-bed is a very important factor at seeding time.

The manner in which fall wheat comes through the winter depends to a large extent upon the top and root development, which takes place the previous autumn. Here is where early seeding, a good seed-bed and ample fertility contribute a great deal to the success of the crop. A practice formerly followed to some extent was to apply a good coating of manure to the sod before plowing, but since the spreader has come more into use better results have been obtained with surface applications, cultivated in. From seven to ten loads of manure per acre is considered a fair application.

This will give the crop a start in the fall and carry it through the growing and maturing season the following year. Where there is not sufficient manure to cover the field intended for wheat, commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage. In fact, a good many use two or three hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer along with manure, and find it a profitable investment. Wheat draws principally on two fertilizing ingredients, namely, nitrogen to develop root and leaf growth, and phosphates to assist in the functioning of plant growth and the maturing of the kernels. The majority of fertilizer manufacturers now have a special fall-wheat mixture which gives good results. Basic slag can also be used to advantage where the soil is fairly rich in humus and requires phosphates or lime. Soil fertility is a very important factor in the production of a good crop.

It is important to sow large, plump, sound wheat o

wise, however, to be reckless in the matter of early seeding, but sowing ought to be done as early as conditions in the district will permit. It would not be a bad practice, either, to sow a narrow strip or headland contiguous to the field a couple of weeks earlier than the main crop. This will furnish plants for the flies on which to lay their eggs, and the strip of land, so seeded, can be plowed down in the fall. This is a system of trapping adhered to where the Hessian fly is bad.

### AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

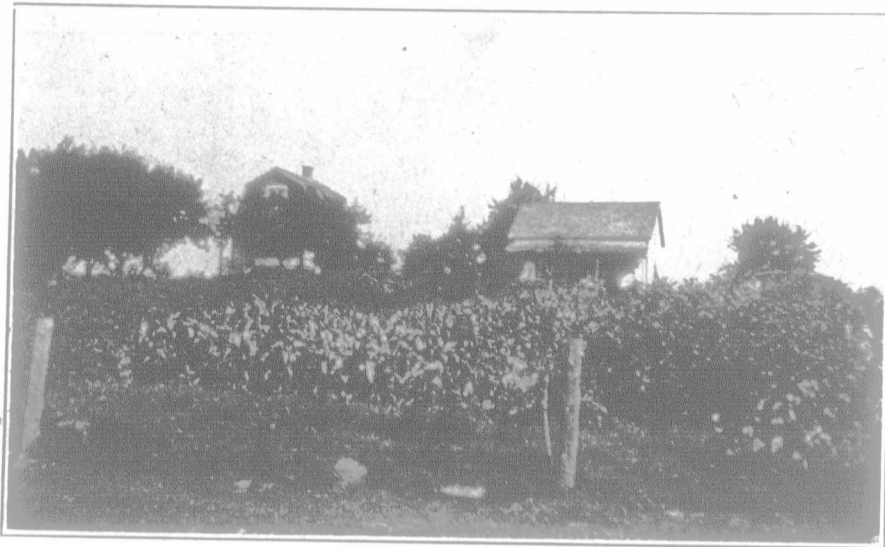
#### Farm Pumps and Pumping.

The water supply on the farm is a matter of considerable importance, not only for the welfare of the stock kept, but on account of the labor required to bring it to the barns and available for the animals on the place. Pumps and pumping machinery are, therefore of primary importance. Originally water was drawn from wells by bailing, and even yet in many places cisterns and shallow wells are not provided with pumps, but the water is drawn by means of a bucket on the end of a rope or well-pole. The well-sweep is an old method of raising water, and consists of a long sweep or lever weighted at one end, with a bucket fastened at the other. Next in order came the windlass, by which means the well-rope was fastened to a revolving windlass turned by a crank and the bucket full of water drawn up from the well, in the manner so well remembered by the most of us.

At the present time, however, pumps are almost universally in use, and the common reciprocating pump is most often seen. Reciprocating pumps are of two classes, plunger pumps and bucket pumps. In another way they might be divided into suction or lift pumps, which do not elevate the water above the pump standard from which the water is drawn into a pail or bucket by means of the common spout; and force pumps which are designed to force water against pressure or into an elevated tank. The pump standard is that part of the pump which is above the well platform, in the case of hand or wind-mill pumps. The action of an ordinary suction pump is to create a vacuum, and when the lower end of the suction pipe is immersed in water the atmospheric pressure causes the vacuum to be filled. Atmospheric pressure amounts to about 14.7 pounds per square inch, and for each foot of depth or head, water gives a pressure of .434 pounds per square inch. It can, therefore, be seen that atmospheric pressure will sustain a water column of about 33.9 feet in height. For practical purposes suction pumps will not draw water satisfactorily more than twenty-five feet, and if the distance is less than twenty feet so much the better. To calculate the capacity of a pump in a more or less rough manner, the following formula can be used: The number of gallons pumped per minute by a pump with a 10-inch stroke, at thirty strokes per minute, is equal to the square of the diameter of the cylinder in inches. From this rule we can calculate the capacity of the pump if we know the length of the stroke and the number of strokes per minute.

Lift pumps include all pumps not made to elevate water above the pump standard; consequently the top of a lift pump is open, and the pump rod is not packed as in the case of force pumps. Force pumps are also provided with an air chamber in order to prevent shocks on the pump, and the upper part of the pump standard is commonly used for the air chamber. A vent screw or vent cock is usually to be found in the air chamber so that air can be allowed inside when the pump becomes water-logged. Another very common pump on the farm is the chain and bucket pump, chain pumps having the pistons or buckets attached to a chain running over a sprocket wheel at the crank end, and as they are drawn up from the well they are filled with water and empty into the spout. The chain pump, however, is suited only for low lifts. The older types of pumps on farms are wooden ones, the first pumps being of oak, maple or poplar simply bored out smoothly and fitted with a piston. Wooden pumps to-day are provided with porcelain-lined or brass cylinders for the piston to work in, and they have the advantage of smoothness and resistance to rust. The piping in a wooden pump is made of wood, the end of the piping being driven into the lower end of the standard so as to form an air-tight run. Iron standards are usually divided into two classes known as hard or wooden-made tops, the latter kind being provided with an extension on the pump rod so as to permit connection with the wind-mill.

The cylinder of the pump may be either of iron or brass, or brass-lined. In shallow wells iron cylinders are commonly found, but brass-lined and brass-body cylinders work more smoothly and will not corrode. Sometimes iron cylinders are galvanized to prevent rusting. The difficulty with brass cylinders is that brass being a soft metal some difficulty may be met with in making a connection between the cylinder and the cap; and, moreover, brass cylinders being easily damaged by denting cannot conveniently be repaired to advantage. The valves are a most important part of the pump. Here again brass and iron are used, brass having the advantage that it will not corrode. Leather is usually used in the cylinder cap.



The Old and the New in Thunder Bay.

Homes for both father and son, with small fruits, berries and corn plots in the foreground.

strong vitality, which is free from weed seeds. Broken kernels and light ones should be taken out with the fanning mill, and not sown, for the large, plump seed gives far better returns. At the Ontario Agricultural College this matter was tested for over a dozen years, and the average results show an increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large, as compared with small seed; of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed; and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed.

There has been considerable bunt, or stinking smut, in wheat this year. This is a type of smut that can be prevented through the use of the formaldehyde treatment, and in a locality where bunt or stinking smut were present this year it would be advisable to treat. The method usually followed is to sprinkle with one pint of formalin to thirty gallons of water. Bags and drill should also be disinfected. Care should be taken that the damp wheat is not bagged up or left too long in a large pile. There are several instances on record where the germinating power of wheat seed has been seriously affected by too long exposure to the strong fumes of formaldehyde. The dry formaldehyde treatment, such as was described in "The Farmer's Advocate" in the issue of March 13, page 463, might also be used if preferred.

The time of sowing varies in different localities. Late seeding is usually practiced in order to avoid attacks by the Hessian fly. We are strongly impressed with the necessity of getting a good start in the fall, and we would prefer to lose five per cent. of a crop through injury from Hessian fly than twenty-five per cent. from winter injury due to a poor start. It is not



An Exhibit of Pure-bred and Grade Herefords.

Only the best bred and best quality of the group are permitted. They were shown at the local fair by the In Central Farm, near Waterloo.

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## M MACHINERY MOTORS.

### and Pumping.

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As a general rule, pumps used in wells have a comparatively low efficiency. About thirty-five per cent. of the power is required to overcome friction alone, and sometimes more than half of the power is necessary for this purpose. One horse-power is required to lift thirty gallons one hundred feet per minute, assuming a mechanical efficiency of sixty-eight per cent. on the part of the pump. The friction of water flowing in pipes is much more than one would expect. The loss of head due to friction varies with the length of the pipe, and is greatly increased by angles, valves, roughness and obstructions in the pipe. It is, therefore, important to choose a pipe of sufficient size for the flow per minute and the length of the pipe. If, for instance, one wanted to deliver seven gallons of water per minute at a distance of five hundred feet, a half-inch pipe would require a head of seven hundred feet, while an inch pipe would need only about twenty-six feet of head.

A very common type of pump where water storage is provided on the farm is the double-pipe pump, or underground force pump. These pumps are used in the case of a wind-mill pump where the water is stored in a reservoir or tank, and fed from there to the barn or house. An underground force pump is provided with a two-way cock manipulated from the platform of the pump so as to send the water either out of the spout above the platform, or through the second pipe to the storage tank. The piston rod of these pumps must be attached below the platform, where it is not easy to get at, so that the stuffing-box tube is commonly used instead of the ordinary brass bush. The stuffing-box tube is merely an auxiliary piston fitted with the regular leathers; the tube is made of brass and does not need attention very often.

## THE DAIRY.

English breeders of Holstein cattle are evidently paying very high prices at recent sales. Terling Jeltje 31st brought \$26,500, and Terling Jewel sold for \$13,000. Terling Teltje 2nd, a heifer calf, sold for \$11,000, possibly a world's record price for a heifer calf.

Bloomer's Queen, an American Ayrshire cow bred and tested in Pennsylvania, has broken the senior four-year-old record with a production of 21,520 lbs. of milk and 856.41 lbs. fat. Her three immature records totalled 47,705 lbs. milk and 1,820.29 lbs. fat.

A report on foreign markets, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that the Argentine has exported more butter to the British Government for the first three months of 1919 than was exported during the whole of the year 1916. A recent shipment was valued at more than two and a half million dollars, and represented a net weight of over 7,250,000 pounds.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America is attempting a census of the living, registered cattle of the breed. It is hoped that much valuable information will be received as to "the longevity of the breed, their years of usefulness on an average, and the number that we might expect each year from nature's production." This information could very well be made useful with regard to this and other breeds of cattle in Canada.

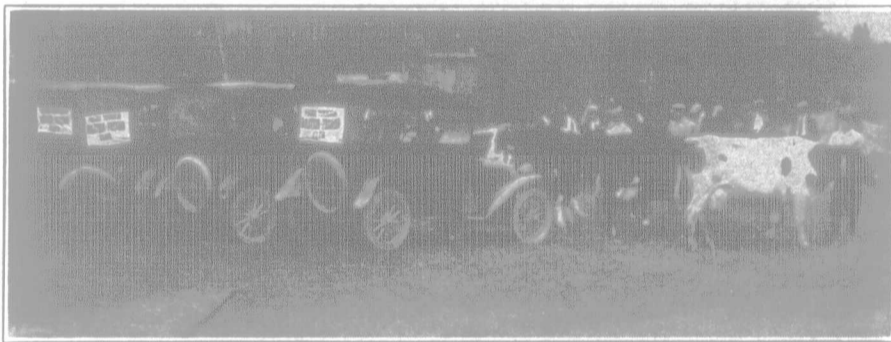
The Butler sale of Jerseys, held on August 4, established a new figure for all animals of the Jersey breed. Sybil's Gamboge, a recently imported bull, sold for \$65,000, this figure being \$50,000 more than the highest previous auction price for Jerseys, which was established in 1910. This bull is a line-bred Majesty and, following his sale, fifteen of his get were sold for an average of \$2,968. All told, forty-eight animals were included in the sale, and they brought a total of \$158,500, or an average of \$3,308, both of which, we understand, are record figures for a sale of Jersey cattle. The quality of the sale is somewhat indicated by the fact that after eliminating the record priced bull and fifteen of his get, the remaining thirty-two animals averaged \$1,530, while the average of all animals excluding the bull was \$1,389.

### Niagara Holstein Breeders' Auto Trip.

On Thursday, July 31st and Friday, August 1st, the Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Club made their annual two-day tour, taking in part of the Counties of Haldimand, Halton and York. Accompanying them on this trip were upwards of one hundred pure-bred Holstein breeders of the Niagara District, and added to this number were several Welland city residents, who came along with their farmer friends for an outing. The tour was under the direction of W. L. Houck, Secretary of the Niagara Club, and E. K. Hampson, Agriculture Representative for the County of Welland. After leaving Welland County the party motored to Burlington by way of Burlington Beach, and here they were met by H. R. Hare, the Agriculture Representative for Halton, and after having lunch proceeded to visit several of the farms in Halton County. The first stop was made at Major E. F. Osler's Lakewood Farm, and as nearly the entire party were personally interested in Holsteins, the Lakewood Farm herd was responsible for keeping them for a good part of the afternoon. From here they motored on some few miles along the Toronto-Hamilton highway and, as previously arranged by Mr. Hare, stopped at the farm of James W. Burnaby where a judging competition for the young

men was conducted under the direction of Professor J. P. Sackville, O.A.C., Guelph. In nearly all the classes grade Holsteins were used as Mr. Wilson is working with pure-breds on a small scale only. Like most of the farmers in this district, Mr. Wilson is also an extensive market gardener, and many members of the party received some valuable information along this line. Continuing on from here the first stop made was at Toronto, where arrangements had been made for an evening meeting and lodging for the night. The evening meeting was presided over by W. L. Houck, and the speakers included the Hon. W. H. Henry, Minister of Agriculture, W. Griffin, the newly-appointed Secretary of the Ontario Milk Producer's Association; L. B. Duff, of Welland; Professor Sackville, and others. In welcoming the club to Toronto Mr. Henry expressed his pleasure at seeing so many Holstein breeders present from a distance of over one hundred miles, and in the course of his remarks assured the younger members of the party that it was just such enthusiasm that had spelled success for other Ontario breeders, who had developed world record cows, which sold for almost world record figures. In mentioning the possibilities of over production of milk products, Mr. Henry gave some very interesting figures regarding the supply for the city of Toronto, and stated that at present the city was facing a considerable shortage with the supply coming from a distance of almost two hundred miles east and west of Toronto. He further pointed out that although Dr. Hastings, the City Medical Health Officer, had stated that one pint of milk per day should be the minimum used by each individual, there was considerable less of half this amount consumed at present. He also advised the breeders to look closely towards the fat percentage of their herds, and breed for at least a test average of something above 3.25; the actual figure the law demands. In this way Holstein breeders would be preparing their herds for the pay-by-test basis, on which eventually the law would compel all milk to be sold.

Mr. Griffin dealt chiefly with the cost and quality of milk production, stating that there was far more danger of a consumer being charged exorbitant prices for his milk if the producer received starvation prices than if he was paid a price for his milk that would leave



The Judging Competition in Progress.

a fair margin of profit. Continuing, he stated that hundreds of dairymen had dispersed their herds in the past simply because there had been no money in the game at the prices they were receiving for their product. Touching the other side of the question, he pointed out that while it was perfectly legitimate for the producers to get together and set their prices, they must always remember to be fair and look at the situation from both angles.

On the morning of August 1st the party left Toronto about 9 a.m., choosing a route through the residential districts of the city, passing out into York County, came to the farm of R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook, about 10.30. Here again Professor Sackville gave the boys a few further instructions in judging, using members of Mr. Hicks' splendid herd of Holsteins to bring out the various points, after which the party inspected the crops on the farm and departed at 11.15 for R. W. E. Burnaby's Highland Lake Farm at Jefferson. The district covered on this part of the trip seemed exceptionally favored in the way of all farm crops, including hay and fodder. Hay, like in most other sections of Ontario, had been exceptionally heavy, and the outlook for corn throughout York County was thought to be much better than seen in any other district on the trip.

As it was almost 11.30 when Highland Lake Farms was reached, and as lunch had been ordered for the party at Newmarket at one o'clock, there was very little time to spend with Mr. Burnaby. However, the party inspected the stabling and equipment about the barn, as well as some twenty odd daughters of Avondale Pontiac Echo, that were in the calf pens, and then proceeded to the pasture where the herd of mature cows were feeding. Here several thirty-pound cows were seen, as well as one matron that had recently dropped her thirteenth heifer calf, and was still feeding two calves that we had seen in the stables. At 12.15 after thanking Mr. Burnaby for showing the visitors about the farm, as well as for the gallon or more of ice-cream which was consumed in the way of refreshments, the entire party left for Newmarket. Here they were met by J. C. Steckley, Agriculture Representative for York. After lunch they were taken to Roycroft Farm, which will be remembered as the former home of Het Lou Pietertje, the world's record junior two-year-old. The visit here was somewhat brief, and after a very short inspection of the herd and modern farm buildings at Roycroft, a start was again made for the Niagara Peninsula.

### Dairymen Enter Protest Regarding Cheese Price.

As a protest against the limit of 25 cents per pound for Canadian cheese for British export recently laid down by the British Ministry of Food, about 600 dairymen largely from Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec met in Ottawa on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 5 and 6. The meeting was productive of much discussion as a result of which the following memorial setting forth the case of the milk producer and making clear the fact that the price of 25 cents does not allow for the cost of production plus a reasonable profit was agreed upon and presented to Sir Robert Borden and some of his colleagues:

Sir.—"We, the dairymen of Ontario and Quebec in convention assembled, desire to place before you certain information relative to the cheese industry of this country which has been forced into a perilous position during the past few weeks, as a result of unexpected developments in the Mother Country.

"As you are undoubtedly aware, the British Ministry of Food recently 'fixed' the retail price of cheese in Great Britain at 36 cents per pound, and then sent a Commissioner to Canada to arrange for the purchase of 20,000 tons of the Canadian output of this product during the balance of the season 1919.

"Following conferences held with the Montreal exporters on its arrival in this country, the Commission announced that the British Ministry of Food would purchase this 20,000 tons of Canadian Cheese at a 'fixed' price of 25 cents per pound less freight and cartage to Montreal. This 'fixed' price of 25 cents per pound was arrived at by the British Commission without consulting the Canadian dairymen as to the cost of production, but in arranging the spread between the price paid the producer and charged the British consumer, cost plus a margin of profit was guaranteed the British retailer, the British wholesaler, the Canadian Exporter, and all other interests concerned except the Canadian producer.

"We are of the opinion that had the British Ministry of Food been informed as to the unusual conditions prevailing in this country as a direct result of the war which has been responsible for greatly increasing the cost of production, not only of dairy products but all other commodities as well, a price would have been 'fixed' that would have placed the dairymen of Canada on the same basis as the middlemen, allowing them actual cost plus a fair margin of profit. We are led to this conclusion from a statement made by Sir Thomas Clement, one of the British Commissioners, to the effect that if Canadian farmers could prove conclusively that the cost of producing milk exceeded the set price of cheese that he would be willing to submit that evidence to the full Board of the British Ministry of Food.

"In this connection we beg to submit the following data obtained from the most reliable sources available, with a view of having the same transmitted by your Government to the British Ministry of Food:

"In 1917-18 Prof. A. Leitch of the Ontario Agricultural College, conducted two dairy farm surveys selecting for this purpose 340 farms in Dundas County and 437 farms in Oxford County. Both counties chosen represented the best districts devoted to dairying in the Province of Ontario, and the surveys were conducted under conditions far more favorable than prevail to-day. In the case of Dundas County Prof. Leitch found that the cost of producing milk for cheese factory purposes amounted to \$2.27 per 100 pounds, while in Oxford County the cost was \$2.20 per 100 pounds. In a similar investigation conducted by Prof. Barton of Macdonald College, using a number of dairy farms in the Province of Quebec, he ascertained that the average annual cost of producing 100 pounds of milk was \$2.74, this price allowing the farmer 5 per cent. interest on investment. In another survey conducted in the State of Vermont, where farming conditions are very much the same as here in Canada, it was found that it cost dairy farmers \$2.23 per 100 lbs. to produce milk in 1916-17. From a recent investigation made by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it was determined that it now cost \$2.80 to produce 100 pounds of milk in Eastern Canada.

"Thus it will be seen that the cost of producing milk to-day, taking into consideration the higher prices charged for feed, and wages paid for labor, varies all the way from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds, whereas, the 'fixed' price of 25 cents per pound of cheese nets the farmer approximately \$2 per hundred pounds of milk. This direct loss of from 50 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds of milk, amounting as it will to practically two millions of dollars on the balance of this season's output provided the price of cheese is not increased by the British Ministry of Food to a point where it will at least compensate the farmer for actual outlay, has created a great deal of widespread dissatisfaction among the dairymen, which can only lead to one ultimate result—decreased production and the demoralization of the whole Cheese industry. This state of affairs has already set in, as dairy herds are being reduced, in some sections the cattle going to the United States, where cheese is selling at 31 cents per pound, while cheese factories in a position to do so are diverting their supplies of milk to the Ameri-



can market and other channels. The bacon industry, so important at the present time, will also suffer by reason of the fact that the by-products of the cheese factories will not be available for feeding hogs.

"We believe that the cheese industry of Canada, built up through many years of strenuous effort, and bringing in to this country some thirty millions of dollars annually, is entitled to such attention on the part of your Government as will protect it from loss and disruption, and more especially in view of the heavy war debt which Canada has incurred, to carry the burden of which agriculture will be called upon to bear a large proportion.

"We are not satisfied that the spread of 11 cents between the 'fixed' purchase price in Canada and the selling price in England is justified. We suggest that the purchase price in Canada be 28 cents and that representation be made by your Government to the British Government for a re-adjustment of conditions respecting the transportation and sale of cheese in Great Britain so as to allow for the payment of 28 cents per pound for cheese in Canada.

"We would, therefore, respectfully urge upon you the importance of giving this matter full consideration at the earliest possible moment, and adopting whatever means may be found necessary to relieve the situation, which is of such vital importance to Agricultural interests of Canada."

The delegation which was composed of one man from each of the counties represented, was introduced to Sir Robert Borden by D'Arcy Scott, Secretary and General Counsel of the National Dairy Council. Mr. Scott also laid the case of the dairymen before the Prime Minister, who afterwards assured the deputation that he would take the matter up with the British Government and do everything possible to bring about a better offer from the British Ministry of Food for this year's output of Canadian cheese.

This question is one for the most serious consideration. Not only is the profit of the cheese-milk producer to be considered, but it is a fact that the price of milk in Canada is largely determined by the export market and principally by the export cheese market. For some months during 1919 the production of milk for cheese making was relatively profitable, but the serious reduction in price to 25 cents, less freight and cartage to Montreal, is fraught with possibilities so disastrous to the cheese industry that they may well extend to and exert a harmful influence upon the whole dairy industry. Eastern Ontario dairymen particularly are practically bound to the cheese trade and if, coming right in the middle of the second of two very bad crop seasons, these farmers are to be asked to produce milk at less than the normal cost of production, they will indeed be operating under the most unfavorable circumstances. No one can well criticize the suggestion that the price be raised to 28 cents, because such a price would do no more than raise the market of cheese-milk to the level of the market for condensery milk. We understand that at present some condenseries are paying \$2.50 per 100 pounds of 3 per cent. milk. Dairymen figure that the premium which condensery milk should bring over cheese milk should be at least thirty cents per hundred pounds, exclusive of the value of the whey, in order to allow for the extra care necessary and for the cost of collection, which in some instances at least is pooled among all the patrons. When cheese made from 3.5 per cent. milk sells for 28 cents per pound the value of 100 pounds of milk is \$2.55. This is equivalent to \$2.20 per 100 pounds for 3 per cent. milk if butter-fat is valued at a price corresponding to 28 cents for cheese. Add to this the thirty cents differential for condensery milk and we get a price of \$2.50 per 100 pounds of 3 per cent. milk, or the actual condensery price to-day as we understand it.

If we add to this the fact that there is a duty of about 6 cents per pound on cheese going into the United States and no duty on condensed milk; and the fact that condensed milk prices are practically determined upon the basis of cheese factory prices, it is comparatively easy to appreciate the fact that irreparable harm may be done to the dairy industry, besides adding very materially to the profits of condenseries through the losses of producers. It certainly seems unfortunate that the representatives of the British Ministry of Food had not thought to consult the producers before finally settling upon a price for cheese. Now that co-operative Allied buying seems likely, a price once set may prove most difficult to change, and will certainly eliminate the chance of any considerable market in continental Europe. It is all very well to say that the price has not been "fixed," but if the largest buyer will do without rather than go higher, and if his action represents in effect the view of nearly all other buyers of consequence, the producer is practically "fixed," whether the price is or not.

We had not intended to comment so fully upon the memorial: it having been so well prepared we thought to try and bring out some facts from the other side, which are none too well understood. The memorial itself we heartily endorse, but lest dairymen become too hopeful of results and thus perhaps be all the more keenly disappointed in the end, such facts as are known should be given the widest publicity, whether favorable or otherwise.

In the first place, cheese is a staple article of diet in England, and the maximum retail price has been fixed by the Ministry of Food at 36 cents per pound. It has been said that there are good reasons why this maximum cannot be raised, and we may be sure that the industrial and labor unrest, (from which England has suffered since the armistice, and from which even Canada, a land of sparse population and great food-producing possibilities, has not been free) is one of the most potent of these "reasons." Moreover, large cheese supplies have been contracted for from other

colonies and dominions at lower prices than the price set for Canadian cheese, and it is obvious that it is no more than good business for the British Government to purchase as cheaply as possible, and to make her purchases where she can do so to the greatest advantage. The high prices of earlier in the season we understand to have been absolutely without profit to the large British importer, and if these large importers (seven of them) are financing the Canadian cheese purchase for the British Government, we may readily assume that their chief interest in so doing is to retain their hold upon the trade during the time that prices are controlled—their commission as importers cannot exceed 1.5 cents per pound during this period. Representatives of the British Ministry of Food have stated that the British Government will lose on Canadian cheese at 25 cents per pound, and that between the Montreal price of 25 cents and the British maximum retail price of 36 cents, there are practically 13 cent charges to be met on each pound of cheese. Last week we gave in detail the cost of handling Canadian cheese from the time it reaches Montreal to the time it reaches the consumer in Great Britain, and these amounted to 10.95 cents per pound, while the low rate of exchange amounts to practically 2 cents per pound more. Objection to the former figure was included in the memorial, but so far as we know there is no one in Canada who can criticize the various items intelligently.

Summing up, therefore, there are what appear to be strong reasons on the part of Great Britain for not paying more than the 25-cent price, but it is impossible to forget that the reasons for a higher price to the Canadian producer are vital and most insistent. Failure to heed them in some substantial manner bodes no good for the Canadian dairy industry.

### The Art of Milking.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As in many other things success in dairying depends a great deal on attention to details, and the man who gets the best production is the man who takes pains and more pains. It still remains to prove the milking machine an unqualified success and the importance of hand milking, especially in these days of large records of merit and performance, cannot be overestimated. Not many men are complete masters of the art, but a good cow badly milked is like a good horse badly ridden—it will be an "also ran." Good milking is easier than bad, it increases the flow of milk both for present and future lactations, and the following are the most important things to be remembered.

**Speed:** The faster a cow is milked the more she will give and the easier it will come. Do not talk or dawdle. Strike a steady pace that you can keep up and stay with it.

**Thoroughness:** Do not stop until the last drop has been taken away. The richest milk comes at the end, and every drop left in the udder decreases the cow's present and future production.

**Gentleness:** Treat your cows quietly and never abuse them. If possible milk throughout with a full hand and cut down thumb and finger stripping to a minimum, as the friction will aggravate and perhaps cause internal or external soreness of the teats. Keep your finger nails short and do not pull the teats roughly. If your cow kicks, find out why. She is either sore or has been frightened. A little vaseline before milking will help with sore teats, and do not forget the salve after. If she is nervous, coax her and gain her confidence. It saves time, temper and milk.

**Regularity:** Whenever possible a cow should be milked by the same man, at the same time each day. Milk your cows in the same order. If there is a greater period between night and morning than between morning and night milking, milk the heavy cows first in the morning and last at night. Simply reverse the orders. As in most cows the front quarters are the lightest, it is a good plan always to milk them first, then the hind quarters, and after that go back to the front and get what has drained into them. This tends to improve the forepart of the udder.

**Cleanliness:** Clean milk will not promote disease, makes better butter and has a better market. Before putting the pail under the cow, clean the udder and flanks

with a damp cloth. See that your hands, clothes and pail are clean. A pail of warm water, and a cloth will serve to wash both hands and udder, but the latter should not be wetted more than necessary. All long hair should be clipped from the udder and at the first sign of sore teats treat with salve after each milking until healed.

Wellington Co.

R. E. Balch.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Harvesting and Marketing Plums.

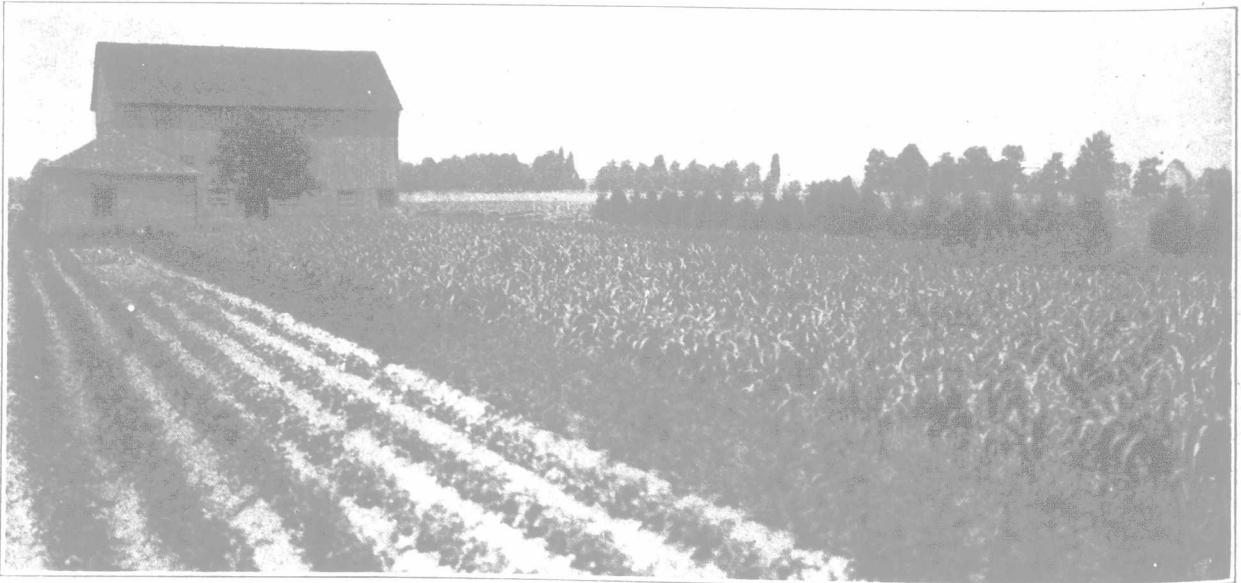
The following paragraphs, relative to the picking and packing of plums, are worth the consideration of all plum growers. They are taken from bulletin 226 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, by F. M. Clement, and although written before the war are probably correct for present conditions, except as regards the cost of picking, which will probably be nearer ten cents per eleven-quart basket than the three or four cents mentioned.

"Is there anything to be said about the picking of plums? Very little, I am afraid, except to repeat the oft-quoted rules with regard to other fruits. Because of the lack of confidence in the plum trade, and prices generally, the fruit is often picked roughly—"shelled" so to speak in baskets without any particular care being exercised. This applies more particularly to such varieties as Burbank and Lombard. Baskets containing plums of various sizes in various degrees of maturity, sometimes also some leaves, can be purchased on the large market during the rush of the season. To some extent at least this is the cause of low price. The grower has had a large quantity and received a medium price which has paid him well enough, but it has hurt the sale of plums as a whole.

"A single decayed plum in a basket soon plays havoc with the fruit nearest it, and the infection soon spreads. Much care should be exercised to prevent such waste. The writer has seen baskets of plums—and other fruits also—spoiling on the hands of the retailer. This may seem to be far from the producer, but when the loss from decay is heavy the good fruit must be sold at a correspondingly high price to protect the retailer from financial loss. This is one of the reasons of high cost to the consumer that the producer does not always consider. A large share of the apparently large retail price is due to loss caused by careless picking and packing methods.

"At no time should plums be placed in baskets when they are at all damp. This only hastens the decay. All plums are not ripe when they begin to turn blue: German Prunes, for instance, are not ripe till many days later and should be left till in a better state for shipment. They are better picked a little green than over-ripe though, especially for long-distance shipment. Most of the early Japanese varieties should be picked a little green as they quickly "go down" if over-ripe. The above are the conditions generally. A few men are more careful and are paving the way. Their plums are graded into "extra fancy," "fancy," "medium," and "Lombard" grades, and as such their fruit is known to the trade. Their baskets of plums carry the same guarantee as their baskets of other fruits and the returns are commensurate with the extra trouble and expense of picking and packing. Wet or damp weather conditions during the ripening and picking season are in some measure responsible for heavy loss from decay in transit and when in the hands of the retailer. Loss at this time cannot be avoided except by careful pruning to admit an abundance of air and sunlight into the tree and by the use of fungicides to prevent scab development. To the Western markets only the best varieties and the best grades should be sent and the fruit must be picked a little greener than for the nearby markets. As soon as the fruit is partly colored and has attained nearly full size it should be picked and shipped at once. The week or more in transit will give them some time to reach maturity. For fancy shipments the fruit should be picked with the stems on the same as cherries are always picked for shipment.

"The cost of picking will vary a great deal depending on the quantity of fruit on the tree, the variety and the care that is exercised. On an average it should not cost



This Farm Garden is of Ample Size and Well Cultivated During Dry Weather.

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R. E. Balch.

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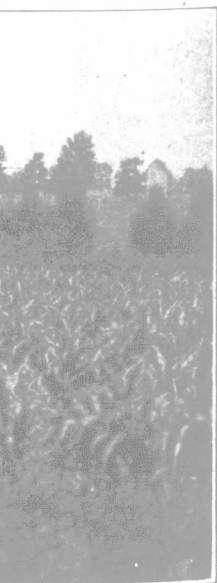
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more than three and one-half cents or four cents per eleven-quart basket. The packing generally consists in putting the plums into the eight or eleven-quart baskets and tacking on the cover. No special packing methods are followed. A few attempts have been made to market in small baskets, four in a case (the western plum case), but at present the market does not seem to be ready for Ontario fruit in this case. It might be developed in the same steady, progressive manner the box trade in apples has been developed. Eleven quart baskets are used almost entirely, but the demand for the smaller basket seems to be increasing. At any rate the fruit carried better in them—the smaller quantity—and it is a much more convenient quantity for the consumer to handle. A very large quantity of the product in New York State is marketed in seven-pound baskets and they seem to give satisfaction."

### August Fruit Crop Report.

The August Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, received from the Fruit Commissioner's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, states that prospects for apples have improved in Nova Scotia and British Columbia since the last report. Nearly one and a half million barrels of apples, exclusive of fruit used by evaporators, canning factories and cider mills, are expected in Nova Scotia, and about one and a quarter million barrels will be available for export. Not a great deal of change is reported with regard to apples in the Province of Ontario. Spys are almost unanimously reported as promising better than any other variety. The production in Eastern Ontario will not be greater than last year, and there will be a comparatively large percentage of scabby fruit. The best prospects in Eastern Ontario come from Prince Edward County. Conditions in the Georgian Bay District are somewhat more favorable than in Western Ontario, where the crop is not very good and where, particularly in early varieties, the drop has been usually heavy. This same thing has been true with all varieties during the past month in the Province of New Brunswick, but it is expected that in spite of some scab on Fameuse and McIntosh, there will be a fair crop, although somewhat earlier than usual. About seventy-five per cent. of an average crop is expected in Prince Edward Island, where the fruit is sizing up well and where scab has not developed seriously. Scab is developing rapidly in Quebec, and the total crop will average about fifty per cent. more than last year.

### No Improvement in Tender Fruits.

No improvement is reported in the Niagara Peninsula with regard to tender fruits. Plums are unusually light, averaging about twenty-five per cent., the recent dry weather having caused some dropping. Pears, as reported earlier, are generally light, but Bartletts will yield seventy-five per cent. or better, and are showing up remarkably well. The eastern section of the district will not yield more than thirty per cent. of a peach crop, but there is a promise of a good crop between Grimsby and Stoney Creek. It is reported that cherries were a medium crop, and that grapes give by far the best promise of any of the tender fruits. With favorable weather, a record crop of grapes should be produced, and prospects are for very satisfactory prices.

### Apple Embargo Extended.

A note appended to the report states that since the July issue word has been received from Great Britain stating that the Department of Import Restrictions has further extended the British apple embargo from March 1, 1920, to April 1, and that included in the extension are all fresh fruits. The report also states that the boxed apple production of the United States is estimated to be very heavy in the Western States, where almost a record crop is expected. The total production of box apples is estimated at approximately 29,000,000 boxes, as compared with 21,309,000 boxes in 1918 and 25,689,000 boxes in 1917.

G. E. McIntosh, in charge of transportation for the Fruit Branch, states that the refrigerator storage for September will be limited, and shippers should make offers as early as possible. Ten steamers equipped with proper refrigerator accommodation are reported to be sailing from Montreal between September 6 and September 20, seven going to Liverpool, three to Avonmouth, and two additional small steamers to Glasgow. The ocean freight rate on apples at the present time is \$3 per barrel and 85 cents per box, with pears at 65 cents per box, and refrigeration charges approximately 15 cents per cubic foot. Inland freight charges to the Canadian seaboard must be prepaid, but efforts are being made to allow shipments of apples this season to go forward "freight to collect," so far as ocean charges are concerned.

### Commodity Express Rates Still Stand.

It is important to note that the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners on the application of the express companies for increases in rates has been issued. The application of the companies with regard to commodity rates is dismissed, but increases are allowed in the general merchandise scale and in the special scale "N," while the companies may make application again with regard to commodity rates if it should be found impossible to make ends meet. Where commodity rates for less than carload lots are concerned, companies are permitted to cancel their wagon service of collection, but must still perform wagon service at cartage points of destination. Where carload commodity rates are exclusive of wagon service, the companies must switch such commodities to the team tracks adjacent to the passenger station at point of destina-

tion convenient for unloading, and without additional charge to the consignee. Fruit and vegetables, Mr. McIntosh says, move from nearly all producing districts under commodity rates, but where the scale "N" rates apply a slight increase will be effective. The result of the increase in scale "N" will be to increase the cost per pound by one-fifth of a cent for the fifty mile distance, and for a movement of 450 miles the increase in cost of transportation will be two-fifths of one cent per pound.

## POULTRY.

### Turn off the Surplus Cockerels.

The surplus cockerels raised in the farm flock must be turned off at some time or other for meat purposes and one naturally asks as to the most profitable time to dispose of them. For cockerels of the light-weight varieties, such as the White Leghorn, under present conditions the best time is unquestionably at the broiler age. Broiler raising is a very great specialty on poultry farms, and as a result a very strong market for young, rapidly-grown chickens, which, owing to their size and prime condition of flesh, are excellent for broiling purposes, has been developed. The market classifies broilers in three groups, large, medium, and small broilers or squabs. The large broilers should weigh from three to four pounds per pair, or from one and a half to two pounds each. Medium broilers should weigh from one to one and a half pounds each, while the small ones weigh from three-quarters of a pound each to one pound, or from a pound and a half to two pounds per pair. Naturally the small type of broiler is the most expensive, as it is customary to give the half of a large bird, or the entire small bird, per portion, at the large restaurants and hotels. Most of the broilers that reach the city market come from the general farms and egg farms. They reach the market in spring and early summer, and are grown as a by-



Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

product of the egg business. Specialists in broiler raising make ready for the market at another season, usually in November and December, when this large influx of broilers from the general farm has found its way to market and been used up.

Speaking of getting rid of the surplus cockerels of the lighter breeds, George Robertson, Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa, says that all surplus Leghorns and cockerels of similar breeds should be disposed of at the broiler stage "as the quality of the flesh rapidly lowers with age, and they are consequently not in demand as roasters." Continuing, he says: "The most desirable weight for broilers is from a pound and a half to two pounds each, and the quicker the chick can be forced to these weights the better the quality of the broiler. In growing broilers the chicks may be fed and handled in the usual way until they reach the age of about six to eight weeks. The cockerels should then be separated from the general flock, kept in confined quarters and forced with ground grains, mash and milk, just an occasional feed of wheat or cracked corn being supplied to stimulate the appetite.

"Milk is essential if the highest quality is to be secured, and when fed sour it acts as a stimulant and keeps the appetite keen. A mixture of sifted ground oats and corn, corn, oats and barley, or buckwheat oats and barley, makes a good ration. This should be mixed to a rather thin batter with sour milk, and fed at least three times a day all the chicks will clean up. They should have at least two weeks feeding of this kind before being marketed.

"When ready they should be starved for at least twelve hours, bled and neatly dressed, care being taken to avoid tearing the skin when plucking, as they are very tender and consequently easily torn at this age.

"Those who are experts at dressing or who live at a distance from market, can make arrangements to ship to a dealer who will dress and deliver at so much per pair. This is usually a better plan than shipping dressed in hot weather, as the danger from spoiling under this method is great."

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Collective Buying of Farm Products

The first stroke of the Imperial authorities at collective buying in Canada came as a surprise and a disappointment. The disconcerting feature of the important transaction was the manner in which the price was arrived at. Had the cost of producing milk and cheese been first taken into consideration and upon this a price established after adding the cost of transportation and handling, there would have been less cause for complaint. However, the actual producer of the commodity seems not to have been considered at all, only insofar as to make it plain that he can take it or leave it as he sees fit. Twenty-five-cent cheese at Montreal means approximately two-dollar milk at the local factory, and milk is not and cannot be produced at \$2 per hundred under ordinary conditions, these days. The force of the blow falls heaviest on Eastern Ontario, where the cheese industry is a very important branch of the farming industry, and at this season of the year such a price means a serious disturbance to the whole dairy business.

Apparently Europe intends to continue this policy of collective buying on this continent, for at time of writing it is rumored that United States pork will be obtained in this way, and that even Germany may be obliged to become a party to the pact in order to avoid competition. Collective buying will never be popular here until costs of production receive some consideration.

### A New Liberal Leader Chosen.

There were stirring times in Ottawa last week when the National Liberal Convention called together provincial premiers, ministers and a vast number of delegates to formulate a policy, adopt a platform, and elect a leader for the Liberal party. The latter was, perhaps, the most important work the Convention had to perform, and the final count of the ballots showed that Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King was to become the next Liberal Chief. The names of the "Big Four" which were factors in the voting were: W. L. Mackenzie King, D. D. McKenzie, Geo. P. Graham, and W. S. Fielding. The first ballot resulted as follows: King, 344; Fielding, 297; Graham, 153; McKenzie, 153. The second ballot showing a swing toward Mackenzie King and Fielding, and a loss on the part of Graham and McKenzie. The second count was as follows: King, 411 votes; Fielding, 344; Graham, 124; McKenzie, 60. Messrs. Graham and McKenzie then withdrew, and a final ballot gave King 476 votes and Fielding 438, or a difference of 38. The closeness of the contest revealed a strong following for Hon. W. S. Fielding, who only at the last allowed his name to be voted on, and requested that no personal canvas be made in his favor.

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King is a grandson of the late William Lyon Mackenzie, a leader in the struggle for responsible government in Upper Canada. His father was John King, K.C., of Scottish descent. He was born at Kitchener in 1874, and after a long term of study in various universities, both in Canada and United States, he became Deputy Minister of Labor at Ottawa, a position which he filled for eight years following 1890 when he was appointed. He was elected to the House of Commons, representing North Waterloo, in 1908, and was appointed Minister of Labor the following year. He was defeated in the general elections of 1911, and was again defeated in South York in 1917. For the past few years he has been associated with the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States in the study of industrial conditions, and is the author of a comprehensive book on this subject. In religion he is a Presbyterian. It is not probable that the new Liberal leader will be able to sit in the House of Commons at the beginning of the coming session, for from 37 to 42 days will be required between the issue of the writ and the polling in whatever constituency may be selected for him. The same obstacles presented by the By-Elections Act of last session, which requires enumeration, registration, revision and other procedure, will confront the new Minister of Agriculture and Finance.

### Personnel of Wheat Board Announced.

The personnel of the Wheat Board, which is to handle the 1919 wheat crop, has been announced, and there will be an early meeting to arrange for the marketing of the output. The Board consists of James Stewart, of Winnipeg, Chairman; W. A. Matheson, Winnipeg; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta.; W. A. Black, Montreal; N. L. Patterson, Fort William; W. L. Best, Ottawa; F. O. Fowler, Winnipeg; C. B. Watts, Toronto; W. H. McWilliam, Winnipeg; Joseph Quental, Montreal; Col. J. Z. Fraser, Burford, and F. W. Riddell, Regina.



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending August 7.

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 Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,886	4,026	6,426	\$14.25	\$15.00	\$14.25	838	698	1,487	\$21.00	\$16.75	\$18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,846	1,263	1,170	13.75	13.50	14.00	1,988	799	3,065	15.50	15.00	16.00
Montreal (East End)	1,813	1,170	1,527	13.75	13.50	14.00	1,768	597	2,263	15.50	15.00	16.00
Winnipeg	5,993	5,884	7,873	12.50	15.80	12.50	714	339	1,146	10.50	14.00	12.50
Calgary	5,795	3,174	9,116	11.25	15.00	12.00						
Edmonton	1,894	1,791	882	10.30	12.25	10.00	578	189	131	11.00		9.25

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31	Week Ending Aug. 7	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,949	5,200	5,992	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$24.75	3,037	3,678	4,766	\$20.00	\$19.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,039	1,444	2,210	24.25	20.75	23.75	2,357	1,152	1,329	17.00	18.00	17.50
Montreal (East End)	2,321	1,097	2,194	24.25	20.75	23.75	1,723	812	1,442	17.00	18.00	17.50
Winnipeg	3,640	4,858	2,640	23.50	20.50	23.50	807	497	987	14.00	17.50	13.00
Calgary	1,813	2,546	1,528	23.25	19.25	23.25	48	1,793	711	12.50		12.50
Edmonton	614	1,791	353	23.25	18.15	23.25	149	114	502	10.75		

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Receipts of all classes of stock were considerably lighter and trading more active, than during the previous week. Less than five thousand cattle were on sale and of that meagre offering, by far the largest proportion was handled by the local trade, only a few loads being shipped out to the Buffalo market on speculation. Choice fat cattle found a ready inquiry from the trade, as also did common cattle which were wanted for boning purposes; medium butchers of which there was a large offering, were, however, difficult to dispose of. A number of steers of thirteen hundred pounds average sold at \$15, the top price for the week, while a straight load of equal weight was sold on Wednesday at \$14.50. Other sales of heavy weights of cattle were made within a range of \$13.50 to \$14.50 per hundred. For steers of ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, \$14.50 was the top price, but was paid for a few head only. Good sales in that class were those of five head averaging ten hundred and seventy pounds at \$13.10; common and fifty pounds at \$13.26 and seventeen head averaging ten hundred and medium quality steers within those weights sold within a range of \$11 to \$12. Butcher cattle under twelve hundred pounds in weight and of choice quality reached a top price of \$13; ten head averaging nine hundred and thirty pounds bringing that figure. A few sales were made at \$12.75, and several loads changed hands from \$12 to \$12.50 per hundred. Good butchers of similar weights as the choice stock, sold from \$11 to \$12; medium from \$9 to \$10.50, and common stock from \$7 to \$9. The bull and cow trade was fairly steady all week, a few cows selling from \$10 to \$10.60, and a few bulls from \$10 to \$10.75, most of the best quality in both classes, however, moved out at prices ranging from \$9 to \$9.75, bologna bulls from \$7 to \$8, and common cows from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. Canners and cutters were in demand from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred. A few stockers and feeders were shipped to country points at prices ranging from \$8 to \$11 per hundred. The calf trade was very strong and a sharp advance in prices followed. Choice veal sold at \$19 on Monday and as high as \$21 on Wednesday and Thursday, while medium calves went from \$15 to \$17 and common from \$10 to \$14.

Lamb receipts were comparatively light and quotations were advanced \$2 per hundred on Monday, when choice lambs sold at \$18. Further advances occurred during the week, and on Thursday \$20 per hundred was paid. These prices may possibly drop sharply with the first heavy offering. Sheep quotations were unchanged.

Hog prices were a trifle firmer in the early part of the week, and f.o.b. hogs reached \$24 and \$24.10 per hundred which is equal to \$25, fed and watered. The quotation given out, however, was \$24.75, fed and watered. The market appeared to be a little easier toward the close of the week, and one or two sales were made at prices 25 cents lower than those prevailing on the opening market. Receipts were very light and it is not expected that prices will go

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	142	\$14.07	\$13.00-\$14.50	\$15.00					
STEERS good	405	13.25	12.75-14.00	14.25	78	\$12.50	\$12.00-\$13.75	\$13.75	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	153	11.73	11.00-12.25	12.50	20	11.75	11.00-12.00	12.00	
STEERS 700-1,000 good	521	12.40	11.75-12.75	13.25	106	11.50	10.50-12.75	13.00	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	235	9.25	8.50-9.75	11.00	137	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.25	
HEIFERS good	578	12.50	12.00-12.75	13.50	19	10.00	9.50-10.50	11.00	
HEIFERS fair	250	10.07	9.50-10.50	10.50	18	8.75	8.25-9.50	9.50	
HEIFERS common	23	8.14	7.50-8.75	9.00	205	7.25	6.50-8.00	8.00	
COWS good	386	9.75	9.50-10.25	10.75	112	9.25	9.00-9.50	10.00	
COWS common	805	7.93	7.00-8.50	8.50	240	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.50	
BULLS good	47	9.75	9.00-10.25	10.75	4	9.25		10.00	
BULLS common	150	7.68	7.00-8.50	9.50	618	7.25	7.00-8.50	8.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	84	5.05	4.50-5.50	5.75	114	5.75	5.00-6.50	6.50	
OXEN	17				6				
CALVES veal	838	16.31	15.00-19.00	21.00	690	14.00	13.00-15.50	15.50	
CALVES grass					1,298	8.25	6.50-8.50	8.50	
STOCKERS good	267	9.72	9.50-10.50	11.00					
STOCKERS fair	182	8.12	7.00-9.00	9.75					
FEEDERS good	236	11.52	11.00-12.00	12.25					
FEEDERS fair	5	10.75		11.50					
HOGS selects	4,267	24.72	24.50-25.00	25.00	1,443	24.25	24.25-	24.25	
HOGS heavies	11	24.64	24.50-25.00	25.00	56	23.00	23.00-	23.25	
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	425	22.59	22.50-22.75	22.75	218				
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	245	21.61	21.50-21.75	21.75	305	19.50	19.25-20.25	20.25	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	1				17	17.25	17.25-	17.25	
LAMBS good	2,346	18.36	17.00-20.00	20.00	616	17.00	17.00-	17.00	
LAMBS common	191	15.49	14.00-17.00	17.00	1,162	15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00	
SHEEP heavy	98	8.50	8.00-9.00	9.00	67	10.00	10.00-	10.00	
SHEEP light	288	10.07	9.00-11.00	11.00	212	8.75	8.00-9.00	9.00	
SHEEP common	114	5.89	5.00-7.00	7.00					

materially lower for the balance of this month.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 31, Canadian packing houses purchased 493 calves, 4,357 butcher cattle, 8,773 hogs and 3,205 lambs. Local butchers purchased 558 calves, 388 butcher cattle, 320 hogs and 968 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 7 calves, 49 milch cows, 289 stockers, 305 feeders, 387 hogs and 164 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 581 calves, 510 butcher cattle, 111 stockers, 248 feeders, and 106 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to July 31, inclusive, were: 180,160 cattle, 42,438 calves, 214,769 hogs, and 47,160 sheep; compared with 147,536 hogs, 40,330 calves, 215,115 hogs and 24,686 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

### Montreal.

There was a fair sprinkling of steers in the offering on Monday. The top price for the week was \$13.75 per hundred, and was paid for a few head averaging about eleven hundred and seventy-five pounds. Various lots of steers amounting in number from ten to thirty-five head and averaging from ten hundred and twenty-five to ten hundred and seventy-

five pounds per head were sold at prices ranging from \$12 to \$12.60. Some unfinished three-year-old steers were offered and for these the market was slow. Common, light, unfinished steers were weighed up from \$8.50 to \$10. A straight load of good cows averaging close to ten hundred pounds per animal was sold at \$9.50 per hundred and some very fair cows were weighed at \$9. There was some complaint about the prices offered for cows of medium quality. Common cows and bulls remained about equal in price with those of the previous week, from \$7 to \$8.25 being the prevailing range. Common stock is being used for boning purposes. A few of the best bulls sold above \$9, the top price being \$10; bulls weighing from four hundred to six hundred pounds sold from \$6.50 to \$7, and strong bulls weighing ten hundred pounds and over sold from \$7 to \$8.50. Common light heifers sold from \$7 to \$8. Grass calves changed hands from \$8 to \$8.50, while \$6.50 was the general price for very small yearlings. Good veal calves sold up to \$15.50, and generally around \$14.

Good sheep were weighed up at \$10 per hundred, and good lambs at \$17.

Select hogs changed hands at a top of \$24.50 per hundred, off car weights; sows were in most cases cut \$5.00 off

the prices for selects. A considerable number of light hogs is being offered and this class is likely to suffer in price as a consequence.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 31 Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,818 calves, 84 canners and cutters, 444 bulls, 530 butcher cattle, 2,210 hogs and 1,329 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 9 milch cows. Shipments to United States points consisted of 247 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to July 31 inclusive, were: 19,564 cattle, 51,829 calves, 49,256 hogs, and 13,712 sheep; compared with 20,351 cattle, 48,444 calves, 37,317 hogs and 12,202 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending July 31, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,131 calves, 1,140 butcher cattle, 1,566 hogs and 1,442 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 132 calves and 628 hogs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 48 butcher cattle.

The total receipts from January 1 to July 31, inclusive, were: 21,993 cattle, 38,256 calves, 30,596 hogs and 14,174 sheep; compared with 18,823 cattle,

Harvest way in and as a falling off of cattle fewer than and under lets, trading week at prevailing at thousand were ship States man nine comm Toronto p and fourte to La Pl operated fr of canning heavy ste the range i was \$11.5 light butch and comm Choice hei hundred, a from \$8 were in go were most United St sold from \$9.50 to \$11 for a fe

Cattle liberal rece being in tl and twent Canadians order, the less than pounds ran Best nativ weight ord \$16.75 to \$ dollar lowe but conside the genera fair kinds. offered, but some sellers would bring line there choice han market on with some ranging ab Canadian f and Manit prices that and fair kir fully a half noted on b feeder dem looked a l steady trad springers. 6,300 head, vious week, head for th ago. Quot Shipping heavy, \$17, 1,300, \$16 to \$15.75; b good, 1,200 plain, \$13. Shipping heavy, \$14 to \$13.50; n common an Butcherin prime, \$15 to \$15.75; fair to good mon, \$9.50. Cows and \$13 to \$13.50 to \$12.50; l to \$10.50; li very fancy y heavy fat co good, \$7.50 canners, \$5. Bulls.—B good butche \$8.50 to \$9. Stockers \$10 to \$10.5; \$9.50; best good, \$7.75 t Milchers a small lots, \$ to \$100; me to \$85; com \$70 to \$75.



# Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Markets Intelligence Division

## Top Price Good Calves

Week Ending	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31
7.00	\$16.75	\$18.00
8.00	15.00	16.00
9.00	15.00	16.00
10.00	14.00	12.50
11.00		
12.00		9.25

## Top Price Good Lambs

Week Ending	Same Week 1918	Week Ending July 31
7.00	\$19.00	\$17.00
8.00	18.00	17.50
9.00	17.50	13.00
10.00		12.50
11.00		
12.00		

## MONTREAL

(Charles) Price Range Bulk Sales Top Price

12.00-13.75	13.75
11.00-12.00	12.00

10.50-12.75	13.00
8.00-10.00	10.25

9.50-10.50	11.00
8.25-9.50	9.50
6.50-8.00	8.00

9.00-9.50	10.00
7.00-8.00	8.50
	10.00

7.00-8.50	8.50
5.00-6.50	6.50

3.00-15.50	15.50
6.50-8.50	8.50

4.25	24.25
3.00	23.25

9.25-20.25	20.25
7.25	17.25

7.00	17.00
6.00-16.00	16.00

9.00	10.00
8.00-9.00	9.00

lects. A considerable quantity of is being offered and to suffer in price as a result.

Of the disposition of the week ending July 31, the following houses and local lots: 2,818 calves, 84 steers, 444 bulls, 530 hogs, 1,210 hogs and 1,329 sheep. Shipments were made to United States of 247 calves.

From January 1 to July 31, were: 19,564 cattle, 256 hogs, and 13,712 calves, with 20,351 cattle, 317 hogs and 12,202 sheep during the corresponding period of 1918.

Of the disposition for the week ending July 31, the following houses and local lots: 2,131 calves, 1,140 steers, 566 hogs and 1,442 sheep. Shipments were made to United States of 628 hogs. Shipments consisted of 247 calves.

From January 1 to July 31, were: 21,993 cattle, 96 hogs and 14,174 calves, with 18,823 cattle,

36,707 calves, 23,635 hogs and 10,453 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

## Winnipeg.

Harvesting operations are now under way in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and as a consequence there was a marked falling off in receipts of all classes of stock during the past week. The number of cattle offered was two thousand head fewer than during the previous week, and under a keen demand from all outlets, trading was brisk throughout the week at prices unchanged from those prevailing at the previous close. Three thousand cattle, mostly of feeder quality were shipped off the yards to United States market, three hundred and twenty-nine common steers were loaded for a Toronto packing plant, and three hundred and fourteen light stockers went forward to La Plante, South Dakota. Packers operated freely and made heavy purchases of canning stock. The top price for heavy steers was \$13 per hundred, while the range for the majority of this grading was \$11.50 to \$12.50. A number of light butcher steers sold from \$10 to \$12 and common steers sold from \$8 to \$9. Choice heifers realized up to \$10.50 per hundred, and heifers of medium quality from \$8 to \$9. Stockers and feeders were in good demand at steady prices, and were mostly purchased for shipment to United States points. Good stockers sold from \$7 to \$8 and feeders from \$9.50 to \$10.50 for the majority and at \$11 for a few of extra good quality.

## Buffalo.

Cattle.—Canadian cattle were in liberal receipts at Buffalo last week, there being in the neighborhood of a hundred and twenty-five loads. General run of Canadians were on the medium and fair order, the best in the steer line, averaging less than thirteen hundred and fifty pounds ranging up to \$14.65 to \$14.70. Best natives offered, on the medium-weight order, sold on a range of from \$16.75 to \$17, prices that looked a half-dollar lower than for the preceding week but considered good sales, compared with the general trade on the medium and fair kinds. No real prime steers were offered, but are quotable up to \$18, and some sellers are of the opinion that they would bring more. In the butchering line there were the fewest number of choice handy grades, and the general market on butchering stuff ruled lower, with some few sales of the best grades ranging about steady. Best heavy Canadian fat cows, both from Ontario and Manitoba, sold at \$10.50 to \$11, prices that looked full steady. A medium and fair kind of fat cows and heifers sold fully a half lower, and this decline was noted on bulls generally. Stocker and feeder demand was stronger and prices looked a little better, while about a steady trade was had on milk cows and springers. Offerings for the week totaled 6,300 head, as against 5,675 for the previous week, and as compared with 5,775 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Very choice, heavy, \$17.50 to \$18; best heavy, over 1,300, \$16 to \$17; fair, over 1,300, \$15 to \$15.75; best, 1,200 to 1,300, \$16 to \$17; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; good, 1,100 to 1,200, \$14.75 to \$15.50; plain, \$13 to \$14.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$14 to \$14.70; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$13 to \$13.25; common and plain, \$12 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$15 to \$16; choice heavy, \$15.25 to \$15.75; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$12 to \$13; light and common, \$9.50 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$13 to \$13.50; good butcher heifers, \$11 to \$12.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light, common, \$7.50 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$10.50 to \$11; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$7 to \$7.50; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$8.50 to \$9.50; light bulls, \$7 to \$8.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10 to \$10.50; common to fair, \$8.50 to \$9.50; best stockers, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$7 to \$7.50.

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

Hogs.—As a result of grain and provisions crashing heavily downward, caused chiefly by the widespread agitation against the high cost of living, hog prices took a big tumble the fore part of last week. Monday, when the take-off figured fifty cents from the previous week's close, best grades sold at \$23.75, and pigs landed at \$23. Tuesday witnessed a further decline of 75 cents, best grades selling at \$23, with pigs \$22; and Wednesday's trade was about steady. Thursday values were still lower, bulk going at \$22.85, and Friday the market was higher, bulk being placed at \$23.25, with pigs \$22. Roughs sold from \$20 to \$20.50, and stags \$17 down. Receipts the past week were 16,000 head, being against 13,697 head for the week before, and 8,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was quite active last week, and a good clearance was had from day to day. Monday top lambs sold at \$16.50 and \$16.75, with culls \$13.50 down, and before the week was out or on Friday best lambs brought up to \$17.50, and culls reached up to \$14. Sheep and yearlings were firm all week. Top for yearlings was \$14, best wether sheep were quoted from \$10.50 to \$11, and top ewes brought from \$9.50 to \$10. For the past week receipts were 3,450 head, as compared with 4,148 head for the week before and 2,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week opened with top veals selling at \$21.50; Tuesday and Wednesday the trade was steady; Thursday native veals sold up to \$22.50, with best Canadians going at \$21 and \$21.50, and Friday top natives sold from \$23 to \$23.50, while top Canadians had to take \$21. Desirable cull grades sold \$3 to \$4 per cwt. under the tops, heavy fat calves brought from \$14 to \$16, weighty rough calves ranged from \$9 to \$13, and drinkers sold from \$12.50 down, common grassy kinds ranging as low as \$7. Receipts the past week totaled 3,600 head as compared with 3,185 head for the week previous, 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, August 11, consisted of 215 cars, 3,758 cattle, 659 calves, 2,511 hogs, 1,963 sheep and lambs. Cattle, a strong trade; prices a shade higher; top, \$14.60 per hundred for 21 steers averaging 1,210 pounds each. Cows and bulls steady. Lambs \$2 per hundred lower; tops, \$17.50 per hundred. Sheep steady. Calves strong; choice veal, \$20 to \$21 per hundred. Hogs lower, fed and watered, selling at \$24.25 per hundred.

## Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, nominal; No. 2 winter, per car lot, nominal; No. 3 winter, per car lot, nominal; No. 1 spring, per car lot, nominal; No. 2 spring, per car lot, nominal; No. 3 spring, per car lot, nominal. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3, northern, \$2.17½; northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Manitoba Barley.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3, \$1.35; No. 4 C. W., \$1.27½; rejected, \$1.21; feed, \$1.21.

Oats.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3 C. W., 80½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 81½¢; No. 1 feed, 79¢; No. 2 feed, 76½¢.

Barley, (according to freights outside), malting, \$1.27 to \$1.31.

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

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

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

Flour.—Manitoba, Government standard, \$11, Toronto, Ontario; (in jute bags, prompt shipment). Government standard, \$10.50 to \$10.75, Montreal, Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freight, bags included.—Bran, per ton, \$42 to \$45; shorts, per ton, \$44 to \$50; good feed flour, bag, \$3.25 to \$3.35.

Hay.—(Track Toronto), No. 1 per ton, \$22 to \$24; mixed, per ton, \$16 to \$19.

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

## Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto:  
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, \$14.50; calf skins, green, flats, 90¢; veal kip, 60¢; horse hides, city take-off, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$3 to \$4; lamb skins and shearings, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Country Market.—Beef hides, flat, cure, 38¢ to 40¢; green, 30¢ to 32¢; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse-hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$11 to \$13; No. 2, \$10 to \$11; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmers' stock, 33¢ to 35¢.

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

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

## Country Produce.

There was little or no change in the butter situation during the week, and wholesale quotations to the retail trade were as follows:

Creamery, fresh-made pound prints, 54¢ to 56¢, and choice dairy at 47¢ to 49¢ per lb. Dealers paid 52¢ for fresh creamery solids at country points.

Eggs were a firm trade; new-laid selling at 54¢ to 55¢, and new-laid in cartons at 58¢ to 59¢ per dozen.

Pure lard was a strong trade, and prices advanced 1 cent per lb. Tierces selling at 37¢; 20-lb. pails at 37½¢, and pound prints at 38½¢.

The cheese market is in an unsettled condition, as manufacturers do not take kindly to the 25¢ price f.o.b. Montreal, which the British Commission say they will pay for No. 1 cheese, and 24½¢ for No. 2. Toronto wholesale merchants quote 28¢ to 28½¢ per lb. to the retail trade.

Poultry was a much improved trade, and there was heavy shipments of spring chickens, but fat hens were most in demand. The following quotations are for live weight, delivered, Toronto:—

Chickens, good farm stock, 30¢; old hens, over 6 lbs. each, 33¢; old hens, over 5 lbs. each, 32¢; old hens, 3½ to 5 lbs. each, 28¢; old roosters, over 5 lbs. each, 25¢; broilers, 2 to 3 lbs. each, 32¢ to 35¢ each; ducklings, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢.

## Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

The market for fruits and vegetables was brisk, although dealers expected a much larger volume of business. Receipts of Ontario apples were much larger, they sold at 50¢ to 75¢ per 11-qt. basket.

Black currants were firm and higher in price, while blueberries arrived in larger quantities and prices declined. Thimble berries also declined in price. Peaches from the Niagara District arrived in larger quantities, but the quality was poor. New potatoes from Ontario points were also received in larger quantities, and dealers quoted them at 85¢ per 11-qt. basket.

## Wholesale Quotations.

Apples.—Imported, \$4 to \$4.50 per hamper; home grown, 50¢ to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Bananas.—7½¢ per lb.

Black Currants.—\$3 per 11-qt. basket.

Blueberries.—\$1.65 to \$2.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Currants, Red.—15¢ per box, 75¢ per 6-qt. basket, \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.

Cherries.—Canadian sour, 60¢ to 85¢ per 6-qt. basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 11-qt. basket.

Cantaloupes.—Canadian, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 16-qt. basket; 50¢ to 60¢ per 11-qt. basket; flats, \$3.00.

Gooseberries.—75¢ to \$1 per 6-qt. basket, extra choice, \$2 per 6-qt., \$1.75 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket.

Lemons.—\$6.50 to \$7 per case.

Oranges.—Late Valencias, \$6.50 per case.

Peaches.—Imported, \$5 per bushel basket; domestic, 75¢ to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Pears.—California, \$4.50; domestic, 75¢ to \$1 per 11-qt. basket.

Plums.—Canadian, 50¢ to 75¢ per 6-qt.; \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Raspberries.—30¢ to 35¢ per box.

Rhubarb.—Outside grown, 20¢ to 30¢ per dozen bunches.

Tomatoes.—Outside grown, 75¢ to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Beans.—Home grown, 50¢ to 75¢ per 11-qt. basket.

Beets.—New, Canadian, 25¢ to 30¢ per dozen bunches.

Cabbages.—Canadian, \$1 per dozen.

Carrots.—25¢ to 30¢ per dozen bunches.

Corn.—20¢ to 30¢ per dozen.

Cucumbers.—Outside grown, 25¢ to 35¢ per 11-qt. basket.

Lettuce.—Leaf, 40¢ to 50¢ per dozen; Canadian head, 75¢ to \$1 dozen.

Onions.—California, \$7.50 per bag.

Peppers.—Green, 25¢ per 6-qt. basket; 40¢ to 75¢ per 11-qt. basket.

Potatoes.—Imported, new No. 1's, \$9 per bag; Ontario new, 85¢ 11-qt. basket.

Parsley.—Home grown, \$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Radishes.—40¢ per dozen bunches.

Turnips.—White, 25¢ to 30¢ per 11-qt. basket.

Vegetable Marrow.—50¢ to 65¢ per 11-qt. basket.

## Montreal.

Horses.—Dealers reported that the market for horses has been stagnant of late. Very few animals are being received, and enquiry is almost nil. Dealers are wondering how the feed situation may affect the supply of horses for sale.

Prices were as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage horses, \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed quite a firm tone, and prices were probably higher than they have ever been at this time of the year. Small lots of city abattoir, fresh-killed hogs were changing hands at 33¢ to 33½¢ per lb.

Poultry.—Demand was not at all heavy and prices continued unchanged with cold storage turkeys becoming scarcer and selling at 48¢ to 50¢ per lb. for choicest. Chickens were 36¢ to 47¢, according to quality; fowls, 30¢ to 36¢; ducks, 40¢ to 48¢, and geese, 38¢ to 41¢ per lb.

Potatoes.—The crop of new potatoes does not appear to be coming on as fast as was expected. In any case the offerings were quite light, and quotations were in the vicinity of 50¢ per peck in a retail way, delivered at the door.

Maple Products.—The market was firm with maple syrup quoted at \$2.50 to \$2.75¢ for 13-lb. tins. Sugar was quoted at 30¢ a lb.

Eggs.—Eggs are still being brought in from the United States, but for the most part the importations are not of good quality. Dealers claim to be buying Canadian stock at 48¢ f.o.b. country points. Prices showed no change, being 60¢ to 62¢ per dozen for new laid; 58¢ for selected stock; 52¢ for No. 1, and 45¢ for No. 2.

Butter.—During the past week there were no new developments in the market for butter. Pasteurized creamery continued at 54½¢ to 54¾¢; finest creamery, 54¢ to 54½¢; fine, 53½¢ to 53¾¢, and dairy, 49¢ to 50¢.

Cheese.—The Cheese Export Committee obtained 25¢ per lb. for No. 1 cheese delivered to warehouse in Montreal, 24½¢ for No. 2, and 24¢ for No. 3.

Grain.—Car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats were quoted at \$1.50; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed, 97½¢ per bushel, ex-store. No. 3 were offered at 97¢ to arrive by water this month, and extra No. 1 feed at 97¢.

Flour.—Government standard Manitoba was quoted unchanged at \$11 in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers with 10¢ off for spot cash. Ontarios were selling at \$11.40 to \$11.50 per barrel in new cotton bags for broken lots.

Millfeed.—Mixed car lots of bran were quoted at \$45 a ton in bags, delivered; shorts being \$47 to \$48. Mixed grain mouille, \$66. Mixed mouille, \$58; dairy feed, \$50, and oat middlings, \$47.

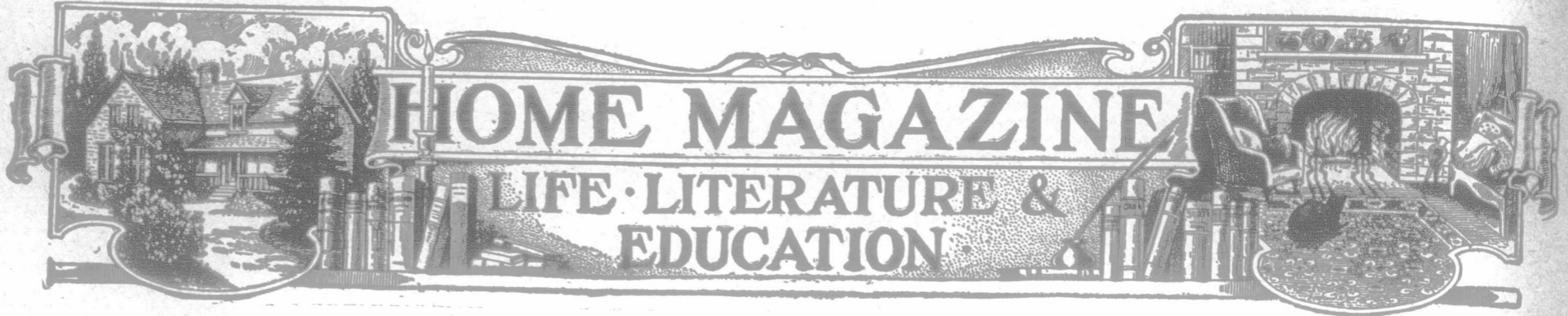
Hay.—Prices for old crop were steady with car lots of good No. 2 timothy at \$28. No. 3 timothy, \$25, and clover mixture \$20 to \$22.

Hides and Skins.—Owing to the threatened embargo against the export of hides, the tone of the market was easier, and cow hides, steer hides and bull hides under 55 pounds each were quoted at 45¢ to 48¢ per lb. Veal skins were lower at 95¢ per lb., kips being firmer at 60¢ per lb. Lamb skins were down to \$3 each; clipped lambs being down to \$1.25 each. Horse hides were steady at \$11 to \$13 each.

## Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on Toronto market, August 9: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100¾ to 100¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100½ to 100¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 104¾ to 104¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 105¾ to 106.





### The Quiet Wood.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I have in memory a quiet wood  
Where silence has its altars, and the air  
Seems hallowed, hushed as though it  
were for prayer,  
Sacred to restfulness and solitude.  
And when upon my mind grave cares  
intrude,  
Into these blessed depths I fain would  
fare.  
For meditation, haply plucking there  
The herb of solace for each bitter mood.

Then I emerge refreshed. I bear away  
Somewhat of the serene content of trees,  
The unexplainable largesse of flowers;  
I walk exalted through a larger day,  
And know at night the guerdon of the  
hours  
Is deeper faith and wider sympathies.  
Clinton, N. Y.

### Odds and Ends About Building.

IN the foregoing series of articles an attempt has been made to set forth consecutively such hints on building as can be given generally by one who knows nothing of the especial conditions under which the various houses that may be in the minds of the readers must be constructed. To-day are given a few odds and ends that have been so far forgotten, that require emphasis, or for which no convenient place has heretofore been found. As said before, the ideas are here presented. The builder must adapt them, or omit them, to suit his own circumstances.

#### Woodwork.

But little has been said so far about the woodwork. Now it may be time to remark that while in almost every part of the house it should be as unobtrusive as possible, yet great care should be taken in its selection and finish, as it can greatly add to, or detract from the artistic appearance of the house.

Unquestionably the finest woodwork is a fine, hard "natural" wood, merely rubbed to a dull finish, or at most stained and then rubbed to a dull finish so that the beautiful grain of the wood is brought out. Walnut is nowadays so expensive that it is out of the reckoning for such things as base-boards and door-frames, but oak is still possible. Butternut is good; cherry also, and good pine when treated to a stain. Bird's eye maple is altogether too freakish and conspicuous and it is rather safe to pass it by. If oak is used it is wise to give it a "fumed," or "dark" weathered tone—whichever is preferred; "golden" oak is a finish that often quarrels with everything one puts in the room with it, and so, like other quarrelsome things, should usually be kept at a distance. All stains, by the way, are best when applied to new wood, and as they present quite a different effect on different woods, and also on the different cuttings of wood, e.g., "quarter-cut" or "straight," samples should be tried on bits of the wood to be used before a decision is made. Ash, chestnut, yellow pine and poplar all lend themselves to the "weathered" effects in grays or browns. Birch, cherry, pine and spruce may be treated with mahogany stain, if one cares for its reddish tint. But always it is safest to try out the various stains on the woods one must use, and then choose the most appealing. Most decorators keep samples of the various treated woods on hand for reference.

The next alternative to having "the real thing" in woodwork, is to stain or paint the inevitable cheaper wood to the desired effect.

As in the case of the better woods,

stain of any kind is most likely to be satisfactory when applied to perfectly new wood. Before putting it on old wood it is necessary to remove the old paint or varnish with a "remover," a somewhat tedious operation, so as to have a perfectly clean surface. When this has been done any stain liked may be put on, "walnut" or "fumed oak" in brown; "dark oak," "weathered oak," "Flemish," etc., in the darker shades. Three coats may be necessary (applied every other day) to get the right shade, then after the final coat is dry all that will be necessary will be to polish with a cloth dipped in linseed oil. For the floor, after the stain is applied, a fine hard surface with a soft polish is given by applying 3 coats of floor varnish, with intervals of 48 hours between, the final coat being rubbed down with pumice and oil.

Paint is quite as effective and, in the case of old wood, much more manageable than stain. Usually three coats are necessary for the first painting, or if applied over an old paint of different color. The color chosen must, of course, depend upon the color scheme of the room. Often a paint of the same shade as the ground tone of wall-paper or hangings is liked—warm gray, grayish green, etc., while sometimes ivory white is preferred, or a plain wood brown. For the floor a wood brown is nearly always the best choice, and special floor paints and finishes may be bought all ready for use.

#### Stair-case and Newel Post.

In previous articles some mention was made of the stair-case and newel post, and warning was given against having the railings, etc., so elaborate as to make

much thought and care should be taken not only to have the general outline of the woodwork graceful and well-proportioned, but also to have the finish and detail designs pleasing to the artistic sense. When one goes into the hall one should be conscious of the stairway and feel that it is just right, but one must not be *videly* conscious of it; if there is anything so fantastic about it that it seems to "hit one in the face," as it were, then the plan or finish is all wrong.

The newel post, as has been remarked, may become a distinctly decorative feature, but it must not be over decorated; the hand-rail should be smooth and not too large, permitting a grip upon it should one stumble; the spindles should be plain, graceful in form (sometimes "square" ones are all right) and proportioned to the rail and newel post. If, for any reason, spindles are not liked, the alternative is to fill in the space with wood-panelling, which may be carved a little or pierced in a fretwork or other design.

The tread of the stairs, by the way, should be 12 or 12½ inches broad, and the rise of the steps 6 inches.

#### Doorways.

If you are building a new house do not order "so many doors" of the right width and height. Give *thought* to the doors and frames, for upon such details will depend in greater measure than you may think, the sum-total effect of your house when finished.

It is wise to protect all outside doors by porches or hoods with brackets, but it is upon the "front" door—the chief portal of entrance—that the greatest care and the most expense should be lavished. Emphatically this main en-

half way down its middle,"—the reason probably being that, no matter how well draped by a valance, the solid half window effect seems to break the continuity of harmony, imparting a staring look to the house.

A solid wooden door, nicely panelled, is very good provided the hall is well lighted otherwise, but as a rule some fixture of glass in or about the door gives a greater expression of lightness and hospitality than can be achieved if it is omitted. Too much solid wood about the portal may give an aspect of grimness and exclusiveness that is not wholly attractive. Besides the hall usually needs the light.

The front door is usually left in the "natural" finish, rather than painted, but, if liked, the frame may be painted like the rest of the trim. A doorbell or knocker is a necessary adjunct, the latter, unquestionably, if the house is at all picturesque or quaint.

#### The Inside Door.

The advantage of sometimes having interior doors of glass, has also been mentioned. May one pause here to emphasize that advantage? Interior glass doors, besides giving more light throughout the house, perform the paradox of separating the rooms while still uniting them in effect. They give a sensation of spaciousness. They may be closed to keep dust from going into a room when the adjoining one is being cleaned. On every count they are better than arches and sliding doors (or, worse, —curtains!). They may be either single or double, and should be of very heavy glass, in panes. If they slide there will be less danger of accident than when they swing, but in any house where the people have learned to live like civilized beings rather than savages there is comparatively little danger of breakage.

#### Paint for the Outside.

A few words more on this subject, since it is of such great importance. In a preceding article something was said about the color of the paint for the whole outside of the house, but little was said about the "trim"—i. e. the finish used for window-frames, cornice pieces, woodwork of porches, verandahs, etc.

The great point to remember when choosing the color for these is that it must harmonize with the whole coloring of the house, and that in itself it must produce an effect of *unity* rather than of absolute difference. . . Perhaps we cannot do better just here than quote the words of an authority:

"The chief factor to be avoided in painting houses is an effect of patchiness. In general keep all divisions of one idea in one color or tone. For example, in the case of a porch post or column, the cap and the base should not be painted one color and the shaft another. From start to finish it is a post, and should be treated as such. In fact the whole porch is one idea. Cornices, brackets, and mouldings should not be picked out by color, as light and shade interpret them sufficiently. . . .

Looked at as a picture, the windows and doors of a house should appear as decorative accents, contrasting with the background of wall. Windows especially are the eyes that give expression to the architectural face of the dwelling. With walls of a light color the windows naturally form a dark contrast (of themselves), but if the walls are dark or dull in effect the windows may be enlivened by painting the sash a lighter or brighter, yet harmonious color, and the blinds a clear shade that will fit in with the rest of the scheme."

This is most excellent advice, especially the portion that advises not to pick out details of the woodwork with color. One calls to mind a city house, brick, whose outside woodwork was all painted a vivid green, banded with white and brilliant red. A halo of green, white and red ran



A Very Good Stair-case.

The newel-post is used as the stand for a decorative jar. Note built-in seat in corner.

them dust catchers. As, however, the woodwork must here be much in evidence, must, indeed, be the most decorative part of the hall, a touch of decoration is permissible. Indeed stairways with all the appurtenances thereto have long been a matter held worth attention. Lord Bacon lived a long time ago, and yet in his house at Gorbambury, near St. Alban's, Aubrey tells us, "was a delicate stair-case of wood which was curiously carved; and on the post of every interstice was some pretty figure, as a grave divine with his book and spectacles, a mendicant friar, and not one twice". . . Modern taste would not probably incline to "grave divines" and "mendicant friars" on each of the stair posts, nevertheless

trance should express both dignity and hospitality, therefore, it should neither be so small as to express stinginess nor yet so broad as to be ridiculous, suggesting a gaping, grinning mouth. In short *proportion* must decide this detail, as all others, in the building of the new house.

If the house is of quaint design, or at all on the colonial order, panels of glass panes at each side of the door, and even across the top also, will be quite in keeping. If one prefers glass in the door itself, then it is better to confine it to the two panels, leaving a space between for the door-bell or knocker. "Avoid, if possible," says a noted architect "the objectionable stock door known as the 'Boston pattern,' with a piece of glass

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about the windows; the verandah posts were ladders of red, white and green; every where a knob or curve appeared it was accentuated by a daub of red or white. Needless to say the whole effect was of a nightmare in architecture. People are really responsible when they make such mistakes; if they don't know better they should take steps to learn—there is plenty of information available. For, in the matter of houses as in other things, people cannot live altogether unto themselves. In the words of Helen Binkerd Young, "Houses stand, not for a month nor for a year, but for generations; by them the thrift of a community is judged, by them the ideals and taste of a community are formed. He who deliberately builds an ugly house condemns himself as a poor citizen; while he who builds a beautiful house proves himself a good citizen, for his personal effort contributes to the public welfare."

**The Fuel Shed.**

The fuel shed may be of good size and half floored, so that the floored part may do duty as a summer kitchen, and also may serve, if no better place is provided, for storing the washing machine and other bulky articles needed in housework. If there is no dairy the cream-separator may find a place here. But there should be a partition to separate the floored part from the fuel part, and so minimize the amount of dust. Also there should be cross-ventilation, windows that slide completely back are best, as swinging ones are always in danger of having the glass broken. It is quite necessary that the fuel portion join the house proper for at least a few feet of its length, and for this reason: A strong chute lined with galvanized iron should lead from it down to the fuel-bin of the furnace-room. Another good idea is to have a wood-box or coal-box built in beside the kitchen range, very close and with a tightly fitting lid, but with the back open into the fuel room, from which the coal or wood may thus be thrown directly into the box, obviating the necessity of carrying it through the kitchen.

**What My Neighborhood Needs For Its Advancement.**

BY "CHEER-O!"

(A Competition Letter.)

MY neighborhood needs most for its advancement that which we lack most, namely, Education. Not that we are behind the average rural community; we are honest, industrious, and clean living, therefore, we have for the most part, the health and wealth that should enable us to take our place in any society. Why then are our most noticeable traits very often our poor English and bad manners? The cause may not be hard to find. Just behind us is the time when it was a hard struggle to get even enough to eat, enough to wear and enough education to be able to read a little and write a little. To-day we find that our honest industry has placed us almost in the lap of luxury. But have we not made a colossal mistake in our feverish haste to get land paid for, luxurious eating, luxurious dressing, motor cars, etc., etc., if we have sacrificed "good breeding," that is education to speak, at least, the English language properly, and that fine Old Country courtesy, called "good manners"?

The following incident is below the average, but it is not fiction. The lady may be dressed in silks and ride in her motor car, but what is more pitiful than seeing her pay ten dollars for a hat and remarking: "I allus dos git good hats from yous," unless it is the young man coming into town with his fine horses or car paying a dollar admission to high-class concert and making of himself a repulsive object by chewing gum during the entertainment. The milliner might remark about the lady, "A ten dollar hat on a ten cent head." While those near the young man would be apt to say, "Nothing but a public nuisance!"

The point is: for the most part the country people have the money, therefore, are not like the ignorant in the cities who are not financially able to attend gatherings where education counts for so much.

How can country people feel at home

and act properly in society where they are financially able to have their place? By better Education.

We have had our Women's Institutes. They taught us how to make thirty different kinds of cake, twenty different kinds of pickles, fifteen different kinds of candy, etc., but these are not the most important things of life. (Is that all, Cheer-O?—Ed.).

Can we not have a night school or something where those of us who stayed at home from school early to help pay for the farm can receive:—Firstly, a drilling in the proper use of the English language,

trees. The sky looks wet or looks dry as the case may be. They do not see:

"A haze on the far horizon,  
An infinite tender sky,  
The rich, ripe tints of the corn fields,  
The wild geese sailing high,  
And all over the uplands and lowlands  
The charm of the Golden Rod,  
Some may call it Autumn  
Others call it God."

Some one has said that "to make country people see the beauties of rural life, is one of the finest pieces of mission-

is a shame, a disgrace, the way the farming communities are divided, the Grits pitted against the Tories, but surely that day is forever gone. We should be educated in civics. Learn what is best for our community and vote accordingly, thereby securing needed legislation.

Lastly, and I think perhaps in its proper place: We need education regarding how to dress properly. It is pitiful to see the "fleshy lady" in large checks, awning stripes, or loud colors, which seem to be proclaiming to everybody. "See this lady, beef from heels up." And equally pitiful to see the tall, slender, hollow-chested lady's clothes accentuating her tallness, slenderness and hollow chest. It is not economy to pay two dollars and fifty cents for a pair of boots and suffer ten dollar's worth of embarrassment by their loud squeak. Dress has an influence over us and if we are neatly, becomingly and quietly dressed we are better able to conduct ourselves seemly than if we were slovenly or unbecomingly dressed.

To sum up. If in our neighborhood we could be so educated that we would do unto others as we would like them to do unto us. If when tempted to be rude we would remember the lines:

"If every one in this place was just like me  
What kind of a place would this place be?"

If we knew the proper use of the English language, were healthy and clean, had a grasp of music, an appreciation of the beauties of nature, educated in civics and properly dressed. Then our neighborhood would be as nearly ideal as we could hope for.

Is this ideal impossible to attain? We think not, "The Farmer's Advocate" is doing much to bring it about. Other good magazines help. Would not a night school, where we could hear lectures, by ministers, doctors, musicians, teachers, and those able to give us instruction, give us another boost onward and upward to our Ideal?

**Letter to Essex "Farmer's Wife."**

Dear Farmer's Wife.—In answer to your question "are you a Farmerette?" I quite agree with your husband, you are a *Farmeress*. You are also a hero and so, in their little way, are your babies. Poor little dears, how long the days must have seemed to them! I can understand your love for your horses. I love animals and soon get chummy with them. My cows obey me, and I have no bother with them, and never have to go after them. As soon as I can see them, I just call and turn home, and they come right along. My children, grown up now, have often said on hearing the cow-bell "Here come your children, mother." However, my men, old and young, went a-soldiering and I had to give up, even my cows proving more than I could do alone, but I love farming, and would like nothing better than to be on a big farm and help all I could. Good luck to you, and may your crops be good, and your husband always appreciate your help.

New Brunswick. J. M. H.

**Tent for Women's Institute Members.**

The headquarters for Women's Institute members for Ontario and other provinces of the Dominion, during the Canadian National Exhibition will be just west of the Government Building, and near the Ontario exhibit provided by the Institute members, which will consist of canned fruits, vegetables and meats. An experienced Institute lecturer will be in the tent to explain methods and discuss institute matters with visitors.

His Class.—Wife (examining day's catch)—"Is it true that fish go about in schools?"

Hubby—"Yes, dear; why?"  
Wife.—"Oh, by the size of these, I should think you'd disturbed an infant class."—London Opinion.



**Making a Dark Hall Light.**

Ivory white paint helps the glass doors to make this hall bright.

so we may feel at ease in whatever company we are in, and those who do know how to speak properly would be able to do so without fear of being called "stuck up."

Secondly, a course in hygiene and cleanliness. Surely the people out in God's Green Country ought to be cleaner and healthier than any others, but are they?

Thirdly, a course in music, not how to produce music—that would be expecting too much—but how to appreciate good music. If you have ever sat behind a row of people, who giggled, talked and

ary work to which one can devote himself," and is it not a probable solution for the puzzle, "How to keep the young people on the farm?" It always makes one's heart ache to see beautiful country homes falling into decay, and the crowding there is on sordid city streets. Does the tragedy of it all not lie in the fact that the young people cannot see the beauty of the great out of doors? Should we not be taught more and more how to appreciate the beauties of our Ontario landscape so we could not even go to the fields for the cows in the quite of evening and see the green fields dotted with



**Glass Inside Doors Give an Appearance of Spaciousness.**

occasionally semi-audibly groaned while musical artists of very high repute were the entertainers you would have abundant proof that an educational system was needed in your community to educate people so they could enjoy the rare treat presented or behave so they would not mar it for others who loved to catch every demi-semi-quaver.

Fourthly, how to appreciate the beauties of nature. To too many a farm is just so many fields, a woods, just so many

contented herds of cattle and sheep, the setting sun's rays shining through a gloriously tinted woods on one side, and falling upon an equally beautiful woods on the other side, with out fervently saying: "Thank God for such a scene, and for those dear lads willing to sacrifice all that we may have such a glorious heritage." Winter, spring and summer also have their own particular charms.

Fifthly, we sorely need to be educated regarding the science of Government. It



### Canadian Wild Flowers.

**Oswego Tea, (Monarda didyma):** Taking a walk near a swampy stream at any time from July to September, you may be attracted by a clump of scarlet flowers, from 2 to 3 ft. tall, gleaming brightly among the tall grasses and lush plants that grow in such places. "Bergamot!" you are likely to exclaim, if you know nothing of botany. But the plant is not bergamot, although it is a near relative. The flowers of the bergamot are purple, rose-purple, or white. This scarlet beauty is really "Oswego tea," or "bee balm." Both flowers, however, belong to the large Mint family and have many features in common including the strong aromatic odor. Make way to the Oswego Tea and examine it closely. The flowers, you will find, are 2-lipped, and packed together in a dense terminal head; the stems are square; the leaves opposite, toothed, and dark green, the floral ones tinged with red. No wonder the bees may find "balm" as well as honey among such beautiful inhabitants of the swamp lands. Bergamot, by the way, grows in drier soil, the floral leaves are often whitish, and the calyx will be found to be very hairy in the throat whereas that of the Oswego tea is naked. It may be interesting to note that to the same family (Mint) belong also such plants as Sweet Basil, Catnip, Peppermint, horse mint, hyssop, salvia, and the well-known garden plants, horehound, summer savory, thyme, sage, rosemary, and hyssop.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Gift of God.

The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Rom. 6:23.

And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou hast sent.—S. John 17:3.

Ye will not come to Me, that ye might have life.—S. John 5:40.

"Sons of Toil, before ye labor,  
Kneel in worship to the God  
Who is nearest all and Neighbor  
When our path alone is trod.  
Seek for service that anointing  
Which will give you secret health,  
Though the wage be disappointing  
It shall be the truest wealth;  
For with His dear, early blessing  
Drudgery will lose its pain,  
And no work be overpressing  
Or the soil of Duty stain."

I have been living in a rush lately; and, in the press of things visible, the consciousness of the Presence of Him Who is invisible has been crowded out more than is good for my peace of spirit. Perhaps that was the reason I enjoyed more than usual the early service on Sunday morning. In the hush of the cool church it was a rest to remember that where two or three were gathered in His Name the Lord of Life was invisibly present in the midst.

Our Lord has warned us that unless His Life is welling up within our souls, as the life of a vine pours constantly through the branches, we are powerless. "Apart from Me," He says, "ye can do nothing."

One of the friends of Job expressed man's dependence on God in a similar parable.

"Can the rush grow up without mire?  
Can the flag grow without water?  
Whilst it is yet in its greenness and not cut down, it withereth before any other herb. So are the paths of all that forget God."

The gift of God is eternal life, and this is eternal life, even the knowledge of God. We all want to know God. That is the great quest of man, as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be. We are eager for knowledge, and we discover sooner or later that the only satisfying knowledge is the knowledge of God. We can't live on bread alone; for we are spirit as well as body.

And yet our Lord has reason to say to-day to many eager, hardworking people: "Ye will not come to Me, that ye might have life."

In many cases the reason for this is not unbelief so much as preoccupation. The cares and pleasures of this life crowd into

a corner the remembrance of God. Prayer becomes the hurried performance of a duty; it doesn't seem as important as the pressing duties of home or business, and it is apt to be crowded aside altogether.

On one occasion, when a pious and conventional remark was made at table about the blessedness of those who shall feast with God; our Lord held up the reality, which is still too common, in the parable of the Great Supper. Those invited to the feast did not rudely refuse the invitation. No, they politely explained that more pressing demands on their time and attention must be attended to. One had his farm to look after, another must make use of his oxen, another was entirely occupied with domestic cares and sent word that it was quite impossible for him to accept the invitation.—S. Luke 14. Notice that all those men were respectable people, doing their daily work industriously. They were not wasting their time, health and money in various pursuits. They were only—but what a big "only"—forgetting God.

selves servants of Christ if we forget Him the whole week through? We do not come to Him continually—abide in Him—that we might have life, and then we wonder because we are so weak when temptations arise and have so little power for God. Of course we have no power of our own. The branch can only bear fruit when it abides in the vine and the life of the vine is constantly surging up within it. Every leaf and every bud needs a steady flow of life from the root. The two great lessons of life are these—the consciousness of our own weakness, and the certainty which St. Paul expressed so confidently: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

It was said of Moses—as it might be said of a great multitude which only God can number—"he endured, as seeing Him Who is invisible."

Elijah was a man subject to like passions as we are, yet he faced an angry and wicked king fearlessly, because he was able to say from his heart that the Lord of hosts liveth, and because he lived in

his answer to the question: "All that I am I owe to Christ Jesus."

If you are willing to come to Christ for life—and that means you do not only want His life but are making His service and fellowship your everyday business—then you cannot miss Him on the way. He is not far off in space, He is close at hand. Dr. McClaren has beautifully said: "Can my poor feeble hand find a cranny anywhere through which it may reach His robe? What am I in all this great universe blazing with stars, and crowded with creatures that hang on Him, that I should be able to secure personal contact with Him? The multitudes—innumerable companies from every corner of space—press upon Him and throng Him, and I—out here in the verge of the crowd—how can I get at Him? How can my little thin cry live and be distinguishable amid that mighty storm of praise that thunders round His throne?"

The question is easily answered. Even a child knows that the Lover of souls never fails to hear a real call for help. No songs of angels, no victorious shouts from martyrs can distract His attention from the silent prayer of a seeking soul. He does not demand long prayers from busy people, but if we do not draw daily strength from Him Who is the Life of the world, we are cutting ourselves off from needed power and joy. He wants us and we need Him. I said once to a sick woman: "We need Him every hour," and her swift answer was given with a happy smile: "Yes, we need Him every minute!"

"Sons of Toil, go forth now leaning  
On the Mercy that is Might,  
With new majesty and meaning  
In the task, however, slight;  
Nothing now is 'common,' brothers,  
With the consecrating mark  
Of that Presence, when Another's  
Is the burden or the dark.  
Nothing is unclean or little,  
Now the Master makes it grand;  
And the reed, that was so brittle,  
Is a bulwark in His hand."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### For the Needy.

Two gifts for the needy arrived this week. A reader in Ezzex Co., Ont., sent a dollar, and Mrs. J. W. sent five dollars. The first dollar went out at once to a poor hardworking widow, and part of the second gift has brought good cheer into another poor home where there are six little girls to feed and cloth—one of them is a tiny baby. The rest of the money is in the Q. H. P. for the present. Thank you!

DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

## The Windrow.

The trackless trolley car has come to stay in many New England towns. It looks like a wide autobus on wide, solid rubber tires, and is propelled by electricity supplied through two trolleys to an ordinary street-car motor.

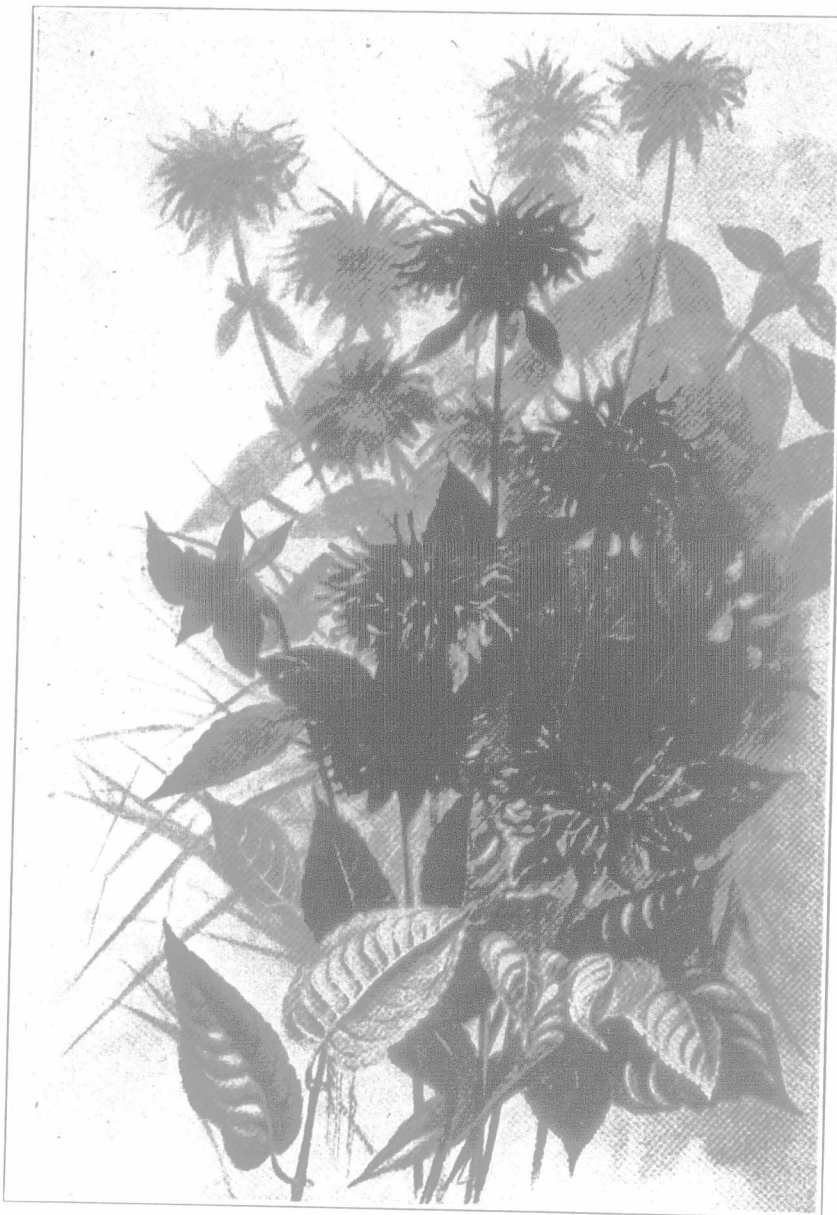
The greatest crop known in the history of the United States is being harvested.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, acting on behalf of a conference of the Universities of Canada held in Ottawa on May 23, has addressed to Sir Robert Borden a letter asking for financial assistance for those soldiers who, having served overseas, desire to resume their education. It is proposed that the Dominion Government grant maintenance and fees for at least one year to every returned soldier who can prove his need and his capability. In Britain the Government is setting aside an immense sum for the education of soldiers.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium will visit America this fall, and will be guests of the White House at Washington.

His Morals Were Safe.—Golfer "Aren't you aware that it is very dangerous to allow a child to run about the links alone?"

Maid—"S all right, sir—the poor little feller's stone deaf."—A. E. Bestall in "London Blighty."



Oswego Tea, or Bee Balm.

Can we hope to gain the knowledge of God—which is eternal life—if we scarcely ever think of Him? Like a rush without earth to feed its roots, like the iris which wilts without abundant water, "so are the paths of all that forget God."

It is very possible to forget God without being atheists in intention. The remembrance of Him may be crowded out of six days of the week almost entirely; and, even on the Lord's Day itself, visible things may almost block out the vision of the invisible. Many, who go to church on Sundays—when the weather is fine—forget God from Monday morning to Saturday night, without any consciousness of sin. Yet these startling words are written in the ninth Psalm: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God."

Do we consider it a "small" sin to forget God? Moses warned Israel of the sad consequences of such forgetfulness:

"If thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish." Have we any right to call our-

the consciousness of His invisible Presence, "Before Whom I stand."

And One infinitely greater than Moses and Elijah was able to bear the awful weight of the sins of men, because He knew certainly that He was not alone, but the Father was with Him.

The gift offered by God to each one of us is eternal life, and eternal life is knowledge of God—His life in our souls. Are we seeking for Him as men seek earnestly for hid treasures? Or are we carelessly waiting for some mysterious change to be worked in us? Our Lord says that those who seek shall find. King David told Solomon that he must "know" the God of his father, and encouraged him by saying: "If thou seek Him, He will be found of thee." If man's heart is athirst for God it is because God's love is always seeking man. It is because He loves us that we learn to love Him. A mother loves her child and her love awakens a response in the child's heart.

What made David Livingstone so great a man that his name will always stand high in the world's esteem? This is

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### The Fashions.

#### How to Order Patterns.

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

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

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

#### The Fall Fashions.

"I don't think the fashions ever were so pretty before."

—Everywhere one hears this remark. And it is true enough. The fashions are not only pretty but sensible. Perhaps they are pretty because they are sensible. The skirts are neither too short nor too long, neither too full nor too tight; sleeves may be short or long, as one chooses, and no extra cloth is wasted making them; such trimming as is used is just a touch,—not enough to suggest over-elaboration.

The coats shown for the winter preserve the long, slender outlines so much favored during the summer, but sometimes a sort of fitted skirt is sewn on, the belt being either inconspicuous or altogether omitted; on the long separate coats usually a belt seems needed. But, while the silhouette demands a certain similarity, there is endless chance for distinctiveness, for there are many materials to choose from, one almost as desirable as another. Foremost among these are gabardine, broadcloth, velours silvertone, and wool cheviot. The colors are particularly soft and pleasing, the predominance being given to the "off-tones" which are so pleasing to the artistic eye,—that is, outside of navy blue, which always seems to hold a place of its own. Among the other shades are the various tones of gray and brown, buff, taupe, plum, almond green, and a very dark rich wine.

In dresses, as in coats, the slim lines of the figure must be preserved, at any cost, although there is some talk of a return to waist-line effects in preference to the chemise dresses that have held place for so long. Also paniers, tabs, etc., at the sides of the skirt will be worn, although the skirt itself must be on the narrow somewhat peg-top order, full at the top of the back breadths and only from 1½ to 2 yards around the bottom. The great majority of skirts are made 5 to 6 inches off the floor.

High waist-line effects are still worn by those to whom they are becoming, and usually give a more dressy appearance than when the normal waist-line is apparent. Serge, gabardine, charmeuse, crepe de chene and Duchesse satin will be the favorite materials. For trimming the serge and gabardine dresses need nothing but buttons, or, if liked, a touch of embroidery in wool, which has superseded silk for this adornment. The silk dresses may have sleeves and front of Georgette or ninon, or may have touches of velvet or silk embroidery; Georgette waists are often beaded.

Both small and large hats will be worn, and the only stipulation from Dame Fashion is that they shall be placed well down on the head and shall have very little trimming. Velours hats trimmed with but a band of ribbon in "tailored" effect, or a soft scarf of silk will be very popular for general wear. For dressy occasions the velvet hat, as usual, will have first place, looking very soft and becoming with its touch of fur or flat velvet flowers. A facing of light color may be added if liked, and makes a black or dark hat more becoming to many faces.

2934-2605. Ladies' Costume.  
Blouse 2934 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 24, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material. Skirt 2605 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2½ yards of 54 inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2¾ yards with plaits extended. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2910. Boys Suit.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2533. Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 3¾ yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2906. A Comfortable Lounging Robe.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 5¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2920. Ladies Dress.  
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¼ yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1¾ yards. Price 10 cents.

2924. Child's Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2911. Girls Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 will require 3¼ yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2739. Ladies' House Dress.  
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38

requires 7½ yards of 27-inch material. Width of skirt is about 2½ yards at the foot, with plaits drawn out. Price 10 cents.

2930. Girl's Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3¾ yards of 44-inch material for the dress, and one yard for the plastron. Price, 10 cents.

2915. Ladies Dress.  
Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe, and 4¼ yards for the dress. Width at lower edge, is about 1¾ yards. Price 10 cents.

2927. Work Apron and Cap.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. Size Medium will require 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for the apron, and ¾ yard for the cap. Price 10 cents.

2905. Ladies Corset Cover.  
Cut in Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 1½ yard of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2752. Girl's Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1 yard of lining 27 inches wide for the underwaist, and 3 yards of material for the dress, for an 8-year size. Price 10 cents.

2925-2909. Ladies' Costume.  
Waist 2925 Cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2909 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 5 yards of 36-inch material. Its width at lower edge is 1½ yards of 36-inch material. Its

width at lower edge is 1½ yards. TWO separate patterns 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2754. A Stylish Frock.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1¾ yards. Price 10 cents.

2490. Child's Rompers.  
Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2½ 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.—I was wondering this morning if everyone feels as muddled as I do sometimes of late, over the way things seem to be turning out during these feverish days of summer 1919. While the War was in full progress we were all, perhaps, lifted to a higher altitude than usual. Upheld by thought of the sacrifices the men—and nurses, too—were making overseas, we felt that we must throw everything paltry aside and get hold on the big grips of life. We were told, too—and believed it—that everything would be better after the War, that people must become more unselfish, that we were entering upon a new earth.

Now it appears that in almost every place pleasure-seeking is being indulged in at a rate unheard-of before, extravagance (with its satellites or promoters) is hurrying back to its throne; we hear of race riots in one place and strikes in another; not only Germany is dissatisfied with the Peace Treaty, but China also, and Italy,—not to speak of minor grumblings in less affected places; and now, to crown all, one reads that "a crime wave has followed every war as far back as police records are kept."

Well I suppose it all means nothing more than was to be expected. After such a terrific upheaval as the War everything must be shaken to the foundations and the transition time before things run at all smoothly again, must still boil with unrest. Always that happens. Things move forward less quickly than we want. And so nothing is left for us but to become possessed with the gospels of Patience and Hope, and, in the meantime, do the very best we can in our own little corner, remembering always that every little counts, since it takes all the littles to make the whole. Nothing is insignificant. The great need only is to keep on the forward track.—And, after all, perhaps even the unrest everywhere, at least much of it, is but a symptom,—a symptom of things long wrong that call, at last, for the physician's attention, and so insistently that it must be given. When the cure is given as it must eventually be, then the noise will stop and the air become sweet as it should be. Also, incontrovertibly it stands—for the Great War has enthroned it—that Right must forever stand higher far than mere Might. In all the future, Might apart from Right must be forever discountenanced, and the principle applied to nations must also be applied to individuals.

But, heigho!—What a great deal of patience is needed in this queer little world!

I remember reading, once, an account of two artists who were asked to paint a picture to symbolize rest. One finally presented a canvas showing a still lake, clear as glass, in which was mirrored the peak of a tall mountain beyond it. The other canvas was of a noisy, rushing waterfall across whose face extended the branch of a tree; near the end of the branch was a nest upon which sat a little bird—trustful and confident as she carried out her day's work of hatching the four little eggs beneath her wings.

Now it seems as if somewhat similar ideas might be expressed by two artists asked to paint a representation of patience. The one might embody his idea in a picture of a woman, with folded hands, patiently waiting. The other might choose to paint, rather, a woman busily working with her hands, as she glances up momentarily, with a far-off look of expectation and hope in her eyes.

And surely this picture, as was the



the question: "All that I Christ Jesus." willing to come to Christ that means you do not only out are making His service your everyday business— not miss Him on the way. off in space, He is close at McClaren has beautifully my poor feeble hand find where through which it robe? What am I in universe blazing with stars, with creatures that hang should be able to secure t with Him? The multi- able companies from every e—press upon Him and and I —out here in the rowd—how can I get at n my little thin cry live ishable amid that mighty that thunders round His

is easily answered. Even that the Lover of souls near a real call for help, gels, no victorious shouts an distract His attention prayer of a seeking soul, mand long prayers from ut if we do not draw om Him Who is the Life ve are cutting ourselves d power and joy. He need Him. I said once: "We need Him every swift answer was given ile: "Yes, we need Him

forth now leaning at is Might, y and meaning wever, slight; common, brothers, at'ng mark e, when Another's he dark. an or little, makes it grand; hat was so brittle, is hand."

DORA FARNCOMB.

ne Needy. The needy arrived this in Ezzex Co., Ont., d Mrs. J. W. sent five st dollar went out at r hardworking widow, second gift has brought mother poor home where e girls to feed and cloth is a tiny baby. The is in the Q. H. P. for nk you!

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

### Windrow.

rolley car has come to w England towns. It autobus on wide, solid propelled by electricity two trolleys to an r motor.

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oner, President of the onto, acting on behalf of the Universities of tawa on May 23, has Robert Borden a letter al assistance for those ving served overseas, their education. It is e Dominion Govern- tenance and fees for every returned soldier eed and his capability. Government is setting sum for the education

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Safe.—Golfer "Aren't is very dangerous to about the links alone?" ht, sir—the poor little "—A. E. Bestall in



second in the other case, would be judged the greater.

As we wait for things to become better, our patience will be better expressed by hopeful working, than by placid waiting. After all we can't do better than our own level best in our own little corner. Only it is ours to see to it that it is our level best.

And so the mother who is trying to keep her children well-fed and healthy and give them high ideals may take comfort in feeling that she is doing all she can; and the school-teacher who is training for fine manhood and womanhood may feel that she is doing the best she can; and those women who can find time to go out and fight in more public places against ugliness and disease and all the rest of the things that make life unbeautiful anywhere, for anyone, may feel that they are doing the best they can. Seeing better things ever ahead these women all may go forward, with patience.

After all it is ideals that count most of anything in this world. Don't you think so? They are the source of action. If grown folk become obsessed with the idea that, just so far as they are able, they must try to make this world a cleaner, healthier, saner, happier, more beautiful, more sympathetic place for human beings to live in, if children grow up with the same idea, then surely things must before long become better than they ever were before.—Again, if each does her own bit, that is all she is responsible for. No one can tell how far the circles flung from her little work, and her little life, may reach.

Do you sometimes have the experience of having an idea come to you that you know to be big or great? I am sure you do. Most people do. Then have you ever thought how much good you may do by just passing that idea on in quiet conversation with some friend or friends? Perhaps we would stand astounded if the sum total of inspiration and good done in a year just in this way could be reckoned up in pounds or figures and placed before our eyes. The trouble is that we have no tangible way of weighing or measuring such things as inspiration, and uplift, and brotherliness, and so sometimes we lose sight of them. We are not impressed as we should be. One evening last week a very small party of folk sat about a tea-table on the grass, under some trees. A man was there who talked about lofty things—not self-consciously—but because some great ideas had come to him. And when he had gone away someone remarked "How that man's talk seems to clear the air!" And someone else replied, "Yes, he makes one's little worries fly away." And a third remarked, "Because he seems to give one vision."

But I must stop this ramble. —Not, however, before jotting down a quotation that I see copied into my note-book, without credit, for I have evidently forgotten to write down the source. Here it is: "Women stand for peace, prohibition, and a crusade against disease." It seems to me that if that is true, then woman is to-day justifying her place on this torn and distracted little Earth. And that not a little because of her help it will one day be no longer a torn and distracted little Earth,—but a wonderful, happy, hopeful Earth fulfilling its destiny among the stars.

Sometimes I wish you would ask me more questions about things you want to know,—your perplexities, your wonderings. I do not pretend to be an oracle, but I am in a position here to find out many things, and when I fail the open question can be left and some reader will be almost sure to answer. Or perhaps you might like to tell us all a little about what you are thinking and doing. It would be much appreciated. It is not easy to go on, month after month, year after year, feeling sure that the wire is alive. A response more often, from the "other end," would mean much and help to keep the subjects going.

I suppose every reader of this column is greatly interested in the temperance referendum that is to be taken this fall—seeing to it that her name is on the voters' list, and studying the four "Questions" so that she shall know just what to write down when she goes to vote, and shall not come away from the polls bewailing the fact that she has written down exactly the thing she wished not to write down.

No doubt there are different points of view on this as on most things, but for my own part, I cannot for the life of me see why there should be need for a second thought on the matter. The whole thing seems so utterly childish and absurd—that anyone should make such a to-do as the anti-temperance folk make simply for the right to put something into their stomachs that can only do them harm, and that, taken to excess, has meant, in the case of the "weaker brother," ruined health, and bare bleak homes, and ill-nourished children, quarrelling, perhaps even crime. It is a well-established fact, too, that if there were no liquor much less money would be required for the upkeep of prisons and insane asylums.

During the War prohibition was established in some countries and a substantial reduction made even in England—because it was known that unlimited drink meant inefficiency. Does it not stand to reason that if prohibition meant efficiency in war-time it must also mean efficiency in time of peace? And, heaven knows, we are in bad enough need of efficiency everywhere. Without being efficient every man, every woman, must be only a failure in the world. True, many clever folk "drink". The question is: how much more wonderful things might they accomplish and how much longer might they live, if they did not use intoxicating liquors at all?

The question once was considered from the purely moral standpoint. Nowadays not so much attention is paid to that: the whole liquor question has become a matter of economics. For this reason the whole United States has gone "dry" and will be drastically so in the very near future. For this reason Scotland is about to embark on a far-reaching plan of local option. For this reason New Zealand, which just missed total prohibition by a hair's breadth in the recent referendum, has local option in many districts, as has also Australia. And for this reason England, so long a stronghold of the liquor interests, is beginning, at last, to give serious thought to the new aspect of the matter. In a recent issue the London *Daily News* says: "Europe will be confronted by a 'dry' America—commanding not only material resources, but an efficiency in industrial and civic life going beyond any standards in European society. For us and our national future, what is that going to mean?" And the *Westminster Gazette*, also of London, says: "If we are to meet the future and to hold our own equally against demilitarized Germany and 'dry' America, we shall have to find better specifics than 'unlimited beer'." One is glad to hear old England talking like that. And surely it would be a fine thing if Canada, by going "dry" would be a prop to the elbow of the fine old Mother, who has so very many good things to her credit but this weakness so very much to the opposite. Something over two years ago, in the very thick of the War, I had a talk with a doctor who had been overseas, in England, France, and far-away Mesopotamia. His admiration for England on some points was emphatically expressed, and yet he was worried. "She will go down, he said, 'as Rome and Greece went down, if she doesn't get away from the curse of drink.'" But England is waking up, and when she is once thoroughly awake she will not do things by halves. Surely it is "up to us" here in Canada to help her by our example rather than run the risk, later, of being a clog about her feet.

Of course the old argument about "interfering with one's personal liberty" will come up. It always does. But—have you ever thought of it?—is there any man so completely a slave as the man who has become a slave to strong drink? And what a ridiculous slavery it is! to be a slave to nothing higher or more dignified than one's stomach; the stomach, in turn, being slave to some man who wants to build a fine house and buy two or three automobiles by selling liquor for other men to drink—just drink, that's all.

Also the argument of the usefulness of liquor as a stimulant will be brought up. As to that one hasn't the slightest hesitation about allowing it a place, as a drug, to be used as other drugs are,—as strychnine, and arsenic, and all the rest of the sometimes-useful-but-usually-deadly drugs are. But even here there is a question as to whether it may not be quite dispensed with. "Are there

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any other drugs as efficacious as liquor for a pure stimulant?" I once asked a very famous doctor. "Half a dozen of them," he said, smiling. "But the trouble is people don't want to think so."

—If people could only get away from the idea that drinking is necessary to conviviality and having a good time! (A good time,—ye gods!) I wonder if half of that idea is not due to the old

phrase "making merry," which has come down from the dark ages when no "time" was considered "good" without roistering and a keg in the middle of the floor as well as the "flowing bowl" on the table. Often-times we are hypnotized by a word, or a phrase, you know, and do not stop to use our thinking apparatus. If people who believe in the "making merry" idea, as connected with strong drink, would stop and look at the other

side, for the name be convicted tea or coffee

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Another p underground and renders unsightly. tables as ca turnips very salt until the toughens the Following vegetable di Green Cor stiff, I cup the cobs, s spoon papri salt. To th corn and se cups. Fill place in a di top of each grated chee oven until f tomato sau

Following vegetable di Green Cor stiff, I cup the cobs, s spoon papri salt. To th corn and se cups. Fill place in a di top of each grated chee oven until f tomato sau



side, for a while! And anyhow, why, in the name of common-sense, can't we be convivial enough over a good cup of tea or coffee?

Why—why—why?

But I've finished my temperance lecture. I was dreaming the other night that I had to get up in a pulpit and preach a sermon. And I chose for my text "The signs of the times."—Perhaps this is the sermon.

At any rate, don't forget to get your name on the list—and be sure you vote—and be sure you vote according to your conscience, after viewing the matter from every angle.

JUNIA.

**WORTH THINKING OVER.**

"If the women only stuck together like the men there would not be so many heartaches."—Mrs. Charles S. Mellen.

"A pure democracy is not made up of men of equal strength and capacity it is not the plan of God or man. Every man is expected to do his bit in the world, and to put forth the best there is in him in so doing. This end should be the aim of every one in his quest for an education. Every man has his talents; likewise his shortcomings. It is his business to study and know himself and to place himself where he will be the happiest and do the most for the spiritual and material advancement of mankind."—Jasper Palmer.

**Some Vegetable Recipes.**

WHEN boiling vegetables remember that just as little water as possible should be used. The water poured off contains valuable properties, therefore it should be saved and used for soup, mixed with bits of vegetable or, if for supper, with milk. A little, too, may be added to the milk used in making white sauce (for which recipe has often been given in these columns) to be poured over any kind of vegetables. For instance, green peas, beans, greens, young carrots, asparagus, cooked celery, and onions are all delicious when piled on buttered toast with a rich white sauce poured over. You could not ask a better luncheon or supper dish.

If one does not need the water poured off boiled vegetables, it is better not to boil the vegetables at all, but to bake or steam them instead. Green peas and beans, greens, indeed any kind of vegetables, may be cooked this way, sprinkled lightly with salt before cooking. Be sure to keep the steam steady. This is an economical idea, too, if one uses an oil-stove, as, by means of a steam cooker, two vegetables and a steamed pudding or sauce may easily be cooked all at once.

Baking, also, is an excellent way to conserve all the valuable juices of vegetable. Many kinds—potatoes, carrots, young turnips, etc., may be put in the oven when meat is roasting, right with the meat, if you like, but do not put the vegetables in the pan until the meat is partly done, and don't forget to baste them when you baste the meat. Another way is to put the vegetable—young peas, beans, carrots, beets or whatever it may be—in a casserole. Add a little water, butter, pepper and salt, put on the cover and bake as usual. Every house should own a casserole; there is nothing else that so retains the flavor of stews, scalloped potatoes, etc. If the top is to be browned the cover may be removed for a short time before taking the dish from the oven.

Another point.—The rapid boiling of underground vegetables toughen their fibre and renders them indigestible as well as unsightly. Therefore, cook all such vegetables as carrots, salsify, parsnips and turnips very gently, and do not add salt until they are almost done, as it also toughens the fibre.

Following are some recipes for tasty vegetable dishes:

**Green Corn Puffs.**—Two eggs beaten stiff, 1 cup milk, 1 pint corn scraped off the cobs, some grated cheese, ¼ teaspoon paprika or pepper, ½ teaspoon salt. To the beaten eggs add the milk, corn and seasonings. Grease 6 baking cups. Fill half full of the mixture, and place in a dish filled with hot water. On top of each cup put a teaspoonful of grated cheese. Bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve with or without tomato sauce. The corn should be

almost in a pulp before making these, so quite young cobs should be chosen.

**Potato Puff.**—Twelve good-sized potatoes, 1½ cups hot milk, 2 teaspoons salt, ¼ teaspoon celery salt, 4 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons chopped parsley, 4 eggs. Boil potatoes and mash. Add seasoning of butter, pepper and salt, also egg yolks. Beat well, fold in carefully the stiffly-beaten whites. Brush with melted butter and bake in a baking-dish, in a moderate oven, for 20 minutes.

**Scalloped Onions.**—Eight medium-sized onions, 2 cups crumbs, 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper to season, 2 cups hot milk. Melt the butter, add the flour and seasoning, and stir until smooth. Add the hot milk slowly, stirring all the time, letting boil for 5 minutes. Pour this sauce over the onions, which have been cooked in boiling salted water. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven to a golden brown.

**Boiled Beets.**—Wash thoroughly, some young beets, taking care not to bruise their skins. Drop into boiling water and cook rapidly until tender, then remove the cover and let the remaining water evaporate. Take out the beets and let them cool, then slip off the skins and slice them. Pour over them a dressing of diluted lemon juice, and let stand a few minutes before serving.

**Beet Savory.**—Bake well-washed, medium-sized beets in their skins, then press through a potato-ricer. To 1 cup beet pulp add 2 tablespoons lemon juice and a little butter. Season with celery salt and onion juice. Beat until smooth. This makes a good dressing for vegetable salads.

**Baked Tomatoes.**—Wash and peel some smooth tomatoes; slice off the stem-end and scoop out a portion of the centres. Fill with seasoned breadcrumbs. Place in a covered dish and bake 20 minutes. Uncover, and brown.

**Creamed Carrots.**—Cut carrots, after scraping, into slices. Put into boiling water and cook until tender. Drain, and for 1 pint carrot melt 3 tablespoons butter. In it cook 3 tablespoons flour, ½ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon each of paprika and sugar. Add 1½ cups milk and stir until boiling, then add the carrots.

**The Scrap Bag.**

**To Lengthen Life of Stockings.**

Darn the heels of silk stockings with cotton, very neatly, before wearing them and they will last much longer.

**Buying Hint.**

When buying cloth squeeze a bit of it tightly, and refuse to take a piece that wrinkles badly.

**Care of Sink.**

A can of Old Dutch or Ammonia kept over the sink will be on hand to clean it whenever necessary. Use some dissolved potash, or sani-flush frequently to clear out the pipes and prevent accumulations.

**Cleaning Bottles.**

To clean vinegar bottles, etc., fill them with charcoal pounded into small bits, pour soap-suds over and let stand a few hours.

**Cleaning Matting.**

Straw matting and straw suit-cases should be cleaned with salty water. The use of soap will yellow the straw. To whiten a straw suit-case use oxalic acid in water.

**Brightening the Carpet.**

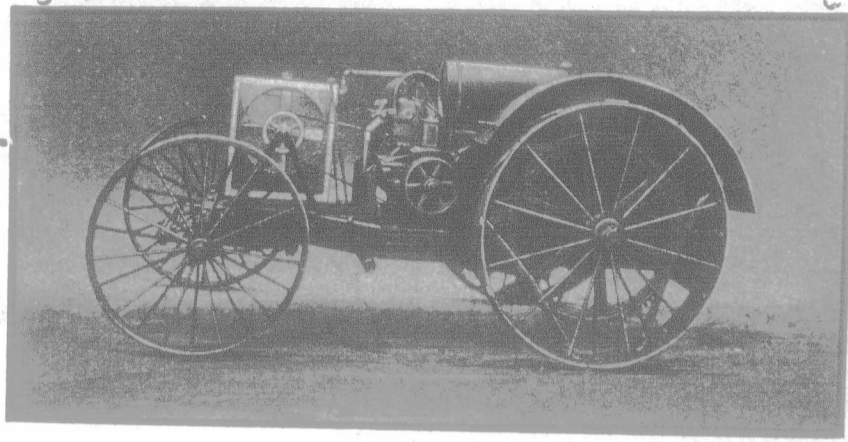
Dampen shreds of old newspaper and scatter over the carpet when sweeping. To brighten it wipe it with a cloth wrung out of ammonia-water, 2 tablespoonfuls liquid to 4 quarts tepid water.

**Cleaning the Windows.**

Windows become very dirty during August, when flies and dust abound. They may be cleaned quickly with Bon Ami, kerosene, or whiting moistened with ammonia. Use plenty of dry cloths for polishing.

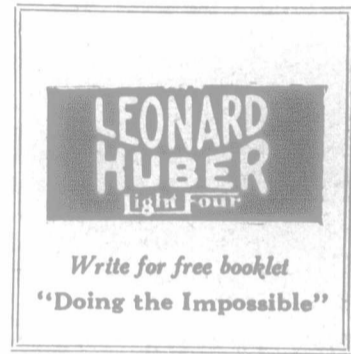
**Suggestive Art.**—Purchaser (who is selecting a wedding gift)—"Yes, I rather like that. What is the title?"

Picture Dealer—"The Coming Storm"—would make a splendid wedding present. —Blighty (London).



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

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



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

**E. LEONARD & SONS** Limited London Canada

**Don't Buy a Pig in a Poke**

Look at Your Purchase before Parting with Your Money

When you are told that you can't get quality and workmanship in a tire that is sold at a cut rate price, you are being misled.



To prove this we will ship to your address, on approval C.O.D., all express charges paid, any size of tire you order, giving you the opportunity of thorough examination before purchasing. If you are not satisfied with the quality and the exceptional opportunity offered you to save money, return the tires at our expense. Ask yourself whether it would pay us to ship out inferior goods and have them constantly returned as unsatisfactory.

Thousands of satisfied customers throughout the Dominion have benefited by our cut rate prices.

Size.	Plain.	Non-skid.	Tubes.
30 x 3½	\$12.75	\$15.00	\$2.25
32 x 3½	13.00	15.50	3.90
31 x 4	16.00	24.00	4.80
32 x 4	12.50	22.00	5.00
33 x 4	22.60	26.00	5.15
34 x 4	23.40	28.00	5.40

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

CLOVER LEAF NON-SKID TIRES GUARANTEED 4,000 MILES

30 x 3½	\$15.00	31 x 4	\$24.00
33 x 4	26.00	34 x 4	28.00

**Security Tire Sales Co.**

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Electric Starting and Lighting

**N**O car has a better starting and lighting system than that now available to purchasers of Ford Cars.

It is a Ford product, built into the motor—

—a positive starter as reliable as the motor itself:

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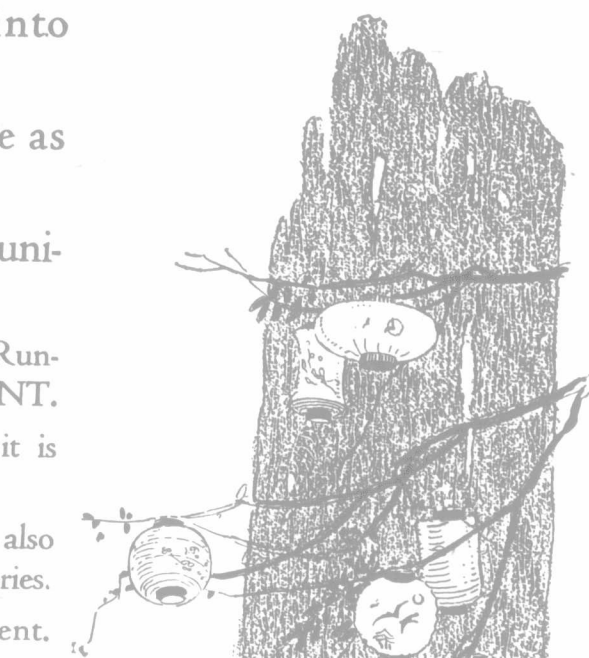
On the open models—Touring Cars and Runabouts—it is **OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT**.

On closed cars—Sedans and Coupes—it is **STANDARD EQUIPMENT**.

On all models the Ford Standard Magneto also provides ignition independent of the batteries.

See the Ford car with this new equipment.

Ford Runabout \$660; Touring \$690  
On open models the Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment is \$100 extra.  
Coupe \$975; Sedan \$1175 (closed model prices include Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment).  
These prices are F. O. B. Ford, Ont. and do not include the War Tax.



Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ont.

## Current Events

Hon. Mackenzie King has been elected as the new Liberal leader for Canada. He is only 44 years of age, a scholar and thinker, and especially fitted by training for the duties of his new office. He was elected by 38 votes over his final opponent, Hon. W. S. Fielding.

The Dominion Parliament will meet at Ottawa, for a short session, on Monday, Sept. 1st., on which day the corner-stone of the tower of the new Parliament Buildings will be laid by the Prince of Wales.

Reports to the Department of Education state that the movement to increase teacher's salaries in Ontario is making good progress.

Captain E. C. Hoy, the first-aviator to fly over the Rockies, landed in Lethbridge, Alta., on Aug. 7, in his air trip from Vancouver to Calgary.

The German Government has returned from Weimar to Berlin, where the Cabinet held a sitting on August 8.

Divers with salvage apparatus are bringing up valuable relics from an old galleon of the Spanish Armada, which was sunk in 1588 in Tobermory Bay, Ireland.

The Japanese Government has announced its decision to make a formal statement as to its intentions regarding Shantung.

Following the usual precedent, high titles and money grants will be given by Great Britain to the Generals and Admirals of the War. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig will become the Earl of Bermesyde and will receive a grant of £100,000. Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty will receive a similar grant. Field-Marshal Viscount French and Admiral Viscount Jellicoe will be given grants of £50,000 each, and lower amounts will be awarded to various Generals. Premier Lloyd George's name was proposed for an honor, but he said he would not for a minute agree to it.

President Wilson, who has for some time been working exclusively on the High Cost of Living problem, on August 8th laid several specific proposals before Congress. The present high prices, he said, are not justified by shortage of supply either present or prospective, but have been created in many cases "artificially and deliberately" often by "illegal and 'criminal' means. The retailers, he said, are responsible in large part for the extortionate prices. His recommendations, chiefly, are: (1) That the Food Control Act be extended to peace time operation. (2) That substantial penalties for profiteering be provided. (3) That a time limit be placed on cold storage, and all goods when released marked with the prices prevailing at entrance. (4) That goods in Interstate commerce be marked with the prices at which they left the producers; and that corporations engaged in Interstate commerce be under a license system embodying regulations to insure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing.

### The Scarcity of Feed.

The scarcity and high price of feed makes Herbageum a necessity in economical feeding, either of horses, cows, calves, sheep, pigs or poultry. By its use all classes of feed are more easily and thoroughly assimilated. Waste is avoided and better returns secured from the same amount and quality of feed, as good calves can be raised on skim or separated milk with it as on whole new milk without it. And fresh whey seasoned with it is fine for hogs. Heavier weights and sweeter and firmer pork and better lard are secured when Herbageum is given regularly. Make your own Calf Meal; write us for the formula. Herbageum at present is only 25c per lb. but would be economical at 40c per lb.

The Beaver Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
Sole Manufacturers, Galt, Canada.

Advt.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## Harvest Help Excursions

\$12.00 to Winnipeg

Plus 1/2 cent per mile beyond

August 19th from all stations between Lyn and Toronto, Weston, Palgrave and North Bay, including Penetang, Meaford and Midland Depot Harbor and intermediate stations.

From 21st from Toronto and all stations west and south thereof in Ontario. For further particulars apply to any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or C. E. Brown, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

### The Dollar Chain

As the Canadian soldiers are now practically all home, and people can help at close range, the Dollar Chain is now closed. In behalf of the many soldiers and refugees who have been helped by the generosity of the many contributors, we thank each and all who have added to the long chain.

Contributions from Aug 1 to Aug. 8, "Toronto", \$2.00.

Previously acknowledged \$6,049.50

Total amount received \$6,051.50

Workmen are beginning to convert the big testing grounds of the Krupp works to the purposes of peace, as required by the Treaty of Versailles. Henceforth tractors and other agricultural machinery will be tested where once the big guns roared.

### WANT AND FOR SALE

FOR SALE BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE three apartments. Central. Particulars apply S. Kaufman, 16 Maynard Ave., Kitchener, Ont.

LOST MAN'S WALLET WITH MONEY between Guelph and Hespeler, July 26th. Return to F. J. Furness, Roos Hill, Hespeler, and receive reward.

WANTED—GOOD MAN AND FAMILY TO run two-hundred acre stock farm. Full charge. Must have the goods. One in a position to develop. Pure-bred Holstein herd. A chance of a lifetime for one with brains and not afraid of work. Any time in four months to start. Also want set of Holstein herd books. Box 39, Farmers Advocate, London, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE 100 acres in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Tecumseh County of Simcoe (about two miles from Schomberg) 98 acres under cultivation one of the best grain farms in Ontario and has always carried stock. Large comfortable brick house, new bank barn 50x36 up to date with cement stabling and Beattie's cattle stalls and stanchions; new hog house 22x32 and poultry house 14x24; also implement and other sheds rented to good tenant; possession first of March or possibly earlier.

For price terms and further particulars apply to Smith, Roe & Co., Realtors, 4 Wellington Street East, Toronto.



ent Events

King has been elected general leader for Canada. He is of age, a scholar and specially fitted by training of his new office. He was elected over his final opponent, V. S. Fielding.

Parliament will meet in short session, on Monday, which day the corner-stone of the new Parliament will be laid by the Prince of Wales.

The Department of Education is making the movement to increase the number of schools in Ontario is making progress.

C. Hoy, the first-aviator to land in the Rockies, landed in Lethbridge, Aug. 7, in his air trip to Calgary.

The Government has returned to Berlin, where the Cabinet will meet on August 8.

The salvage apparatus are valuable relics from an old Spanish Armada, which were found in Tobermory Bay.

The Government has announced its intentions regarding the proposed formalities.

usual precedent, high grants will be given to the Generals and the War. Field-Marshal will become the Earl of will receive a grant of £10,000. Admiral Sir David Beatty similar grant. Field-Marshal French and Admiral Jellicoe will be given grants of £10,000. Lower amounts will be given to other Generals. Premier Lloyd George was proposed for a grant of £10,000.

on, who has for some time been exclusively on the problem, on August 14, presented proposals before the House. He stated that the present high prices, he attributed to shortage of supply or prospective, created in many cases deliberately" often by "artificial" means. The prices are responsible in large measure for the high prices. His proposals are: (1) That the Act be extended to include. (2) That a fine for profiteering be levied at a time limit be fixed, and all goods when the prices prevailing. That goods in interstate trade marked with the name of the producer; and engaged in interstate trade under a license system to insure competition to prevent unconscionable method of marketing.

ity of Feed.

high price of feed is a necessity in economy of horses, cows, and poultry. By its use all waste is avoided and the same quantity of feed, as good as that on skim or separated whole new milk with heavy seasoning with it, and better laid out. Herbageum is given our own Calf Meal; and Herbageum at 1 lb. but would be 1 lb.

Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Galt, Canada.

Gossip.

R. O. P. Ayrshires, August 20.

The announcement, appearing in our July 31 issue, of the dispersal of the entire Ayrshire herd owned by Wilson McPherson & Sons, of St. Ann's, Ont., should prove one of the most important events of the year to those who are Ayrshire breeders of the best. It is true that there are many herds in the Province that are larger and much longer established, but there are few herds that show to better advantage in individuality or the R.O.P. reports than does this herd selling on August 20. There are in all thirty-one cows and heifers milking well or due soon, and added to these are fifteen younger things and Sir Hugh of Springbank, the herd sire. The latter, as will be seen by his get, which feature the sale offering throughout, is proving a sire of exceptional value. He is an exceedingly well-grown bull, and is sired by Neatherton King Theodore (imp.), while his dam is the well-known Canadian champion cow, Lady Jane. Here we might add that the daughters of the former stock bull are also all of the sort that will be appreciated on sale day. The dam of this sire was Briery 2nd of Springbank, the 14,131-lb. R.O.P. two-year-old which also produced 520 lbs. of butter-fat the same year. It is doubtful if two higher record bulls have ever before been used in one Ontario herd. Adding further strength to the offering, and perhaps the most pleasing feature regarding the herd, are the good records held by many of the breeding cows which are catalogued. Louise, a seven-year-old cow, has 16,038 lbs. of milk and 650 lbs. of fat for the year, while Mid-Day, her five-year-old daughter, has a 13,338-lb. milk record made last year, with 553 lbs. of fat, (the highest four-year-old record for the year.) The latter also has a two-year-old daughter by the former herd sire, and is due in October to the present sire. There is also an eleven-months daughter of the older cow, got by the present sire, which is one of the sweetest things in the offering. Lady Alice, still another five-year-old matron in the herd, has a 12,098-lb. milk record made at two years, and sells with a two-year-old daughter which has plenty of quality to make her appreciated by all. Woody is a four-year-old cow that has been one of the most profitable young cows on the farm. She has an 11,631-lb. record, made at two years of age, and has a two-year-old daughter also listed that is now making a 9,000-lb. yearly record in the two-year form. Still other good record cows are Blossom, an 11,846-lb. eleven-year-old cow; Bonnie, a 10,730-lb. seven-year-old cow, and White Face, a 10,000-lb. cow, which made her record all on twice-a-day milkings. Each of

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

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

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



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

1869

1919

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-up \$15,000,000



Reserve Funds \$16,000,000

Total Assets, \$430,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

FARMERS' ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO. OF CANADA

71 A ST. JAMES, MONTREAL

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

AGAINST LOSS THROUGH DEATH BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASES

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

WRITE US FOR FREE PROSPECTUSES

Address: THE GENERAL ANIMALS INS. CO., 71 A St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN H. HARRIS, Inspector, 31 Scott Street, Toronto. Phone Adelaide 2740

the last three mentioned cows have daughters listed in the sale, several of which are now milking after their first freshening and running in the R.O.P. The sale will be held at the farm, and conveyances will meet all parties from a distance at Smithville, (T. H. & B. Railway) on the morning of sale. For catalogue address Wilson McPherson & Sons, St. Ann's, Ont.

Club Shorthorns Sell at Oakville.

Last February W. F. Strong, Agricultural Representative, with five prominent Shorthorn breeders of Halton County, organized a Shorthorn Calf Club. The purpose of the club was to increase the number of pure-bred cattle of the county, to provide a means of making farm life more attractive for the boys and girls, and to do this without calling on the capital of the farmers. Twenty-eight heifer calves of the best Scotch Shorthorn breeding were bought by the Board. The ages ranged from 8 to 13 months. The Board are to be congratulated on the high class of stock they secured. They paid good prices but got good stuff. The calves were distributed to boys and girls all over the whole county, the club accepting the boys' or girls' personal note, thus no obligation to the parents. All the calves were insured, and the boys and girls agreed to bring all the calves to a sale to be held in the summer. This date has been fixed for August 20, at Oakville Fair Grounds. The forenoon of August 20 will be devoted to judging the calves. This will be done by Prof. Geo. E. Day, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The sale begins at 1 o'clock, conducted by Capt. T. E. Robson. All the calves are to be sold, and the spread on sale price will go to the girl or boy who owns the calf. The club members, of course, may bid on their own calves. Upwards of \$200 has been subscribed locally, to be given in prizes to the boy or girl winners in the competition.

An optimistic old Scotchman's favorite expression was, "It might have been waur." One day a friend said to him, "Tammis, I had an awful dream about ye last night. I dreamt ye were dead." "Aye, man Sandy, that was bad indeed; but it might have been waur." "But it wis waur," went on the other. "I dreamt ye had gone to the bad place." "Losch me, Sandy! Me an elder in the kirk dead an' gone to the bad place. That was awfu', but—it might have been waur." "Hoo could it have been waur than that?" asked Sandy, amazed. "Weel, ye ken, it might have been true."

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated in 1855

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

The Molsons Bank offers you a safe and convenient depository for your money, and allows you interest on same. The use of cheques obviates carrying sums of money when paying accounts. Moreover such payments cannot be disputed.

Over 100 Branches throughout Canada give the best possible attention to the banking requirements of any Molsons Bank customers.

SILOS

Order your Silo now; deliveries away behind. Write for prices. 4 cars baled shavings for Sale.

John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto

SEEDS WANTED

We are in the market to buy Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer send samples and we will quote you our best price F. O. B. your station.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ont.

Put something by for a sunny day!

WHEN the horizon brightens with an opportunity that may lead to your success and prosperity, do not let it find you unready to take it on.

Through lack of capital, many men have been forced to see their opportunities pass—in many cases all that was required was a very small sum to invest.

A few dollars saved each week or month, deposited to your credit in a savings account at The Bank of Toronto, with the interest it earns, will soon accumulate to a substantial sum. Have it ready when the call comes for your venture.

Your savings account is invited.

THOMAS F. HOW General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO



# 15,000 Men Wanted In Western Harvest Fields

IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

**\$12.00 To WINNIPEG**

Plus half-a-cent per mile beyond

RETURNING, half-a-cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus \$18.00

## SPECIAL TRAINS

Leave Toronto (Union Station)

August 19th and 21st, at 10 p.m.

August 19th, via Canadian National all the way.

August 21st, via G.T., T. & N.O., Cochrane, thence C.N. Rys.

Leave Ottawa (Central Station)

August 19th, at 8.30 p.m.

Via Pembroke, North Bay and Port Arthur.

## DATES OF SALE

**August 19th**—All stations on Canadian National Railways and New York Central Railway, east of Milnet and north and east of and including TORONTO CITY, including north of Bolton, Owen Sound, Caledon and Wiar-ton.

**August 21st**—From TORONTO CITY and south and west thereof, including Bolton, Owen Sound, Caledon and Wiar-ton and south thereof, and agencies on Toronto Suburban Railway and Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway.

FOR TICKETS AND INFORMATION, APPLY TO NEAREST C. N. RYS. AGENT

# Canadian National Railways

### Peter Hamilton Ensilage Cutter and Blower

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

#### MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED

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

PETER HAMILTON CO.  
Limited  
Peterborough, Ont.



### HERDSMAN

Accustomed to Holsteins; must be experienced in test work and understand feeding. Apply

JOSEPH KILGOUR  
Sunnybrook Farms, North Toronto

### 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.

### Gossip.

#### Glenwood View Sale.

Breeders of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle and milk producers who attend the dispersal sale of dairy cattle, to be held at Glenwood View Stock Farm, Greenville, Ontario, on Tuesday, August 19, at one p.m. old time, will, we feel sure, come away after having spent a profitable day. F. H. Medwin, proprietor of Glenwood View Stock Farm, and owner of 35 of the 46 head to be sold, has been forced by circumstances to entirely dispose of his excellent herd of cows. Mr. Medwin has purchased a large acreage of land on Manitoulin Island, and as this land is quite heavily wooded his attention will be fully occupied next winter in clearing it of timber so that he can engage in ranching, for which the land was purchased. Unwilling to trust his good herd in the hands of others, while absent from his present farm at Greenville, he has decided to dispose of them entirely. Prominent among the pure-bred Ayrshires to be sold is Sensation, a splendid-bodied cow out of Louise 3rd, whose record in R.O.P. as a mature cow of 12,696 lbs. milk and 506 lbs. butter-fat is some indication of the milking qualities that are behind Sensation. Sensation herself has an R.O.P. record at two years of 8,306 lbs. milk and 380 lbs. butter-fat, with an average test of 4.57 per cent. She was bred June 10 to Orkney Grandmaster, the present herd sire. Snowflake of Glenwood has a four-year-old record of 12,561 lbs. milk, 533 lbs. butter-fat, with an average test of 4.24 per cent., and at the time "The Farmer's Advocate" representative looked over these cattle Mr. Medwin informed us that had the last record of this cow as a four-year-old been forwarded to the Federal Department of Agriculture in time she would have been the silver cup winner in her class for the year 1915. She is a granddaughter of Snowflake, that had 12,616 lbs. milk and 557 lbs. butter-fat. Pansy of Glenwood is a daughter of Sensation, and a half-sister of Snowflake of Glenwood. She is a very typey cow, sired by Springhill Taxmaster, a well-known bull out of imported sire and dam. Snowflake 1st of Glenwood is another of the pure-bred Ayrshires worth noting. She is a daughter

of Snowflake of Glenwood, and by Beaver Meadow Guarantee. This bull was the first herd sire used by Mr. Medwin, and is a son of the two-year-old silver cup winner of 1915, and a grandson of Daisy of Ferndale, the silver cup winner in the mature class for the same year. It is well worthy of note that Daisy of Ferndale has a cumulative three-years' record of 58,072 lbs. milk and 2,276 lbs. butter-fat. Lady of Glenwood and Streetsville Annie Laurie 2nd are also among the top-notchers in the herd, while Annie Laurie of Glenwood, a four-year-old cow, and Annie Laurie 1st of Glenwood, a three-year-old, will make desirable purchases. Both are sired by Beaver Meadow Guarantee, as is also Rose of Glenwood, a six-months-old calf. The herd sire, Orkney Grandmaster, will go with the rest of the cattle. Being three years old, he is a well-developed, masculine and exceedingly typey bull. He was bred by Harmon MacPherson, from an 11,000-lb. three-year-old dam, and should make a good buy for someone, especially as he has been proven to be sure and valuable as a breeder. Less than two weeks ago every animal in the herd was tested for tuberculosis by a Government veterinarian, and not a single re-actor was to be found. This is certainly a strong testimony either of the character of the animals themselves, or of the care which they have received. A tuberculin-test certificate will go with each animal on the day of the sale. It is worth noting here too, that the foundation stock of this herd was purchased from the late James MacCormack, Rockton, showing that excellent breeding is behind these animals. The farm is situated three and a half miles north of the Grand Trunk station at Dundas, on Lot 9, Concession 3, of the Township of West Flamboro. All Grand Trunk trains will be met on the morning of the sale, as well as all electric cars running from Hamilton and Dundas, and arriving between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. old time. Lunch will be served to anyone coming from a distance. Catalogues are now ready for distribution, and Mr. Medwin will be glad to send copies to anyone interested. Breeders should turn to the full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue and study it

### WOODSTOCK COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1857

Arts and Science Matriculation, Normal Entrance Courses, Commercial Graduation with Diploma. Practical courses including Manual Training for returned soldiers and students who do not intend to pursue university work.

It is the aim of this institution to create an environment through which a boy may move to manhood with normal development in mind, body and spirit. Personal attention by the teaching staff, supervision of athletic activity by a trained instructor, a fully equipped gymnasium, a spacious swimming pool, a campus second to none in Canada, pleasant dormitories, regular religious services; these serve to bring out the best in the growing youth.

Fall Term Opens Wed., Sept. 10th. Write for Calendar. Thomas Wearing, M. A. Ph. D. Woodstock College. Woodstock, Ontario.

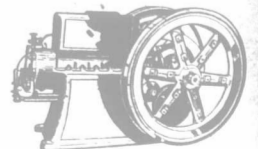
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YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS  
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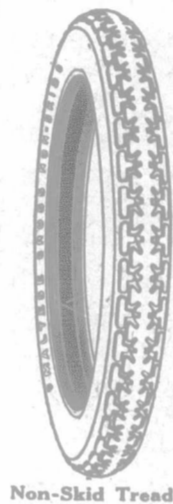
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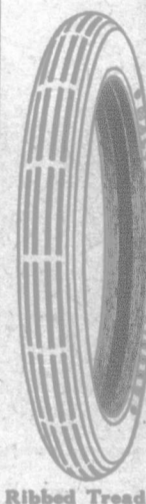
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### The Cause of Strikes.

FROM THE "NEW STATESMAN," LONDON, ENGLAND.

There are few signs in the world at present of the coming of that "brotherhood of the classes" which some prophets foretold as the result of the war for democracy. From almost every country comes news of labor unrest on a large scale, and from most countries of serious strikes often developing into civil disturbances. It is, of course, easy to exaggerate the significance of such movements, whose precise importance the continued activity of the various censorships makes it very difficult to ascertain. But enough reliable information comes through to make it certain that revolution is at least a possibility in certain of the most important Allied countries.

As we write, it is by no means certain how the French and Italian strike movements will develop. It is clear that the immediate causes of the various stoppages both in Paris and in the provinces are almost purely economic; but it is equally clear that the undercurrent of political unrest is exceedingly strong, and that the movement of events may easily transform the strikes from economic into political phenomena. At present, the "Confederation Generale du Travail" is holding its hand; but if it joins in and declares a political general strike it is impossible to say where the trouble will end. In Italy, the political character of the strikes, especially among the seamen, appears more plainly on the surface, and the refusal of certain crews to sail with

munitions intended for Russia is obviously an event of first-class significance. But, even in Italy, it would be difficult to say whether political or economic causes play the greater part in the unrest. In Canada and the United States the origin of most of the trouble was certainly economic, and the character of the Winnipeg movement only shows how far in these days a purely economic strike is likely to carry the participants.

The plain fact is that all over Europe, and to an increasing extent in America also, the armies are mobilizing for something like a class war. Economic movements have a rapidly growing tendency to become political, not only because the workers possess a greatly increased power and are far more conscious of it, but also because their economic claims are animated by a steadily deepening hostility to the whole capitalist order of society. Not only do the workers feel stronger, they have also a growing feeling that capitalism is insecure. The greatest barrier to labor unrest before the war was the widespread conviction that capitalism was inevitable—that it had been in possession ever since the workers could remember, and that there were no signs that it was likely to come to an end. To-day the world, and the workers perhaps most of all, has lost the feeling of certainty about anything. We have come through such changes already that no change for better or worse now seems altogether impossible. Empires, apparently strong and impregnable, have perished almost in a night; new nations have arisen; two great countries are actually governed by extreme Socialists and several others by Socialists of a milder type. After the fall of the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns and the Romanoffs, after the coming of Soviet Russia and of Soviet Hungary, who, whatever his attitude towards these things, will dare to affirm that revolutionary social changes are impossible in his own country? Who

will hold an untarnished faith in the permanence and inviolability of the old order?

In this country, we have so far been less affected than any Continental people by the prevailing unrest. But here, too, the same forces are at work. More than six months after the termination of hostilities, how different is our economic situation from that which was foreshadowed by the optimists who told us of the blessings of "reconstruction." We, too, are a prey to insecurity; we, too, are grown more tolerant of daring adventures and more credulous of Utopian speculations. Our manufacturers and traders, however grandiose the plans which they lay for the future, lack confidence. They know not what the morrow may bring forth, either at home or abroad. Accordingly, they tend to put off till tomorrow what they would do to-day if they felt secure, with the result that unemployment remains a problem and, in the absence of production, prices continue to rise. The workman, for his part, is equally uncertain of the future, and therefore, as well as because he feels stronger in his organization, more ready to take the risks and more disposed to listen to the advocacy of a new social order. It is, however, true that in this country we are only at the beginning of a process which has gone much further on the continent of Europe. There, the dissolution of the old order is manifestly in progress; here, the dissolution is only vaguely present so far in men's minds and has not yet seriously affected their every-day actions.

The fundamental causes of the world-wide unrest are mainly economic. Some peculiarly bad clause in the Peace Treaty, some blunder of the politicians, some manifestation of militarist reaction, may prove to be the spark which will set the world ablaze. But the fundamental cause of the conflagration will lie deep down in the economic system. The

workers of France or Italy or Great Britain will rise in revolt not really because injustice is being done to the workers of Germany or Hungary or Russia, but because in every country it is becoming increasingly difficult, as the Coal Commission has abundantly shown, for the workers to live any longer under an economic system devoted primarily to the making of profit. This is not to say that a majority, or anything like a majority, is consciously demanding the overthrow of the capitalist system. Socialism of any constructive sort remains, probably in every country, the creed of a minority. But even the majority which has not attempted to formulate a constructive opinion has changed. The pre-war industrial system rested upon the general acquiescence of the workers in the subordination of their personality to the needs of industry as interpreted by capitalists and employers. It was possible only because it was able to treat Labor as a thing instead of a number of persons, and because Labor, though it kicked occasionally, as a rule acquiesced in that treatment. To-day, nearly everyone has a higher conceit of himself than he had before. Nearly everyone makes not only higher material claims, which are hard enough for capitalism to satisfy, but also higher human claims, which it has no means at all of satisfying, and which most of its protagonists do not even attempt to understand. We are face to face with the fact that the war has taught the workers in almost every country to assert their human claims by putting forth the vast economic strength which hitherto they have not known how to use.

To-day, men are refusing any longer to believe that they were made for industry, and are asserting vehemently that industry was made for all men, and must adjust itself to, and comply with, human needs. That is the real meaning of the world-wide unrest, the real moral

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"Going Trip West"—\$12 to WINNIPEG.

½ cent per mile Winnipeg to destination.

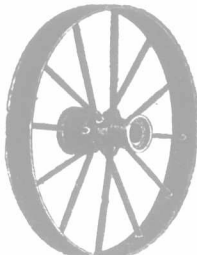
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August 12, and August 19.	From stations in Ontario, Smith's Falls to and including Toronto on Lake Ontario Shore Line and Havelock-Peterboro' Line. From stations Kingston to Renfrew Junction, inclusive. From stations on Toronto-Sudbury direct line. From stations Bethany Junction to Port McNicoll and Burketon to Bobcaygeon, inclusive.
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1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm  
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.  
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Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef cattle and show and field sheep are specialties. You can buy imported stock through us cheaper than in any other way, and we hope to get your enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now the war is over.

**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**  
ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES

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

Shorthorns and Leicesters 1919  
Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R. R. No. 1.

of the repeated strikes, from whatever immediate causes they may spring.

The question, then, for statesmen in all countries is whether the economic and social system can transform itself so as to comply with the new human standards of value by which it is being judged. If it cannot, it will go to pieces, not perhaps this year, but next year or the year after, or at least within the next decade. Many people see that this is true of a large part of Europe, and yet believe that this country is somewhat mysteriously immune from the coming epidemic of social and industrial revolution. There could be no greater mistake. What is true of Europe is true of us; and it is certain that we must either undertake the complete overhauling of our industrial system or else plunge slowly after our neighbors into a chaos out of which a better order may arise, but which will certainly first cause untold suffering in every class.

"It may be we shall rise the last as Frenchmen rose the first, Our wrath come after Russia's wrath, and our wrath be the worst."

If we are to escape such an ending to our knight-errantry on behalf of world democracy, we shall do well to set our house in order. But where and how are we to make a beginning? The system of private profit has us, like our neighbor nations, in its toils. Our Ministers of State are still declaring that they desire to see high profits, because high profits are essential to the rapid and successful development of industry. Our employers have still no suggestion for a remedy for social ills beyond a reiteration of the demand for increased production. Yet surely it is obvious to anyone who looks with half an eye at the industrial situation that the problem of production is only part of a general psychological problem, and that there can be no solution of it, and no creation of industrial efficiency, unless the idea of production is related to the idea of service. If we want efficiency, we must persuade the workers that it is worth while, and their bounden duty, to do their best; but this we cannot do while we still ask them to work under a system which, from any moral standpoint, is utterly indefensible. The only appeal which can restore the world to good order is a moral appeal; and such an appeal, under present conditions, we simply have not the right to make. It is true that our position is in this respect certainly, no worse than that of other nations; but it is a scant consolation if we must all perish together for our sins.

There is no need to take a sensational view in order to emphasize the gravity of the strikers which are now epidemic in every industrial country. The chances are that neither in France nor in Italy will the present movements take a definitely revolutionary turn. They may even begin to blow over before this article appears. But that does not make them any the less serious; for they are manifestations of a general sense of insecurity and dissatisfaction which is everywhere and every day growing stronger and more insistent. It is out of economic movements that, under present conditions, political movements are almost bound to proceed; and, even if the present troubles blow over, we can be sure that others will follow unless the root evils which create them are removed. Yet where in Europe to-day, if we except without judging the Soviet countries, is the Government with either the courage or the power to tackle one of these root evils? Can we be surprised if we drift ever faster towards the rapids?

**Spellbound.**

"Spell your name!" said the court clerk sharply.

The witness began: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double —"

"Wait!" ordered the clerk; "begin again."

The witness replied: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O —"

"Your Honor," roared the clerk, "I beg that this man be committed for contempt of court!"

"What is your name?" asked the judge.

"My name, your honor, is Ottiwell Wood, and I spell it O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O, D."—Exchange.

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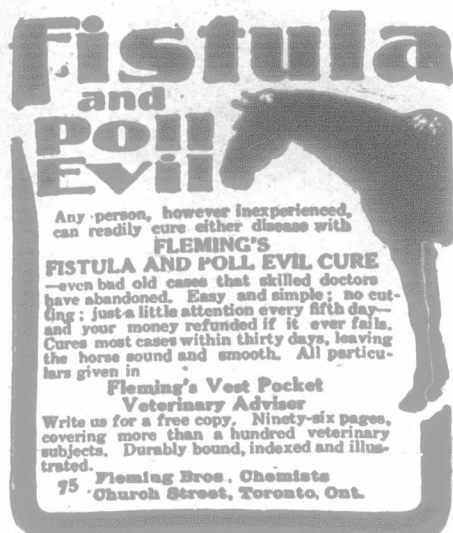
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The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.  
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**Kennelworth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

**Aberdeen-Angus**—Several young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by "Middlebrook Abbot 2nd" (1st prize in class at Toronto and Ottawa, 1915). Apply to A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**  
Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.  
THOS. B. BROADFOOT - FERGUS, ONT.

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**Good Shorthorn Bull**

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

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Maple Shade Farm      Brooklin, Ont.

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

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8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 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.  
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## Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

### Fatality in Pig.

Pigs 3 months old have been on pasture and fed whey, barley and buckwheat. They lose appetite, gradually fail for about 11 days and then die. I have lost 4 lately. Give cure for appetite.  
G. I. B.

Ans.—This is due to constipation, probably caused by too much buckwheat. Purge all that are left with 1 oz. Epsom salt to each. If this does not act in 18 hours repeat the dose. Get the barley ground and cease feeding buckwheat. Feed on milk or whey, middlings, a little chopped grain, and allow daily run on grass. To improve appetite mix equal parts powdered gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, and give a teaspoonful for two pigs 2 or 3 times daily.  
V.

### Fatality in Calf.

A 5-months-old calf had been in small field and fed whole oats and water 3 times daily. It was turned out on pasture with other cattle two weeks ago. On Saturday evening it was playing, and on Sunday evening we found it dead, lying on right side badly bloated, and bloody fluid issuing from nose and rectum.  
F. B.

Ans.—The post-mortem symptoms indicate anthrax, but it is possible the symptoms might be caused by indigestion or constipation. It would have been well to have burned the body or buried it deep, covered with quick lime and then earth. If there has been no anthrax in the section it is probable the trouble was not that. It would have required a bacteriological examination of the blood to determine whether or not it was anthrax. If you have any further trouble it will be wise to get your veterinarian to investigate.  
V.

### Blood in Teats.

Pregnant heifer within 3 weeks of full term has blood in her teats.

1. Is this a common occurrence?
2. What causes it?
3. What is the remedy?      E. D. S.

Ans.—1. It cannot be called a "common occurrence", but is sometimes noticed, and probably is present in cases where it is not noticed.

2. It is due to rupture of some small blood vessels in teats or udder, or to direct injury to the teats or udder.

3. If the teats and udder are not inflamed it will be wise to leave alone until she calves. If there be inflammatory action the bloody material should be gently pressed out of the teats twice daily, and if inflammation be acute bathe the teats and udder frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with hot camphorated oil. If no inflammatory action be present the bathing of the udder with cold water will tend to check the escape of blood from the vessels, but unless really necessary leave her alone until after parturition and it is probable the milk will be normal in a few days.      V.

### Fatality in Heifers.

I turned my young heifers out on pasture in June. They were in good condition. Two weeks later one was found dead, and another one acting in a peculiar manner. She held her head high, going around and around, apparently blind, fall down and lie for a minute or two, then rise and repeat the performance. She was dead the next morning. Another acted in somewhat the same way. We took her to the barn and dosed her with salts and turpentine and she has apparently recovered but is very thin. Is this contagious?      W. W.

Ans.—The conditions indicate that there is some material in the pasture that effects the brain, probably some indigestible matter that effects the brain out of sympathy with the digestive organ. The fact that the one that was treated recovered suggests that the original trouble is in the stomach or intestines and that a purgative administered in the early stages will effect a cure. A personal examination by a veterinarian, and especially a post-mortem would probably reveal the exact nature of the trouble, and probably locate the cause. It will be well to keep the cattle off this pasture until some light be thrown on the cause and nature of the trouble. No doubt the trouble is due to local cause, hence not contagious.      V.

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Young stock of best breeding always ready for sale. For information write any of the members or the Secretary. On the 12th day of Dec. these members will sell at Guelph the greatest bunch of Herefords ever put through an auction ring in Ontario.  
JAMES PAGE, Secretary      Wallacetown, Ontario

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<b>Imp. Collynie Ringleader</b> (Bred by Wm. Duthie)	<b>Imp. Clipper Prince</b> (Bred by Geo. Campbell)	<b>Imp. Orange Lord</b> (Bred by Geo. Anderson)
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We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.  
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## The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE

Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

J. A. WATT      Elora, Ontario

## SHORTHORNS, CLYDES

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

## WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1885—FLOCK 1888

The great show and breeding bull, Browndale=80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

## SOUTHVIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Bulls all sold, but can spare a carload of females, mostly heifers. Yorkshire pigs, either sex; true to type and breeding.

C. J. STOCK      (R.R. Station, Tavistock, one mile)      R.R. 6, Woodstock, Ontario

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

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

## 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

## GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Six-year-old Cotswold 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. One dark red bull eleven months old, and several from six to seven months old, priced for quick sale. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride =96385= Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr.  
KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

## Shorthorn Bulls and Females

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

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

## WALNUT GROVE SHOW HERD FOR SALE

See us at Toronto and other shows about your next herd sire or female for show or foundation purposes.

Long-distance 'phone.      D. BROWN & SONS, Shelden, Ontario

## SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see them

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

## PINEHURST R.O.P. SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion" =106945= At present we have two good dual-purpose cows priced to sell, both roan in color; one is four and the other five years old. All enquires gladly answered, and visitors are welcome at any time.

G. W. CARTER      (Pinehurst Farm)      Ilderton, Ont.

## 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 sows 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.



**THE BEST LINIMENT**

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's  
Caustic Balsam**

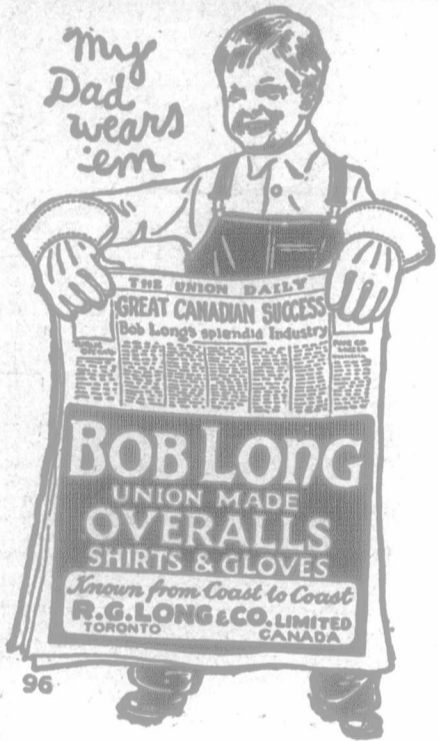
IT HAS NO EQUAL

**For** — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Scalds, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Chancres, Boils, Corns and Bunions. **CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.**

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure every old or chronic ailment and it can be used on any case that requires an external application with perfect safety.

**A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.**

**REMOVED THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES**  
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."  
Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet B.  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.**



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Isolation Hospital, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London," or "T. B. Pavilion, Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London," etc., as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, August 15, 1919, for the construction of an Isolation Hospital, T. B. Pavilion, Recreation Building, Storage, Garage, etc., at Westminster Psychopathic Hospital, London, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Superintendent of Construction, Westminster Military Hospital, London, Ont., the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F", Toronto, Ont., and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Montreal, P. Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, July 26, 1919.

**How to Run a Tractor**

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

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

Please mention Advocate

**Combatting The Tobacco Horn Worm.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In view of the appearance in large numbers of various other insects, this season, which have caused the tobacco grower considerable loss and trouble he may safely expect large numbers of tobacco horn worms to contend with, and should equip himself early for combatting this pest. In the past, the method most frequently resorted to was picking them off by hand. However, this is a very expensive method and not a very efficient one; for often numerous small worms and eggs are left which do an enormous amount of damage to the leaves before being removed.

Spraying tobacco with either arsenate of lead or Paris green is the most effective and economical method for controlling the horn worm. By spraying not only are all worms then on the tobacco killed but also all that hatch within a week or ten days after spraying. For this purpose arsenate of lead has been found to be superior to Paris green in that there is more danger of burning the tobacco with the Paris green. The latter washes off more readily and its period of effectiveness is shorter; and too, if it is necessary to spray several times, the Paris green seems to collect at the point where the leaf joins the stalk, killing the leaf tissue and either causing the leaves to drop off in the field or to break off more easily when harvesting.

Arsenate of lead may be used either in the form of a paste or of a powder, and may be applied either in solution or dusted on the tobacco. If used in the paste form about twice the quantity recommended for the powdered form should be used. Until the tobacco is about half grown spraying with a solution, consisting of six pounds of dry powdered arsenate of lead per 100 gallons of water, is most effective. The solution apparently covers the plant more completely and adheres to it longer than the powder. However, after the tobacco becomes larger the middle leaves so nearly cover the bottom leaves as to render the spray cart ineffective. Then it must be put on in the powdered form with a dust gun. For use in the dust gun the powdered form must be mixed with a carrier to enable the gun to distribute it evenly over the tobacco. Dry sifted wood ashes has been found to be the best carrier; however, if ashes can not be obtained, air-slaked lime may be used. The powder must be put on early in the morning while the dew is still on the tobacco and when there is very little wind. For tobacco nearing maturity, five pounds of arsenate of lead per acre (mixed with an equal weight of ashes, is required; for smaller tobacco three and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead per acre.

Since there are several forms of arsenate of lead, all of which are not suitable for spraying tobacco, the buyer should demand that form having not less than 30 per cent of arsenic oxide of which not more than one per cent is water soluble. Those forms having a lower percentage of arsenic oxide are too slow in their action; and those with much more than one per cent of water soluble arsenic oxide are liable to burn the tobacco.

Superintendent, D. D. Digges,  
Harrow Tobacco Station.

Jones had become rich over night on war profits, and it was with an exaggerated idea of his own importance that he stepped into an office one day and demanded to see the manager. "What is your business?" asked the very dainty girl who confronted him. "None of yours," snapped Jones; "I've got an important proposition to lay before the firm, and I don't want to talk to any fool woman." "You would rather talk to a gentleman?" asked the fool woman sweetly. "Certainly," growled Jones. "So would I," retorted the woman promptly, adding, "so you might send one to state your business to me. I am the manager."

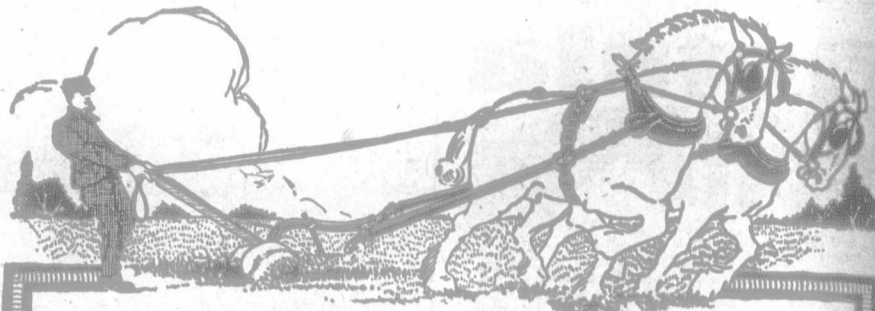
She was a young widow who had just remarried, and hubby number two was causing her much anxiety.

"I cannot understand why my husband is so fastidious," she confessed to a friend. "He scarcely eats anything. Now, my first husband, who died, used to eat everything that I cooked for him."

"Did you tell your present husband that?" queried the friend.

"Oh, yes! Of course. Why?"

"Well, perhaps that's the reason."



**Special Values in Imperial Brand Harness**

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Our No. 426 Special Team Harness is made for heavy farm work. This is a favorite all over Canada. If your dealer does not carry it he can get it for you, so you can see it before you buy it, or you can write us.

**No. 426** Superior Quality Farm or Waggon Harness. Blind bridles with side check. Lines 1 in. High top hames with hame tugs to buckle. Breast straps and Martingale. Traces with iron cockeye on end. Pads with hook and terrets. Backstrap with trace carriers on top and folded crupper dock. Traces 1 1/2 in. and balance in proportion. XC or Jap. mounting. Price (less Collars) **\$60.35**

**No. 640** Standard Grade Farm Harness. Blind bridles with side check. Lines 1 in. High top hames. Traces steel chain leather covered. Breast straps and Martingales. Pads with hook and terrets. Backstraps with trace carriers rivetted on top. XC or Jap. Mounted. Price (less Collars) **\$40.35**

**No. 424** Standard Grade Farm or Waggon Harness. Blind bridles with side check. Lines 1 in. High top hames with hame tugs to buckle. Traces with iron cockeye on end. Breast straps and Martingale. Pads with hook and terrets. Back strap with trace carrier on top and folded crupper dock. Traces 1 1/2 in. and balance in proportion. XC or Jap. Mounted. Price (less Collars) **\$52.80**

Our booklet "How Harness is Made" mailed FREE on request.

**SAMUEL TREES & CO., LTD.**

48 Wellington Street East, Toronto

312 Ross Ave., Winnipeg

**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 Pietertje) 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.

**Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians**

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

**GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.**

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville.

Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

**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.

**Montrose Holstein - Friesian Farms**

THE HOME OF 20,000-LB. COWS

Write us about our herd of 20,000-lb. R.O.P. producers. Every one is a choice individual—the breeding is choice, and they are rearing their offspring under choice, but normal, conditions. We have young bulls for sale. VISITORS WELCOME.

R. J. GRAHAM, Montrose House Farms

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

**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 dam average 34.36 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 135.07 lbs. of butter in 30 days and 111 lbs. of milk in 1 day. If you want bulls of this breeding I can save you money.

D. B. TRACY

HAMILTON HOUSE  
HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

Cobourg, Ontario.

**Silver Stream Holsteins—Choice Bulls**—We have six from 7 to 14 months old, sired by King average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and by King Lyons! Hengerveld, 5 nearest dams average 31.31, and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. If interested, write for particulars and prices, or better come and see them.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, 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

**Cedar Dale Farm** —The Home of \$15,000 Sire—Lakeview Johanna Lestrange, the \$15,000 son of the 38.06-lb. Lakeview Lestrange, is our present herd sire. We have young bulls sired by him and females bred to him—at right prices. Also have bulls of serviceable age by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker Korndyke, son of King Segis Walker.

A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holstein Farms, one mile from C.N.R. Station, ORONO ONT

**A Bull Calf**

born January 14th, sired by Hillcrest Rawwerd Vale and by the same dam as Lulu Pauline, the 23-lb. jr. 4 year old. A beauty. Will sell cheap for the next 30 days. W. FRED FALLIS, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

**Holstein Bulls**

—A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.

R. M. HOLTBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

**6 BULLS BY KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE** Brother to the \$50,000 bull. Three of these are ready for service and all are show calves. Write us also for females. We are pricing a number of heifers, bred to our own herd sire, Sylvius Walker Raymondale, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. We now have bull calves a few months old by this sire. Let us know your wants. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G. T. R. Port Perry, Ont. R. R. No. 4.



# Dispersal Sale of Dairy Cattle

GLENWOOD VIEW STOCK FARM, GREENSVILLE, ONT.

Tuesday, August 19, 1919, at 1 p.m. Old Time

**SNOWFLAKE OF GLENWOOD**  
—43649—  
R.O.P. AT 4 YEARS.

Milk.....12,561 pounds  
Butter-fat..... 533 pounds  
Average test..... 4.24%

Had her last record been forwarded to the Federal Department at Ottawa in time this cow would have been the silver cup winner in the 4-year-old class for 1915. Her grandam is Snowflake, with 12,616 pounds milk and 557 pounds butter-fat.

**SENSATION —42785—**  
R.O.P. AT 2 YEARS.

Milk..... 8,306 pounds  
Butter-fat..... 380 pounds  
Average test..... 4.57 pounds

This splendid cow is out of Louise 3rd, with a mature record in R.O.P. of 12,696 pounds milk and 506 pounds butter-fat. Louise 3rd is a half-sister to Dairy Maid. Sensation was bred June 10 to Orkney Grandmaster, our present herd sire, that won second prize as a yearling in 1916 at the Guelph Winter Fair.



Sensation —42785—

**LADY OF GLENWOOD**

This three-year-old cow is sired by Orkney Taxmaster —48685— and is out of Louise 3rd, milk 12,696 pounds and butter-fat 506 pounds in 365 days when mature. Orkney Taxmaster is by Springhill Taxmaster —33397— and out of White Floss of Orkney by Prince Robert of Glenora.

**STREETSVILLE ANNIE LAURIE 2nd**  
—42419—

This daughter of White Star, calved May 30, 1913. Her dam is Scottie's Annie Laurie, and her maternal grandam is Annie Laurie 2nd, with a mature R.O.P. performance of 15,134 pounds milk and 598 pounds butter-fat.

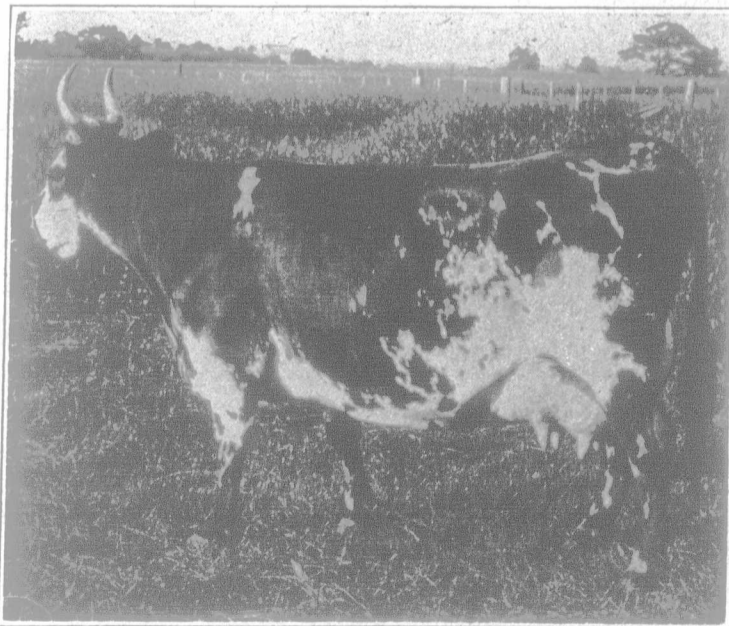
## 14 Pure-bred Ayrshires; 4 Pure-bred Holsteins; 28 High Grade Dairy Cows

The pure-bred Ayrshires are from foundation stock purchased from the well-known herd of the late James MacCormack, Rockton. Excellent breeding is behind these animals. Of the four pure-bred Holsteins, Lady Korndyke Mercedes is out of Lady Soldene Mercedes, daughter of a 20,000-pound cow. Cloverleaf Francy, a splendid individual, is out of Cloverleaf Korndyke Susie, with better than 18,000 pounds in ten months. Francy of Glenwood is a five-months calf out of Cloverleaf Francy and by Jennie's Prince. This bull is out of Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, with 33.01 pounds butter in seven days as a mature cow, and a yearly two-year-old record of 832.90 pounds butter. Both Lady Korndyke Mercedes and Cloverleaf Francy are again bred to Jennie's Prince.

**Every individual offered has just been Tuberculin Tested. No Reactors.**

**PANSY OF GLENWOOD**

This is a milky daughter of Sensation (that has 8,306 pounds milk and 380 pounds butter-fat as a two-year-old). Her half-sister, Snowflake of Glenwood, has 12,561 pounds milk and 533 pounds butter-fat, with an average test of 4.24 per cent. at four years, while her grandam Louise 3rd, has over 12,696 pounds milk as a mature cow. Pansy of Glenwood is sired by Springhill Taxmaster, a bull out of imported sire and dam.



Louise 3rd —28167—

**SNOWFLAKE 1st OF GLENWOOD**

Here is a daughter of Snowflake of Glenwood (milk 12,561 pounds, butter-fat 533 pounds) by Beaver Meadow Guarantee, son of the two-year-old silver cup winner in 1915, and grandson of the mature silver cup winner of the same year. The latter cow, Daisy of Ferndale, has a cumulative three-years' record of 58,072 pounds milk and 2,276 pounds butter-fat.

**HERD SIRES USED  
BEAVER MEADOW GUARANTEE**  
—44425—

This bull was by Springburn Hopeful Hugo, and out of Primrose of Beaver Meadow, silver cup winner as a two-year-old in 1915 with 12,150 pounds milk and 463 pounds butter-fat. Her dam was Daisy of Ferndale —26735—, silver cup winner in the mature class in 1915 with 14,530 pounds milk and 521 pounds butter-fat in 304 days. Four daughters of Beaver Meadow Guarantee are to be sold.

**ORKNEY GRANDMASTER —52457—**

The present herd sire and bred by Harmon MacPherson, Norwich, Ont. He is a strong, masculine and typey bull by Mac of Orkney —52456— and out of Brighton Brae Blossom 4th —44869—, with 11,140 pounds milk and 394 pounds butter-fat as a three-year-old. His paternal grandam is Primrose of Orkney 2nd, with 8,541 pounds milk and 367 pounds butter-fat as a two-year-old. This bull will be sold.

Glenwood View Stock Farm is located north of Dundas in Wentworth County. It is 3 1/2 miles from the G. T. R. station at Dundas, and situated on Lot 9, Concession 3 of the Township of West Flamboro. All G. T. R. trains will be met on the morning of the sale, and buyers will be transferred to towns again at night. Electric cars run every hour from Hamilton to Dundas on the Hamilton and Dundas Electric Railway, and autos will meet these cars from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. old time. Get off at the **Hat Street Station**. Parties wishing to send mailed bids should send them to S. Hughes, Manager Royal Bank, Dundas, Ont. **Terms:** Cash with six months credit on approved paper at 7 per cent. We cordially invite you to be with us on the day of the sale. Lunch will be served to those from a distance.

**Auctioneers**

**Frank Smith & Sons, Waterdown, Ont.**

**Proprietor**

**F. H. MEDWIN, Greensville, Ont.**

**A Tuberculin Test Certificate goes with each animal. Write now for a catalogue**

(Mention "The Farmer's Advocate")



**and Harness**

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y farm work. This  
not carry it he can  
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bridles with side check.  
ckle. Breast straps and  
and terreta. Backstrap  
in. and bal- \$60.35  
side check. Lines 1 in.  
red. Breast straps and  
ace carriers \$40.35  
bridles with side check.  
ckle. Traces with iron  
and terreta. Back strap  
n. and bal- \$52.80  
on request.

TD.  
Ave., Winnipeg

**Friesians**

of our present sire, Pontiac  
sons of our former sire,  
and all are from good  
anywhere else on  
Write to-day.

OND, Owner  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal.

**Friesians**

Senior and junior sires, King  
record dams.  
ams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to

**rkson, Ont.**

ronto and Hamilton Highway

**on, Ontario**

Spofford—a splendid  
reasonable Apply to

**an Farms**

choice individual—the breed  
at normal conditions.  
OME.  
LEVILLE, ONTARIO

**pounds Milk**

dam of my last bull of  
Also have a month old bull  
os. of butter in 30 days and  
ou money.

**bourg, Ontario.**

14 months old, sired by King  
ords of his six nearest dams  
earest dams average 31.31.  
If interested, write for par-

R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

**EINS**

These are priced right.  
2, Ingersoll, Ontario

anna Lestrage, the \$15,000  
present herd sire. We have  
ave bulls of serviceable age  
Walker.  
R. Station, ORONO ONT

14 th, sired by Hillcreat  
d by the same dam as Lulu  
r. 4 year old. A beauty.  
t the next 30 days.  
ALLIS, MILLBROOK.

a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a  
by "Ormsby Jane Burke"  
grandsons of the 46-lb.  
Also females.  
4, Port Perry, Ont.

CATE  
are show calves. Write us  
sire, Sylvius Walker Ray-  
lves a few months old by  
chester Station, G. T. R.



### The Fire-proof permanent roof is the cheapest

A FIRE can wipe out the savings of a lifetime, and human life as well. But lightning or fire cannot harm the building that is roofed with "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles and sided with "Metallic" Siding.

Why risk your family's safety, or your buildings and belongings when the cost of a permanent, fireproof, "Metallic" roof and wall is little or no more than for inflammable kinds.

Before you build or repair write us for free booklet and information. We can show you real economy in many ways, including lower insurance rates.

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**Metallic Roofing Co. Limited**  
Toronto  
Winnipeg

"EASTLAKE" GALVANIZED SHINGLE

Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Roaches, Mosquitoes, etc.  
all killed by  
**KEATING'S**

#### 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.**

**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.**

**Choice Offerings in Ayrshires** AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. **JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario.**

JUST **JERSEYS**  
*Baldwins*  
REGISTERED  
COATICOOK, QUE.

FOR SALE:

#### Registered Jersey Bull

Age 2 years. Anyone wanting a first-class bull should not fail to see this animal. Price reasonable. Apply

**E. DIX, Grove Farm R.R. No. 3 Brantford, Ontario**

#### 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 mill. We breed and have in service the two grand champion Berkshires. If you need a sire for improvement write us for literature, description and prices.

**HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.**

#### Prices and Control in Agricultural Industry.

Price is a fetish that we all worship. Of course there is price and prices, but the question of price enters into all of our business activities, and in general we speak of price as though it was the only factor worth considering, the one "Open Sesame" to business or commercial success.

The farmer who has a bunch of steers or hogs fattening, contemplates the things he will be able to do with the money he gets from the sale of those steers or hogs when they have been placed on the market and in almost every case he will be able to do what he wants to do, if he gets what he thinks is a good price.

Our good wives worship at the same shrine. The flock of chickens or turkeys are watched through anxious months with the hope that their sale, if they sell for a good price, will secure some little comfort for the person or home.

A study of this question of price reveals some paradoxical situations. Mrs. Farmer in the spring time finds she has a large surplus of eggs on hand, and as necessity of one kind and another compels, she takes them into town to sell. She finds that her neighbors are in the same fix to a greater or lesser degree, with the consequence that she has to sell at a low price and returns home disappointed and discouraged.

Mrs. Consumer, on the other hand, has gone to the market to buy eggs. Having secured the eggs at a low price she calls on her neighbor and informs her of the low price of eggs and is congratulated on her marketing success, the good lady goes home to her family with a feeling of elation and encouragement.

One of the great laws of the universe is "Change," and the egg market is obedient to this great natural law. In the fall of the year Mrs. Farmer again finds herself possessed of a few dozen eggs of the "new laid" variety, and again repairs to the town market to dispose of same. Mrs. Consumer is in the market for eggs but conditions have changed. Eggs are at a "high price" now, and "necessity," which knows no law and is no respecter of persons, compels one good lady to buy in the fall, as it compelled the other good lady to sell in the spring, with the result that the sentiments in regard to the transaction have changed too. Disappointment and discouragement take the place of elation and encouragement. Somewhere between the two good ladies must and can be found the spot where mutual satisfaction is possible.

One of the complaints farmers have made is, that when they take their produce to market the man who buys the produce fixes the price. On the other hand the man he buys any of his supplies from fixes the price too. That this state of affairs is wrong there can be no question, but who is responsible? If I sell the bunch of steers or hogs to the dealer or packer, do I not sell him the right to determine what he shall receive for the product of those steers or hogs when he placed product on the public market? What would any one of you gentlemen say to me if, having sold you a bunch of cattle and having received the price agreed, I should say "I am not going to allow you to sell these cattle above a certain price." A short crisp sentence of about three words would possibly be my answer.

At the Annual Meeting of our co-operative creamery at North Battleford last year, our president, Mr. Paynter in his address pointed out to the delegates that the manufacturer had completed "scientific production" when he placed his manufactures on the consumers' market. And it should be plain to us farmers, that this is the reason why he names the price. When we buy his goods and he has completed such a perfect organization that he can say to the dealer who sells his goods, "you shall not sell these goods below a stated price." I mention this to show the relation organization has to price.

So far I have mentioned three prices that enter into our business relations, they are: high price, low price and good price. There are two other prices that we will consider just briefly. They are the right price and the wrong price.

Did any of you ever get the wrong price for your product? Do not ask any more fool questions says someone. I have received the low price too often. Possibly, but that was not the question. The fact that you received the low price

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Let us look at the question from another angle. Did any of you by chance ever believe that you had received the wrong price for your product when you were paid the highest price for that product on the local market? When the high price paid us for our products at our local point means a lower price to some other producer at some other point, we may be very sure we have received the wrong price.

How are we to be sure that we will receive the right price for our products? We have seen that the man who controls the product, controls the price, and if we want to control the price of our products we must control those products until they reach the consumer. How? By organization. We have seen that the manufacturer by organization controls the price of his product all along the route, but the organization perfected by the manufacturer has been principally for his benefit. We must do better than that. We must get the consumers into our organization. They are equally interested with us in the price of our products, and when we have received the right price for those products, such price being based on a full consideration of all the factors entering into the cost of the production and distribution, any profit remaining should be returned to producers and consumers alike in proportion to the amount of business transacted by each. When that day has arrived and I start my carload of grain, or bunch of steers, or hogs along the route that separates me the producer, from the consumer, instead of the old anxious thoughts as to whether I will receive a good price for my products, a new thought will come into being. My partner, Mr. Consumer, is at the other end of the route, and by the time it sinks from my view it will be coming into his and he will see that it is not sent by devious routes to the market, which adds nothing but cost and no value to the product.

We have made a start in the direction indicated with our various co-operative organizations, but it is only a start. We are placing the foundation, and a very important part of the work it is for the superstructure can be no stronger than the foundation. So it behooves each one of us to give these matters the best thought of which we are capable, and if we do that a solution to the various economic problems with which we are confronted will be found. But we must approach the task with unselfish spirit. The old competitive idea must die and the new co-operative idea must take its place. To think that we can proceed on our way as producers without any or very little thought for those who consume our products, except to get the last cent we can for those products, is to commit commercial suicide. On the other hand it is our duty to see that by every legitimate means we get our full share of the proceeds of our labor, and we shall accomplish our end, not so much by seeking the highest possible price as by a firm determination to obtain the right price for all of our products.

GEO. PENSON,

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I would appreciate very much if you would give me information regarding loss of fence and crops by fire set by railway trains. A and B live on adjoining farms and both lost fence last summer and put in a claim for damages. They put in \$1.25 per rod. This was good fence and would have brought more money for fuel. Now the railway company offer them half. A has lost more fence and also C has some fence posts burnt off.

1. Is the railway responsible for damages in full?  
 2. What steps can the three parties take to collect the damages if the railway company does not send an inspector to make a settlement or make same by mail.

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.  
 Ans.—1. Yes, but action must be commenced, for the recovery of same, within one year next after the time when such damages were sustained, and not afterwards.  
 2. They should instruct a solicitor without further delay to attend to the matter for them.

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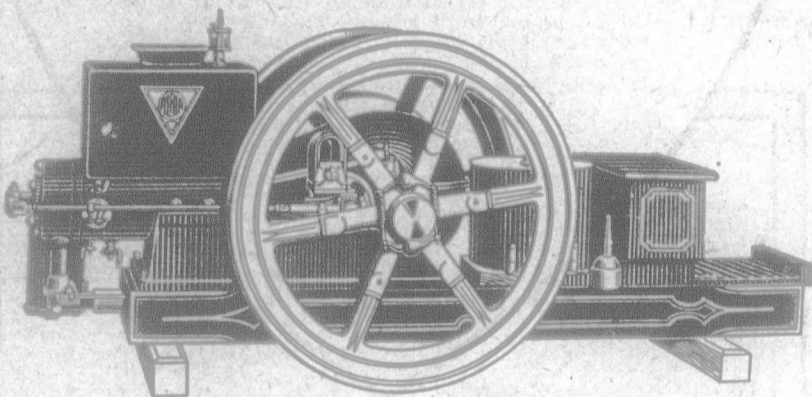
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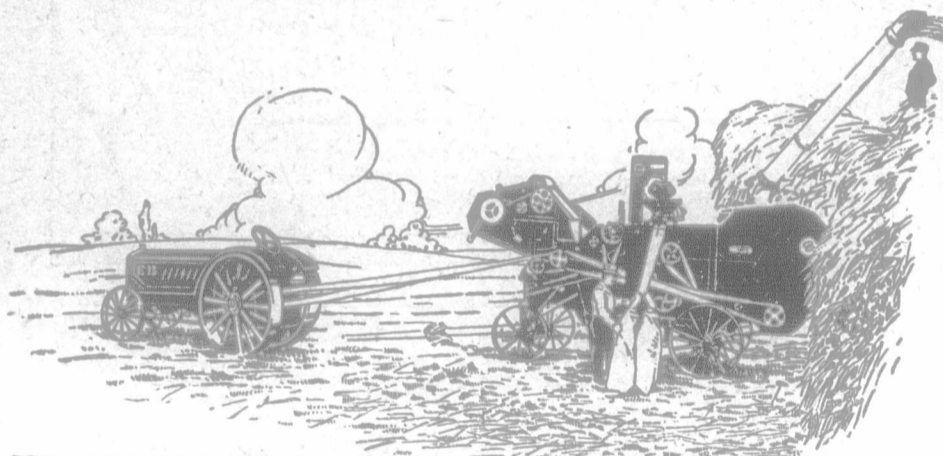


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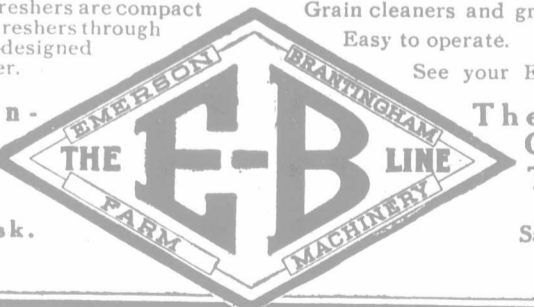
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## Our School Department.

### Ideas for the Fall Term.

It will not be long before school will be started again for the fall term: Teachers and pupils who are interested in the study of agriculture in public schools should begin now to plan work that will make the fall term interesting as well as profitable. It is nearly always a hardship for pupils if they are forced to maintain a steady grind day after day on a somewhat bare and uninteresting study laid down in the curricula of public schools. If subjects such as nature study and agriculture, which are after all very much alike so far as their study in public school is concerned, can be taken up in such a way as to prove of interest to both teacher and pupils and so as to serve as a relief from steady poring over books, they can be made very useful and will be welcomed by all concerned.

Some time ago the writer mentioned in an article for this Department some of his own experiences as a public school pupil in connection with nature study. A good many of the things mentioned in that article, such as the collection of weeds and weed seeds; the identification of birds, and studies in the fields at odd times can be continued during the fall term. There are, however, one or two things that were novel at that time, and so far as we know are still worth passing on. One idea which this teacher inaugurated in our school was a collection of the fruits and seeds of trees. From some place or other he secured a large-framed cabinet that could be hung up on the wall like a picture. This was divided up into small pigeonholes, perhaps two inches by four inches in size and three or four inches deep. During the fall the seeds of all kinds of trees growing locally were gathered, and these included walnuts, hickory nuts, the winged seeds of the maple, various types of cones belonging to the pines and other evergreens, and as many other tree seeds as could be secured. Each separate kind was placed in one of the small pigeonholes and labelled with the name of the tree from which the seed came. As the collection became more or less complete so far as local trees were concerned, a glass was put in the frame just as a glass is put in a picture, and the whole thing was hung on the wall on one side of the room so that the lettering and the seeds themselves were in plain view of the pupils. Here then was opportunity to study the seeds of common trees in the neighborhood, a very important item in nature study, and indirectly, important in the study of agriculture because, as nearly everyone knows, the kind of trees that grow in the neighborhood indicate more or less the climate and the quality of the soil.

Another splendid idea that is worth passing on, and which has a distinct bearing on training for citizenship and the teaching of Canada's boundless natural resources, was the building of a products map. A frame, possibly six feet by four feet, was made of fairly good light wood, and on to this was tacked a cover of white cotton cloth. On the white cloth was drawn a map of Canada as large as the frame would take, the outline being made with heavy black pencil and only the provinces and great lakes shown. The principal railway lines could be shown on such a map, and the principal cities in Canada, but as we remember the map referred to, these features of the geography of Canada were not shown. Farm products were gathered of every different kind, as well as samples of different kinds of fur and wood, likewise minerals. These small specimens were then pasted on to the map on those parts of Canada where they are produced in any quantity. For instance, Ontario was largely taken up with areas of the different grains, pictures of the different kinds of fruit and pictures of live stock of all kinds. In Northern Ontario, the picture of a pulp mill might be seen and close by a few spears of clover, or other grasses, glued to the cloth, because clover and grasses luxuriate in great

quantities in the cultivated areas of Northern Ontario. In the mining areas, small samples of lead or tin or zinc, or quartz rock, indicated the product of the mines, while in the lakes, pictures of different kinds of fish used in commerce were to be seen. In Quebec, agricultural products were again dominant, with ship building, manufactures of various kinds, and paper mills represented in suitable fashion. In the Maritime Provinces there were representations of the steel and coal industry, as well as fishing, while agriculture, of course, was again to be represented. In the Prairie Provinces, the southern and more settled portions—which at that time were comparatively small—were represented largely by grains of wheat glued to the cloth, in such a manner as to almost cover the cultivated area. Away to the north in the unexplored regions where the muskox and the reindeer, and all of the fur-bearing animals are to be found, small samples of the fur were secured from odds and ends,—perhaps from the shop of a fur dealer or the homes of the neighborhood,—and pasted in their proper places on the map. In the far West, in the great ranching district, this industry was suitably represented by illustrations of range cattle, and so on. British Columbia with its greatly diversified and abundant natural products was represented by mining, lumbering and fishing chiefly, with agriculture, principally ranching and fruit growing, in the more settled portions.

So much for the map of Canada itself. At both Vancouver and Halifax, as well as at Montreal and Quebec, which represent the principal ocean ports of Canada, ships were drawn, both pointing to and from the Canadian shore. On the outgoing ships were pasted products exported from Canada in that direction, and from that port. British Columbia, for instance, would export large quantities of lumber and canned goods, also fruit now, and many other products. Ships reaching Canada and finding port at Vancouver would come from New Zealand, Australia, China and Japan; bringing perhaps rice, wool, mutton, butter, and thousands of smaller items of foreign make. Ships leaving the Atlantic ports for England and continental countries would carry vast quantities of agricultural products, such as beef, butter, cheese, grain, eggs, etc. All these products would be represented by articles pasted to the outline of the ship, and written in some place might be the destination in general of ships going in that direction. From England, ships would come to Atlantic ports bringing great quantities of manufactured articles, and on these ships, too, should be represented the large numbers of pure-bred live stock that are brought across from the Mother Country. Probably no more graphic representation could be made than a map of this kind, of the wonderful position England holds as the source of pure-bred animals of nearly every common breed for nearly every country in the world.

The making of such a map, we will be told, required a considerable amount of work. That is quite true, but the part that the teacher did was after all mostly a matter of superintendence and oversight. The pupils put the cover on the frame, they drew the map with some assistance and correction, they brought a great many of the products from home, and they pasted them on the map under supervision as to where they should go. The result of actually handling these different products, or their pictures, and themselves actually placing them upon the map, which was afterwards hung on the wall, was clear as to give each pupil who assisted a lasting idea, in general at any rate, of the great variety of products both natural and manufactured which the Canadian people utilize and supply to the people of other countries. So far as we remember we have never seen another map made up on the same plan, or with the same idea in view, but we believe the idea is not beyond the reach of every rural teacher and could well be copied to the advantage of everyone in the school section.

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# More Pork and More Profit

## Heavier, Cheaper Hogs in Less Time

**H**OW to round your hogs into tip-top shape for an eager market at lowest cost—that is the problem Monarch Hog Feed is solving for farmers every day. Monarch Hog Feed is a properly balanced feed, supplying every requirement for sturdy hogs with stamina, energy, vigor and size; it has exactly the right proportion of protein and fat to finish your hogs in the shortest time.

# Monarch Hog Feed

makes more pork and better pork; it shortens the hogs' stay on the farm and reduces cost of production; it gets hogs to market in best condition; in fact it solves the problem of economical feeding in these strenuous times of high-priced feeds—and there's money in good

hogs nowadays. Improper feeding is one of the causes of soft bacon, declares Prof. G. E. Day in Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin No. 225. Monarch Hog Feed used along with the proper amount of roughage means good hard bacon that gets the best prices.



### What Monarch Hog Feed is made of

No single feed can equal the properly mixed feed for results as to gain per day and cost of production. The principal ingredients of Monarch Hog Feed are shorts, corn products and digester tankage. This combination is rich in bone and muscle forming ingredients, and also supplies sufficient fat to bring your hogs to market in shortest time and in best condition. Guaranteed analysis of Monarch Hog Feed is 15% protein, 4% fat.

Pigs "go for" Monarch just as they are doing in the picture. It is a palatable, easily digested feed. For profitable results it is the most dependable feed—and, remember, you can depend upon getting it, while mill feeds are often unobtainable.

Give it a trial. Order a ton from your dealer and note results. If your dealer does not handle Monarch feeds, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

**The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited**

West Toronto

Ontario

10

#### Monarch Dairy Feed

has guaranteed analysis of 20% protein and 4% fat. It is a properly mixed combination of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton-seed Meal with the bulky feeds, bran and corn meal. Though very rich, ensuring splendid results, it can be fed alone.

#### Sampson Feed

This general purposes feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage: it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis 10% protein and 4% fat.

#### Gossip.

##### Shorthorns and Tamworths Selling Well.

When sending information re change of advertisement, A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Stock Farm, Newcastle, Ontario, writes as follows: "I have sold all the young bulls of serviceable age, as a result of my advertisement in 'The Advocate,' but I have several very choice bull calves, dropped in January and February, to offer all sired by my present stock bull, Primrose Duke, which is proving an

excellent stock getter. I also have a few choice heifer calves by him I would sell, besides heifers carrying their first calves, and some young cows. All of the deep, rich, milking strain.

"In Tamworths, I have two boars ready for service, four and ten months old, respectively. They are splendid hogs and will do someone a lot of good. Also have some sows bred and a few real choice pigs, both sexes, six weeks to three months old, and all from noted prize winners on both sides. I may say that the demand for both Shorthorns and Tamworths has been excellent for a long time, and, in my judgment, will continue so for a long period."

#### Spice of Life.

He sauntered into a barber shop and got shaved. When he had finished the barber handed him a tag for 65 cents. The man regarded it thoughtfully. Then, turning to the barber, he asked: "Do you happen to know the significance of that red and white striped pole in front of your shop?" "Yes, sir," said the barber. "You see, in olden times, barbers were surgeons as well as tonsorial artists. When a man had to be bled, he came to a barber." "And we still get bled," retorted the customer as he paid the check, adding, "whatever you do, don't take down that pole."

"Patience" was the subject of the teacher's discourse, and to illustrate her point she drew on the blackboard a picture of a small boy sitting on the bank of a stream, fishing. "You see this lad, children," she said, beaming on her pupils; "he is fishing. Well, even the pleasure of fishing requires patience. He must be prepared to sit and wait." For a little while longer she dilated on the beauties of being patient. Then came the time for her to test her work. "Now, then, can any of you boys tell me what we need most when we go fishing?" she invited. Like one voice came a chorus from the class: "Bait!"



**In the Nation's Service  
And in the Home**

**THE** annals of history for the past four years speak much for the Telephone because it has proven of greater relative value than any other medium of communication. It has rendered to our nation a great service; it has provided a means whereby thousands of lives have been saved.

In Canada's rural districts the Telephone has neighborized the farmer. One of the most significant facts is that more than 130,000 of the 533,090 Telephones in use in Canada are rural, of which 97% are

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In the days when the Telephone was merely a city convenience the farms were separated and isolated by distance.

with the city, with neighbors, with storekeepers, with doctors, and abreast of the times.

But, today the Telephone has reached out beyond the cities and towns, spreading its magic wire wherever it goes, completely transforming farm life. The Telephone keeps the farmer in touch

To know more about the wonders the Telephone has done and is doing write for our valuable booklet entitled "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." It will be sent free and without obligation for the asking.

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Please send me your free booklet "HOW THE TELEPHONE HELPS THE FARMER."

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